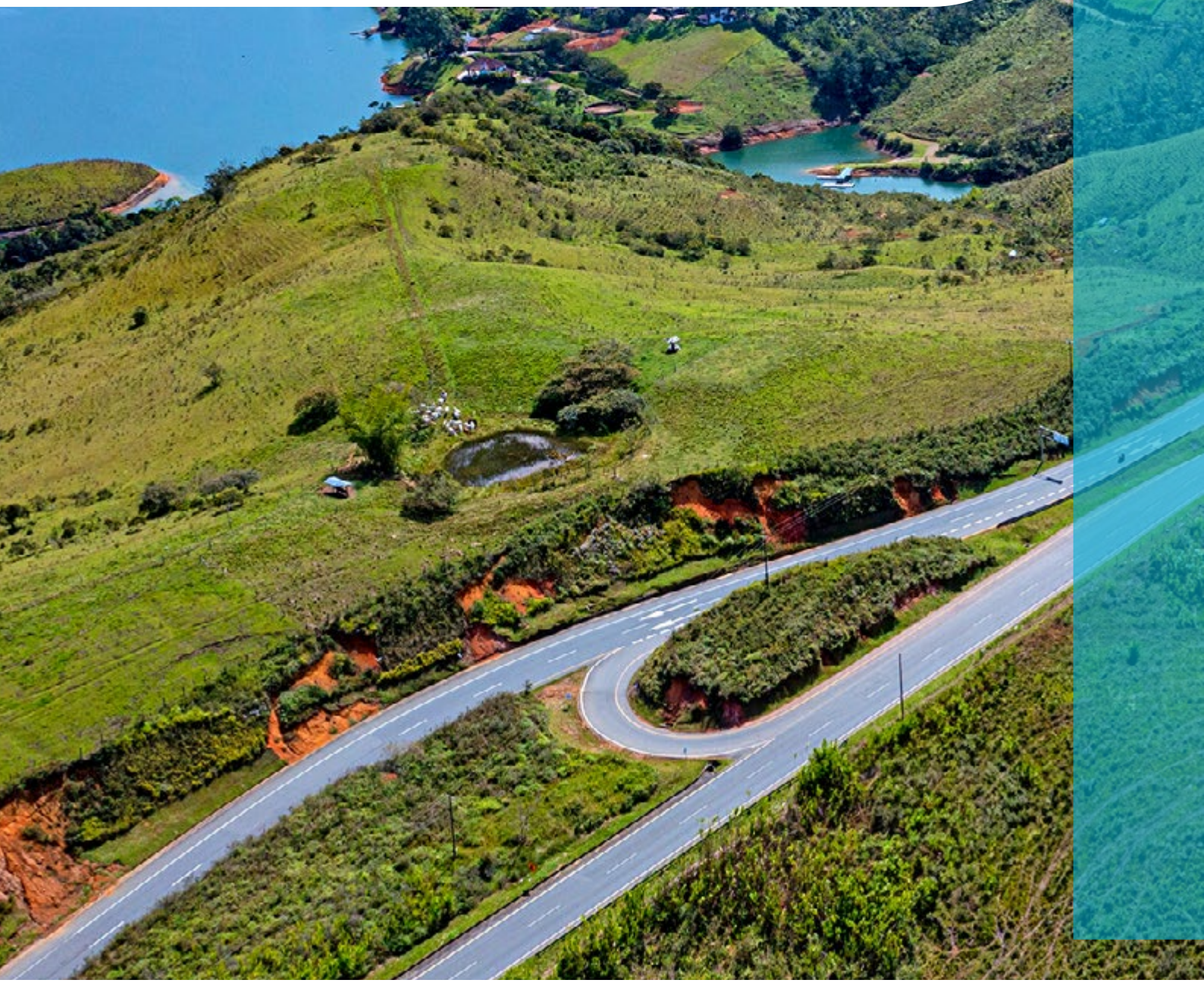
6 Planet ambition



6 Planet ambition

6.1 Our environmental commitment

[2-23] [3-3] [SASB IF-EN-160a.2]

At Sacyr, we play an active role when it comes to the environmental challenges we face as a society, so we are committed to **fighting climate change, using natural resources responsibly, protecting biodiversity and water resources and building sustainable cities**. With this purpose, we promote initiatives for the environmental preservation and safeguards that incorporate quality criteria and are suited to both current needs and those of future generations, with special care for relations with our employees, supply chain, customers and other stakeholders. This premise is enshrined in the **Code of Ethics and Conduct** and in the **Sustainability Policy Framework**.

With the aim of establishing principles and commitments to govern our environmental actions, we have a number of policies in place:

- **Quality, Environment and Energy Management Policy.**
- **Climate Change Policy.**
- **Water Policy.**
- **Biodiversity Policy.**
- **Circular Economy Policy.**
- **Supply Chain Management Policy.**

All policies are first approved by the Board of Directors.

The company's environmental sustainability strategy is developed in the **2021-2025 Sacyr Sustainable Action Plan**, as part of the **"Planet Ambition"** pillar. Within the framework of this Ambition, we work in four areas of intervention: **climate change, circular economy, natural capital and sustainable cities**. Each of them impacts on one or more Sustainable Development Goals and pursue strategic objectives for the company, by means of different action lines.

PLANET AMBITION

Areas of intervention	Climate change	Circular economy	Natural capital	Sustainable cities
Impacted SDGs	7, 13, 17	12, 17	6, 14, 15, 17	11, 17
Transversal goal	Integrated Management System: Increase **investment in environmental protection by 50%** by 2025.			
Objectives	• Reduce Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by **42% and Scope 3 emissions by 25% by 2030**. • Achieve **carbon neutrality** by 2050.	• Increase waste reuse **up to 80% by 2025**.	• Biodiversity objectives in **100% of new contracts**. • Reduce own water consumption by **10% by 2025**.	• **Promote sustainable infrastructure** and advance towards **low-emissions mobility**.
Lines of action	✓ Energy efficiency. ✓ Renewable energy. ✓ Sustainable mobility. ✓ Value chain. ✓ Compensation.	✓ Collaboration with the Value Chain. ✓ Responsible use of resources. ✓ Waste reduction and recovery. ✓ Activities aligned with circularity principles.	✓ Natural Capital Assessment. ✓ Actions to protect and conserve flora, fauna and habitats. ✓ Management of water resources. ✓ Cultural and archaeological heritage. ✓ Light and noise pollution.	✓ Sustainable urban development. ✓ Sustainable mobility. ✓ Efficient water and energy use. ✓ Energy and innovation in cities.

To lay the groundwork for achieving our goals, we have an **Integrated Management System** that aligns our environmental strategy with the Group's sustainability model. By implementing this system, we ensure the establishment of goals, our customers' satisfaction, legislation identification and compliance, the implementation of prevention and impact minimization measures and the availability of the necessary resources for comprehensive operational control in connection with the environment. This System is tailored to each work center, based on its activity, by means of a Management Plan.

The performance of the indicators included in this chapter is influenced by the change in our organizational perimeter with respect to 2022 and by the construction business itself.

This year we have carried out 70,676 internal controls, 224 audits by accredited certifiers and 67 customer audits. These assessments determine our compliance with the System and enable us to propose recommendations and actions for improvement. In turn, the precautionary principle set out in our Quality, Environment and Energy Management Policy is applied through the System.

The **Quality, Environment and Energy Department**, made up of an international team of **659 people**, combining talent, experience and rigor, is tasked with guaranteeing compliance with the environmental goals, ensuring project quality and anticipating future risks. To bolster the integration of the environmental dimension and the application of the policies, we have the **Sustainability and Corporate Governance Committee, delegated to the Board of Directors, and the Sustainability Committee**, which are the most senior bodies responsible for sustainability matters.

Given the importance of matters relating to environmental sustainability, we link cash and in-kind **annual incentives** to strategic objectives at every level of the organization.

Environmental **risk** management is considered at the highest level, being regularly monitored and continuously reported to senior management. Within the framework of our Integrated Management System, we identify risks opportunities, analyze which threats may affect the achievement of the objectives established, and implement action plans for their removal, mitigation or control. With regard to opportunities, we address those that can generate a positive impact on both the company and society.

In this chapter we outline the risk analysis for each area of intervention: climate change, circular economy, natural capital (biodiversity and water resources).

At Sacyr we have various projects that comply with the Equator Principles (EP) and the performance standards of the International Finance Corporation (IFC)

The Equator Principles (EP) are a set of standards adopted by some financial institutions to identify, assess and manage social and environmental risks. In Colombia, all our P3 projects are aligned with the Equator Principles and IFC Performance Standards, and in Peru the Jorge Chávez International Airport Expansion project is aligned with the Equator Principles. We work with financial institutions to obtain the best financial, environmental and social results.

6.1.1 Strategic partnerships

[2-28]

To build a **greener and more responsible future**, it is crucial to form partnerships to overcome all the barriers and increase our capacity for regenerative transformation. In the last few years, we have forged solid ties with universities, public administrations, intergovernmental bodies, NGOs and other companies, that **share our vision focusing on people and the planet**.

Member of the Climate Change Cluster

Supporter of TCFD

Member of the SBTi *Companies taking action group*

Participant in the UN Global Compact Climate Ambition Accelerator for 1.5°C

Participant in the United Nations Race to Zero campaign

Member of the #PorelClima Community

Member of various committees (Environment, Quality, etc.)

Member of Nature Business Ambition

Member of the Advisory Committee for certification of construction companies

Member of the BREEAM Certification Advisory Board

Partner of the Colombian Army in conducting reforestation initiatives

Signatory of the MITERD Biodiversity Agreement

Participant in the Madrid Green Urban Mobility Lab

Signatory of the Compromisos d'acció climática of the Catalan Climate Action Summit

Member of Sustainable Cities 2030

Member of the Asphalts Committee of Chile, developing new technologies to fight Climate Change

Member of the Innovation, Environment and Infrastructure committees of the Spanish Chamber of Commerce

Member of the Spanish Chamber of Commerce (Peru)

Signatory of the MITERD Circular Economy Pact

Aligned with the Natural Capital Factory initiative

Member of the EU Business & Biodiversity platform

Member of the Spanish Green Growth Group (GECV)

Member of Asociación Española para la Calidad

Agreements with Parques Nacionales Naturales (Colombia)

Agreement with Universidad de Nariño (Colombia)

Member of the Asociación para el Fomento de la Infraestructura Nacional in Peru

Member of the Instituto de Hidrología, Meteorología y Estudios Ambientales (IDEAM)

Member of the Concrete Construction Innovation Group at Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile

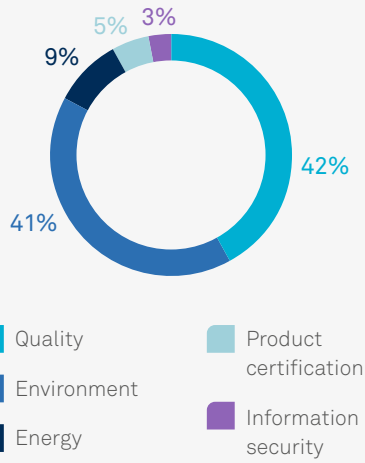
6.1.2 Certifications

[3-3]

Our **Integrated Management System**, implemented across all our business areas, allows us to establish a standardized and common framework comprising the certifications of each of the Group companies. At present, we have more than 212 certifications, in keeping with 28 of the most widely recognized international standards and validated by accredited benchmark certifiers.

In 2023 we continued to work to increase our certifications. Below is a breakdown of the main standards for which we obtained certification in the year, and Appendix II expands on those certifications.

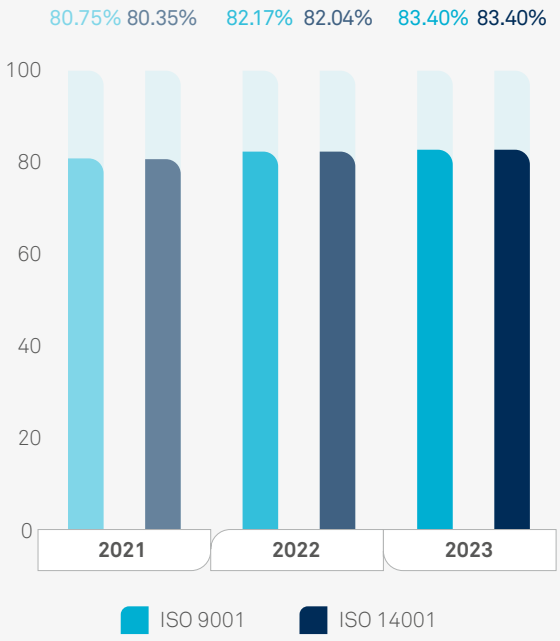
> Breakdown of the main certified standards obtained in 2023



Almudévar reservoir. Spain

At present, 83.40% of the company's activities are certified to Quality (ISO 9001) and Environmental (ISO 14001) standards, audited by accredited certifying entities. 5.87% are verified by specialist third parties and 10.73% are verified by means of internal audits.

> Certified activities (%)



However, our goal is to increase the percentage of our turnover that is certified to quality and environmental standards every year.

100% of the most significant activities are certified to ISO 9001 and ISO 14001 standards.

In addition, we have been a licensee of the Madrid Excelente quality badge since 2003, in recognition of our commitment to excellence.

Trams to Newhaven, winner of the Scottish Civil Engineering Awards

This project, developed by the SFN (Sacyr-Farrans-Neopul) joint venture, received an award in the Transport category. These awards are widely considered to be the recognition of construction engineering excellence in Scotland. They are a showcase for innovation and celebrate the vital contribution of civil engineers to our quality of life.

We renewed our forest biomass certification

Sacyr Industrial, Operation and Maintenance renewed, for a further year, the PEFC (Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification Council) and **FSC** (Forest Stewardship Council) certifications for the chain of custody of forest products and forest biomass used at the power plants operated by the Group. Furthermore, we are also actively participating in the certification process through the voluntary Sure System scheme, endorsed by the EU for compliance with the Renewable Energy Directive (RED II).

Deliquo Condesa obtained Sustainable Dining Certification

Our Deliquo Condesa canteen at Sacyr's headquarters obtained AENOR Sustainable Dining certification for the first time. This certification includes our commitment to fight food waste and promote environmental sustainability.

Product labels

[417-1]

Our proprietary lighting system **Sacyr IOHNIC** complies with legislation and labeling requirements in force. IOHNIC has the required markings, ensuring through inspection and testing that the labeling remains clear and visible. They include information on brand, model, manufacturer's and importer's address, voltage, frequency and power of the equipment, EC marking, classification of the lighting according to its type of surge protection, penetration of dust, solid bodies and humidity, special conservation and usage conditions, if applicable, etc.

All additional information is in the product manuals, which provide users with details for safely using the equipment from assembly to proper disposal at the end of its useful life.

Furthermore, our lighting has obtained prestigious certification such as ENEC, a certification applicable to electric and electronic products, that is consistent with other global certifications and guarantees, among other things, compliance with requirements on product information and labeling in any market.

Trams to Newhaven. Scotland

6.1.3 Environmental and regulatory compliance spending and investment

6.1.3.1 Environmental spending and investments

[3-3] [201-2]

In 2023, we continued to invest in caring for the environment, fostering initiatives focused on measuring our impact on natural capital in the projects we develop, safeguarding biodiversity and preventing pollution, improving waste management, and adopting energy saving and efficiency measures, as well as providing training to continue disseminating the importance of protecting the natural environment. Environmental spending and investments amounted to more than €58 million in 2023.

In the last 3 years, we have invested **more than €158 million** in environmental protection.

+37% compared to 2020

€15,623,957.29
€31,130,892.53

+13% compared to 2021

€18,384,956.84
€34,522,557.373

+10% compared to 2022

€14,204,791.14
€44,194,421.10

Costs of waste treatment, emissions treatment and restoration

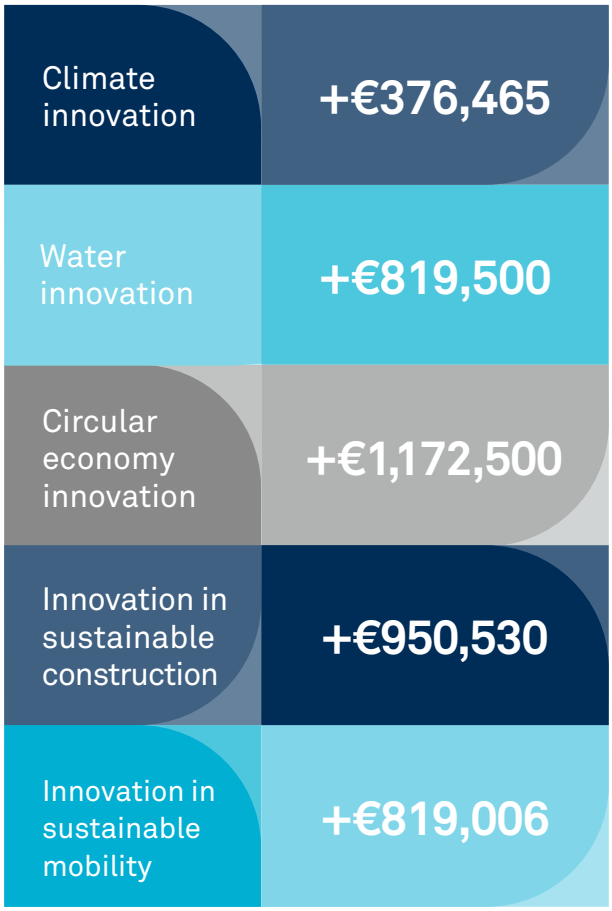
Environmental management and prevention costs

We ramped up our environmental spending and investments by 10.38% in 2023 compared to 2022, in line with the commitment in our 2021-2025 Strategic Plan to increase investment to protect the environment by 50%.

We invested €58 million in environmental protection and conservation, a 70% increase with respect to 2020.

Environmental spending and investment includes the costs associated with each of the measures implemented to manage climate change risks and opportunities.

At Sacyr, we believe that innovation and environmental sustainability must go hand in hand. The company's innovation goals are based on the **quest for efficiency and the development of new business models**, through an unwavering effort to identify solutions to the main environmental challenges, among others. Sacyr has invested more than €4,138,000 in innovation projects related to the environment.



6.1.3.2 Regulatory compliance

[2-27] [3-3] [SASB IF-EN-160a.1]

Compliance with all environmental regulations is an embedded priority in all our activities and all the countries where we operate. Accordingly, we continuously monitor environmental law and regulations to ascertain their effect on our activities and take the necessary action to respond to new requirements, and to oversee their compliance through mandatory environmental audits.

In 2023, 8 proposed penalties were received in connection with possible environmental non-compliances and 8 environmental proceedings were closed, 5 opened this year and 3 in 2022. Of these, 3 were closed without liability and at no cost, and 5 were filed at a cost, the total amount paid for all of them amounting to €21,122.27.

	2021	2022	2023
Penalty proposals received	6	6	8
Total amount of penalties closed	€9,540	€0	€21,122.27
Proceedings closed	4	0	8
Proceedings closed at no monetary cost	0	0	3

In 2023, Sacyr renewed its international Corporate Environmental Liability Insurance Program, which covers all the Group's units. This policy sufficiently complies with the qualitative and quantitative requirements contained in the prevailing regulations in each country (e.g. Law 26/2007 in the case of Spain

and Decree-Law 147/2008 in the case of Portugal). Indemnity in the Insurance Program is capped at €40 million per claim and €75 million for the duration of the policy. The corporate program is supplemented by local policies arranged for the projects according to the contractual and/or legal requirements that apply to them. The premium cost of these policies amounted to €365,000 in 2023.

6.1.4 Environmental awareness

Given the current environmental crisis, raising awareness in society at large is crucial for adopting measures to help mitigate the effects our activities can have.

Thus, we equip the stakeholders with whom we interact (company personnel, collaborators, local communities, etc.) with the **tools to make informed decisions and adopt responsible measures**. We need everyone on board to achieve our environmental goals.

In 2023 we carried out 4,865 training actions in various spheres such as natural capital and energy management. We also provided environmental training to all staff involved in our projects (efficient use of resources, biodiversity care, waste prevention and management techniques, and so on) by delivering and explaining to them the Best Environmental Practices Handbook.

Further enhancing our environmental commitment, this year we provided various training exercises for structural personnel. This training, linked to the environmental area of the 2021-2025 Sacyr Sustainable Action Plan, was provided to Sacyr employees via our internal training platform Explora.

> Hours of environmental training by type of personnel

	2021	2022	2023
In-house personnel	43,595	24,101	13,370
External personnel*	77,719	71,967	49,745
Local communities	835	1,907	1,487
TOTAL	122,149	97,975	64,602

* External personnel includes sub-contractors, suppliers and collaborators.

[404-1]

> Environmental training hours to in-house personnel by gender

	2021	2022	2023
Men	39,323	19,946	10,437
Women	4,272	4,155	2,933
TOTAL	43,595	24,101	13,370

[404-1]

> Environmental training hours to in-house personnel by category

	2021	2022	2023
Directors and management	709	433	1,056
Technical staff	4,070	3,643	4,264
Support staff	38,816	20,025	8,050
TOTAL	43,595	24,101	13,370

In addition to our training actions, we communicate with our employees through different channels to keep them abreast of our new environmental projects and initiatives. We also make available **tools to continue to receive environmental training** and stay informed of new regulations and market trends.

Newsletter
Sacyr for the Environment

We communicate market trends, news, regulatory developments and recommended books, documentaries or movies about the environmental challenges we face, and habits to reduce environmental impact in our daily lives.

News
on our Intranet

We give updates on market trends, news, regulatory updates, and recommendations for books, documentaries, or films about environmental challenges, as well as habits to reduce environmental impact in daily life.

Podcast

On the Explora internal training platform, in-house experts discuss SBTi, the water footprint, sustainable certifications or natural capital.

JV Elorrio. Spain

We share our environmental commitment through the "Sustainable Adventure"

We internally launched the course **"Sustainable Adventure"** on Explora where we present all our management and commitment to sustainability in the countries where we operate and in the different businesses we carry out. Module 3 of this training itinerary is entirely dedicated to addressing **"Our environmental commitment"**, including all the information related to our areas of intervention: **Climate Change, Circular Economy, Natural Capital and Sustainable Cities**.

We launched a mini-tutorial on Natural Capital

In our internal training tool, **Explora,** we post training on **Natural Capital** that includes a 10-minute explanation of what natural capital is, how it is different from biodiversity, why it is important to value it and what we are doing at Sacyr to address the challenges we face in connection with nature.

We celebrated World Environment Day

We used this occasion to raise awareness inside and outside of the company on the **importance of protecting the planet**.

- At the headquarters of **Sacyr Chile and Sacyr in Spain,** under the slogan **"Sow your idea and let your plant grow"**, aromatic plants were given out in return for employees leaving their ideas about how Sacyr can keep improving the environment.
- In **Peru,** as part of the **"Reusing with Sacyr Peru" program**, employees received seed kits and had a chance to acquire refurbished computers, giving them a second life.
- In **Paraguay** the **"Swap your plastic bottles for a seedling" campaign** invited all participants to swap their plastic bottles for a native tree seedling.

Check out the **video** we launched on World Environment Day!

6.2 Climate change

[3-3]

Climate change is a challenge for sustainable development that knows no borders, and fighting it requires the concerted efforts of all public institutions and bodies as well as the private sector. At Sacyr, we responsibly manage the environmental impacts of our activities, addressing them with a preventive approach. Likewise, we work to offer solutions that tackle that challenge, focusing on decarbonization and adaptation as the basic axes of our **Climate Change Strategy to be carbon neutral by 2050**. Our efforts and commitment to reduce and adapt to the effects of climate change make us industry leaders in this connection, as evidenced by our inclusion in prestigious indices (for more information, see **section 4.3 ESG ratings and indices.**

As part of our **Strategy,** we set significant goals, we aim to mitigate the effects of climate change linked to our operation, we disclose information transparently, we raise our stakeholders' awareness and we adapt, robustly managing our risks in keeping with the best available practices. We are a ***TCFD Supporter***, and trust in the recommendations issued by this framework to increase transparency on climate risks and opportunities in financial markets.

The information disclosed in this section is structured in accordance with similar guidelines to those defined by TCFD, in compliance with the *"Draft Royal Decree regulating the contents of reports estimating the financial impact of risks linked to climate change for financial institutions, listed companies and other large corporations",* which in turn is aligned with the mandate provided in article 32 of **Climate Change and Energy Transition Law 7/2021**. There follows a detailed explanation of how we approach climate change with respect to:

Included in the CDP's "A" List as a global leader against climate change

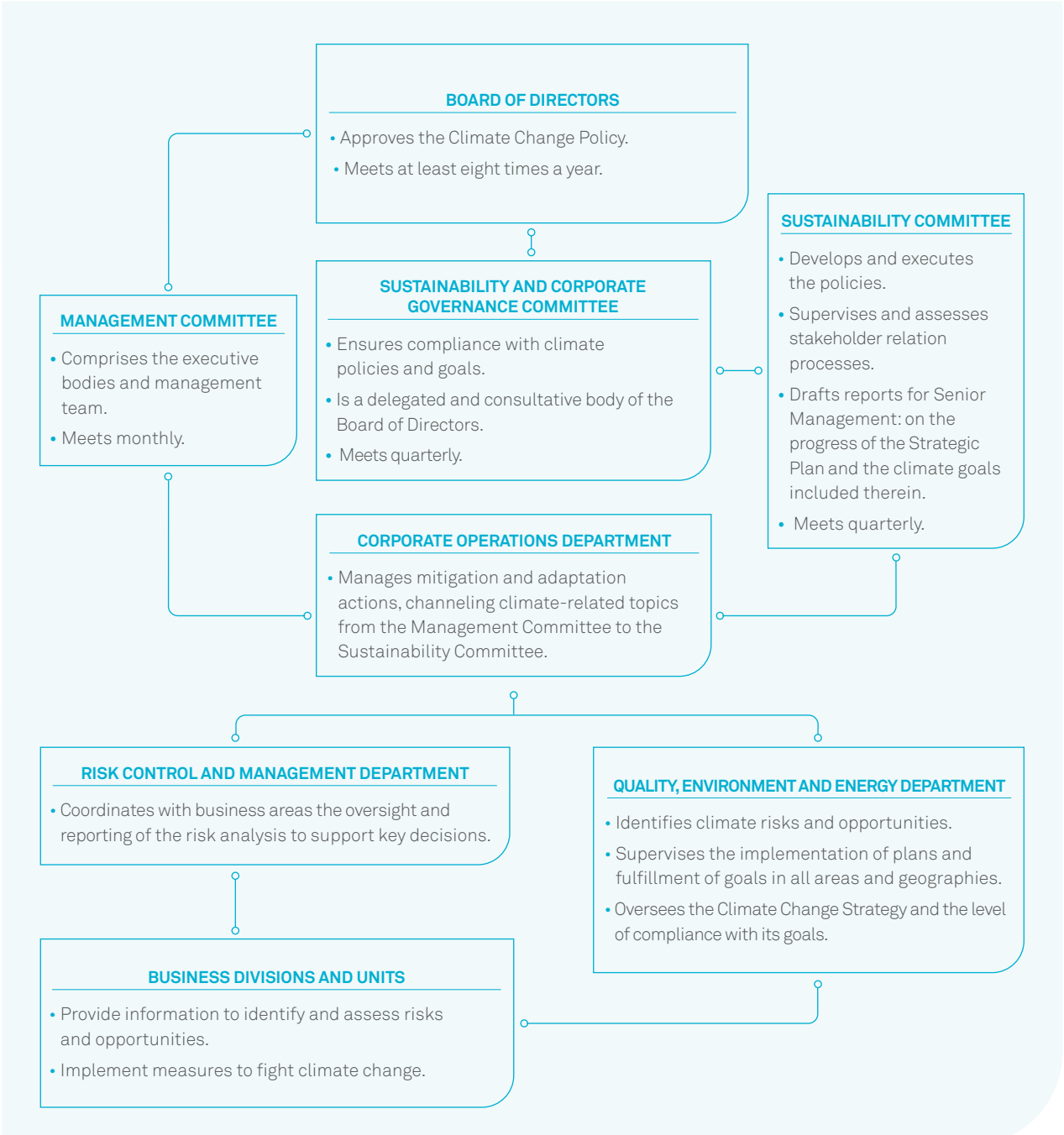
CDP A LIST 2023 CLIMATE WATER

For the fifth year in a row, we took part in the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP), publicly disclosing information about what we do and how we perform in connection with climate change. For the second consecutive year, we have achieved the highest possible rating, being one of a small group of companies worldwide that have obtained an "A" score, from among the more than 21,000 companies rated. This organization considers different aspects when awarding the rating, including the roles and responsibilities of the company's bodies in the supervision of climate-related issues; risks and opportunities associated with climate change; carbon footprint calculation; definition of emission reduction targets and plans; and adherence to initiatives aimed at promoting sustainable development.

6.2.1 Governance

The Board of Directors of Sacyr, within the scope of its powers to determine the Group's policies and strategies, approved our **Climate Change Policy**, which defines and establishes the principles and criteria governing our actions. Furthermore, this body tops the governance structure relating to the identification, assessment and management of transition and physical risks, as well as the opportunities linked to climate, overseeing Sacyr's performance in this matter. We also have a target-based management program that involves setting and monitoring specific targets. The incentive to the executive director is linked to achievements such as reducing emissions, among others[1].

We have a solid structure for the assessment and monitoring of our Climate Change Strategy by means of the oversight of various governance bodies:



[1] *For more information, see the 2023 Directors' Remuneration Report.*

6.2.2 Management of risks and opportunities

We have procedures, integrated into our organization's global risk management system, to identify and manage climate-related risks and opportunities. In them we establish the assessment criteria and protocols which enable us to identify which might have a material impact in each of the horizons defined in our Climate Change Strategy, in accordance with the TCFD recommendations, the EU Taxonomy (Commission Delegated Regulation 2021/2139) and the *"Draft Royal Decree regulating the contents of reports estimating the financial impact of risks linked to climate change for financial institutions, listed companies and other large corporations"*. The results of this analysis are reviewed with the heads of the business units to gauge their importance by activity and location. Finally, we prioritize risks and opportunities annually, estimating their financial impact in different scenarios and in keeping with our Strategy and the useful life of assets and infrastructure.

We consider various physical climate scenarios, included in the 6th report by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and various transitional climate scenarios, taking into account the scenarios outlined by the International Energy Agency in its latest *World Energy Outlook (WEO) report*.

Financial Disclosures (TCFD). To assess these risks and opportunities, we used the annual IEA analysis which is based on the latest energy data and market trends. This is based on the key dataset from the Global Energy and Climate Model (GEC Model) included in the latest edition of the annual *World Energy Outlook* report. This model allows us to examine different scenarios, each based on different assumptions on how the energy system might respond to the current global energy crisis and evolve from it. By comparing these scenarios, we can determine which factors influence the various results and understanding the opportunities and challenges that might emerge in the time frames established in our Climate Change Strategy. The scenarios include:

- **Stated Policies Scenario (STEPS).** A scenario that reflects the current political configuration based on a sector-by-sector and country-by-country evaluation of the specific policies in place, as well as those that have been announced by governments around the world.
- **Announced Pledges Scenario (APS).** A scenario that implies that all the climate commitments undertaken by governments around the world, including the *Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)* and the long-term net zero and other objectives, will be achieved in full and on time.
- **Net Zero Emissions by 2050 Scenario (NZE).** A scenario that establishes a path for the global energy sector to achieve net zero emissions of CO_2 by 2050.

6.2.2.1 Transition risks and opportunities

[201-2]

Mindful that the economic model is in the midst of a transition towards a decarbonized economy, at Sacyr we tackle the global challenges posed by the current environment as an active part of the solution.

In accordance with the Draft Royal Decree regulating the contents of reports estimating the financial impact of risks linked to climate change, our starting point are the concepts of transition risks and opportunities included in its Annex 2 which, in turn, takes as a reference the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-Related

Carbon pricing

Carbon pricing is an instrument that we use **to consider the greenhouse gas emissions generated in our projects and decisions** for the various transition scenarios. This tool allows us to stay ahead of regulations, exceed the expectations of our stakeholders and foster investment in sustainable activities and energy efficiency in our organization. We calculate an internal carbon price for each project, region or procurement of different energy sources.

At Sacyr, we use two methods, *Shadow Carbon Pricing and Implicit Carbon Pricing*, to calculate our Internal Carbon Price. This internal mechanism is essential to our decisions, especially in the choice of renewable energy sources, since it includes the cost of carbon emissions in our assessments, allowing us to analyze the economic feasibility and the environmental impact of our energy options.

Shadow Carbon Pricing is calculated by analyzing the price of voluntary carbon markets, location, sectors, the evaluation of the expenses incurred to avoid unwanted environmental impacts or jeopardizing revenues. This method allows us to foresee future risks and regulations, improving decision making and strengthening our commitment to sustainability. It is considered an additional cost when it comes to selecting projects, managing risks, proposing offers, etc. Our current average price is €98.24/t CO_2eq and, considering the various scenarios we have already described, we have different shadow prices we can apply to our analysis of risks and opportunities:

Shadow Carbon Pricing (€/t CO_2eq)	2030	2050
Stated Policies	119.21	160.74
Announced Pledges	127.81	181.29
Net Zero Emissions by 2050	129.06	193.79

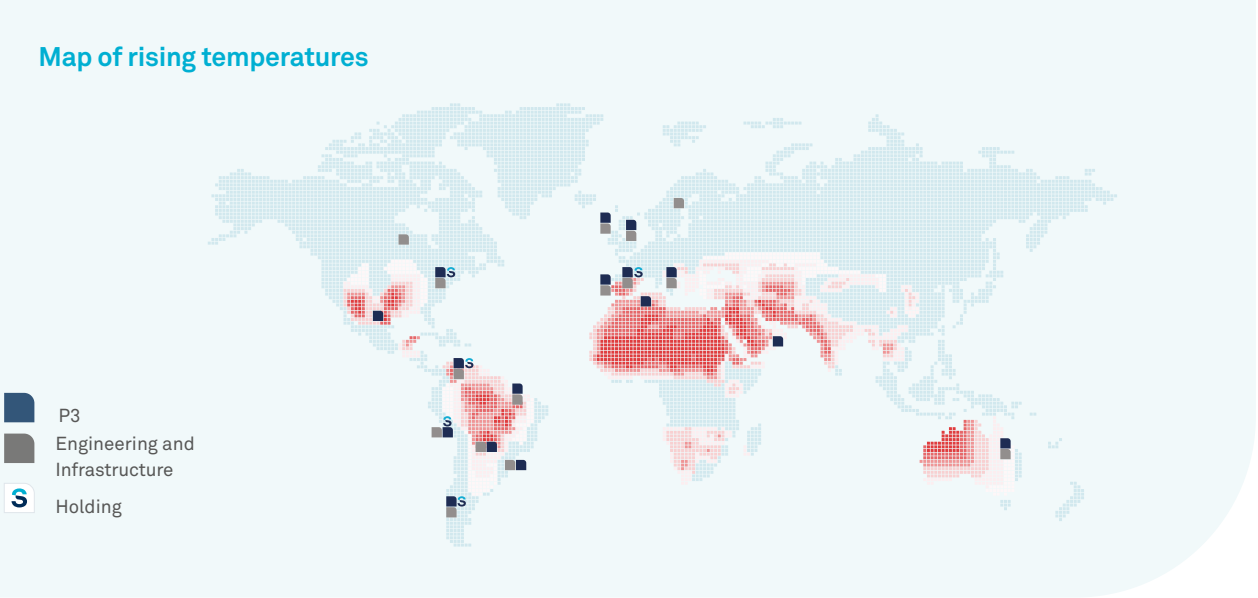
The ***Implicit Carbon Pricing*** method is calculated based on the costs associated with our emissions reduction targets, including the purchase of renewable energy and energy efficiency improvements. According to our latest research, this price is €16.68/t CO_2eq.

6.2.2.2 Physical risks

Compliance with substantial contribution and DNSH to climate change adaptation criteria

Following the EU Taxonomy and focusing on physical climate risks, we have implemented for the second consecutive year a procedure in compliance with Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139. This procedure and its results are incorporated into Sacyr's Climate Change Adaptation Plan, designed in accordance with the criteria of substantial contribution to climate change adaptation and do no significant harm (DNSH). We annually assess the physical climate risks listed in these regulations that may affect our operations over their lifetime, and implement adaptation solutions if material risks are found after assessing each asset's vulnerability.

Map of rising temperatures



This assessment is carried out in accordance with the various key variables, extreme indices and climate impact drivers provided by the IPCC, according to its Sixth Assessment Report, based on the location of each of Sacyr's assets worldwide. Our analysis was based on 34 different models for shared socioeconomic pathways (SSPs), using the highest resolution and most advanced climate projections available in the existing range of future scenarios compatible with each asset's estimated lifetime. The scenarios used were SSP1-2.6, SSP2-4.5 and SSP5-8.5, from the Coupled Model Intercomparison Project Phase 6 (CMIP6) database.

- **SSP1-2.6.** Global emissions are severely reduced, reaching net zero but after 2050. The temperature increase will be 1.8°C by the end of the century.
- **SSP2-4.5.** Emissions are around current levels before falling mid-century, but do not reach net zero by 2100. Temperatures will increase by 2.7°C by the end of the century.
- **SSP5-8.5.** Current emissions levels will double, approximately, by 2050. By 2100, the average global temperature will be 4.4°C higher.

In our climate risk and vulnerability assessment process, we consider a risk to be significant or material when an asset's vulnerability is significant or critical, taking into account its exposure, level of risk and adaptive capacity. If we identify a risk as being significant or material, we conduct an assessment of adaptation solutions to mitigate that physical climate risk.

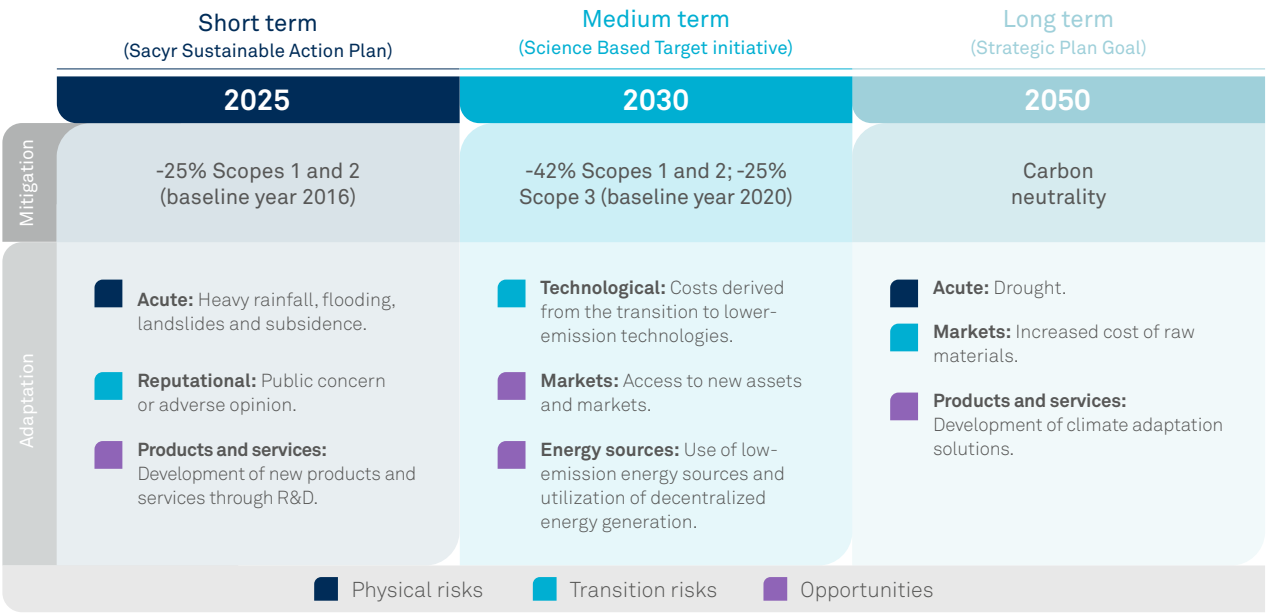
Jorge Chávez International Airport. Peru

6.2.3 Strategy

Our **Climate Change Policy** evidences our active contribution to building a sustainable future, minimizing the environmental impact of all our activities. The policy addresses topics such as climate change mitigation and adaptation, energy efficiency, the rollout of renewable energy and other related aspects. Consequently, this Policy defines and establishes the criteria governing our **Climate Change Strategy**.

With the aim of mitigating the impact from our operations and adapting to the effects of climate change, our Strategy sets short-, medium- and long-term emissions reduction targets and we analyze the physical and transition risks and opportunities, defining measures to manage them. To achieve our goals and anticipate a range of scenarios and horizons, we have a Decarbonization Plan and an Adaptation Plan as part of our Climate Change Strategy. These plans include multiple lines of action and specific projects, as well as key performance indicators (KPIs) to gauge our progress.

Climate change strategy



6.2.3.1 Mitigation

[302-4] [302-5] [305-5]

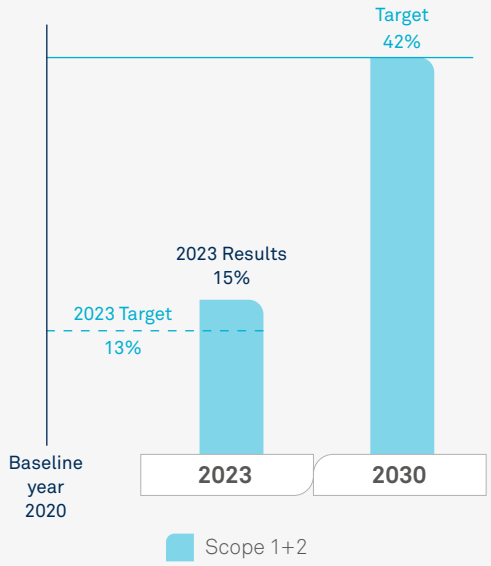
To keep to our path of compliance with the 2025 goal and set new intermediate targets for achieving neutrality by 2050, we have ramped up our ambition, approving a new medium-term objective based on the *Science Based Target initiative (SBTi)*, which provides companies with a roadmap to reduce emissions.

These targets are considered to be "science-based" as they are in line with what the latest climate science considers to be necessary for meeting the Paris Agreement goals: to limit global warming to 1.5°C above preindustrial levels.

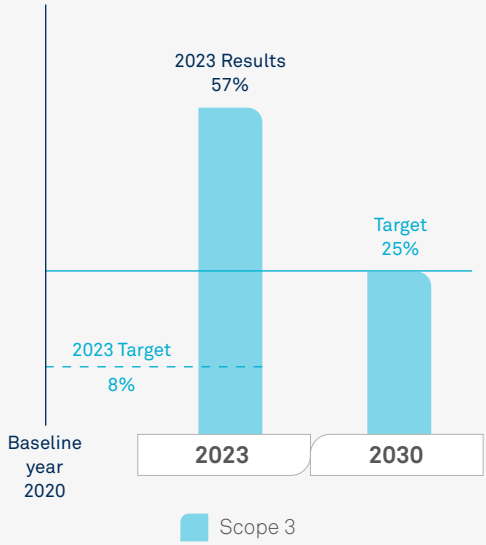
Science Based Targets initiative

Our Climate Change Strategy includes our commitment to reduce our absolute Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 42% and Scope 3 GHG emissions by 25% by 2030 with the goal of achieving carbon neutrality by 2050. These goals are consistent with limiting the increase in the global temperature to 1.5°C.

> SBTi Scopes 1+2



> SBTi Scope 3



The Scope 3 SBTi target includes the categories of goods and services acquired, fuel- and energy-related activities, waste generated in operations and investments.

In 2023 we ratified compliance with the roadmap drawn to achieve these goals. These results have been possible thanks to our Decarbonization Plan, which comprises around 100 projects carried out by Sacyr's various business units in all the locations where we are present. These projects are coordinated through various working groups, made up of specialists representing the different Sacyr Group companies.

All the projects belong to one of the four broad areas of action identified in our Climate Change Strategy: energy efficiency, renewable energy, sustainable mobility and the rest of the value chain.

Las Setas de Sevilla. Spain

Energy efficiency

Energy management is crucial for our sustainable development. We foster practices that reduce the use of energy resources, minimizing the environmental impact without compromising our performance.

20,527.39 MWh in energy savings — **VS. 2020**

62,709.87 t CO_2eq in Scope 1 and 2 emissions reduced — **VS. 2020**

We obtained ISO 50001 certification for desalination plants for the first time internationally

By implementing this international standard at our desalination plants in Algeria and Oman we ensure they have energy saving measures in place, thereby reducing their specific consumption. This standard emphasizes the need to work on continuous improvement as a key factor in the energy management system, and this improvement is most closely linked to information deriving from the analysis and evaluation of the system.

In 2023 we implemented energy efficiency improvements at our facilities and and our customers' facilities, offering specially tailored advice. We also renewed **ISO 50001** certification for all our operations.

This year, Sacyr achieved energy savings of 6,475.98 GJ (11,920.67 GJ in 2022), thus avoiding the emission of 270.97 t CO_2 eq into the atmosphere (835.70 t CO_2eq in 2022). These savings are the result of measures implemented last year in connection with **lighting, renewable electricity generation and vehicle renewal, evolving towards a more efficient fleet.** Furthermore, we helped reduce energy by 1,999.00 GJ (2,510.78 GJ in 2022) through the provision of services to customers, avoiding the emission of 222.48 t CO_2eq (130.09 t CO_2eq in 2022).

Renewable energy

We promote the transition to renewable energy as key for decarbonizing the economy. We foster its use in our operations and we develop infrastructure to generate energy from sources such as wind, solar, biomass and geothermal.

+90,348.74 MWh of renewable energy consumption — **VS. 2020**

Our commitment to renewable energy, due to its impact on reducing direct and indirect emissions, is one of the foremost principles of our Climate Change Policy.

We continue to promote the use of **renewable energy** in all the countries where we operate, boosting the proportion of renewables over the total energy consumed by Sacyr to 22% (27% in 2022).

+200,267.69 MWh of renewable electricity consumption — **VS. 2020**

We installed a total of 929 solar panels along the Rota de Santa María highway (Brazil)

These panels will generate 690,000 kWh/year of energy, enough to supply 100% of consumption of the toll booths and public lighting.

Specifically, 32% (39% in 2022) of our electricity consumption was from renewable sources. Our main initiative in this area is to consume electricity with a guarantee of origin certificate in projects located in Spain where 37% of the electricity we consume has this accreditation (53% in 2022).

Sustainable mobility

We are committed to low-emissions urban mobility that is safe and accessible and that harnesses innovation and technology to drive the transformation.

32,117.20
t CO_2eq of Scope 1 emissions reduced
VS. 2020

269
electric chargers installed
VS. 2020

We promote carpooling at our headquarters

From July to September, at our Condesa de Venadito headquarters we launched a pilot project with the Ciclogreen app to encourage employees to carpool on their journeys to the office. We provide more details on our initiatives to promote sustainable mobility **in section 6.5.3,** which focuses on that topic.

We are committed to transitioning to a more efficient fleet as part of the urban mobility transformation. We use various initiatives to reduce emissions, foster energy efficiency and enhance quality of life in the areas where we operate. Raising awareness among our stakeholders, from employees to suppliers, customers and citizens, as well as investing in innovation and technology, are pivotal steps to achieving a fleet of hybrid and electric vehicles. For more details on these initiatives, **see section 6.5.3 Sustainable Mobility.**

Value chain

We reduce indirect emissions derived from our value chain by analyzing and implementing initiatives, from the procurement of goods and services stage to the waste generated in contracts.

2.03M t CO_2eq
of Scope 3 emissions reduced
VS. 2020

198,459 t CO_2eq
of waste management reduced
VS. 2020

We are progressing in our decarbonization throughout the supply chain

We conducted a pilot initiative using the CAM (Carbon Action Module) tool developed by Ecovadis, identifying the risks and opportunities, assessing the performance and monitoring the environmental impact of our main suppliers in the engineering and Infrastructure business.

To reduce emissions associated with the entire value chain, we have integrated a company-wide approach that seeks to influence the entire life cycle of the different activities we carry out, from product manufacturing, waste management and recovery, to the implementation of initiatives to reduce emissions associated with employee travel.

Offsetting

Through the voluntary carbon credit market, we support local projects that not only offset our carbon footprint, but also generate green jobs and benefit the communities we interact with in our projects. This year we offset a total of 1,600 tons of CO_2eq linked to our executives' travel through the **following projects**:

Forest replanting in Villanueva de Abajo (Spain)

This project is aimed at effectively combating climate change, specifically by a **reforestation** initiative conducted in an environmentally friendly way that will allow the **regeneration of degraded or natural spaces** that have lost their tree cover. Moreover, it reduces erosion, helps preserve biodiversity and creates jobs in the community. **This project is certified by the Ministry for the Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge.**

Cururos wind farm (Chile)

The Cururos wind farm project includes two wind farms, called "El Pacífico" and "La Cebada" with a **total installed capacity of 109.6 MW and an average generation of 290 GWh per year**. The wind farm is connected to the Central Interconnected Grid (SIC). By replacing fossil fuel-based energy in the network, it has the capacity **to reduce greenhouse gas emissions**. The project will also contribute to the sustainable development of the grid, country and region by reducing reliance on finite, non-renewable resources, generating job opportunities, advancing the transition to clean technology and creating new source of direct and indirect income. **This project is backed by Gold Standard certification**.

For the second consecutive year, the **Spanish Climate Change Office (OECC)** awarded us the triple "Calculo-Reduzco-Compenso 2022" badge. This recognition is received by the organizations that calculate and register their carbon footprint for at least four years, have a plan to reduce their emissions, act on their commitment to reduce emissions and take part in a carbon capture project.

We have registered our carbon footprint of our activities in Spain. **Department of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Sustainable Development of the Andalusian Regional Government, through SACE.**

We belong to the **Catalonia Program for Voluntary Agreements, a tool promoted by the Catalan Office of Climate Change (OCCC)**, fulfilling one of the commitments acquired in 2020 through our adherence to Catalonia's climate action pledges within the framework of the Catalan Climate Action Summit.

We have strengthened our local commitment in the regions where we operate, **registering our carbon footprint in regional registries.**

6.2.3.2 Adaptation

[201-2]

Since publication of the TCFD recommendations, we have been analyzing climate-related risks and opportunities and how we can adapt to them. As detailed above, at Sacyr we have been phasing in the various regulatory requirements related to this analysis, identifying the risks and opportunities we must focus on as a result of our materiality analyses.

In keeping with the recommendations and regulations provided in **section 6.2.2 Management of risks and opportunities**, climate-related risks may be the consequence of physical effects caused by climate change or of the transition towards a low-carbon economy with the capacity for adaptation and recovery with respect to climate change. Physical hazards may be acute, if they are a consequence of one-off events, or chronic, if they are a consequence of longer-term changes in climate. Meanwhile, transition risks include legal and policy, technology, market and reputational risks. Finally, climate-related opportunities refer to potential positive effects linked to climate change as a consequence of mitigation or adaptation efforts by Sacyr and society at large. These may relate to resource efficiency, energy sources, products and services, markets or capacity for adaptation.

We have developed and established a methodology to assess risks, vulnerabilities and opportunities based on their probability, impact and our capacity for adaptation, which allows us to estimate the actual and potential financial impacts that may be meaningful for the business and that we see as a

Time frame	Risks/Opportunities	Business	Countries	Scenario
2025	**Acute:** Heavy rainfall, flooding, landslides and subsidence.	Sacyr Concesiones, Engineering and Infrastructure (Transportation).	Colombia, Paraguay, Uruguay.	SSP1-2.6
	Reputational: Public concern or adverse opinion.	All Sacyr businesses.	All the countries where we operate.	STEPS
	Products and services: Development of new products and services through R&D.	All Sacyr businesses.	All the countries where we operate.	NZE

priority, both qualitatively and quantitatively. We consider aspects such as economic losses, cost overruns, investments and profits, as all of these could potentially affect, compromise or benefit Sacyr's strategy and financial results.

We assess the financial impact of material risks and opportunities, which are those that might have a material financial impact on the Group's bottom line. For risks, the financial impact is calculated with respect to revenues.

The following are climate risks and opportunities that could have a material impact, classified by timeline in accordance with our **Climate Change Strategy:**

Pajares Tunnels. Spain

Description	KPI	Management
The occurrence of extreme weather events unleashing torrential rains can cause landslides that increase the costs of implementing projects linked to the repair, protection and prevention of damage.	• Financial impact <1% on turnover. • <1% of Sacyr contracts at risk.	• **Scaling, hydraulic verification and maintenance programs for engineering and drainage works.** • **Increase in the surface area of embankment replanting** as part of environmental management programs. • Increase in the content and scope of **geological** and geotechnical studies in landslide-prone areas. • Projects to prevent and protect against the effects of landslides.
Failure to meet the goals in our Decarbonization Plan and Adaptation Plan may worsen our stakeholders' perception, affecting the Group's share capital or worsening the sustainable financing conditions.	• Financial impact <1% on turnover. • -15.29% Scopes 1 and 2 (compliance with the Sustainable Financing Framework KPI) vs. 2022.	• Continuous monitoring of the **Decarbonization Plan and Adaptation Plan**. • Launch of the **Sustainable Financing Framework**. • **Improvement in the annual reporting of climate change performance**. • **Participation in investor and analyst questionnaires and indices** and in public-private events and initiatives. • **Verification by an independent third party** in accordance with international standards.
Our commitment to our innovation and transformation strategy, as well as to developing technologies that foster sustainability, may enhance our economic performance in keeping with global decarbonization scenarios.	• 66% of innovation projects are sustainability-focused • €4.8 M invested in sustainability	• Availability of an internal organization dedicated to **detecting needs and ideas and transforming them into projects** through innovation. • Development of **innovation projects aimed at self-consumption and energy efficiency**. • Collaboration with external experts in a wide range of knowledge areas who can provide **solutions to the challenges now facing the company**. • **Scalability of innovation projects** that generate value for the company.

Time frame	Risks/Opportunities	Business	Countries	Scenario
2030	**Technological:** Costs derived from the tech transition to lower emissions alternatives.	Sacyr Concesiones (Water).	Algeria, Oman.	NZE
	Markets: Access to new assets and markets.	Sacyr Concesiones (Water).	All the countries with activities.	STEPS
	Energy sources: Use of low-emission energy sources and utilization of decentralized energy generation.	Sacyr Concesiones (Water).	All the countries where we operate.	APS
2050	**Acute:** Drought.	Sacyr Concesiones (Water).	Chile.	SSP5-8.5
	Market: Increased cost of raw materials.	Sacyr Concesiones, Sacyr Engineering and Infrastructure.	All the countries with activities.	NZE
	Products and services: Development of climate adaptation solutions.	All business units.	All the countries with activities.	NZE

Physical risks Transition risks Opportunities

Description	KPI	Management
The increase in energy prices and low availability of renewable energy in certain regions may increase operating expenses for assets and also raise the investment needed to decentralize it with distributed generation projects.	• Financial impact <1% on turnover. • 67% of contracts at risk certified to ISO 50001.	• Setting **emissions reduction targets**aligned with energy regulations and Sacyr's Climate Change Strategy. • **Certifications (ISO 14001, ISO 50001 ISO 14064 and EMAS)**. • Development of **environmental and energy management programs** with performance improvement objectives. • Participation in **working groups and sectoral alliances**.
In areas experiencing long periods of **drought and water stress** there may be an increased demand for water treatment infrastructure and investment in projects related to the integral water cycle and desalination.	• +3% in revenues from Water Concessions vs. 2022. • +15% in EBITDA from Water Concessions vs. 2022.	• Investment in **projects related to the integral water cycle and desalination**. • **Strategic vision based on asset diversification** both by location and typology. • **Highly diversified, specialized and skilled organization** to harness any business opportunity related to climate change aspects.
Increase in the availability of renewable energy supplies, as well as the generation of distributed or decentralized energy in our assets, can lead to savings both economically and in emissions, especially in those assets with high energy demand.	• +69% of energy consumed from renewable sources vs. 2020. • 99,685.78 metric tons of CO_2eq avoided due to the consumption of renewable energy.	• **Adaptation** to new regulations on emissions. • Development of **innovation projects focused on self-consumption**. • **Replacement of vehicles** consuming energy from fossil sources with those using **renewable energy**. • Construction of **wind farms and solar thermal and photovoltaic plants**.
Below-average water availability can lead to restricted use of water as a resource for water capture, purification, and distribution for drinking water or for the collection, treatment, and final disposal of wastewater.	• Financial impact <1% on turnover. • <1% of Sacyr contracts at risk.	• Investment in projects related to the **integral water cycle and desalination**. • Calculation and verification of the **Water Footprint to ISO 14046** standard. • **Hydrogeological surveys** to analyze the availability and quality of the water resource. • **Performance improvement plans** to reduce losses.
Changes in the supply and demand of certain raw materials, products and services may increase the cost and disrupt supply continuity.	• Financial impact <1% on turnover. • 19% recycled or reused materials.	• Continuous improvement in the calculation and tracking of **Scope 3 emissions in carbon footprint**. • Use of **recycled materials and reuse** to incorporate them back into our processes. • **Growth strategy** based on projects related to the **integrated water cycle, circular economy and renewable energy generation**.
Climate-related risks can lead to **an increase in demand for infrastructure and solutions related to our activity**, such as projects related to the integrated water cycle or low-emissions transportation infrastructure.	• 2.66% of eligible business volume for the climate change adaptation goal. • 9.5 million people served by Sacyr Water.	• **Analysis of climate-related physical risks** based on the most advanced climate projections available within the existing range of future scenarios. • Use of **innovative purification and desalination technologies**. • Commitment to a growth phase with **our own resources and ample national and international experience** in water concessions.

After analyzing the risks and opportunities linked to climate change, we may conclude that our Adaptation Plan is robust and resilient and the potential impact in this sphere is low in terms of identified risks and high in terms of opportunities. Furthermore, we do not observe significant or material financial impacts or physical or transitional risks in Sacyr's activities and strategy, or in its financial planning.

6.2.4 Metrics and objectives

6.2.4.1 Energy consumption

[3-3]

Our climate performance is monitored, among other indicators, **by measuring our energy consumption and intensity**. Energy consumption within the organization includes the total consumption of fuels and electricity from both renewable and non-renewable sources. Our internal energy consumption over the last three years is shown in the table below.

[302-1]

> Internal energy consumption (MWh)

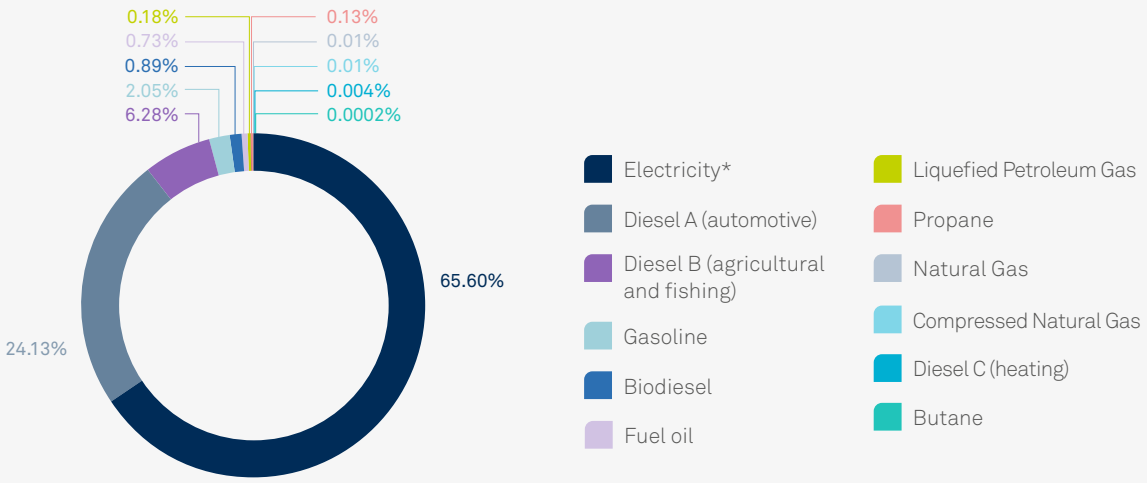
2020	2021	2022	2023
1,047,791.02	1,130,348.12	1,224,816.63	1,027,465.58

Consumption in 2023 amounted to 3,698,876.09 GJ.

Energy consumption from renewable sources amounted to 221,431.28 MWh (333,931.25 MWh in 2022).

Tremezzina bypass. Italy

> Energy consumption by source (%)



** Renewable electricity accounted for 20.66% of total energy consumed. Purchased renewable electricity consumed was 20.39% and produced renewable electricity consumed was 0.27%, equivalent to 2,739.38 MWh.*

Energy consumption outside the organization comes from business travel, as well as from external activities carried out by the company.

[302-2]

> External energy consumption (MWh)

2020	2021	2022	2023
17,325.45	17,280.87	26,800.48	37,472.96

Consumption in 2023 amounted to 134,902.65 GJ.

Sacyr's energy intensity is as follows:

[302-3]

> Energy intensity (MWh/ €M)

Honaine Desalination plant. Algeria

	2020	2021	2022	2023
Total energy consumption (MWh)*	1,065,116.47	1,147,628.99	1,251,617.11	1,064,938.54
Turnover (€M)**	4,547.88	4,675.37	5,851.72	4,609.43
Energy intensity	234.20	245.46	213.89	231.03

** Total energy consumption includes that inside and outside of the organization.*
*** Revenues (€ M) are shown in note 28. For net revenues go to our financial statements.*
Consumption in 2023 amounted to 3,833,778.74 GJ.

6.2.4.2 Greenhouse gas inventory

[3-3] [305-5]

For years, Sacyr has been calculating the greenhouse gas emissions generated by our activities. This measurement allows us to gauge our impact, detect the most emissions-intensive activities and establish mitigation measures in keeping with our objectives.

We compile an annual inventory of our greenhouse gas emissions following the ***GHG Protocol*** methodology and submit it to an independent review in accordance with the ISAE 3410 standard *"Assurance Engagements on greenhouse gas statements"*[2]. We have also renewed our greenhouse gas verifications under the latest version of the **ISO 14064 international standard for Sacyr Engineering and Infrastructure and Sacyr Water, both in Spain**.

Scopes 1 and 2

Our **Scope 1** emissions stem from the various operating centers and are associated with:

- **Fuel combustion from mobile sources:** emissions from fuel consumption associated with travel and machinery.
- **Fuel combustion from fixed sources:** emissions from fuel consumption associated with stationary or fixed equipment and fixed facilities.
- **Leaks:** emissions from leaks of cooling gases from air-conditioning equipment.

Scope 2 emissions come from our various operating centers and are associated with the electricity consumption of these facilities.

[2] *The independent verification report of the greenhouse gas emissions inventory is included in* ***Appendix IV. Reliability***.

[305-1] [305-2] [305-4]

2030 Target
-42%
237,853 t CO_2eq

> Greenhouse gas emissions t CO_2eq (Scopes 1 y 2)

	Baseline year 2020	2021	2022	2023
Scope 1 emissions	119,657.23	119,083.68	120,038.06	87,540.03
Scope 2 emissions	290,433.97	274,570.05	253,441.16	259,841.30
Total	**410,091.20**	**393,653.73**	**373,479.21**	**347,381.33**
Revenues (€M)*	4,547.88	4,675.37	5,851.72	4,609.43
GHG intensity (t CO_2eq/€)	90.17	84.20	63.82	75.36

The main reason for the increase in Scope 2 emissions has been the increase in the emission factor of the electricity mix in Algeria and Oman.

Scope 2 emissions are calculated under the market-based approach. Calculated under the location-based approach they would be 358,722.46 t CO_2eq (472,737.89 t CO_2eq in 2022).

**Turnover (€ M) is available in note 28. For net revenues go to our financial statements.*

The evolution of our Scope 1 and 2 emissions indicates that we are on track to achieve the science-based target (SBTi) aligned with the 1.5°C scenario, reducing at least 4.2% of emissions annually from the base year. Thanks to the reduction initiatives detailed in section **6.2.3.1 Mitigation**, **we have already reduced emissions from Scope 1 and 2 by 15.29% compared to our baseline year 2020.**

We are among the European companies to have achieved the greatest reduction in emissions intensity, according to **"Europe's Climate Leaders 2023"** compiled by the **Financial Times** and research firm Statista, where we rank top in our sector worldwide.

Scope 3

Scope 3 emissions include the rest of indirect emissions. In order to ascertain and reduce the value chain's impact, we calculated all the Scope 3 categories included in the GHG Protocol, analyzing their importance in our activities.

[305-3]

GOODS AND SERVICES ACQUIRED Emissions derived from purchased goods and services needed to execute the activities.	1,299,488.54 t CO_2eq in 2020 1,647,194.47 t CO_2eq in 2021 1,540,958.04 t CO_2eq in 2022 1,299,995.07 t CO_2eq in 2023
CAPITAL GOODS Emissions associated with the life cycle of capital goods purchased or acquired.	184,713.11 t CO_2eq in 2020 41,328.62 t CO_2eq in 2021 46,330.73 t CO_2eq in 2022 23,348.43 t CO_2eq in 2023
ACTIVITIES RELATING TO FUEL AND ELECTRICITY Emissions associated with fuel and electricity generation, transmission and distribution.	95,166.15 t CO_2eq in 2020 131,695.17 t CO_2eq in 2021 110,295.71 t CO_2eq in 2022 102,363.48 t CO_2eq in 2023
UPSTREAM TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION Emissions associated with transport and distribution services for acquired products, parcels and machinery.	608.86 t CO_2eq in 2020 439.77 t CO_2eq in 2021 38,273.42 t CO_2eq in 2022 6,061.83 t CO_2eq in 2023
WASTE GENERATED IN OPERATIONS Emissions associated with the management of all waste generated by business activities.	205,531.99 t CO_2eq in 2020 38,143.89 t CO_2eq in 2021 31,392.04 t CO_2eq in 2022 7,072.81 t CO_2eq in 2023
BUSINESS TRAVEL Emissions associated with employee travel and overnight stays for work purposes.	5,297.69 t CO_2eq in 2020 5,332.06 t CO_2eq in 2021 7,707.22 t CO_2eq in 2022 11,275.74 t CO_2eq in 2023
EMPLOYEE COMMUTING Emissions associated with employee commuting.	20,563.31 t CO_2eq in 2020 33,312.39 t CO_2eq in 2021 56,891.92 t CO_2eq in 2022 32,560.78 t CO_2eq in 2023
UPSTREAM LEASED ASSETS Emissions associated with operations and maintenance at industrial plants.	212,457.77 t CO_2eq in 2020 209,726.50 t CO_2eq in 2021 121,250.65 t CO_2eq in 2022 183,231.80 t CO_2eq in 2023
DOWNSTREAM TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION Emissions associated with the transportation and distribution of RARx and IOHNIC.	92.23 t CO_2eq in 2020 207.47 t CO_2eq in 2021 281.68 t CO_2eq in 2022 67.38 t CO_2eq in 2023
USE OF PRODUCTS SOLD Emissions associated with the use of traded RARx and IOHNIC.	23.00 t CO_2eq in 2020 57.20 t CO_2eq in 2021 61.81 t CO_2eq in 2022 14,788.88 t CO_2eq in 2023
INVESTMENTS Issues associated with investee companies over which Sacyr does not have operational control.	1,690,204.72 t CO_2eq in 2020 888,700.84 t CO_2eq in 2021 11.47 t CO_2eq in 2022 1,627.89 t CO_2eq in 2023

**Due to the inclusion of emissions associated with the life cycle of our IOHNIC product in the calculation, for the first time we have calculated GHG emissions in the "Treatment of products sold at the end of their useful life" category, which in 2023 amounted to 0.69 t CO_2eq.*

Having analyzed the fifteen Scope 3 categories, the "Downstream leased assets" and "and "Franchises" categories are not considered as they are not material for the organization. This is because there are no emissions not included in Scopes 1 and 2 from the operation of assets owned by us and leased to other entities or from the operation of franchises.

The "processing of products sold" category refers to emissions associated with post-sale transformations of products so requiring to achieve their operating purpose. IOHNIC is assembled and installed by third parties, whose emissions are already accounted for in the acquisition of goods and services category. Emissions from previous years in this category due to the processing of the RARx product amounted to 56.68 t CO_2eq in 2020, 140.98 t CO_2eq in 2021 and 152.35 t CO_2eq in 2022.

Our Scope 3 emissions performance indicates that we are on the path of compliance with the science-based target (SBTi) aligned with the 1.5°C scenario, annually reducing emissions by at least 2.5% compared to the baseline:

2030 Target
-25%
2,467,794 t CO_2eq

> Other indirect greenhouse gas emissions t $CO2_2$eq (Scope 3)

	Baseline year 2020	2021	2022	2023
Total	3,714,204.05	2,996,279.37	1,953,607.03	1,682,394.79
SBTi	3,290,391.40	2,705,734.37	1,682,657.26	1,411,059.26

The Scope 3 SBTi target includes the categories of goods and services acquired, fuel- and energy-related activities, waste generated in operations and investments.

Thanks to the reduction initiatives detailed in section 6.2.3.1 Mitigation, **we have already reduced our total Scope 3 emissions by 55% and our SBTi-criteria Scope 3 emissions by 57% with respect to our baseline year 2020.**

Total emissions

Our complete Greenhouse Gas Inventory includes all the emissions scopes.

2050 Target
Carbon neutrality

> Total greenhouse gas emissions t CO_2eq

	2020	2021	2022	2023
Scope 1	119,657.23	119,083.68	120,038.06	87,540.03
Scope 2	290,433.97	274,570.05	253,441.16	259,841.30
Scope 3	3,714,204.05	2,996,279.37	1,953,607.03	1,682,394.79
Total	4,124,295.25	3,389,933.10	2,327,086.25	2,029,776.12

Scope 2 emissions are calculated under the market-based approach. Calculated using the location-based approach, total emissions (Scopes 1, 2 and 3) would amount to 2,128,657.28 t CO_2eq (2,546,382.98 t CO_2eq in 2022).

Emissions avoided

In accordance with our Climate Change Strategy, we continue our endeavors to avoid emissions by designing activities that prevent them, both in our operations and at the various stages of our value chain.

> Emissions avoided (t CO_2eq)

	2021	2022	2023
Renewable energy consumption	95,281.76	160,421.12	99,685.78
Integrated water cycle	16,123.05	23,945.74	23,805.66
Reuse of works materials	6,575.77	6,662.37	1,485.76
Total	117,980.58	191,029.23	124,977.20

By contracting and generating renewable electricity for self-consumption, we have avoided 355,388.66 t CO_2eq compared to our baseline year 2020. Furthermore, at Sacyr Water, which owns the integrated water cycle plants, we capture the biogas generated, thereby avoiding the direct emission of methane into the atmosphere, and we use it to produce renewable energy for self-consumption. Lastly, we consume CO_2 at our sea water desalination plants (IDAM) as part of our remineralization process, thereby sequestering the CO_2 in the water.

6.3 Circular economy

[3-3]

The production system developed in the last few decades, based on extracting natural resources to manufacture products that, once used, end up in landfills or in nature, is not sustainable. Consequently, it is now absolutely crucial to move the circular economy model forward, with the aim of maximizing the available resources so that they remain in the production cycle for as long as possible, minimizing waste and air pollution, and regenerating nature, contributing financial, natural and social capital.

At Sacyr we commenced that journey some years ago and when it comes to the practical implementation of the circularity model, some of our action principles, included in our **Circular Economy Policy**, are as follows:

- To effectively apply the **waste hierarchy principle**.
- **To move away from the use of non-renewable natural resources**.
- **To reduce the use of renewable resources**.
- **To increase the use of secondary resources (recycled)**.
- To promote **sustainable sourcing** by acquiring materials and products that incorporate secondary resources in their manufacture, that can be repaired and **reused or recycled at the end of their useful life**.
- **To promote ecological design** so as to reduce the environmental impact at every stage of the product or service from a life-cycle perspective.
- To foster **optimization of resources**, process efficiency, a **commitment to renewable and low-emissions energy resources** and the implementation of more efficient technologies.
- **To prevent and reduce** food waste.
- **To promote and support process and project innovation** that benefits the circular economy.
- To foster **awareness, consciousness and training** initiatives for our employees, users and value chain in connection with the principles of the circular economy.

In 2023 we updated our Circular Economy Policy to further strengthen our commitment to preventing construction and demolition waste (CDW) and foster the repurposing of whatever waste that could not be avoided.

This Policy's action framework is implemented through Sacyr's circular economy model, aimed at optimizing the use of resources, preventing and managing waste and committing to businesses aligned with the circularity principles, all in collaboration with our value chain.

Rota de Santa Maria. Brazil

Sacyr's Circular Economy Model

- To foster **innovative and sustainable business models.**
- To integrate **circularity principles** in our activities.
- To promote **collaborative and shared economy business models.**

- **To prevent the generation of hazardous,** non-hazardous and construction and demolition waste.
- **to reuse** materials **and recycle** waste.
- **To recover** material from waste.

- **To reduce** the consumption of renewable and non-renewable resources.
- To use resources **efficiently**.
- **To reuse** materials generated in the activity.
- To increase **the use of secondary resources** (recycled).

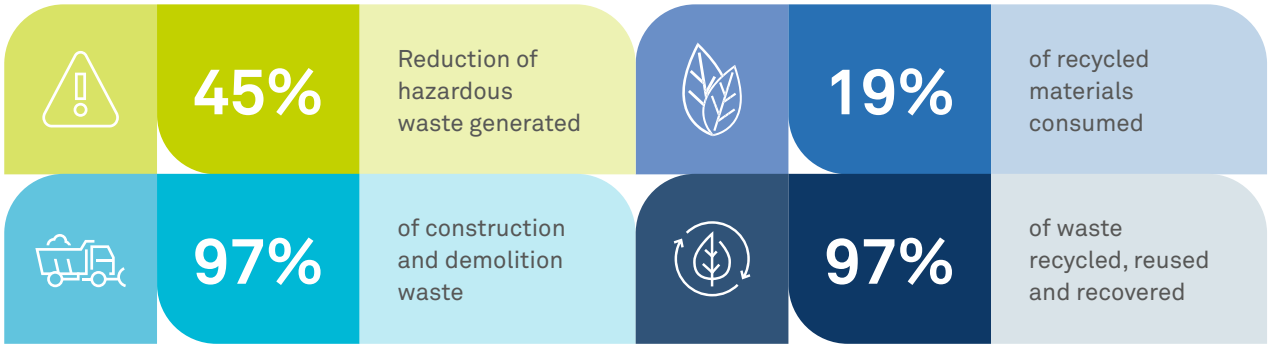
By transforming our economy from linear to circular, we shift the approach from extraction to regeneration, and instead of degrading nature, we build natural capital.

By using this model our aim is to voluntarily achieve three priority objectives:

1	Increase the use of **recycled materials**.	Prevention, preparation for reuse and recycling.
2	Increase the **percentage of** waste **reuse to 80% by 2025**.	Preparation for reuse.
3	**Build partnerships and intensify collaboration** with the value chain to promote the circular model.	Prevention, preparation for reuse and recycling.

We have also set **targets for reducing greenhouse gas emissions and own water consumption**.

To achieve the goals linked to the circular economy we have a **Zero Waste Plan** that defines the various lines of action and initiatives associated with each of them. In 2023, this commitment was embodied by the following achievements:



> The circular economy gives us a framework of opportunities to tackle global challenges like climate change, biodiversity loss, waste and pollution.

To achieve a fully circular economy, circularity must be woven into the entire value chain. The shared value generated is the indispensable response to achieve development that combines competitiveness with innovation and sustainability. **At Sacyr we integrate the circular economy throughout our value chain** and this includes everything from presenting more circular proposals to customers, to working with manufacturers and suppliers to reintroduce reusable resources from waste into the production process, to acquiring sustainable resources and ecodesign. To achieve this, in addition to the **Circular Economy Policy, we have the Supply Chain Management Policy and the Code of Ethics and Conduct,** that extend Sacyr's commitments, policies and values on circular economy to the entire chain, also nurturing a sustainable relationship between projects and their environment.

We have a **Buy Green Recommendations Guide** oriented towards purchasing more environmentally friendly products and services, helping to create an increasingly conscious and collaborative supply chain.

Within the framework of the **Integrated Management System,** we identify and assess the risks and opportunities associated with our activities, and the main risks and opportunities associated with the circular economy, as well as the related financial impacts, are:

RISKS

- Changes in the availability of resources and shortages.
- Increase in environmental costs due to regulations.
- Generation of waste and unavailability of options to recover it in certain locations.
- Exposure to energy and commodity price volatility.

OPPORTUNITIES

- Harnessing of resources derived from our own activity.
- Reduction of the consumption of natural resources.
- Prevention of waste generation.
- Fostering process circularity.

FINANCIAL IMPACTS

- Higher raw materials and operating costs.
- Loss of market competitiveness.

- Lower operating costs and higher revenues.
- Increase in market competitiveness.

Maintenance of A1 Burgos road. Spain

Strategic partnerships and collaborations to foster the circular economy

We contributed to the Practical Guide for Circular Business Management in Chile

Alongside another seven multinationals, Sacyr contributed to the first edition of the **Practical Guide for Circular Business Management in Chile**, a document resulting from a collaboration led by **SOFOFA, SOFOFA Hub and the Territorio Circular program (promoted by Corfo and the Ministry of the Environment and executed by SOFOFA Hub)**, which contains specific internal management practices implemented by companies to shift from a linear to a circular economy. The best practice in terms of circular management outlined by Sacyr in this guide was its Circular Economy Policy.

The launch of this guide is another milestone in compliance with the roadmap for a circular Chile by 2040, aimed at transforming production processes to make the circular economy drive the country towards sustainable development.

We support the materialization of the Peruvian Pact for a Circular Economy

At **Sacyr Concesiones** we take part in a working group within the framework of the **Peruvian National Circular Economy Coalition** to materialize the commitments enshrined in the **Peruvian Pact for a Circular Economy**. These working groups were launched by Peru's infrastructure association (Asociación para el Fomento de la Infraestructura Nacional-AFIN), which encompasses the leading public service infrastructure concession companies, of which we are a member.

We belong to group 4 "Managing know-how to develop and strengthen capabilities and skills", aimed at identifying and systematizing circular economy best practices driven by business, academia, the public sector and civil society, and to systematize and disseminate these best practices.

We collaborate with the European Commission's Environmental Policy Programme

We responded to the call for contributions for the preparation of the forthcoming environmental policy of the **European Commission (2024-2029)**, submitting recommendations and concerns in connection with the issues posed by the Commission: circular economy, biodiversity and pollution.

6.3.1 Optimization of resources

We use a range of resources in our activities, including materials whose production implies the consumption of renewable and non-renewable raw materials such as timber, water, energy and land, which exerts considerable pressure on the environment. Accordingly, we are committed to and foster circularity, which enables us to mitigate significant environmental challenges such as climate change, the shortage of natural resources and the loss of natural capital.

The supply of sustainable materials that generate a lower environmental impact is an action line within **Sacyr's Zero Waste Plan**, which applies to all the organization's businesses. Accordingly, we seek and adopt initiatives that best suit each project. These initiatives involve reducing the consumption of non-renewable and renewable natural resources and materials, optimizing and maximizing resources in production and consumption, prioritizing the choice of materials that harness secondary resources for their manufacture and have a lower carbon footprint, reusing materials generated in the activity itself and opting to acquire both recycled materials and those that are repairable and can be reused or recycled at the end of their life.

Below is a detailed view of the **consumption of the materials** that are most important for our projects:

[301-1]

> Materials used by weight (t)* **

	2021	2022	2023
Steel	210,039.57	74,262.53	64,862.66
Aggregates	5,742,059.63	5,462,188.45	5,116,959.56
Concrete	1,730,508.14	768,071.49	1,215,620.82
Asphaltic materials	108,740.74	252,758.80	195,150.63
Earth	6,647,954.42	6,765,827.26	1,508,518.93
Timber	3,911.68	2,297.09	574.89
Cement	183,850.76	195,670.58	217,611.35
Paper	93.28	88.28	46.09

** Includes consumption of the most significant materials.*

*** To calculate figures for both total recycled materials used and recycled materials used, direct measurements and estimates are employed. Direct measurement data are entered in different tools and come from invoices, contracts, orders, etc. For estimates, in most cases we use the weight given by manufacturers for a unit of a certain material whose properties we know, and in others we take the known weight of a material with similar properties.*

The construction and infrastructure sector needs substantial quantities of materials whose manufacture consumes large amounts of virgin resources. For example, aggregates are an indispensable raw material in these activities and one of the most consumed resources on the planet.

In all our construction projects, **we promote the reuse of excavated earth *on site***, either as a base material for backfilling or in recycled aggregate form to make concrete. We also aim to find a **second life for excess material from excavations,** helping to restore quarries and mines and supplying other projects with a shortage of such materials, to prevent it from ending up in landfills. Furthermore, **Sacyr Construction is authorized to recover materials such as earth, gravel, concrete and bituminous mixtures left over from other projects**, for their use in backfilling for its own projects.

These initiatives allow us **to reduce the acquisition of new materials, avoiding the exploitation of virgin natural resources and the ensuing impact on nature, preventing the generation of construction waste and its removal to landfills**; this means using fewer raw materials, saving energy and water, reducing CO_2 emissions and costs, and lengthening products' life cycle.

Use of excavated material

For the environmental restoration of a former mining operation

In the **Construction Project of the Palencia-Aguilar de Campoo (Spain) High Speed Railway Line**, part of the earth left over from excavation, which in the project plan was to be sent to landfill, is being reused as backfilling for the environmental restoration of a former and abandoned lay mining concession in Palencia. It is estimated that a total of 585,000 t of material will be contributed, giving it a second life and preventing its disposal. In 2023, more than 156,356 t of surplus material was used, also avoiding the emission of 129 t of CO_2eq .

This restoration will, furthermore, recover a surface area of approximately 28,700 sqm for agricultural use.

For use as structural backfilling in the same project

In the **San Luis Buin-Paine Hospital project (Chile), excavated material is being used for structural backfilling**; the material is taken to a crushing plant near the project site where a product is obtained that is reused in the same project.

In 2023, 12,247 t of material was recovered in this process.

For manufacturing aggregates for reuse in the same project

In the **Rebuilding of the Dr. Sotero del Río Health Complex (Chile)**, the material from excavating the land to attain the level for the project is being **reused to obtain aggregates** that are subsequently used o make cement as the foundation material of structural backfilling and to make roads within the works site.

A total of 263,244 t of material was recycled in this project in 2023, avoiding, by no dumping it in landfills, the emission of 325 t of CO_2eq, as well as not having to purchase aggregates.

To manufacture aggregates or backfilling for use in works other than those where they are generated

In the **Langosteira Railway Access Joint Venture (Spain)**, part of the leftover material from the tunnel excavation, originally planned for landfill, **is instead being sent to two materials production plants**, located near the project, to obtain recycled aggregates that are later used to make concrete and gravel; another part of the **earth is being taken to a nearby project where there is a shortage of this material, to be reused**.

In 2023 we avoided the generation of 156,088 t of waste destined to landfill and, accordingly, the emission of 30 t CO_2eq.

In addition, **we reused other materials generated in our activities and we work closely with customers, suppliers, subcontractors and partners** to analyze and acquire sustainable products, i.e. products manufactured using secondary materials, that have a lower carbon footprint, incorporate ecological design criteria, generate less waste and may remain in use for as long as possible, also based on their repair and recyclability properties.

As a result of the application of these measures, in 2023 the consumption of recycled materials was 19.04%. These materials include earth, agglomerates, steel and paper. Moreover, more than 20% of the timber consumed is certified to FSC and PEFC standards, with this percentage reaching 67% in Spain.

[301-1] [301-2]

> Recycled materials used

	2021	2022	2023
Recycled or reused materials (t)	6,815,989.44	6,825,240.45	1,583,687.10
Recycled or reused materials (%)	46.60	50.48	19.04

Our Conflict Minerals Statement outlines the commitment to legal and ethical compliance in business practices involving the use of materials such as coltan, gold, cassiterite, tungsten or their derivatives. We extend this commitment to our supply chain (suppliers, providers, contractors, collaborators, sub-contractors) to ensure the traceability of these materials in the **Supply Chain Management Policy**.

Sustainable construction materials with a lower carbon footprint and a high degree of recyclability are essential for us and our customers. The entire value chain's commitment enables us to continue moving forward in the circular production and consumption model.

Consumption of sustainable materials

Recycled aggregates

In our projects, the use of recycled aggregates, acquired or obtained in the projects themselves from land clearing works, is a widespread practice. It was implemented at **numerous sites in 2023**: 104 homes in Salix, Node Carabanchel, 56 homes in Artola Alta Marbella and 95 multi-family homes in Sector Llevant, all in Spain, and in the project to rebuild the Dr. Sotero del Río Healthcare Complex and the San Luis de Buin Paine Hospital in Chile, with a consumption of more than 287,400 t.

Metallic barrier

The **Autovía del Turia Concesionaria de la GV highway project (Spain)**, during the work to expand a section of the highway more than 6,000 meters of barrier were removed. The barrier system was stored at the operating center for subsequent use and more than 2,500 meters have now been recovered and reused. This allows us to give the material a second life, preventing it from going to waste and, at the same time, achieving considerable savings in terms of both resources and finance.

Insulation

In the construction of the **Hernani-Astigarraga section of the New Basque County Rail Network (Spain)**, executed by the Hernani-Astigarraga Phase II Joint Venture, approximately 6,000 sqm of elastomeric sheeting made from recycled rubber (used tires) was placed in the sub-ballast to protect the platform and nearby areas from vibrations.

Sustainable concrete

Concrete is one of the most environmentally impactful materials. By using sustainable concrete, with a lower carbon footprint, we help preserve natural resources, reduce waste and, when these materials reach the end of their life, they can be recycled and reused as aggregates to make new products.

In the **Hernani-Astigarraga Phase II and Elorrio Joint Ventures (Spain),** we are using concrete made from more sustainable cement, whose carbon footprint is 20-40% lower than the conventional equivalent, contains similar percentages of recycled materials and prioritizes the use of local raw materials, as well as having an Environmental Product Declaration. To achieve this, the cement has reduced its clinker content and increased its fly ash content, which also reduces the waste produced in other industries such as thermoelectric plants, and provides an alternative to natural raw materials. In 2023 more than 19,650 m³ were used in these projects.

In the **95 multifamily homes in Sector Llevant (Spain)**, we are also using concrete whose manufacturing, as compared to conventional concrete, considerably reduces Co_2eq emissions, by around 17%, optimizes the use of resources and increases its durability. In 2023, 7,278 m³ were used in the project.

JV Elorrio. Spain

Asphalting with environmentally friendly additives

Sacyr Concesiones used an eco-friendly additive in the asphalt of the **Eresma Highway (Spain)**. This innovative product, called Bioroad, developed by UNICO GREEN, is made of olive oil processing waste and recycled vegetable oil. Bioroad asphalt mixes are produced at lower temperatures, saving energy and reducing the carbon footprint, as well as making the asphalt mix more durable. In 2023, more than 300 t of asphalt mix were made using this additive.

Self-leveling mortar with recycled fibers

For the execution of the **95-home residential complex in Sector Llevant (Spain)** screed floors are being made inside the homes using self-leveling mortar that includes 56 kg of 100% recycled polymeric fibers per m³ of mortar. In addition to being a recovered plastic, these polymers improve the thermal and acoustic insulation capacity of the screeds. In 2023, 27,160 kg of these fibers were consumed.

6.3.2 Waste prevention and management

[3-3] [306-1] [306-2]

Sacyr's Zero Waste Plan has other lines of action that apply to all the organization's businesses, resulting from the effective application of the principles of **waste hierarchy**, which, by order of priority, is as follows:

- **Prevent** the generation of hazardous waste, non-hazardous waste and construction and demolition waste (CDW).
- **Maximize** preparation for reuse and recycling of waste, with a particular focus on construction and demolition waste (CDW).
- **Foster and boost** other kinds of recovery, including energy.
- **Avoid** disposal.

One key area, essential to accelerate the transition towards a circular economy model, included in the **European Commission** circular economy action plan, is construction, including of buildings, which is responsible for more than 35% of total waste generated in the EU. Most notable is the considerable scope for improvement in construction and demolition waste (CDW).

At Sacyr, **construction and demolition waste** accounts for more than 95% of all waste generated. Consequently, when it comes to managing it we prioritize the reuse of materials such as earth, metals, timber and rubble and we recycle and recover construction and demolition waste that it has not been possible to avoid. This helps ensure that the materials in this waste rejoin the production cycle as secondary raw materials. At Sacyr these materials are primarily rubble, concrete, metal, timber, plastic, plant waste, paper and cardboard. The project locations must allow this, as the possibilities for recovering this kind of waste depend on the availability of authorized facilities in the locations where we operate.

We are aligned with the **DNSH *(Do Not Significant Harm)*** principle established in the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 concerning the European Taxonomy for the climate change mitigation and Climate change adaptation goals. This provides that at least 70% of non-hazardous construction and demolition waste generated at construction sites be processed for reuse, recycling and other forms of recovery. In this regard, we are working to comply with the technical selection criteria of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/2486 concerning economic activities that contribute to the circular economy objective, bringing this percentage up to 90%.

All the projects, wherever applicable, have a **waste management plan** detailing at least the types of waste expected to be generated (construction and demolition waste, hazardous and non-hazardous waste), an estimated amount by type and fraction, the goals in terms of prevention, reuse, recycling and recovery, the measures to be implemented to achieve these goals and how the waste will be identified and separated at source.

We also have procedures regarding waste prevention and management that, within the framework of the legislation in force in each country or region, establish contractual requirements on waste prevention, identification, sorting or separation, classification, labeling and storage, as well as best practices for waste management based on the **waste hierarchy**.

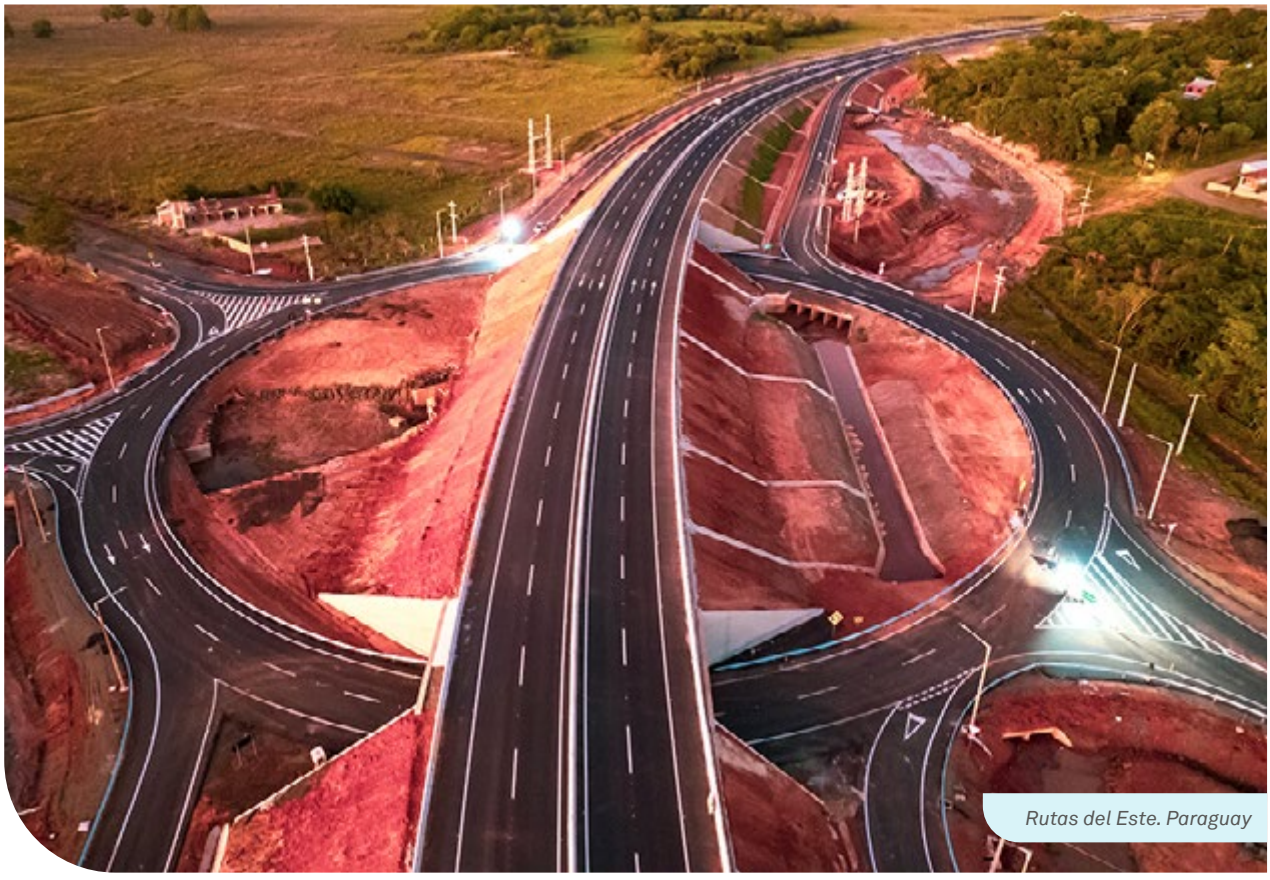
Projects and facilities operated by Sacyr issue the relevant communications as waste generators and recoverers and are compliant with the requirements established in terms of separation, temporary storage, delivery for transport and proper treatment, always using authorized management companies for this purpose.

In all our projects we promote the contracting of managers who can make the most of the material resources contained in them, based on the management priority established in the waste hierarchy, wherever this is possible.

Diagram of materials at Sacyr

Preventing the generation of hazardous waste, non-hazardous waste and construction and demolition waste (CDW) is a priority when it comes to managing our activities. To achieve this, in all projects organizational and operating measures are taken aimed at reducing, to economically and technically feasible levels, the amount of these kinds of waste that is generated. These measures include: product market research to procure those designed to generate least waste in optimal amounts, choice of materials and products based on ecological criteria, replacing hazardous materials with others that are non-hazardous, buying products in returnable and reusable packaging as large as possible, agreements with the supply chain to return leftover materials, analysis, readaptation and redesign of construction processes to optimize the use of materials—thereby preventing waste generation, and using resources that can be repurposed or recycled at the end of their life.

One of the challenges for 2024 is to reduce by 1% the amount of hazardous waste generated and increase, by the same percentage, the non-hazardous waste not bound for disposal, with respect to the previous year.



Rutas del Este. Paraguay

We prevent and reduce hazardous waste generation

Used waste bags

In 2023 we launched a Grupo Mondi initiative, the first of its kind in Spain, allowing us to stop treating used waste bags as hazardous waste on construction sites. The initiative consists of separating at the site the bags clean of cement, plaster, cement, glue, etc., placed in big-bags, which are removed by a construction and demolition waste (CDW) manager, who takes them to special treatment plants where they are recycled to obtain paper with which to make new bags.

This initiative was implemented at the **104 homes in Salix and 708 workshops in Argis projects,** both in Spain, where more than 2.6 t of bags were collected, thereby reducing the hazardous waste generated and increasing the percentage of recovered waste.

In addition to Grupo Mondi, various construction waste and recycling partners contributed to the success of this initiative.

Pajares joint venture. Spain

Prefabrication of building components

Prefabrication of building components, among other benefits, reduces the generation of hazardous waste on works sites and in factories because industrialization processes are used to optimize the resources involved in manufacturing, also resulting in less material wastage. Our preference is for modular construction and, specifically, for the installation on works sites of prefabricated toilets avoiding hazardous waste from products such as silicones, foams, foaming agents, cement glue or resins. In 2023 this practice has been implemented at the **708 workshops project in Argis**, **104 homes project in Salix and Node Carabanchel**, all of them in Spain, where 1,889 prefabricated toilets have been installed.

Moreover, this initiative also allows us to reduce non-hazardous construction and demolition waste generated at works sites, such as bricks, ceramic materials, plasters and insulation.

Bulk mortar

By bulk sourcing the mortar commonly used in masonry work, storing it in silos at the works site, we manage to eliminate the bag waste that would be generated if it were supplied in bags. This measure is applied, for example, at the **95 multifamily home project in sector Llevant Viladecans (Spain)**, avoiding the generation of 38,230 empty bags as waste.

95 multifamily homes in sector Llevant Viladecans. Spain

We prevent and reduce the generation of non-hazardous construction and demolition waste

Switch from traditional to large-format bricks

By switching from traditional bricks to large-format ones like thermo-clay or Satecer it is possible to approximately halve the amount of binding agent used and, furthermore, Tector (large-format adhesive) barely generates any waste compared with mortar.

In 2023, this practice was implemented in **Fractal residential complex, the 88-home Mendoza complex and the 44-home Argea complex**, all of them in Spain, after being proposed to customers and accepted. Some 42,000 sqm of traditional brick has been replaced by Satecer.

At other works in collaborative projects in which traditional partitioning had been defined, it was redesigned and changed to large format. This was the case at the **196 homes in the Zaurak residential and 708 Argis workshops projects**, where some 58,000 sqm of walls were modified.

Plasterboard

Manufacturers and suppliers are increasingly committed to incorporating the circular economy in their manufacturing processes, working closely with their stakeholders.

One example of this is the **95 multifamily homes in project in sector Llevant Viladecans (Spain),** where the plasterboards were custom-manufactured in accordance with the internal clearance height of each floor of the buildings. This reduced leftovers and, accordingly, generated less waste.

Punta Langosteira. Spain

The waste generated by Sacyr in 2023, by type and treatment method, is shown below:

[306-2] [306-3]

> Total weight of waste generated (t)**

		Waste generated	Non disposal bound waste	Waste destined for disposal
Construction and demolition waste (CDW)	2021	11,570,150.82	9,776,273.25	1,793,877.56
	2022	8,923,930.64	7,737,473.43	1,186,457.21
	2023	2,570,153.08	2,505,729.22	64,423.86
Non-hazardous waste (NHW)	2021	44,126.59	25,193.60	18,932.99
	2022	38,972.42	26,778.41	12,194.01
	2023	14,405.42	5,794.44	8,610.98
Hazardous waste (HW)	2021	2,094.87	568.97	1,525.90
	2022	1,075.43	525.44	549.99
	2023	592.43	168.48	423.95
TOTAL	2021	11,616,372.27	9,802,035.82	1,814,336.45
	2022	8,963,978.49	7,764,777.28	1,199,201.21
	2023	2,585,150.93	2,511,692.14	73,458.79

** It includes excavated material in CDW to facilitate the interpretation of the information.*

*** To calculate the total weight of waste by type and the treatment management, we use an internal tool in which, for each project, the various kinds of waste generated are entered, along with the amounts and treatment management for each, whether internal or external by authorized managers. All the data are extracted from the tool and come from direct measurements included in documents such as the management and recovery certificates issued by the managers, as well as topographical calculations/measurements.*

In 2023, more than 97% of waste was recycled, reused and recovered, a significant increase over the 86.62% in 2022.

Autopista Vial al Mar. Colombia

We contribute to circularity by recycling and recovering waste

Recovering leftover plasterboard

In collaboration with the manufacturer of plasterboard, a specialist in recovering plaster and the subcontractor tasked with the partitioning and suspended ceilings, in the **95 multifamily homes project in sector Llevant Viladecans (Spain)** we plan to recover all the waste material of this kind generated on the site, and to repurpose 95% of it, transforming it into a secondary raw material used to make new products like cement. The remaining 5% is made of cardboard, which is also recovered. In 2023, 29,040 kg of leftover plasterboard was repurposed (27,298 kg of plaster and 1,742 kg of cardboard).

The "Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE)" initiative

Sacyr Peru implemented the **"Recycling WEEE"** initiative to ensure that equipment such as printers, telephones and computers that were not being used were reviewed to determine whether they could be repurposed. In coordination with various companies and institutions such as managers and service providers, more than 650 kg of electrical and electronic waste has been recovered, most of it hazardous waste. This initiative also contributes to social and local development, by creating green jobs at the WEEE recovery facility.

This initiative in turn led to a second program called **"Reusing with Sacyr Peru"** in which a total of 20 computers were given a second life, after being repaired, being raffled among all collaborators of Sacyr Peru.

Polystyrene waste recovery

Much of the insulation waste generated on works sites ends up in landfills, even though manufacturers, suppliers and managers now offer options for its recovery.

At various sites, leftover polystyrene, both expanded and extruded, according to their type, is being recovered, cleaned and sorted into big-bags for repurposing. For example, this is being done at the **Fractal Residential project and 95 multifamily homes in Sector Llevant project**, both in Spain. In 2023, 3,840 kg were recovered and reintroduced in the production process.

Slope stabilization with used tires

Concesionaria Vial Sierra Norte and Gestora de Servicios Viales (Peru) have reused approximately 3,600 kg of used tires, waste generated by road users, to stabilize erosion in a lower embankment of a sub-section of the P3 project and regain its service level. This optimizes resources by reusing material.

Desalination membranes

At the sea water desalination plants for drinking water in Oman, Algeria and Australia, more than 6,000 membranes that could no longer be used in the plant processes were sold to other water treatment plants for agricultural purposes where they are reusedto remove salinity from well water, thereby giving them a second life cycle and avoiding their landfill disposal.

The following table shows non-disposal bound waste, specifying which recovery operation was applied to it.

[306-4]

> Total weight of non-disposal bound waste (t)

		Preparation for reuse	Recycling	Other recovery operations	TOTAL
Construction and demolition waste (CDW)	2021	8,365,723.10	945,151.56	465,398.59	9,776,273.25
	2022	7,145,641.91	376,914.45	214,917.07	7,737,473.43
	2023	1,844,048.32	388,395.47	273,285.43	2,505,729.22
Non-hazardous waste (NHW)	2021	598.04	16,508.05	8,087.51	25,193.60
	2022	669.14	5,053.89	21,055.38	26,778.41
	2023	502.00	4,462.18	830.26	5,794.44
Hazardous waste (HW)	2021	5.01	172.67	391.29	568.97
	2022	0.34	311.36	213.74	525.44
	2023	8.22	109.05	51.21	168.48
TOTAL	2021	**8,366,326.15**	**961,832.28**	**473,877.39**	**9,802,035.82**
	2022	**7,146,311.39**	**382,279.70**	**236,186.19**	**7,764,777.28**
	2023	**1,844,558.54**	**392,966.70**	**274,166.90**	**2,511,692.14**

In 2023, 1,449,224.33 tons of excavated earth were reused at works sites, representing 66.68% of the total excavated material.

The Zero Waste Plan is our roadmap for strengthening a circularity model across all our activities. This plan is aimed at increasing the use of recycled materials, attaining 80% of reused waste and intensifying our collaboration with the value chain.

The table below shows the disposal bound waste, which is 2.84% of the total generated, specifying what happens to it (incineration, landfill or other disposal).

[306-5]

> Total weight of disposal bound waste (t)*

		Incineration (without energy recovery)	Incineration (with energy recovery)	Landfill	Other disposal operations	TOTAL
Construction and demolition waste (CDW)	2021	2.56	0.00	1,792,630.78	1,244.22	1,793,877.56
	2022	0.00	0.00	1,185,842.03	615.18	1,186,457.21
	2023	0.00	183.53	33,510.02	30,730.31	64,423.86
Non-hazardous waste (NHW)	2021	6.47	0.00	16,606.88	2,319.64	18,932.99
	2022	15.82	12.72	5,871.36	6,294.11	12,194.01
	2023	1.10	96.78	7,055.88	1,457.22	8,610.98
Hazardous waste (HW)	2021	10.49	0.00	323.26	1,192.15	1,525.90
	2022	8.27	0.00	158.75	382.97	549.99
	2023	2.53	6.08	226.93	188.41	423.95
TOTAL	2021	19.52	0.00	1,809,560.92	4,756.01	1,814,336.45
	2022	24.09	12.72	1,191,872.14	7,292.26	1,199,201.21
	2023	3.63	286.39	40,792.83	32,375.94	73,458.79

** All disposal bound waste is managed by authorized managers outside the organization's facilities.*

In 2023, 184.01 tons of excavated earth were disposed of, representing 0.01% of the total excavated material.

Sotero Del Río Hospital. Chile

InfraTec Global España, which develops and markets the **IOHNIC** lighting system, has signed a contract to join the Collective System of Extended Producer Responsibility for electrical and electronic equipment managed by the Ecoasimilec Foundation (Recyclia), and is listed in the Integrated Industrial Registry of Electrical and Electronic Equipment in Spain. In this regard, it is also listed in the registry of electric appliance manufacturers in Italy and is a member of the Ecolight Foundation.

These collaborations allow us to control the generation of waste from this kind of appliance and ensure it is properly environmentally managed once its useful life comes to an end. For this purpose, an ECO WEEE fee is charged to guarantee the entire recycling and environmental management process of all the products delivered to our customers.

InfraTec Global España also recently signed an initial commitment with Recyclia to collaborate in the design and development of its new Collective Extended Producer Responsibility Scheme (SCRAP) for waste from commercial and industrial packaging. SCRAP schemes establish a shared responsibility throughout the value chain, promote the reuse and recycling of waste to prevent its being sent to landfills, reduce the usage of natural resources and the greenhouse gas emissions generated, and are a key tool to foster the circular economy.

6.3.3 Businesses aligned with the circularity principles

At Sacyr, we have set ourselves voluntary and ambitious targets for reusing waste, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, increasing the use of sustainable materials and reducing our own water consumption, all aligned with our circular economy model and with the aim of progressing towards zero waste. **We actively foster a circular culture both internally and externally**.

To achieve this, we have integrated the principles of circularity in our business model, including all projects and encompassing the entire value chain (customers, manufacturers, suppliers, subcontractors, collaborators and employees, etc.): in the design, construction and maintenance of infrastructure, in the execution of building projects, some in a collaborative framework and others with sustainable certification, and in the management of P3 assets. This ranges from planning activities, when we consider how to optimize resources and processes, choosing sustainable materials and renewable energy sources, harnessing waste that cannot be avoided and recycling and repurposing waste that is generated, to the execution itself and including operation, maintenance and repairs aimed at extending the life cycle of assets.

We offer a wide range of services in which the circular economy is at the forefront:

- **IOHNIC. Innovative business models, with a focus on ecodesign**, as at Sacyr Concesiones, which has developed, approved and patented its IOHNIC solution, which it markets through InfraTec. This sustainable LED lighting system for tunnels combines innovative design with energy saving and a long life cycle of all the components, along with a rigorous manufacturing process that contributes to the transition to a circular economy model. **These light fixtures are repairable at the end of their useful life through reindustrialization and 90% of their components are reusable** after more than 15 years of use, and their non-integrated component design means a single part of the fixture can be replaced, rather than the entire fixture, thereby reducing the waste generated and avoiding the consumption of natural resources; in the driver's case, due to the way IOHNIC lighting is designed, the useful life is more than 15% longer than the industry average. **In 2023 new optics were developed for these lights that enhance energy savings even further, to almost twice that of previous versions**.

In addition, new lighting was created for underground car parks, a development of tunnel lighting that saves almost 90% more energy than previous iterations. This provides a so-called "moonlight" solution that lights up the entire car park at very low consumption. This lighting provides customers with good vision and a feeling of safety for areas that are not affected by motion; since they incorporate motion sensors, they provide the level of lighting required in the area around the sensor. At the same time, this is a solution that combines environmental and financial criteria: in addition to using less energy, the system incurs controlled costs that are stable over time.

The main materials we use in the packaging of these light fixtures are paper and cardboard, since they have high recycling rates. **Less than 5% of the material used is plastic**, although it is mainly low-density polyethylene, which like other thermoplastics, is recyclable.

In 2023 we placed more than 14 kilometers of tunnels into service, specifically in the Malo tunnel in Concesionaria Pedemontana (Italy) and the Pamplona-Cúcuta project (Colombia) in Functional Units 3 and 5. Furthermore, our car park lighting (IOHNIC parking) was installed in the Moncloa Transportation Hub in Ciudad Universitaria, Madrid (Spain) and comprises a total of 2,000 fixtures across five floors.

- **Mooevo Green.** We are also committed to sustainable mobility. In 2023 we set up a company, Mooevo Green, those purpose is the industrialization and marketing of **innovative electric vehicles for cleaning large surface areas and for last-mile delivery**.

- **Novality Green.** Another company launched in 2023 was Novality Green, for transforming future mobility by marketing **multimodal urban parking for bicycles and electric scooters**. These parking spots will be watertight parking hubs accessible via an app or passcode in which to safely leave a bicycle, scooter or items of personal property, and will include recharging points using renewable energy generated by solar panels, incorporated into the structure itself, in which to charge the vehicle's battery while it is stored. This fosters an energy model based on renewable energy sources, as opposed to using fossil fuels that are highly polluting and destroy ecosystems. Furthermore, it contributes to the electrification of key sectors such as city transportation.

6.3.4 Prevention and reduction of food waste

When food is wasted all the resources used to produce it are also wasted, including fresh water, land, energy and capital, reducing the available natural resources, eroding biodiversity and ecological integrity and increasing greenhouse gas emissions. **Preventing and reducing food waste requires the action and involvement of every stage of the food value chain**, from food producers, suppliers and retailers, to restaurants and even employees and consumers.

Cafestore, a Group company specializing in collective catering services, faces the challenge of reducing food waste, and its focus is on three main goals:

1. **Prevention** of waste.
2. **Repurposing** of food before it is wasted.
3. **Awareness and training** to optimize the consumption of resources.

Cafestore

For this purpose, it has implemented various measures, which notably include:

Review of all existing recipes to adjust ingredients and cost breakdowns so as to reduce leftover waste, having eliminated 2% thereof.

"Incident reporting channel" to report incidents in connection with the preparation and service to rule out dishes where leftover waste is high and that are consumed by a minority.

Promotion of research into the viability of foods to extend their useful life, allowing us to adjust products' best before dates as far as possible while guaranteeing adequate quality, in accordance with regulations in place.

Collaboration with Too Good To Go, for reactive management of food waste. Cafestore is currently collaborating with 11 centers, resulting in a total of 1,637 food packs saved in the last 12 months (equivalent to 4.09 tons of CO_2 not emitted).

Recovery of 100% of leftover oil from frying, using more than 19 tons to make biodiesel.

Talks for an agreement to donate food products to the Food Bank and the Red Cross.

These measures have resulted in:

100% the recovery of leftover oil to make biodiesel.

1,637 packs saved, 8% more than in 2022, equivalent to 4.09 t CO_2eq emissions prevented.

In 2023 we signed a collaboration agreement with Bumerang to provide users with reusable containers at no additional cost. These are recyclable and lasting returnable containers, unlike single-use compostable containers. One more step towards Zero Waste.

Cafestore is in the process of eliminating single-use plastics, including cutlery packaging, non-recyclable and recycled Tupperware containers, disposable cups, PET water bottles and plastic bags, which are being replaced by packaging made of cardboard and biodegradable and compostable PLA material. The use of Tupperware containers has also been reduced thanks to the awareness campaigns it has staged.

6.4 Natural capital

6.4.1 Natural capital management

[3-3]

Natural capital refers to the conjunction of elements of nature that benefit society, such as by curbing or eliminating CO_2, protection from land erosion and fire risk, wildlife habitats, pollination and natural processes and functions. These benefits are known as **ecosystemic services** and are indispensable for society, playing a pivotal role in reducing the effects of climate change. Since our inception, caring for the natural environment has always been a priority in our projects. That is why we are committed to nature protection and conservation, analyzing the risks and dependencies on natural capital and locking**conservation objectives into 100% of new contracts** as well as undertaking to reduce our **own water consumption by 10% in 2025**.

Through our **Integrated Management System**, we implement strict operational controls and preventive measures to reduce our impact on ecosystems. Under this system, more than 83% of our activities are certified to ISO 14001 standards. Furthermore, we comply with the environmental legislation in each country and we monitor the Environmental Surveillance Plans (ESPs) or similar plans that derive from such environmental permits.

In 2023 we highlight the following milestones in our actions in connection with nature:

5th Colombian Congress on Ecological Restoration

We took part in the 5th Colombian Congress on Ecological Restoration, delivering a paper on the restoration of degraded ecosystems in Canal del Dique in which we explained how, in the implementation of 36 projects in 14 functional units, we seek to protect biodiversity in the region and at the same time mitigate the risk of flooding.

Natural Capital Report

We published our **Natural Capital Report** for the first time, showcasing Sacyr's governance model, the company's impacts and dependencies and the risks and opportunities related to nature, in line with the *Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD)* guidelines.

We launched a mini tutorial on natural capital

To bring everyone in the organization on board, we have developed an online training itinerary through our Explora platform, which explains what natural capital is, its global importance, current regulatory and market trends, impacts and dependencies, and why it should be valued.

Over the course of this chapter we present Sacyr's governance model in connection with natural capital management, the company's impacts and dependencies and the risks and opportunities related to nature, in line with the ***Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD)*** guidelines published in September 2023.

6.4.1.1 Governance

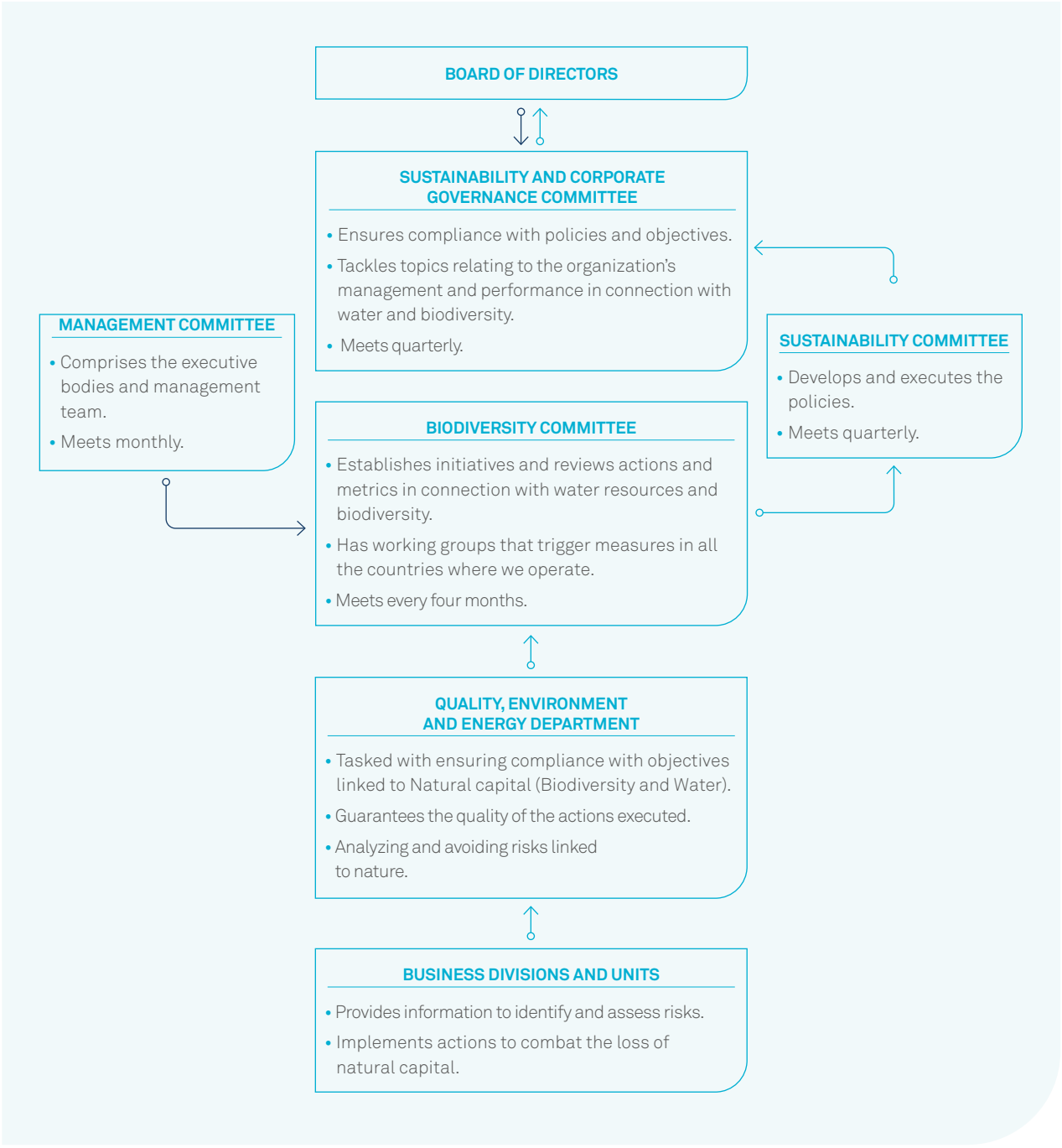
Disseminating the organization's governance with respect to the dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities related to nature is one of the four pillars included in the TNFD guidelines.

Our commitment to the protection and conservation of the environment is enshrined in our **Quality, Environment and Energy Policy**, which guides our actions in this sphere. We also have a **Biodiversity Policy**, aimed at all our stakeholders and approved by the Board of Directors, which defines and establishes the principles and criteria governing our actions with respect to biodiversity. Its purpose is the preservation, restoration and sustainable use of ecosystems, stopping the loss of biological diversity and halting deforestation, restoring impoverished soils and releasing and increasing financial resources. Our **Biodiversity Policy** covers the operating sites we own, lease or manage that are located in or near biodiversity-sensitive areas. Furthermore, the **Water Policy** guides our actions on the care, conservation and sustainable management of this resource.

Los Colorados Sanctuary for Fauna and Flora. Colombia

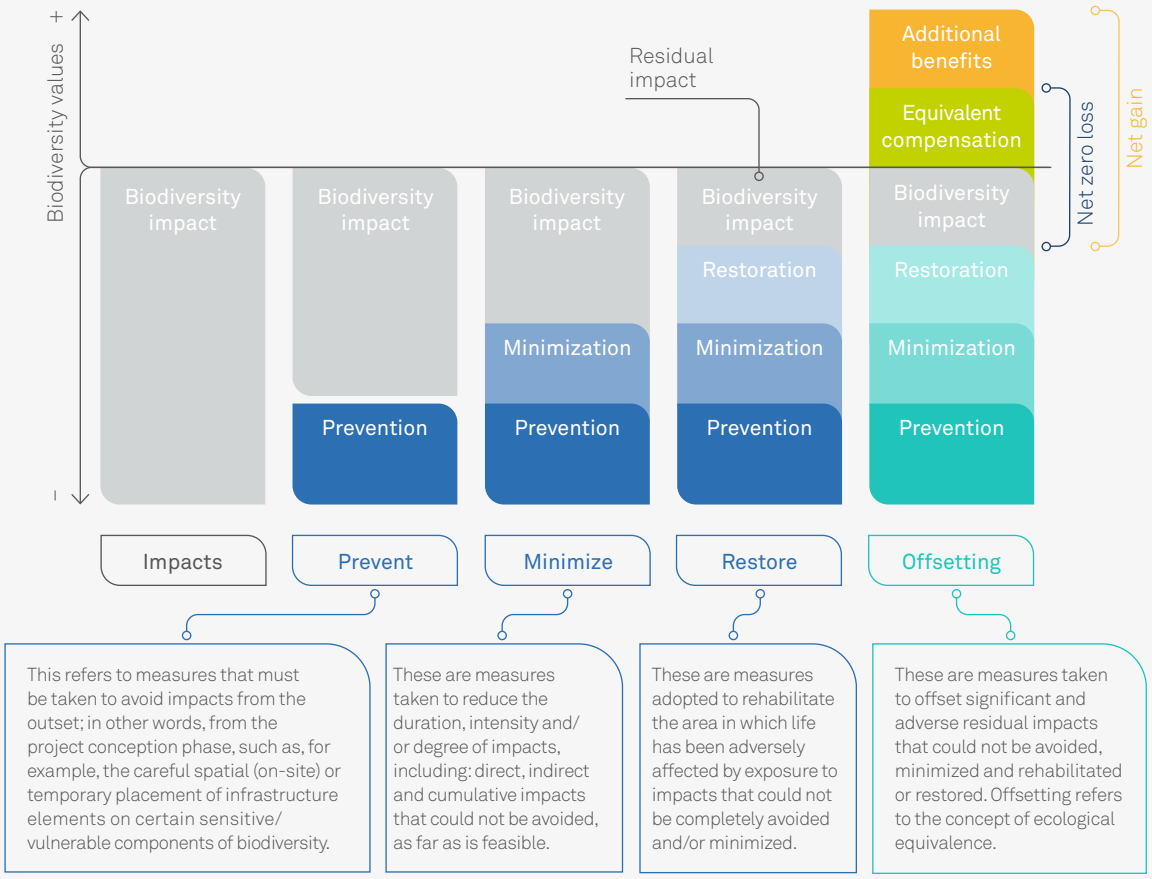
We involve our entire supply chain in nurturing the environment. We actively promote nature protection in our dealings with stakeholders, analyzing the biodiversity strategies of our suppliers in their approval process and in the company's **Code of Ethics and Conduct**, which is binding on all collaborators.

To ensure the integration of the environmental aspect, the application of the policies and the fulfillment of the established goals, we set up the Sustainability and Corporate Governance Committee, a delegate committee of the Board of Directors, and the Sustainability Committee, which are the most senior bodies responsible for sustainability matters. In 2022 we created a **Biodiversity Committee** to strengthen our commitment to the environment. The Committee is led by the Corporate General Manager and includes environmental experts from all areas of the company. The **Quality, Environment and Energy Department** is responsible for ensuring compliance with Sacyr's environmental commitments, underwriting the quality of its projects, preventing or minimizing the potential impact of its activities on the environment and anticipating future risks.



6.4.1.2 Natural Capital Plan

For the integral management of these impacts, we use the **mitigation hierarchy** as our guidelines, which allows us to project the impacts of our projects from an environmental and social standpoint, helping to avoid or minimize them, and performing restoration work to compensate for possible impacts or losses, generating a positive balance or a net gain. The mitigation hierarchy is aligned with the Precautionary Principle, one of the guiding principles of European Union environmental law, included in the EU 2020/852 Taxonomy Regulation, in which the potential impacts on the environment are analyzed from an absolute perspective.



Source: modified from 2015 IUCN list.

6.4.1.2.1 Identification and assessment of potential impacts

Since 2021, we have intensified our efforts to play a decisive role in our relationship with nature. Taking the mitigation hierarchy as a management approach, we conducted a materiality analysis to identify the most relevant ecosystemic services for our activity. We designed our own methodology to calculate natural capital balance and conducted an exhaustive study of our impacts, dependencies, risks and opportunities in relation to nature. We can classify this development into three phases:

1 #MATERIA

With the first phase of the project, called #MATERIA, **the 20 most relevant ecosystem outputs were determined based on the CICES classification**, mainly related to impacts associated with land use change and dependencies triggered by environmental regulations.

2 #DIANA

In the second phase of this project, known as #DIANA, we identified the risks and dependencies on ecosystem outputs, associating specific measurement units for each of the outputs detected, and we defined a robust methodology to calculate the natural capital balance.

3 NATURAL CAPITAL MEASUREMENT TOOL

In 2023 we worked with *Natural Business Intelligence (NBI)* to develop a tool that allows us to measure our impact on the environment by calculating the natural capital balance, based on the 20 ecosystem outputs identified as material to our operations in all the projects we carry out.

6.4.1.2.2 Mitigation

Most significant protection measures

[304-2]

Preservation of the natural environment in the places where we operate is one of our paramount concerns in all our projects. Accordingly, we take action to **preserve biodiversity, improve the populations of species and their habitats**, and mitigate any potential environmental effect from our operations. These specific interventions are detailed in environmental management plans adapted to the specific regulations and conditions prevailing in each region and country.

In 2023, the most significant impacts were alteration of habitat, impact on fauna and flora, and loss of plant cover. The measures carried out include the following:

Actions to protect fauna

Impacts detected	Measures to prevent and minimize
Collisions with wildlife due to the use of transport infrastructure	Awareness through environmental training for the team involved in the project • Awareness campaigns on collision risk (Concesionaria Vial Montes de María in Colombia, Rutas 2 and 7 in Paraguay). Introduction of environmental signs altering to risk of wildlife collisions • Installation of road signs alerting to the presence of wildlife to prevent collisions (Rodovia in Brazil). Preparation of reports on fauna run over • Records of fauna run over (Rodovia in Brazil).
Decline in population	Preparation of monitoring reports on the status of the species • Fauna monitoring program (Rodovia in Brazil, Almudévar Dam joint venture, Armuña JV, Outer Port Access A Coruña JV, Hernani JV and Palencia Norte-Amusco high speed line in Spain, Linha de Évora and Linha de Algarve lines in Portugal, Sacyr Agua Chacabuco, Camán and Valles del Desierto wind farms in Chile, Concesionaria Vial Unión del Sur in Colombia). • Installation of camera traps at wildlife crossings (Rodovia in Brazil and Desarrollo Vial al Mar in Colombia). Wildlife survey, rescue and relocation • Amphibian and reptile rescue and relocation plan (Dr. Sotero del Río Hospital in Chile). • Rescue and relocation of fish (New Biobío railway bridge in Chile). • Controlled disturbance activities (New Biobío railway bridge in Chile). • Release of a Antillean manatee (*Trichechus manatus*) (Ecosistemas del Dique, in Colombia). • Rescue, transfer and relocation of wildlife (Pamplona-Cúcuta in Colombia and Rodovia in Brazil). • Relocation of native bees and isolation and monitoring of *Apis mellifera* (Africanized honey bee) (Rodovia in Brazil). • Records of copro-necrophagous beetles (Concesionaria Vial Unión del Sur in Colombia). • Characterization and monitoring of marine communities (IDAM Alicante in Spain). • Handling, capture and translocation of wildlife (Chira-Soria pumped storage hydro plant in Spain). • Wildlife and birdlife surveys, nest detection and installation of a perimeter barrier to prevent wildlife from entering the site (Granadilla sewerage in Spain). • Fish census, control and monitoring of Palaearctic otters and other aquatic mesomammals in the river Jalón and study of birds (Mularroya Dam in Spain). • Removal of white stork (*Circonia circonia*) nests (AVE Plasencia Peñas Blancas JV in Spain). • Records of fauna run over (Rodovia in Brazil).
Creation and maintenance of wildlife crossings	• Creation of wildlife crossings (Autopista Al Mar 1 in Colombia, A-6 Drumahoe to Dungiven Dualling in Northern Ireland, Rutas 2 and 7 in Paraguay, Rodovia in Brazil and Elorrio Joint Venture in Spain). • Monitoring of wildlife crossings to determine their degree of use (Valles del Desierto in Chile).
Habitat alteration and reproductive impacts	Actions outside the species' nesting and breeding period • Monitoring of breeding colonies during the reproductive/nesting period while works are being executed, and environmental review of areas that may harbor nests of endangered species (Almudévar dam project, Joint Venture in Spain). • Temporary shutdowns to protect endangered species (Outer Port Access A Coruña JV, Variante Zafra JV and Elorrio JV in Spain).

Actions to protect flora

Impacts detected	Measures to prevent and minimize
Destruction of vegetation	Transplanting and relocation of flora • Transplanting of specimens (Chira-Soria pumped storage hydro plant, Los Arejos-Níjar high-speed rail link and Tijarafe JV in Spain and Chacalluta Airport in Arica, Chile). • Transplantation of epiphytes and relocation of tree species that are immune to felling and/or endangered (Rodovia in Brazil). • Rescue, transfer and relocation of epiphytes and vascular species in closed season (Pamplona-Cúcuta in Colombia). • Rescue, relocation and maintenance of individuals belonging to the *Orchidaceae and Bromeliaceae* families (Pamplona-Cúcuta in Colombia). • Compensation for felling and uprooting of northern acorn tree (Re-tendering of Camino Nogales Puchuncaví P3 project in Chile). • Review of reforestation areas (Ruta 66-Camino de la Fruta P3 project in Chile). Construction of plant nurseries • Construction of plant nurseries on site (Chira-Soria and Tijarafe JV in Spain, Concesionaria Vial Montes de María in Colombia and Hospital General ISSSTE in Tláhuac (COHRSUR), Mexico).

Actions to protect habitats

Impacts detected	Measures to prevent and minimize
Indirect effect of accidental spills on protected habitats	Analyzing water quality • Analysis and sampling of water from streams and watercourses (Elorrio and Hernani Joint Ventures in Spain). • Surface and groundwater monitoring (New Biobío railway bridge and Ruta 66-Camino de la Fruta P3 project in Chile). • Monitoring of inland aquatic ecosystems (New Biobío railway bridge in Chile).
Destruction of habitat due to the creation of the dam basin	Construction and/or rehabilitation and conditioning of nests • Rehabilitation and refurbishment of traditional rural buildings for the installation of nest boxes (wall nests, nests under adapted roof tiles, etc.) for lesser kestrel nesting (Almudévar Dam Joint Venture in Spain). Monitoring of restoration actions • Follow-up of the status of the hydroseeding of Mediterranean false brome (Almudévar Dam JV in Spain).
Impact on wildlife due to loss of plant cover	Compilation of inventories of affected species and their areas of distribution • Study of the local fauna and the ecosystems prior to the project (Ecosistemas del Dique in Colombia). Stolon method of restoration • Use of two forage and perennial species, kikuyo grass. (*Pennisetum clandestinum*) and African Bermuda-grass (*Cyndon nlemfuensis*) by sowing their stolons to restore embankments (Pamplona – Cúcuta en Colombia). Delivery of environmental training aimed at raising awareness to preserve fauna and flora • Awareness campaigns (Ecosistemas del Dique, Concesionaria Vial Montes de María, Unión Vial Camino del Pacífico, Desarrollo vial mar in Colombia, Linha de Évora in Portugal, Rutas 2 and 7 in Paraguay, new Biobío railway bridge in Chile).

The activities generating these impacts have been carried out in an area of 105.58 km² (170.37 km² in 2022 and 111.521 km² in 2021), the home to individuals belonging to 665 different species (450 in 2022 and 795 in 2021).

Most impacts are direct, negative and irreversible, but in all project the necessary measures are taken and always in accordance with legislation in force. In addition, their duration is associated with that of the activity itself and in no case are considered material.

Caring for our environment from an early age

In 2023, we carried out awareness and protection initiatives:

- To celebrate Earth Day on April 22, our environmental team in the Autopista al Mar 1 project (Colombia) visited La Volcana school, located in San Sebastián de Palmitas township, where we planted 20 trees of various species. On the occasion we also took the opportunity to raise awareness among the children and the community about the importance of caring for and preserving the area's ecosystems, which are rich in fauna and flora. The children were delighted to take part in planting different species such as guayacán, chachafruto, chirimoyo, poma, chagualo and aguacatillo.
- In the Biobío New Railway Bridge project (Chile), on Earth Day we gave a talk on environmental education for children at the Alerce school. As part of the event, we handed out coloring books to around 30 pupils, featuring species of fauna near the project, all protected and some endemic (only to be found in the Biobío river basin, such as the Carmelita fish).

6.4.1.3 Management of risks and opportunities

At Sacyr, we have an **Integrated Risk Management System (IRMS)**, based on internal risk control and management standards issued by COSO ERM *(Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission) and* ISO 31000 *(International Organization for Standardization)*, to facilitate key business decision-making, within a common risk culture, through a systemic and structured analysis of the risks inherent to our business. The Risks Committee is ultimately responsible for Sacyr Group's Integrated Risk Management System (IRMS) and all related decisions.

As established in the framework of the Environmental Management System implemented to ISO 14001 standard, environmental risk management is one of the key aspects in any business, and at Sacyr our process is robust in this connection, identifying and assessing the risks and opportunities associated with our activities. Once identified, we set up an operational control framework for their proper management and monitoring.

Specifically with regard to water, the main risks in accordance with the Environmental Management System implemented under the ISO 14001 framework are the scarcity and restriction of water resources, extreme weather events (such as drought, heat waves and floods) and regulatory changes relating to catchment and discharge permits, as well as fees, which may imply restrictions on the use or availability of water for carrying out activities and providing services, and may increase costs.

With the aim of continuing to improve our risk analysis, adapting to new frameworks, we have followed the guidelines established in the TNFD's **LEAP methodology** (Locate, Evaluate, Assess and Prepare). The main purposes of this analysis were: to analyze the sensitivity of ecosystems; to identify and gauge nature-related impacts and dependencies for all technologies and facilities; to assess risks and opportunities; and to serve as a decision-making tool in connection with nature risk assessment. Following TNFD methodology, we identified the businesses where there are potential impacts, dependencies, risks or opportunities in relation to nature. The risks and opportunities identified in this table apply to all of Sacyr's business units.

RISKS	Description
Physical (chronic) or operational	Operational risk linked to delays in environmental processing if there are protected habitats or species in the catchment area, and cost increase in remediation and offsetting measures.
Transitional (policy/regulatory) or regulatory compliance	More restrictive policies on biodiversity protection or climate change, reducing the options for building new infrastructure.
Transitional (liability) or financial and reporting	More stringent requirements for corporate ratings and reporting in relation to nature, climate change, water resources or biodiversity that shape access to financing.
Physical (chronic) or operational	Cost increase in remediation and offsetting measures.
Physical (chronic) or operational	Changes in environmental or weather conditions that affect the location of new infrastructure. More investment in adaptation measures.
Transitional (reputational)	Potential conflicts with landowners and increased costs of land purchase, lease or stewardship.
Physical (acute) or operational	Deterioration of water conditions resulting in operational shutdowns, payment of fines or drastic changes in operational processes.
Transitional (markets, reputational) or strategic	Loss of competitiveness related to meeting stakeholder expectations.

Canal del Dique. Colombia

KPI	Management
• 83.40% of activity certified to ISO 14001 standard. • 308.34 Restored and maintained area (ha). • 730.4 Protected area (ha). • 61 Conservation plans.	• Committed to nature protection and conservation. • Service evaluation methodology. • Technological tool to calculate the natural capital balance of our projects. • Measures to minimize impacts on flora, fauna and habitats.
• 83.40% of activity certified to ISO 14001 standard. • 308.34 Restored and maintained area (ha). • 730.4 Protected area (ha). • 61 Conservation plans.	• Continuous updating of the Criminal and Competition Risk Maps. • Implementation of the MyR!SK tool. • Measures to minimize impacts on flora, fauna and habitats.
• 83.40% of activity certified to ISO 14001 standard. • 308.34 Restored and maintained area (ha). • 730.4 Protected area (ha). • 61 Conservation plans.	• Improvement of data quality. • Optimization of internal data compilation processes. • Reporting to recognized indices and ratings in each sphere of action.
• €4.138 Bn invested in environmental innovation projects. • 308.34 Restored and maintained area (ha). • 730.4 Protected area (ha). • 61 Conservation plans.	• Establishment of goals consistent with the requirements applicable to our operations. • Optimization of offsetting measures to reverse the impact on the surrounding environment. • Conservation and restoration projects.
• 66% of innovation projects are sustainability-focused. • €4.138 Bn invested in environmental innovation projects.	• Diversification of assets by both location and type. • Technological tool to calculate the natural capital balance of our projects. • Measures to minimize impacts on flora, fauna and habitats.
• 308.34 Restored and maintained area (ha). • 0.13 Protected surface area affected (ha/€M). • 61 Conservation plans.	• Transparency, truthfulness, immediacy, equality and symmetry in the dissemination of information.
• 1,101,441 m^3 of drinking water intake prevented. • Discharge quality. • 14% desalinated water for agriculture. • +9% increase in Concesiones Agua revenue vs. 2022.	• Commitment to nature protection and conservation, Service evaluation methodology. • Technological tool to calculate the natural capital balance of our projects. • Effluent pollutant measurement systems.
• +9% increase in Concesiones Agua revenue vs. 2022. • 83.40% of activity certified to ISO 14001 standard.	• Dedicated Investor Relations Department. • Conservation and restoration projects. • Transparent internal and external communications in connection with our environmental operations. • Partnerships and involvement in expert forums.

Physical risk Transition risks

OPPORTUNITIES	Description	KPI
Resource efficiency	Investment in nature-based solutions or lower-impact processes.	• 66% of innovation projects are sustainability-focused. • €4.138 Bn invested in environmental innovation projects. • 10% increase in investment for environmental protection. • 78.34% Taxonomy-eligible CAPEX.
Products and services	Transition to new technologies with less impact.	• 66% of innovation projects are sustainability-focused. • €4.138 Bn invested in environmental innovation projects. • 78.34% Taxonomy-eligible CAPEX.
Market and financial opportunities	Public and private incentives to implement conservation and restoration actions.	• 66% of innovation projects are sustainability-focused. • €4.138 Bn invested in environmental innovation projects. • 61 Conservation plans. • 78.34% Taxonomy-eligible CAPEX.
Reputational	Collaboration actions and management to improve the perception of the company.	• 66% of innovation projects are sustainability-focused. • €4.138 Bn invested in environmental innovation projects. • 78.34% Taxonomy-eligible CAPEX.

After carrying out our **analysis of risks and opportunities** linked to nature, we may conclude that in the vast majority of activities **material regulatory and priority dependencies have been identified linked to land use change and biodiversity**, specifically to the presence of protected habitats and species of conservation concern in the areas where we operate. No material dependencies were identified for the activities of urban development and water projects.

Most of the risks identified are transitional, be they regulatory and financial, reporting or reputational. Some **physical risks were also detected linked to the alteration of habitats and biodiversity; and dependencies on the use of resources and climate change,** to which several activities are exposed. At present, we have mitigation and management measures in place for more than 80% of those risks. Nature-related opportunities are linked to the implementation of nature-based solutions that mitigate and offset impacts, the transition towards more efficient technologies in the use of natural resources and a lower environmental impact, or fundraising for the development of nature conservation and restoration projects.

Management
• Natural Capital Strategy and Climate Change Strategy. • Participation in specialized forums. • Supply chain engagement. • Development of innovation projects aimed at self-consumption. • Replacing vehicles that consume energy from fossil fuels with vehicles that run on renewable energy. • Construction of wind farms and solar thermal and photovoltaic plants.
• Identification and assessment of nature-related risks and opportunities (TNFD). • Analysis of water-related risks. Identification and assessment of risks within the framework of ISO 14001 standard, annual monitoring. • Measurement and verification of European environmental footprint (transversal water, emissions and waste process). In-house training • Involvement in working groups and industry partnerships. • Establishing emissions reduction targets aligned with energy regulations and Sacyr's Climate Change Strategy. • Certifications (ISO 14001, ISO 50001 ISO 14064 and EMAS).
• Maintaining biodiversity conservation targets in all contracts. • Natural Capital Strategy and Climate Change Strategy. • Participation in specialized forums. • Supply chain engagement. • Involvement in CDP Water Security for the first time in 2023. • Definition of a water action plan, including setting goals, establishing lines of action, defining opportunities for improvement, and analyzing risks.
• Development of environmental and energy management programs with performance improvement targets. • Setting a percentage reduction of Hazardous waste (HW), as well as goals and deadlines. • Promoting circularity in construction projects. • Criteria and requirements for procuring recycled and reused materials. • Implementation of Zero Waste certification. • Dissemination of Zero Waste Plan. • Design and dissemination of circular economy action guide.

Asio flammeus

6.4.1.4 Metrics and objectives

6.4.1.4.1 Protected areas

[304-1]

Sacyr's activities may be located within, affect sections of or be outside protected areas, requiring temporary or permanent land use.

> Operational sites owned, leased, managed in, or adjacent to, protected areas and areas of high biodiversity value outside protected areas

	2021	2022	2023
Total protected surface area (Km²)	10,116.44	8,596.03	15,083
Surface area affected by activities including sections of the protected area (km²)	6.37	1.53	1.82
Surface area affected by the activities inside it (km²)	4.00	3.99	3.99
Number of protected areas adjacent to our projects (No.)	15	22	27

This year, with respect to adjacent protected areas: 18 areas are located within 1 km and 9 areas are between 1 and 5 km of our projects.

> Protected areas affected by activities

2021	2022	2023
0.10% (10.37 km²)	0.06% (5.52 km²)	0.04% (5.81 km²)

This year we have identified a total of 49 protected areas[1] corresponding to 65 protection categories, where activities have been developed either inside, adjacent to them or in sections of the protected area. Most of these are land ecosystems, except in Valle del Cauca, Sucre and Bolívar (Colombia), the Algarve (Portugal), A Coruña, Alicante, Mérida, Girona, Palencia and Santa Cruz de Tenerife (Spain), which correspond to aquatic ecosystems. Mainly construction activities have been conducted in these locations, such as hydraulic works, dams, highways, roads, railway works and, occasionally, activities such as road and dam maintenance and the maintenance and operation of desalination plants.

	2021	2022	2023
Protected areas[1]	30	39	49
Protective categories	33	48	65

[1]The same protected area may contain more than one different protection category (SCI, SCA, SPAB, etc.).

Thlypopsis ornata

> Operational sites owned, leased, managed in, or adjacent to, protected areas and areas of high biodiversity value outside protected areas

Protective categories	2021	2022	2023	Location of protected areas
Special Conservation Area (SCA)	4	8	16	Spain: A Coruña, Gerona, Almería, Huelva, Jaén, Palencia, Cáceres, Mérida, Las Palmas and Santa Cruz de Tenerife.
Special Protection Area for Birds (SPAB)	10	8	13	Spain: Gerona, Cáceres, Mérida, Badajoz, Jaén, Huelva and Santa Cruz de Tenerife.
Site of Community Interest (SCI)	7	6	6	Spain: Alicante, Jaén and Zaragoza.
Natural Park	2	5	5	Spain: Asturias, Jaén and Huelva. Portugal: Algarve.
National Natural Park	-	-	3	Colombia: Sucre and Bolívar.
Natural Monument	-	3	3	Spain: Las Palmas and Santa Cruz de Tenerife.
Special Protection Area (SPA)	1	3	3	Portugal: Évora and Algarve.
Site of Community Importance (SCI)	1	2	3	Portugal: Évora and Algarve.
Biosphere reserve	1	1	3	Spain: Cáceres and Huelva.
National Protected Forest Reserves	-	-	2	Colombia: Valle del Cauca.
Ramsar Site	-	2	2	Portugal: Algarve.
Important Bird and Biodiversity Conservation Area (IBA)	1	1	1	Portugal: Évora.
Area of regional interest (ARI)	1	1	1	Spain: Cáceres.
Nature Reserve	-	1	1	Portugal: Algarve.
Special Nature Reserve	-	1	1	Spain: Santa Cruz de Tenerife.
Land Conservation Districts	-	-	1	Colombia: Valle del Cauca.
Regional Integrated Management Districts	-	-	1	Colombia: Valle del Cauca.
Protected area for sustainable use of natural resources	1	1	-	-
Regional Natural Park	1	1	-	-
Ecological protection area	1	1	-	-
Wetlands of special interest	1	1	-	-
Urban Wetlands	-	2	-	-

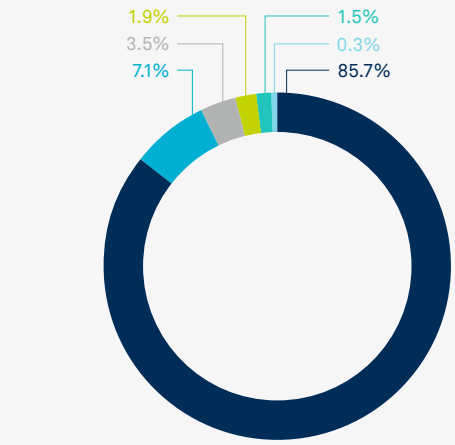
6.4.1.4.2 Protected species

[304-4]

In the course of our business we have carried out projects in areas with the presence of species included in the IUCN Red List and in national and regional lists. In 2023, activities have been carried out in the habitat of a total of 665 species[2], with the following degrees of protection: 9 critically endangered, 13 endangered, 44 vulnerable, 22 near threatened, 516 of least concern, 2 data deficient and 59 in other categories. Preventive measures have been adopted in all projects to minimize the impact on these species. These conservation and recovery plans are a priority in all our projects and are aimed at conserving existing flora and fauna and improve the populations of species and their habitats.

> We have built more than 50 wildlife crossings.

> IUCN Red List



Coendou rufescens

[2]*Some species may be listed with different degrees of protection depending on where they live, but the IUCN Red List takes priority.*

> IUCN Red List species and national conservation list species with habitats in areas affected by operations

Degree of protection	Number of species									Location
	IUCN Red List			National lists			Regional lists			
	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	
Critically Endangered (CR)	2	2	9	1	1	-	-	-	-	**Spain:** A Coruña, Zaragoza, Vizcaya, Guipúzcoa, Las Palmas. **Colombia:** Nariño and Cartagena. **Brazil:** Rio Grande do Sul.
Endangered (EN)	4	9	11	1	3	2	-	-	-	**Chile:** Biobío, Valparaíso, Valdivia and Arica. **Colombia:** Cartagena and Nariño. **Spain:** Santa Cruz de Tenerife, Cáceres, Badajoz, Huelva and Vizcaya. **Portugal:** Algarve.
Vulnerable (VU)	15	26	42	3	2	2	4	3	-	**Brazil:** Santa Maria. **Chile:** Biobío, Valparaíso and Valdivia. **Colombia:** Nariño and Cartagena. **Spain:** Gerona, Asturias, Almería, A Coruña, Badajoz, Cáceres, Guipúzcoa, Las Palmas and Palencia. **United States:** Florida. **Portugal:** Évora and Algarve.
Near threatened (NT)	25	18	21	1	1	1	-	-	-	**Chile:** Cordillera and Biobío. **Colombia:** Nariño. **Spain:** Gerona, Huelva, Asturias, Zaragoza, A Coruña, Las Palmas, Vizcaya and Palencia. **Portugal:** Algarve.
Least concern (LC)	358	322	508	2	3	8	-	-	-	**Colombia:** Norte de Santander, Buenaventura-Loboguerrero-Buga and Nariño. **Chile:** Biobío, Copiapó, Valdivia, Cordillera, Arica and Colina. **Brazil:** Tabaí, Veracruz and Río Grande do Sul. **Paraguay:** Caaguazú. **Spain:** Las Palmas, Gerona, Huelva, Alicante, Asturias, Cáceres, Badajoz, Guipúzcoa, Huesca, A Coruña, Vizcaya, Palencia, La Palma, Santa Cruz de Tenerife and Zaragoza. **United States:** Florida and Texas. **Peru:** Callao. **Portugal:** Évora and Algarve.
Data deficient (DD)	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Colombia:** Nariño.
Other	2	-	-	283	60	59	3	-	-	**Colombia:** Norte de Santander. **Spain:** La Palma, Las Palmas and Santa Cruz de Tenerife (Spain).

Linking ecosystems for wildlife

- In the **Autopista Al Mar 1 project (Colombia),** we built 16 wildlife crossings. 5 of these were wildlife overpasses for animals like night monkeys, squirrels, honey bears, iguanas, and others. And another 11 were wildlife underpasses for foxes, dogs, ocelots, opossums, bush dogs, and others. The interventions include perimeter fencing at each of the sites, steering the animals to the wildlife crossings and preventing them from entering the road, as well as signs with information on the various species that use the corridor. We monitor the effectiveness and use of the crossings, and we have also placed camera traps at wildlife crossings.
- In **Unión Vial Camino del Pacífico (Colombia),** we built 12 wildlife crossings. 11 of these were underpasses and 1 was an overpass, for the conservation and protection of wildlife in the Buenaventura-Loboguerrero-Buga road corridor.
- In **Northern Ireland,** as part of the requirements of the **A-6 Drumahoe to Dungiven Dualling highway project**, 18 wildlife crossings were installed specifically for badgers and otters. The placement of the crossings for mammals was determined by ecological surveys and agreed by consensus with the Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA).
- In **Rutas 2 and 7 (Paraguay)** drainage culverts were adapted to make into wildlife crossings. Organic soil was spread on the embankment slopes and the banks of the watercourse, the embankments were planted and an enclosure was made to steer species to these wildlife crossings.
- In **Rodovia (Brazil)** with the aim of reducing roadkill collisions involving tree-dwelling animals such as howler monkeys, hedgehogs and opossums, three wildlife overpasses (bridges placed in the treetops across the road) have been planned, approved by the environmental agency (FEPAM).
- In **Elorrio JV (Spain)** stream crossings for fauna were made to ensure full permeability of species, although this project spans highly developed areas and the impact on fauna will never reach critical level.

Autopista al Mar. Colombia

The presence of **invasive species** can cause significant adverse ecological effects, such as reducing water availability, disrupting the balance of natural and semi-natural ecosystems, and competing with native species, potentially displacing them entirely and ultimately leading to their extinction.

EU Regulation 1143/2014 identifies the problem of invasive species, admitting it is a cross-border issue and outlining the need for coordinated actions. This regulation compiles a list of species of European interest and recommends measures focused on prevention, early detection and rapid eradication, as well as management of the species listed in the regulation.

Thus, we control invasive species during the construction and operation of our projects and none of the work we do involves the introduction of invasive species.

The following are some of our projects in which this invasive species control is carried out:

New Velindre Cancer Centre

At this cancer hospital, we implemented an invasive species management plan, specifically for Japanese knotweed *(Reynoutria japonica syn. Fallopia japonica)* and Himalayan balsam *(Impatiens glandulifera)*. Both species will be eliminated, prevented from spreading, and any new shoots will be checked for every two years.

A surface area of 15,244 m^2 of invasive species has been removed.

Chira-Soria project

We conducted survey and inventory of the distribution of invasive species in the Barranco de Arguineguín ravine, including *Austrocylindropuntia subulata ssp. Exaltata, Acacia farnesiana, Nicotiana glauca, Cenchrus orientalis and Arundo donax*. The next step are control measures and disposal in an authorized landfill. Lastly, the original plant communities are restored.

A surface area of 132,419 m^2 covered by invasive species has been removed.

Linha de Algarve

In our project for the electrification of the Linha do Algarve railway section (Portugal), an Invasive Species Control and Management Plan is executed, mapping patches of invasive non-native species, analyzing the mapped areas and assessing the need to activate control or management measures.

A surface area of 20,920 m^2 covered by invasive species has been removed and 243.32 tons have been properly managed as waste.

Belfast Transport Hub

An invasive species management plan has been implemented to limit the spread of such species on the ground, including Himalayan balsam and Japanese knotweed. Soil containing Japanese knotweed was excavated and moved to an authorized facility.

162.02 tons of soil containing Japanese knotweed were excavated.

Langosteira Outer Port Access Joint Venture

The invasive species *Cortaderia Selloana*, widespread in the project area, has been controlled and eliminated.

A surface area of 77,349 m^2 of invasive species has been removed.

Sector Levant Joint Venture

Sugar cane (*Arundo donax*) was removed through soil excavation, including removal of the rhizome, and it was disposed of as waste.

9,704 m^3 of soil containing invasive species has been removed.

6.4.1.4.3 Restoration and conservation of habitats

[304-3]

We are mindful of the disruptions that activities in the sector may cause to the natural environment, so we promote initiatives aimed at fostering the restoration and protection of the areas where we carry out our projects.

Using the methodology we have developed for natural capital assessment, we are able to identify, in the design phase, those measures that have the most positive impact on the environment, thus helping to achieve a beneficial net balance. This advanced approach allows us to implement measures that are increasingly tailored to the specific features of areas and the ecosystemic services located in them.

When a contract defines a restoration project, the guidelines are followed; and where there is no such project, specific restoration actions are analyzed and introduced. These compensatory measures are environmental restoration actions aimed at landscape integration, replanting of areas, restoration of areas temporarily occupied, etc. As a result of these actions, a total of **692,907** plantings were carried out, **96% of which were native species**, and a total of 4,095 kg of seeds were sowed. Restoration activities are aimed at revitalizing deforested areas at high risk of desertification, eliminating erosion risks, protecting biodiversity and improving the soil's structure and organic matter.

In 2023, a total of 308.34 hectares of the total area affected by the development of Sacyr's projects were restored. 25% of these actions have been verified by independent external professionals. In addition, a total of 730.4 hectares were protected through the necessary measures. In all cases, the results of the restoration and protection initiatives have been satisfactory.

We have planted almost 1,700,000 plants and trees in the last three years.

	Protected or restored habitats (Ha)		
Location	2021	2022	2023
Algeria	2.03	–	–
Brazil	0.13	–	0.645
Chile*	–	5.63	24.48
Colombia*	371.43	1,208.16	946.50
Spain*	66.49	149.55	32.08
Northern Ireland	214.57	–	–
Paraguay	–	9.87	34.09
Peru	–	6.73	–
Uruguay	–	0.35	0.94
Total restored area (Ha)	**368.51**	**809.94**	**308.34**
Total protected area (Ha)	**286.15**	**570.37**	**730.40**

** In 2023, Spain carried out protection and restoration actions in 6 ha and 26.08 ha, respectively. Chile carried out protection and restoration actions in 24.45 ha and 0.032 ha, respectively, and Colombia carried out protection and restoration actions in 699.95 ha and 246.55 ha, respectively.*

Landscape restoration

In the **Ruta 2 rehabilitation and expansion project (Paraguay)**, the landscape will be restored in areas near the site maintenance sheds to benefit native fauna and flora, specifically for endangered species such as the hummingbird, jatei (native honey bee) and birds in general. The adequate native forest and ornamental species are being used. A local biodiversity friendly space has been created, ramping up pollinator interaction by 30% and slashing water use by 90%.

In the **Ruta del Algarrobo highway project (Chile)**, a series of initiatives have been implemented to revitalize flora and restore cultural infrastructure. Incahuasi village now has new green areas that, in addition to improving the aesthetic appearance of accesses to the town and the area surrounding the P3 site, benefit the environment. Also, the bus stops in the area have been refurbished and now feature mosaics depicting species of regional fauna, and a distinctive local chapel, which is considered a cultural heritage site, has been restored.

Cultural and archaeological heritage

We respect and protect the valuable cultural, archaeological and paleontological heritage of the communities that live near our operations. Before commencing a project, we follow the archaeological procedures required by applicable regulations. Our aim is to recover and catalog any finds in the work area. We devoted more than 7,500 hours to raising awareness, with the aim of pressing upon every link in our value chain the importance of preserving historical heritage. Any finds made during the works are transferred to national museums or recognized institutions so that they can be enjoyed by people in the local communities. Our dedication to caring for the artistic and cultural environment allows us to recover valuable heritage for the benefit of the community.

Ancestral treasures under the skies of Lima

In the construction of the WP3 EPC New Terminal, Platform and Access at Jorge Chávez International Airport (Peru), archaeological material has been preserved and recovered. As part of this commitment, in February 2023 the "La Cultura nos Une" (Culture Unites Us) event took place. At the event, representative samples of cultural materials recovered in compliance with the Archaeological Monitoring Plan, in collaboration with our client LAP - Lima Airport Partners, were displayed. This event received widespread media coverage and was attended by the Culture Minister, Lic. Leslie Urteaga Peña.

To date, we have recovered more than 13,000 pieces of cultural evidence, including fragments of ceramic jars with seals of the Jesuit order (IHS), 17th century tiles, stone mortars, fragments of colonial and republican pottery featuring designs, as well as contemporary materials from industrial archeology, such as miniature bottles and glass vials, among others.

Find out more in this

Relocation of popular religious resources

In the Ruta 66 – Camino de la Fruta P3 project (Chile) it was necessary to relocate Popular Religious Resources affected by the works. It was ensured that their relocation was as close as possible to existing one, and also that they did not interfere with the execution of the works.

Furthermore, one of the requirements for the new location was that it provided safe access to families so as to preserve religious practices, rites and beliefs, deployed around the cenotaphs, forming an integral part of the road's landscape and ensuring the safety of the families who continually visit the site.

A dissemination plan was implemented to inform families through the main local radio stations, digital platforms such as WhatsApp and Facebook, and others. Community meetings were also held in order to broaden the scope of dissemination to establish contact with them.

From Cambridge to Nariño

Kate Klesner, a postdoctoral student in archeology at the University of Cambridge (UK), and two local students, are carrying out archaeological research in the Rumichaca Pasto project (Nariño Department, Colombia). Concesionaria Vial Unión del Sur's preventive archeology program has served as a nexus of knowledge between students and faculty from various universities in Colombia and as a source of information about human groups that lived in the Rumichaca-Pasto corridor in the past.

To learn more, check out this **video**

Recovering history in Spain

In the **Almudévar reservoir construction works** to regulate irrigation in the Alto Aragón region (Huesca), we have recovered and moved, rock by rock, the original remains of the southern wall of the Ermita de Santo Domingo church, dating back to the end of the Middle Ages (7th-8th century).

In the **Ibiza WWTP works,** the following finds were uncovered:

- A Roman road.
- A 16th century irrigation channel.
- A Roman aqueduct.
- A Phoenician archaeological site of considerable heritage interest, including wall structures, a hydraulic structure, amphorae and a well.

These archaeological remains required three pile-drives with archaeological supervision to conserve the finds. To preserve the Roman road, the original route of the project was diverted.

Almudévar reservoir. Spain

6.4.1.4 Environmental pollution

[3-3]

At Sacyr we are committed to preventing and controlling all kinds of pollution during the course of our activities, as enshrined in our **Quality, Environment and Energy Management Policy**.

To fulfill our goals, we have launched a pilot project to assess the Environmental Footprint of the organization's activities (OEF) based on data from 2023. This is a multi-criteria measure of our environmental performance from a life cycle perspective.

The pilot project covers our activities' direct and indirect environmental footprint, gauging the environmental impact categories established by the European Commission through Recommendation (EU) 2021/2279. To obtain the environmental impact categories established by the benchmark regulation, we used *Environmental Footprint 3.1 (adapted) V1.00 / EF 3.1 normalization and weighting set methodology.*

The purpose of this analysis is to ascertain the impacts on the environment relating to our activities, to serve as a tool for decision making and to make the results available to stakeholders with the aim of conveying the importance of our environment-related commitments for Sacyr.

For the direct Environmental Footprint, we have analyzed water consumption and discharge and emissions associated with the activities. For the indirect Environmental Footprint, we analyzed the generation of energy consumed, the production of materials and fuels used, the manufacture of chemical products, waste management and the transportation of fuels, materials and chemical products as well as the transportation of waste to the manager.

Air pollution

[305-6] [305-7]

At Sacyr's facilities, the substances that affect the ozone layer are found in the air conditioning units, which are maintained in accordance with existing legislation. In addition, the operation of this equipment is closely monitored to minimize the chances of leakage.

This year, as in 2022, Sacyr emitted no CFC11 (trichlorofluoromethane).

Emissions of sulfur dioxide (SO_2), nitrogen oxides (NO_X), carbon monoxide (CO), non-methane volatile organic compounds (NMVOC) and particulate matter are generated by electricity and fuel consumption.

> Emissions of nitrogen oxide (NO_X), sulfur oxides (SO_X) and other significant emissions into the air*

Electricity	2021	2022	2023
SO_2 (t)	1,023.10	1,007.82	442.80
NO_X (t)	695.72	699.87	405.77
CO (t)	98.04	119.54	125.17
NMVOC (t)	32.04	36.99	173.89
Particulates (t)	400.27	393.14	199.26

Fuels[1]	2021	2022	2023
SO_2 (t)	1,023.10	1,007.82	256.83
NO_X (t)	695.72	699.87	476.94
CO (t)	98.04	119.54	263.09
NMVOC (t)	32.04	36.99	270.35
Particulates (t)	400.27	393.14	256.79

** Results based on Ecoinvent emission factors.*

[1] Vehicles, machinery and plant.

Our **Quality, Environment and Energy Management Policy** sets out our commitment to reducing atmospheric emissions of both greenhouse gases and other polluting gases such as NO_x, SO_2, CO, COV and particulates.

Furthermore, we adopt a series of measures aimed at minimizing and avoiding this type of emissions, which correspond to energy efficiency actions and reducing fossil fuel consumption
as provided in our Climate Change Strategy, linked to lighting, renewable electricity generation and the renewal of vehicles, investing in innovation and technology as the cornerstone to achieving a fleet of hybrid and electric vehicles.

Water pollution

Most of our activities generate liquid effluents, which are wastewater not consumed or otherwise incorporated into our assets. This water leaves our facilities in keeping with the discharge authorizations in force.

At Sacyr, we ensure that the quality of discharges is maintained at all times. We have on-site treatment plants and water quality control systems to ensure that discharges meet the required standards and are compliant with environmental legislation in force. These processes are part of our environmental management systems, which are certified to international standard ISO 14001. All Sacyr's actions to combat water pollution are outlined in **section 6.4.2. Sustainable water management**.

Soil pollution

[306-3] [CRE-5]

Sacyr's Integrated Management System has adequate systematics in place to identify, prevent and respond to possible incidents, accidents or potential emergency situations that may have an impact on the environment. Furthermore, all projects are subject to rigorous operational control through inspections that prevent the impact of a potential spillage of hazardous substances. Thus, incidents of this type occur infrequently and do not have serious consequences.

In 2023, there were no significant spillages, i.e. none whose scale went beyond the control of our contracts, required external means for their control or disrupted normal contractual activity. However, we did detect a number of small spillages on the ground which, in all cases, were satisfactorily resolved by cleaning the affected area and adequately managing the waste generated.

None of these spillages led to soil contamination. However, we did carry out projects in locations where we encountered soils previously contaminated by third parties and where no remediation activities had been carried out. In any event, all such incidents were appropriately managed according to their nature.

	2021	2022	2023
Contaminated soil where remediation activity has been carried out (sqm)	0	0	0
Contaminated soil where no remediation activity has been carried out (sqm)	69,992.98	59,613.20	179,046
Potentially contaminated soil where the degree of contamination has not yet been measured (m^2)	0	0	28,000

Noise pollution

At Sacyr, we conduct operations that may make noise and cause vibrations. In all our contracts, we carry out measurements to assess the noise and vibration impact and, if necessary, implement mitigation measures in strict compliance with current legislation and regulations. Below we highlight some of our initiatives to reduce noise pollution:

Measurement

- Taking noise measurements during the pre-operational phase of the project to establish baselines to determine the potential impact that the work could have, always with strict regard to current legislation.

Prevention

- Compliance with preventive maintenance programs for machinery in order to guarantee optimum operation and achieve a reduction in the noise generated.
- Carrying out awareness campaigns for project staff.
- Installing temporary and/or permanent noise barriers.
- Compiling reports to monitor species in the work areas.

Reduction

- Reducing the speed of vehicle traffic.
- Carrying out the work that generates the most noise at specific times of day so as to minimize the impact on the neighboring population and wildlife.
- Noise mitigation around nesting areas or in areas that might otherwise impact birdlife.
- Halting work during the breeding period of fauna.

These measures are periodically monitored to ensure they are properly implemented in conformity with the environmental impact statements and in coordination with the relevant environmental bodies.

Light pollution

Light pollution is the alteration of natural darkness at night, caused by wasted, unnecessary or inappropriate outdoor lighting, which has an impact on people's health and lives.

In projects where an environmental impact is identified, we develop initiatives aimed at optimizing the use of energy resources, thus helping to reduce light pollution. These mitigation measures include proper maintenance of light fixtures to ensure they work properly and orienting lighting towards the work area, avoiding its being dispersed upwards. We ensure that lighting levels comply with regulations in force and we have establish procedures to dim or switch off lights where possible.

Additionally, at Sacyr we have gone one step further, implementing our own technology in light sources to minimize light pollution and promote energy efficiency. We have patented and developed our IOHNIC system using LED technology that expands the light beam without the use of lenses, thereby avoiding efficiency losses. We use LEDs with a neutral color temperature of 4000K and a high color rendering index (CRI) of over 80 to improve visual perception and comfort. All the lighting fixtures are managed using the DALI protocol for gradually lighting and dimming areas according to their occupancy.

Odor pollution

When it comes to odors and emissions, Sacyr Water has an air quality monitoring program at its facilities, which maps the properties of emissions, as well as conducting periodic checks and issuing recommendations to minimize diffuse emissions.

In 2023 we carried out a total of 825 olfactometric measurements at 275 monitoring points located across 7 centers, including between urban and industrial wastewater treatment plants. Accordingly, we are able to keep diffuse emissions low and, in the facilities' area of influence, below 5 uoE/m³ percentile 98.

In 2023, we have not received any incident, complaint or claim in connection with water, soil, light or acoustic pollution in any of our projects. There has been one recorded incident in connection with odors, which is currently in the process of being resolved, and two non-compliances in connection with air pollution due to not having taken the environmental mitigation measures against airborne dust particles. One of these was resolved in the year and the other is being processed.

6.4.2 Sustainable water management

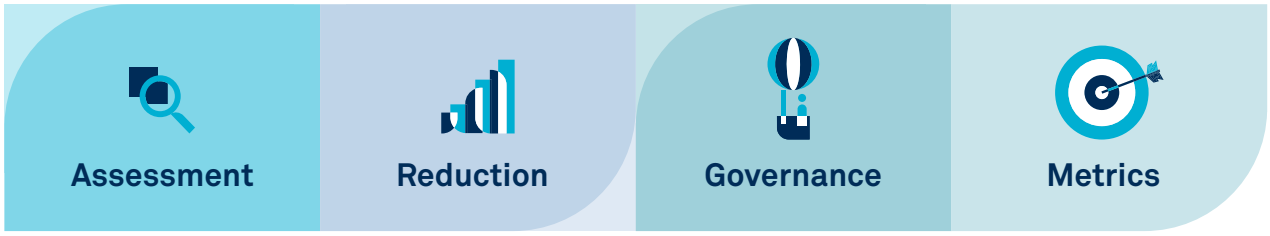
[3-3] [303-1]

In 2023, according to the report published by the United Nations (UN) at the World Water Conference, 26% of people worldwide do not have access to safe drinking water. Population growth, climate change and increased demand for water from industry, agriculture and households have exacerbated water availability and quality issues. Populations that do have drinking water experience periods of scarcity and nations' water resource management plans must be able to respond to these needs. The UN estimates that the urban population experiencing water scarcity will reach 2.4 billion people by 2050.

At Sacyr, we are committed to continuous improvement in water resource management and we have set a goal to achieve this: **to reduce own water consumption across all our activities by at least 10% by 2025**, in areas of both high and low water stress.

Furthermore, by means of the **Environmental Management System implemented according to ISO 14001** we set targets for water consumption reduction, discharge quality improvement and reduction of water loss due to leaks in the supply to communities. These measures reduce our impact on water availability and quality. Within this framework, we have identified and assessed the water-related risks and opportunities associated with our activities, which are described in greater detail in **section 6.4.1.3 Management of risks and opportunities** of this report.

In this section we outline our water management actions in four key phases:



CDP awarded us a double “A” score

CDP awarded us a double “A” score for our work against climate change and for water protection and safety. We are committed to continuous improvement in our management of water resources. Our water treatment and production activities mean we have a very positive impact, improving water quality and providing fresh water in areas of very high water stress.

6.4.2.1 Impact assessment

Based on our processes and fostering the rational and sustainable use of this resource, we measure our water footprint to ascertain, identify and assess our potential impacts in connection with fresh water and sea water. Our water footprint **encompasses all aspects relating to the natural environment, human health and water resources**. This assessment is carried out in accordance with **ISO 14046 "Environmental Management". Water footprint. Principles, requirements and guidelines"**.

In 2023, we renewed our water footprint verification certification covering all our activities globally, providing details of all water capture, discharge and consumption per facility. In this assessment, we took into account both the direct and indirect water footprint, i.e. that of the value chain.

In this analysis, **we used various methodologies and selected the most suitable impact categories** for our activities, examining the effects on water availability, human health and ecosystems. We used the following impact assessment methodologies and impact categories:

1 Environmental Footprint 3.1 (adapted) V1.00

- Acidification
- Freshwater eutrophication
- Seawater eutrophication
- Use of water

2 Ecological Scarcity 2021 V1.0

- Water resources.
- Water pollutants:
  - Persistent organic pollutants in the water.
  - Heavy metals in the water.
  - Radioactive substances in the water.

3 Hoekstra et al. 2012 (Water Scarcity Indicator, WSI) V.1.04

- Water scarcity indicator

4 LC-IMPACT, average preference, all impacts, 100 years V1.02

- Human health-related:
  - Water stress (human health).
- Linked to aquatic ecosystems:
  - Climate change.
  - Freshwater eutrophication.
  - Seawater eutrophication.
  - Water stress (ecosystems).
- Linked to aquatic ecotoxicity:
  - Freshwater ecotoxicity.
  - Seawater ecotoxicity.

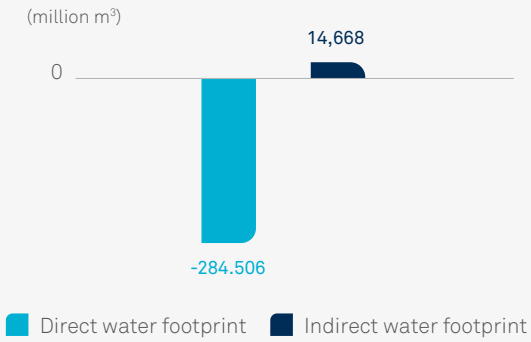
Once again, the results of the audit were excellent, given the complexity of the project due to the high turnover and considerable variety of activities.

For the second consecutive year, **we are the first infrastructure company** to certify its water footprint to AENOR **ISO 14046 standard.**

Thanks to our treatment and production activities **we have a very positive impact**. On the one hand, our wastewater treatment activities considerably improve water quality parameters, generating a positive impact, and the desalination facilities managed by Sacyr Water provide fresh water in areas with very high water stress.

Furthermore, through the **Environmental Management System implemented according to ISO 14001** we identified and assessed the aspects associated with our activity, pinpointing potential environmental impacts, establishing an operational control framework for their proper management and monitoring.

> 2022 Water Stress Index (WSI)



6.4.2.2 Reduction measures

The use of water in the execution of our activities is indispensable and inevitable, as in any activity that involves the production of goods and services, However, it is no less crucial to optimize its use and guarantee its quality. For this purpose we carry out **multiple actions to keep evolving in our commitment to reduce impacts on fresh water and sea water**. There follows a list of initiatives that we are implementing in various projects to reduce, reuse or prevent the pollution of this precious resource:

Efficiency improvement

In our **Integrated Water Cycle projects in Chile** we have established a plan to enhance supply network performance in 2021-2030, which involves investing in integrated network management projects (network sectorization, pressure management using regulatory valves, detection and repair of leaks and installation of flowmeters in ponds and replacement of meters). These measures will reduce network leaks by up to 7%, implying a saving of 1.4 million m³ of fresh water per year. The investment in 2023 to implement this measure amounted to €66,298.50.

We reuse

- In our **wastewater treatment plants in Yecla and Jumilla (Spain)** more than 3,500,000 m³ of water is reclaimed per year for agricultural use. The volume of water supplied by both treatment plants accounts for between 30% and 50% of the total used by local irrigation communities. The water used in this area comes mainly from wells, and this measure avoids ground water capture and thereby expands the area of cultivable land. In addition, the water reclaimed from these treatment plants has a high phosphorus and potassium content and low nitrogen content, which makes it ideal for use in soil and for crops, as these compounds do not have to be added in fertilizers. To complete this measurement of water reuse, an investment of €142,019.22 was made in 2023.

- In the **Ruta del Algarrobo highway project (Chile)** two wastewater treatment plants were installed for reusing water on site. These two plants treat a combined total of 80 m³ of water per month, of which 30% will be used in irrigation. To obtain this measurement of water reuse, an investment of €5,454.91 was made in 2023.

We prevent pollution

- To build the **Belfast Transport Hub (Belfast, UK)** a water treatment plant was installed to reduce the amount of suspended solids and control pH prior to discharge into the Belfast sewer system. To ensure the quality of the water, water samples are sent monthly to a laboratory for analysis. This water has a pH of approximately 11 before treatment and a pH of 7 after treatment. The results evidence the effectiveness of treatment systems in neutralizing pH levels and reducing the suspended solids content prior to water discharge. The investment in 2023 to implement this measure amounted to €13,126.86.

- **Life HyReward installed in the IDAM Alicante desalination plant (Spain)** uses brine from the reverse osmosis processes in sea water desalination as a high salinity feed stream and treated waste water as a low salinity feed stream. The combination of the two by means of reverse electrodialysis (RED) allows electrochemical energy to be converted into electricity, thereby generating renewable blue energy. Life HyReward (LIFE20 CCA/ES/001783) is financed by the European LIFE program and, in addition to generating and storing electrical energy, the aim is to reuse the water stream with a high salt concentration whose final destination is the sea and to tap into this process to dilute the brine before discharging it, a process that is always necessary in any case so as not to damage marine ecosystems. This project required an investment of €162,221.07 in 2023.

Similarly, through our unit **Sacyr Water**, we continue to provide society with the best and most innovative technologies for the supply of fresh water through desalination, enabling used water to be treated and reclaimed for new purposes, or to be returned to nature in optimal conditions. At present, Sacyr Water manages ten desalination facilities, all located in areas of high or extremely high water stress that need these facilities to meet their annual drinking water needs, supplying drinking water to more than 6 million people. Note also that most of our desalination plants use certified renewable energy.

We use rainwater

For garden irrigation, we use the water stored in the protection layer of the desalinated water reservoir in the Carboneras V pumping project in Almeria (Spain), harvested using a rainwater collection system. The system consists of a pump and pipeline that channels the stored water into a 200 m^3 reservoir. Thanks to this system, in 2023 approximately 3,000 m^3 of rainwater was used to water gardens in areas of extremely high water stress.

Furthermore, in our construction contracts we have used around 1,500 m^3 of rainwater in 2023 for soil compaction, road irrigation and filling of Jersey barriers, among other construction applications.

6.4.2.3 Governance and joint water management

Our commitment to prevent water pollution is enshrined in our **Quality, Environment and Energy Policy**. We also have a **Water Policy** aimed at all our stakeholders and approved by the Board of Directors, which establishes the criteria and principles to make efficient use of water resources, especially in areas of high water stress, aimed at minimizing the impacts on fresh water and sea water.

Our **Supply Chain Management Policy** extends our commitments, policies and values to include our entire value chain. Moreover, in order to improve water management in our supply chain, we have strengthened our purchasing and subcontracting procedure in terms of the information required on our suppliers' efficient water management, such as the calculation and certification of their water footprint, implementation of plans to reduce water consumption and best practices to minimize it, measures to minimize waste and contribute to the circular economy, availability of an environmental label and, at the same time, we examine whether the distance to the contract is less than 100 km. Thus, we aim to encourage our value chain to assess its water impacts.

In **section 6.4.1.1 Governance**, at the beginning of this chapter, we developed the roles of each of the company's governing bodies and their competencies in the supervision and performance with respect to water resources.

In our water management we must take a collaborative approach that takes into account the needs and interests of the various stakeholders with whom we interact. With this purpose in mind, we expanded our efforts in collaboration with public and private bodies to guarantee the availability and quality of water to future generations. Some examples of collaboration with stakeholders are:

Perth Desalination Plant. Australia

We support the development of public policy

We foster the development of public policy in order to offer effective solutions for the consequences associated with water scarcity.

- We support associations like **AEDyR** (Asociación Española de Desalación y Reutilizacion), **AEAS** (Asociación Española de Abastecimiento y Saneamiento) and **CEOE** in Spain, where Sacyr has representatives, as well as international associations like **IDA** (International Desalination Association), **ALADyR** (Asociación Latinoamericana de Desalación y Reuso) and **ACADES** (Asociación Chilena de Desalacion y Reuso).
- We are asked by public bodies to provide our specialist expertise on various pieces of draft legislation.
- At AEDYR we have worked and continue to work with the **Spanish Health Ministry** to approve a new regulation on drinking water, adapting the European regulation on wastewater reuse in agriculture, and the European Green Taxonomy.
- **At Sacyr we take an active role in promoting initiatives like Water Positive**, to boost efficiency in water use in industry and the use of non-conventional methods (desalination and reuse) to combat drought and climate change.

We encourage community engagement

- We have signed up to the **Territorial Water Efficiency Agreement (APL)**, the first water efficiency agreement in Chile. This is a voluntary public-private commitment aimed at tackling water scarcity and the challenges of climate change in one of the communes at the highest risk for water rationing in Lo Barnechea in the Metropolitan Region. Lo Barnechea is the commune with the highest water consumption in Chile, so we strive tirelessly to raise awareness and disseminate knowledge and educational material among the local residents.
- **We train** staff specializing in desalination and water reuse through courses and masters in Water Management and Treatment promoted by the University of Alicante and the University of Alcalá in Spain, and through the online University Specialist in Desalination and Reuse course offered by the University of Alicante or the Desalination Training Course run annually by ALADyR in Alicante, in partnership with the University of Alicante and AEDyR.
- **We raise awareness** among the population of Santa Cruz de Tenerife, through EMMASA. We launch water-saving drives, ensuring water availability and preventing water wastage for more than 200,000 people.
- **We have developed a personal water footprint calculator**, that will be added to the website and applications for contracts and subscriptions so that our customers, subscribers, collaborators and employees can estimate the impact of their water consumption in the form of a water footprint to make them mindful of that consumption and foster actions to reduce it.

We foster collective action

- **We took part in the United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP 28) in a panel discussion on innovation in the use of desalinated water to produce crops.** This panel presented innovation in the water-energy-food ecosystem (WEFE) focusing on desalination as a water resource with a zero liquid discharge system combined with renewable energies to maximize crop production while minimizing water consumption.
- **We belong to associations like** AEDyR, IDA, the Water Technology Committee of SEOPAN, IMDEA (Instituto Madrileño de Estudios Avanzados-Agua), AEAS, IMDEA AGUA, SEOPAN and CEOE (on the Committee for Water and Coastal Protection) in Spain, and ALADYR and ACADES internationally.
- **We take part in congresses and conferences,** notably including the United Nations Water Conference, the AEDyR (Asociación Española de Desalación y Reutilización) International Conference, the EDS (European Desalination Society) Congress, the National Water Congress, IDA Water and Climate Change Summit, organized by the International Desalination Association and the ALADyR Congress (Asociación Latinoamericana de Desalación y Reúso).
- **We organize innovation forums and technical forums as part of our main contracts** to promote knowledge management and the implementation of innovative technologies to address water treatment challenges (pollution, circular economy, energy efficiency and use of renewables, digital transformation, etc.).
- **We foster the development of new technologies and processes by external innovators** through challenge programs such as Sacyr iChallenges, in which this year the challenge was early detection of contaminants of emerging concern and microplastics.

In addition, we have formal dialog mechanisms in place with our stakeholders to receive queries, claims and/or complaints through the Regulatory Compliance communication channels. To learn more about the channels for queries and resolution of claims, see the Quality for our customers section in this Report.

6.4.2.4 Metrics

6.4.2.4.1 Water uses

At Sacyr, we manage water in the context of our operations: **as water for internal use and as water to supply the community.**

Firstly, we use water internally in our facilities to support a wide range of activities. This includes surface and groundwater collection, as well as the supply of water from third parties, mainly from municipal sources. We also harness water sources that do not compromise the availability of this resource, such as reclaimed water from main supply networks and water reclaimed or reused on site.

[303-3]

> Water withdrawal for own consumption (ML)

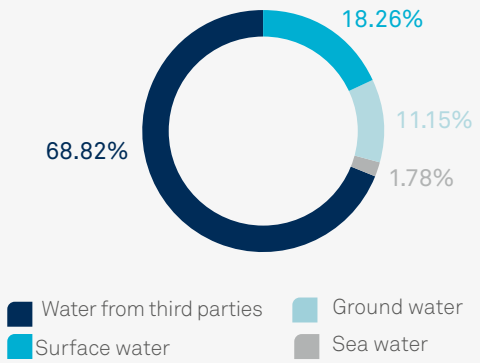
Type of source	2021	2022	2023
Surface water	603.48	869.61	455.31
Ground water	141.57	216.38	277.92
Sea water	21.10	32.04	44.30
Water from third parties	3,669.65	3,271.09	1,715.76
Total	**4,435.80**	**4,389.11**	**2,493.29**

The tables do not include water withdrawal in 2021, 2022 and 2023 due to the non-existence of said withdrawal in the reporting period.

The entire volume of water withdrawal from sea water belongs to the "other water (total dissolved solids >1000 mg/l)" category. The remainder of the volume of water withdrawal belongs to the "fresh water (≤1,000 mg/l)" category.

**1 Ml is equal to 1,000 m³.*

> Water withdrawal by source



Water stress is measured using the Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas, a public tool from the World Resources Institute, following GRI (*Global Reporting Initiative*) standards. According to this tool, water stress areas are considered to be those with associated "high" (40-80%) or "extremely high" (> 80%) benchmark stress.

> Water withdrawal for self-consumption in water-stressed areas (ML)

Type of source	2021	2022	2023
Surface water	337.63	671.46	225.07
Ground water	141.57	138.82	265.34
Sea water	21.10	32.04	44.30
Water from third parties	3,414.00	2,923.81	1,516.21
Total	**3,914.30**	**3,766.13**	**2,050.91**

The tables do not include water withdrawal in 2021, 2022 and 2023 due to the non-existence of said withdrawal in the reporting period.

The entire volume of water withdrawal from sea water belongs to the "other water (total dissolved solids >1000 mg/l)" category. The remainder of the volume of water withdrawal belongs to the "fresh water (≤1,000 mg/l)" category.

**1 Ml is equal to 1,000 m³.*

59.56% of our centers are located in areas of high or extremely high water stress where rainy days are infrequent. In these areas reusing water in own activities or using alternative water sources such as reclaimed water is encouraged, as explained below.

> Water withdrawal from third parties for own consumption (ML)

Type of source	2021	2022	2023
Drinking water from third parties	2,943.37	2,413.69	614.32
Reclaimed water from third parties	726.29	857.40	1,101.44
Total	3,669.65	3,271.09	1,715.76

**1 Ml is equal to 1,000 m³.*

In all our projects and facilities we promote the consumption of recycled or reused water, both internally in our facilities and projects and externally, fostering the use of alternative water sources to preserve available natural reserves. In 2023, recycled or reused water accounted for 44.18% of total extracted water for our own consumption.

> Reclaimed water (ML)

	2021	2022	2023
Total	726.29	857.40	1,101.44

**1 Ml is equal to 1,000 m³.*

In 2023, we avoided the capture of 1,101,441 m³ of drinking water by prioritizing the use of reclaimed water.

Water storage is not a common practice in our activities. In our integral water cycles we have the necessary regulating reservoirs to guarantee the water supply at all times. The water in our regulating reservoirs is stored for the shortest possible time in order to prevent its degradation and it varies in accordance with water demand depending on the time of the year.

We calculate own water consumption as the difference between total water withdrawal for own consumption and total water discharge, in accordance with GRI standard guidelines. All the data used for the calculation were obtained from invoices showing consumption and the monitoring and control data for the company's facilities, contracts and services. In most cases, we work with specific company data, while in others we work with data obtained from calculations based on specific primary data from the company itself.

[303-5]

> Own water consumption (ML)

Type of source	2021	2022	2023
Water consumption	3,737.77	3,636.90	1,134.19
Water consumption in water-stressed areas	3,294.20	3,167.34	811.80

**1 Ml is equal to 1,000 m³.*

In order to reflect our performance in respect of water resources, in addition to the absolute water consumption values, we calculate relative values per million euros of revenues.

> Water intensity

	2021	2022	2023
Turnover (€M)	4,675.37	5,851.72	4,609.43
Water consumption (m³)	3,737,770	3,636,900	1,134,188
Water intensity (m³/€M)	799.46	621.51	246.06

Furthermore, through Sacyr Water, we supply drinking water to communities within the framework of our contracts. This means capturing water to meet the needs of third parties. Sacyr Water focuses on operation and maintenance of various facilities, such as drinking water treatment plants, treatment plants, desalination plants and water treatment and reuse systems, as well as in the integrated water cycle, under public concession or private initiative. The common denominator is that this water is treated to obtain quality standards suitable for human consumption or to established purification levels.

Through Sacyr Water, we optimize water resources by producing fresh water through desalination, minimizing losses as water is distributed, and enabling used water to be treated and reclaimed for new purposes or to be returned to nature in optimal conditions. Technology enables us to supply people with the water they need, of a quality suited to each use, minimizing the generation of waste and pollutants.

> Water use for populations (ML)

	2021	2022	2023
Supply use: distribution of water from discharge network.	42,175.61	33,604.79	33,992.68
Supply use: distribution of water for irrigation (drinking water, surface water or groundwater).	21,876.64	34,686.89	29,196.37
Supply use: distribution of water from surface water or groundwater sources.	80,185.83	82,521.02	77,232.96
Supply use: number of regulating reservoirs.	–	–	100
Supply use: storage capacity of regulating reservoirs.	–	–	2,491.05
Purification: use of reclaimed water.	10,589.32	13,700.81	13,770.17
Purification: use of treated sea water.	28,133.09	24,884.42	24,056.08
Purification: use of treated surface water.	66,851.83	68,891.23	107,576.70
Desalination: use of desalinated water for supply.	140,213.90	172,458.52	174,255.93
Desalination: use of desalinated water for irrigation.	30,412.33	27,802.07	28,770.17

> Water use for populations in water-stressed areas (ML)

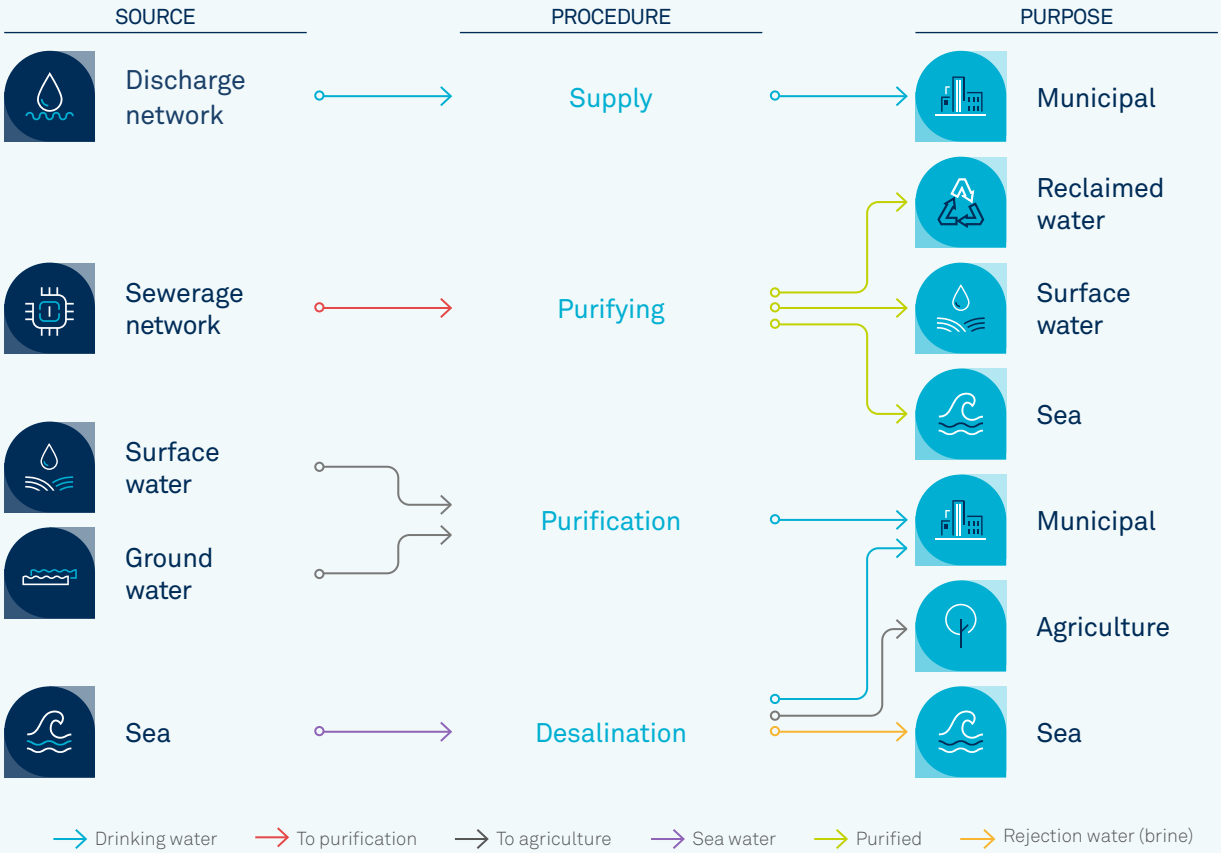
	2021	2022	2023
Supply use: distribution of water from discharge network.	40,103.55	32,593.96	25,583.84
Distribution use: water for irrigation (drinking water, surface water or groundwater).	21,876.64	34,686.89	27,779.35
Supply use: distribution of water from surface water or groundwater sources.	22,026.94	21,063.49	23,185.15
Supply use: number of regulating reservoirs.	–	–	51
Supply use: storage capacity of regulating reservoirs.	–	–	2,136.72
Purification: use of reclaimed water.	8,988.37	11,902.54	4,683.69
Purification: use of treated sea water.	10,884.18	10,009.44	882.55
Purification: use of treated surface water.	62,487.12	65,095.35	62,148.28
Desalination: use of desalinated water for supply.	86,507.81	96,843.19	92,073.70
Desalination: use of desalinated water for irrigation.	30,412.33	27,802.07	28,770.13

The entire volume of desalinated water for supply belongs to the category of "other water (>1,000 mg/l)". The rest of the volumes for supply are comprised of fresh water.

1 ML is equal to 1,000 m^3.

Canal del Dique. Colombia

Water treatment and distribution for customers



At Sacyr we cater to the needs of millions of people around the world as we respond to one of the greatest environmental challenges facing humanity: access to water and sanitation. 140,422.01 ML of water was captured in plant operation for treatment and distribution to the population, of which 76,548.37 ML in water-stressed areas.

We are acutely aware of the importance of taking care of our water resources and are concerned about efficiently managing its integral cycle. We therefore operate reclaimed water production facilities and specific networks for supplying water to irrigate green areas, wash down streets or for industrial purposes. Thanks to these activities, we have succeeded in reducing the consumption of drinking water, despite the increase in population and economic activities. In 2023, the water reclaimed and distributed by Sacyr amounted to 13,770.17 ML, of which 34% is reclaimed in areas of extremely high water stress. This avoids the capture of 4,683.69 ML in these areas from conventional fresh water sources.

We also bring our technology to bear to obtain water for agricultural irrigation based on desalination, which is particularly important in areas with water scarcity. Use of this technology in recent years has yielded good results and complements other water resources to guarantee the future of agricultural irrigation.

By implementing efficiency techniques, **we were able to purpose 14% of the water generated in desalination plants to agriculture** in areas of acute water scarcity.

To carry out our activity, we have the water capture permits issued by the competent authorities in each country, which are drawn up in accordance with the ecological thresholds established. These permits establish the permitted capture volumes, ensuring that water capture does not undermine the needs of the population and related habitats. In all our projects, we implement an Environmental Management System that closely monitors operations to guarantee compliance with the requirements provided in the permits and thereby guarantee ecological thresholds.

6.4.2.4.2 Effluents and discharges

[303-1] [303-2]

Most of our activities generate liquid effluents, which are wastewater not consumed or otherwise incorporated into our assets[1]. This water always leaves our facilities in keeping with the discharge authorizations in force.

At Sacyr, we ensure that the quality of discharges is maintained at all times. We have on-site treatment plants and water quality control systems to ensure that discharges meet the required standards and are compliant with environmental legislation in force. These processes are part of our environmental management systems, which are certified to international standard ISO 14001.

Water arriving at our treatment plants is treated and returned to watercourses or the sea, or reused after being reclaimed. We always keep discharge quality within the limits set by environmental legislation and discharge permits, which are based on ecological thresholds determined by the competent authorities. To ensure the quality of the water and compliance with the ecological thresholds, we continuously monitor the quality of discharges in accordance with the environmental monitoring plans established in the relevant permits. Furthermore, we periodically report water quality parameters to the relevant environmental authority, which in turn carries out constant supervision to ensure compliance with the conditions established in the permits.

Brine is also discharged in accordance with its authorizations and with the project's environmental impact statements, which generally include prior dilution, discharge through diffusers for rapid mixing and rigorous environmental tracking to ensure there are no significant impacts on the marine environment.

We promote research into pollution prevention through projects like **SOS-AGUA-XXI**. In this initiative, research lines are tasked with detecting, treating and eliminating contaminants of emerging concern (CECs), through lab studies and the implementation of various pilot plants equipped with different technologies (membranes, active carbon, advanced oxidation, etc.) at the wastewater treatment plant at Yecla (Murcia).

Domingo Zarzo, Director of Innovation at Sacyr Agua, taking part in a panel discussion at COP28

[1] *Our activities do not form part of industrial processes, so no priority substances as defined by Directive 2000/60/EC are detected in our discharges.*

We also have emergency plans and protocols available to provide a proper and rapid response in the event that a discharge or spillage affects the external environment, including:

- **Transparency of information and** close **collaboration with the** relevant bodies until the incident is resolved.
- Subsequent **analysis of the reason for the discharge** or spill.
- **Adoption of the appropriate preventive measures** to reduce the chances of a recurrence.
- **Implementation of new technologies** for environmental monitoring such as the use of underwater drones.

We also work with various universities (such as the University of Alicante or Playa Ancha University, in Chile) in research on the environmental impact of concentrates from desalination facilities on the marine environment and species. This research also sets out the best practices for the environmental monitoring of these impacts. Likewise, we work to broaden the concept of circular economy applied to desalination waste, through research projects aimed at obtaining salts and chemical compounds from desalination plant concentrates for their subsequent repurposing.

[303-4]

> Water discharged (ML)

Destination of discharged water	2021	2022	2023
Discharges to surface water	43.90	75.58	757.84
Discharges to groundwater	9.11	6.17	36.61
Discharges to sea water (except brine)	26.78	35.18	45.98
Discharges to third parties	618.24	635.28	518.67
Total	**698.03**	**752.20**	**1,359.10**

The discharge volume was calculated on the basis of standard discharge coefficients by activity, as published by various sources. The entire volume of discharge to sea water belongs to the "other water (total dissolved solids >1,000 mg/l)" category. The remainder of the volume of water discharged belongs to the "fresh water (≤1,000 mg/l)" category.

1 ML is equal to 1,000 m^3.

> Discharge of water in water stressed areas (ML)

Destination of discharged water	2021	2022	2023
Discharges to surface water	41.17	74.22	735.71
Discharges to groundwater	8.66	6.17	21.78
Discharges to sea water (except brine)	26.37	34.79	31.49
Discharges to third parties	543.90	483.61	450.13
Total	**620.10**	**598.78**	**1,239.11**

The discharge volume was calculated on the basis of standard discharge coefficients by activity, as published by various sources. The entire volume of discharge to sea water belongs to the "other water (total dissolved solids >1,000 mg/l)" category. The remainder of the volume of water discharged belongs to the "fresh water (≤1,000 mg/l)" category.

1 ML is equal to 1,000 m^3.

Below we include, for the first time, a breakdown of the water discharged by level of treatment applied to it:

> Water discharged by treatment (ML)

Water treatment	2023
Primary treatment	52.34
Secondary treatment	760.25
Tertiary treatment	335.90
Untreated water discharged to a third party	165.89
Untreated discharged to the natural environment	44.72
Total	**1,359.10**

1 ML is equal to 1,000 m^3.

Untreated water discharged to a third party and to the natural environment is discharged water of good quality and does not require authorization and therefore additional treatment pursuant to local legislation.

Brine discharge from the desalination process of water from our desalination plants totaled 282,240.42 ML in 2023. In water-stressed areas, brine discharges to the sea amounted to 152,508.38 ML in 2023.

The total volume discharged in 2023 was 1,359.10 ML, slightly higher than in 2022. This was due to the increase in activities in which more water is returned to the natural environment, specifically to surface and underground water. Of the total water discharged in our activities, 1,148.49 ML were previously treated in our water treatment plants.

6.5 Sustainable cities

At Sacyr we want to help create the cities of the future; cities that are innovative, resilient to the adverse impacts of climate change, and committed to renewable energy and green infrastructure, as well as being inclusive and safe for all their inhabitants.

In 2023, we continued to support initiatives linked to sustainable urban development, low-carbon mobility and the efficient use of water and energy in innovative projects to boost quality of life in cities.

Sustainable urban development

Energy efficiency and saving water

Sustainable mobility

Innovation for cities

6.5.1 Sustainable urban development

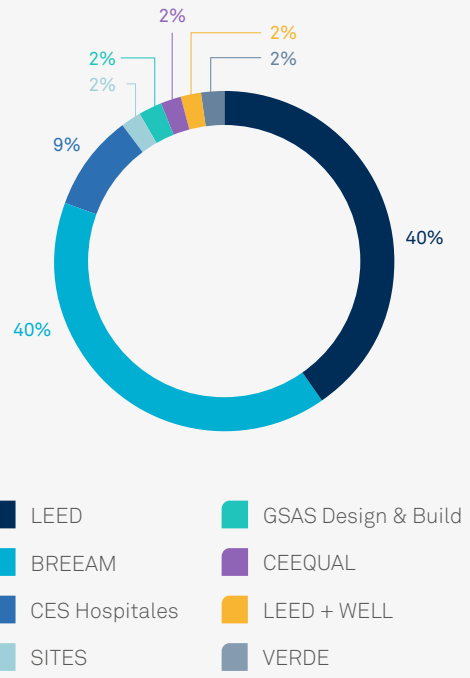
By promoting urban development we aim to be in harmony with nature, caring for biodiversity and respecting green spaces, which are a source of health in cities.

6.5.1.1 Sustainable construction

Our efforts to include more responsible social, environmental and economic criteria in building and urban development has been underpinned for more than 10 years by the execution of construction projects with sustainable construction certificates such as LEED, BREEAM, VERDE, CES (Sustainable Building Certification), GSAS DESIGN & BUILD, CEEQUAL, WELL and SITES.

In 2022 we teamed up with AENOR to define the "Sustainable Building. Calculation of a construction company's rate of contribution to sustainability" certification, which approaches a building's sustainability from the design phase all the way through to construction. In 2023 this certification was approved and in 2024 we will weigh the option of implementing it in construction contracts for singular buildings.

> Projects with sustainable certification



In 2023 we obtained LEED certification for the building works at the Plaza Europa 34 Offices and the Conrentramway Buildings (Edificio Badajoz 97), both in Barcelona (Spain) and the following works were completed: Navy Lodge Expansion in Cadiz and Lot 1 Méndez Álvaro in Madrid, both in Spain.

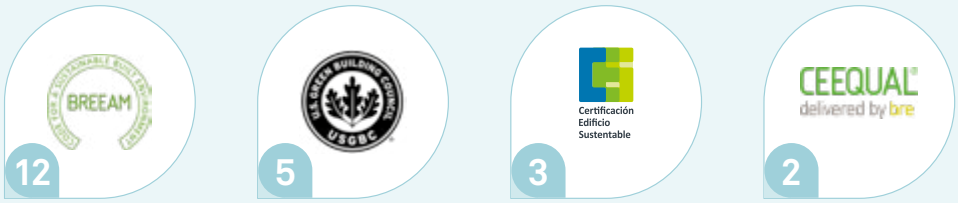
We also obtained BREEAM certification for the Kube Tarragona-Torre project (Spain) and work was completed at Fractal residential development in Madrid and Amazon's logistics warehouse in Badajoz, both in Spain, and Ulster University in Northern Ireland.

Beyond the building sector, we have also completed a CEEQUAL certified road, the A6 - Dungiven To Drumahoe Dualling highway in Northern Ireland (UK).

Over more than 10 years, in total, we have executed close to **2 million m² in building projects and more than 13 million m²** in civil engineering works with sustainable certification.

Projects with sustainable certification in execution in 2023

[CRE-8] [SASB_IF-EN-410a.1] [SASB_IF-EN-410a.2]



Other sustainable projects

In addition, we make buildings that are not covered by sustainable certification, but that are also recognized for their energy efficiency, lower water consumption, use of low emissions materials and in which we have minimized waste generation, based on the principles of circularity.

We built a wooden building in the 238 homes project in Illa Glories, Barcelona (Spain)

This project consists of a complex of four buildings with public housing for rent and for sale. The use of this material has excellent benefits, such as the speed of execution of the work and the incorporation of industrial processes that allow us to reduce the waste generated.

Furthermore, it is a renewable resource, that is **PEFC Chain of Custody certified**, that stores carbon as it grows and generates less CO_2 than other materials (concrete and steel) in its manufacturing. Furthermore, wood has thermal properties that reduce the need for heating and cooling (non-renewable primary energy consumption is 4 times lower than in a nearly zero-energy building).

In 2023 we implemented the digitalization of the project through the **PlanRadar**, platform to optimize control of the units in execution.

Our commitment to constructing buildings with nearly-zero energy consumption has led us to **certify one of our experts** as a **Passive HouseTradesperson and a Passive House Designer**.

A nearly zero-energy building is one that has very low energy requirements and achieves high energy efficiency with little or no energy consumption. Current European regulations oblige projects to factor in this concept and for buildings to meet the necessary criteria to achieve it.

We construct buildings with lower energy consumption than nearly zero-energy buildings

Aligned with the technical energy demand criteria for activities **7.1 Construction of new buildings and 7.2 Renovation of existing buildings of the Taxonomy** (Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139, of 4 June 2021).

Thanks to CALO, **we have improved our documentary control by digitalizing the information**, allowing protocols to be signed both by in-house Sacyr personnel and Fiscal Works Inspectors, **thereby optimizing approval times**.

At Sacyr, we have been implementing BIM models for years, in a number of countries, showing that this methodology is yielding better results than traditional contract management models.

We certified the BIM model

By certifying to ISO 19650-1 and ISO 19650-2 standards (Organization and digitalization of information about buildings and civil engineering works including BIM) we aim to strengthen current project development and raise the quality of our works and assets.

This achievement paves the way for us to take part in new projects, improve our scores in bidding phases and position ourselves as leaders in the BIM projects we are involved in.

The company has been managing BIM projects for years, in a number of countries across different continents, before in 2023 implementing BIM in projects all over the world. This notably include hospitals, tertiary use projects and transportation networks throughout Latin America, English-speaking countries and Europe.

We highlight the BIM management of the Jorge Chávez International Airport construction project in Lima, Peru, where we work with different uses and BIM levels such as controlling works execution by means of 3D scanning, 4D construction simulation to plan construction activities or lastly the planning of the maintenance *facility management* of the future airport.

Furthermore, in Sacyr Chile we have developed the CALO app for the digital control of inspection protocols in works execution units. This platform optimizes communication between those involved in quality control and improves real-time works execution monitoring. The App can also be used both on cellphones and tablets and one of its best virtues is that it adapts to Sacyr's management system and can be used in any project and country.

Sustainable hospitals

At Sacyr, we build and operate sustainable hospitals that are more environmentally-friendly and more human, improving the experience of patients and their families.

We have more than **2,300 beds** and around **600,000 m²** **constructed** in sustainably certified hospitals.

We are committed to accessible, green and safe hospitals

We have built hospitals in **Canada and Wales (UK)**, equipped with cutting-edge technologies to improve the quality of care, comfort, patient and worker health and reduce the environmental impact of the buildings themselves.

One such hospital is **Velindre Cancer Centre (UK)**, the design of which is strongly environmentally and ecologically focused and which is fitted with high energy efficiency systems. The infrastructure is respectful of its environment, its landscape value and the surrounding biodiversity, since it is in a protected area. For this purpose, several measures have been implemented to guarantee the preservation of existing species, such as the location and relocation of animals and plants for their conservation, or the development of research and action programs based on the hibernation periods of protected species.

Hospital 12 de Octubre (Spain) has all the necessary accessibility measures in place to ensure that everyone can access and conveniently make use of the facilities. There are parking spaces reserved for people with a disability, as well as bathroom facilities with changing rooms, showers and toilets with all the functionalities adapted to itineraries in the building designed for people with special needs.

With regard to the construction materials, we highlight the use of low CO_2 emission concrete (that combines high quality materials and additives from industrial waste). It was supplied from plants located at an average distance of 10 km from the site, in large concrete mixers, reducing the number of trips and the emissions due to transportation.

We were recognized in the TOP 20 Hospital Awards in Spain

We manage hospitals to high quality and environmental sustainability standards, having received the recognition of the TOP 20 Hospitals Awards for our management of the **Infanta Cristina and Hospital del Henares hospital concessions (both in Madrid)**.

We obtained Sustainable Building Certification (CES) in Chile

Our **Alto Hospicio Hospital** was among the winners in the 2023 edition of the Sustainable Building Certification (CES) awards. This construction stands out for its energy-efficient design, reducing drinking water usage by 41% and saving 80% of water for irrigation purposes, also obtaining a top score for waste management. The complex contributes 235 beds to the public hospital network in Chile.

6.5.1.2 Urban nature in our projects

In our projects we always aim to care for nature and promote the inclusion of green areas that are also sustainable. In 2023 we implemented various projects in natural environments within cities:

- **Sacyr Water** took part in the initiative run by the Lo Barnechea commune to reduce fresh water consumption by 80% in the El Huinganal Park. Lo Barnechea is the commune with the highest residential consumption of drinking water in Chile, especially in the summer. Accordingly, at Sacyr Water we constantly strive to raise awareness in the local community, sharing knowledge, disseminating educational materials and organizing training pills.
- **Sacyr inaugurated Plaza de la Sustentabilidad in Santiago de Chile**, which aims to be a place surrounded by green areas, children's playgrounds and a pet service area in the city. This new park, designed with a sustainable development in mind, covers an area of 16,800 m^2 of green spaces, in which low water-consuming trees and shrubs have been planted.
- In Milan (Italy), we are refurbishing the **Policlinico Maggiore Hospital, Mangiagalli and Regina Elena Foundation**, whose central block will have a roof topped with a walkable garden open to users of the hospital. The green roof will measure over 5,500 m^2 and will be watered using recycled gray water from the hospital itself. This green oasis in the middle of the city will improve the experience of hospital users and will contribute positively to reducing pollution from traffic congestion.
- In Madrid (Spain), we are building a therapeutic garden adjacent to the new **12 de Octubre Hospital building**, designed to improve the experience for patients, their families and their pets. The garden will cover more than 9,000 m^2 and the flower beds more than 500 m^2.
- **Las Setas de Sevilla (Spain)** is considered to be the world's largest wooden structure. In 2023, 16 mobile islands were installed, which serve as both benches and planters where Mediterranean vegetation takes center stage. These pieces invigorate the space and afford it more versatility, as they are mobile and can form different landscape patterns, depending on the needs of this bustling square. In addition, 512 m^2 of perimeter flowerbeds and the main stairs, inspired by the riverside woodland, have also been installed. This space also has 16 large olive trees and more than 878 plants and shrubs. Further highlighting the value of sustainability, the hallmark of Las Setas de Sevilla, two new children's areas have been created and a total of 641 end-of-life tires were recycled, thereby avoiding the emission of 13.2 kg of CO_2 into the atmosphere.

In addition, Sacyr staff take part in volunteer projects to improve the quality of city parks. Examples of these actions are:

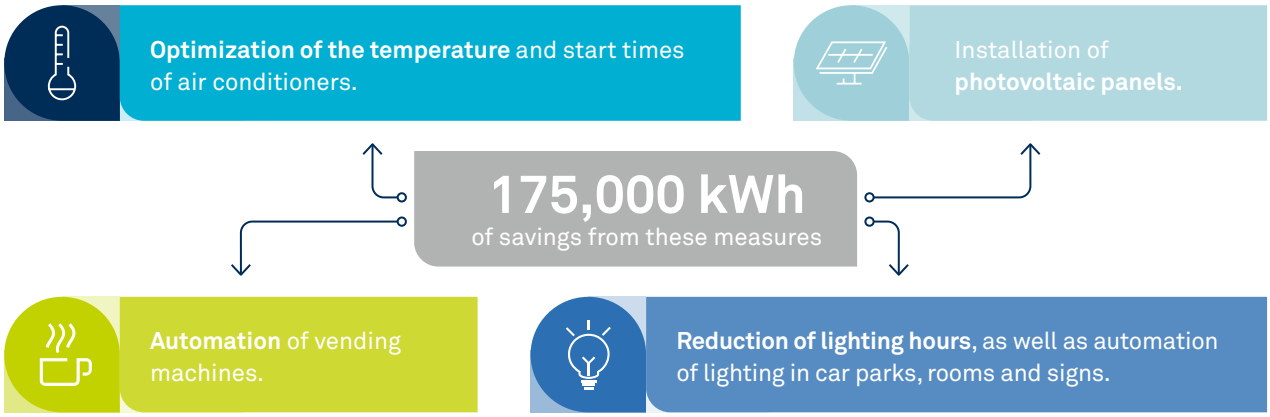
- Voluntary waste collection day (urban waste such as glass, paper, plastic and food leftovers) in the Periurban Green Space (La Cantera Park) in Madrid, in which the Quality, Environment and Energy Department collected 45 kg of waste in a single morning.
- A day of support for team physical activity and waste collection in the community of Pegões, Portugal, in which the Health and Safety team from the San Isidro office walked 7 km and collected 320 kg in the area surrounding a small lagoon.

Las Setas de Sevilla. Spain

6.5.2 Energy efficiency and saving water

6.5.1.2 Energy efficiency

To reduce energy consumption at our sites, as part of the Decarbonization Plan within the framework of our Climate Change Strategy, we implement more than 300 initiatives in eight countries where we operate. Of the various measures, we highlight the actions included in this Plan and implemented at our headquarters in Madrid (Spain):



In 2023, these measures allowed us to reduce around 175,000 kWh or 17% of the building's initial energy consumption. 100% of the electricity consumed at Sacyr's headquarters in Spain has a guarantee of origin certificate. We have another three offices in Madrid and one in Seville (Spain) that consume electricity from renewable sources.

The following table shows the energy intensity and greenhouse gas emissions in the construction business's leased and owned buildings in the last three years.

We use solar energy at our headquarters in Madrid

We installed 140 solar panels at our headquarters, that generate more than 90,000 kWh of renewable energy per year, covering approximately 10% of the building's electricity consumption. Building on this momentum, we aim to evolve our energy autonomy through renewable alternatives.

[CRE-1] [CRE-3] [CRE-4]

> Energy and emissions intensity

	2021	2022	2023
Energy Intensity of buildings (kWh/sqm)	85.42	90.70	84.39
GHG Emissions intensity of buildings (kg CO_2 eq/m^2)	15.65	9.14	7.65
GHG Emission Intensity of new buildings and redevelopments (t CO_2eq/ € M)	7.06	8.01	7.72

Cities 2030, towards the energy transformation of our cities

We are members of the **Cities 2030 initiative by Forética**, which is a benchmark business platform aimed at fostering public-private partnerships in the development of sustainable cities in Spain. In 2023, this forum has focused on the energy transition in cities, addressing topics such as energy efficiency in infrastructure and buildings, the commitment to renewable energy and the importance of self-consumption, among others.

6.5.2.2 Saving water

The efficient management of water resources is pivotal part of our project execution. In its integrated water cycle contracts, **Sacyr Water** guarantees quality and sustainable supply and sanitation in cities.

While all our sustainable certified buildings take into account efficient water consumption factors, all our projects promote initiatives geared to saving water. In addition, through the management of desalination plants, we ensure maximum water supply quality in urban areas with limited availability of water resources. Examples of these projects are the Tenerife desalination plant and the Alicante desalination plant, both in Spain. In **section 6.4.2 Sustainable water management,** we detail all the measures we carry out in different projects to promote efficient water use.

The table below shows water intensity in the construction business's leased and owned buildings in the last three years.

[CRE-2]

> Water intensity in buildings

	2021	2022	2023
Water intensity (m^3/m^2)	0.21	0.23	0.43

We are digitalizing the meters in the Autonomous City of Melilla

Sacyr Water will replace more than 27,700 meters for digital devices that show actual consumption, unlike the analog versions where consumption is estimated. Digital water meters have a remote operating system enabling them to be read remotely, **thereby reducing CO_2** emissions by avoiding periodic journeys.

This means that the Melilla service will read meters every three months as the information is available 365 days a year, thereby **multiplying by 2,160 the available information.** In addition, it will offer significant information such as indoor leakage alarms, reverse flow alarms or detection of high night-time consumption. Accordingly, by means of tighter controls on the flow of water in the supply network, it will be possible to **boost efficiency in each sector, increase supply guarantee and manage water more sustainably.**

6.5.3 Sustainable mobility

At Sacyr we visualize the cities we would like to live in. Accordingly, we are committed to **multimodal, efficient and low-emissions mobility** by installing charging points, gradually electrifying and hybridizing our fleet and raising awareness around us. We carry out various measures to minimize the impact that go beyond the obligations linked to sustainable mobility plans in the countries where we operate.

- **Videoconferencing to minimize travel.**
- **Job flexibility** to reduce journeys in the rush hour.
- Increased numbers **of electric charging points** in car parks at corporate centers.
- Specific areas to park bicycles and scooters.
- We encourage our employees to use **public transportation and carpooling** to cut emissions and save time and money.
- **Organization of events** with sustainable development in mind.
- Tax benefits for **the use of public transport**, via Sacyr Flex.
- Promotion of **technological innovation projects** to foster sustainable mobility.
- Plan for the **gradual replacement of the vehicle fleet** with less polluting vehicles.
- Promotion of citizen initiatives to foster **sustainable urban mobility.**

Through these measures we promote sustainable mobility across all business areas, achieving:

269
Charging points installed.

497
Low-emission vehicles (ECO + ZERO) in our fleet.

271
Employees using Sacyr Flex for transport.

12 de Octubre Hospital. Spain

We promote carpooling at our headquarters

From July to September, at our Condesa de Venadito headquarters we launched a pilot project with the Ciclogreen app to encourage employees to carpool on their journeys to the office.

This initiative was aimed at enabling people commuting on similar routes to cut emissions and save time and money by traveling together. The results were as follows:

4,668 km traveled

€891 saved[1]

396 kg CO_2 avoided[2]

Given the high participation rate in the pilot project, we added new functionalities to improve the user experience regarding the link between driver and passenger. We continue to support this initiative, making available awards for people who carpool and rewarding them for continuing to promote sustainable mobility.

[1] To calculate the cost savings we estimate an average of €0.10 per kilometer.

[2] To calculate CO_2 emissions avoided we use the emissions factors in the UK government's DEFRA database.

Alto Hospicio. Chile

Below, we highlight some of the actions implemented over the course of 2023:

Promoting micro mobility and public transport in Belfast (UK)

In the **Belfast Transport Hub** project we handed out travel cards to employees who need to use public transportation to get to work. The staff working on this contract also took part in *Bike Week* again this year, promoting cycling to work.

We reduced private vehicle use at Sohar Desalination Facility

At **Sohar Desalination Facility** we raised employee awareness to get them to reduce their use of private vehicles for their commute, and to instead travel on a minibus made available to people traveling long distances to work. In total, **more than 250 km** have been covered by minibus, compared with the 1,640 km covered on average by employees to get to the office.

We joined in on World Bicycle Day in Mexico

At **Tláhuac Hospital** all the collaborators in the contract held a cycle race to promote the benefits of cycling both for people's health and the environment. A company has also been hired for the collective transportation of workers by bus, to offer more comfortable and safer journeys with a lower environmental impact than transportation in private vehicles. More than 33% of the contract staff make use of this service.

Sustainable events

Staging events that comply with environmental sustainability criteria throughout the value chain, from the supplier contracting to the event's energy management, is another requirement in our commitment to environmentally, socially and economically responsible development.

In 2023 our **Annual General Meeting was certified by Eventsost as a "Sustainable Event"**, as it met the sustainability criteria established by this body and passed the preliminary assessment and in-person audit. We offset the emissions generated by this event, which are estimated to be **1.66 tons of CO_2eq**, along with the emissions triggered by the trips made by executives this year. The emissions generated by the symposium correspond to journeys by transportation (0.61 t CO_2eq), the catering arranged (0.14 t CO_2eq) and emissions linked to other services to prepare the event (0.91 t CO_2eq).

The project chosen for offsetting the 1.66 t CO_2eq is located in Villanueva de Abajo (Palencia, Spain). In this location, we will replant a public utility forestry area affected by a fire, by planting Austrian pine trees (Pinus nigra). This initiative will help reduce erosion, conserve biodiversity and create green jobs in the community.

Tlahuac Hospital. Mexico