sacyr

# Natural Capital Report

2024 - 2025

**Dear reader,**

We are pleased to present the **second edition of our Natural Capital Report,** a document that reinforces Sacyr's ongoing commitment to **protecting natural environments and to responsibly managing biodiversity** as key elements in building a better future.

In this Report, we provide a **rigorous overview of our impacts, dependencies, risks, and opportunities linked to nature,** as well as the progress made in progressively integrating natural capital into our operations and decision-making processes. Its pages reflect the **efforts undertaken to generate positive value and to protect the environments in which we develop our projects.**

The document also outlines the actions and initiatives we are promoting to conserve biodiversity, restore ecosystems, and move towards an increasingly robust business model aligned with major global environmental challenges and with the expectations of our stakeholders.

I invite you to explore this publication, in which **we have sought to reflect the commitment, effort, perseverance, and expertise of the teams that make each of our projects possible.** Because every action counts, no matter how small it may seem. We trust that this Report will be a useful tool for understanding our approach and a testament to our determination to build a future in harmony with nature.

**Will you join us?**

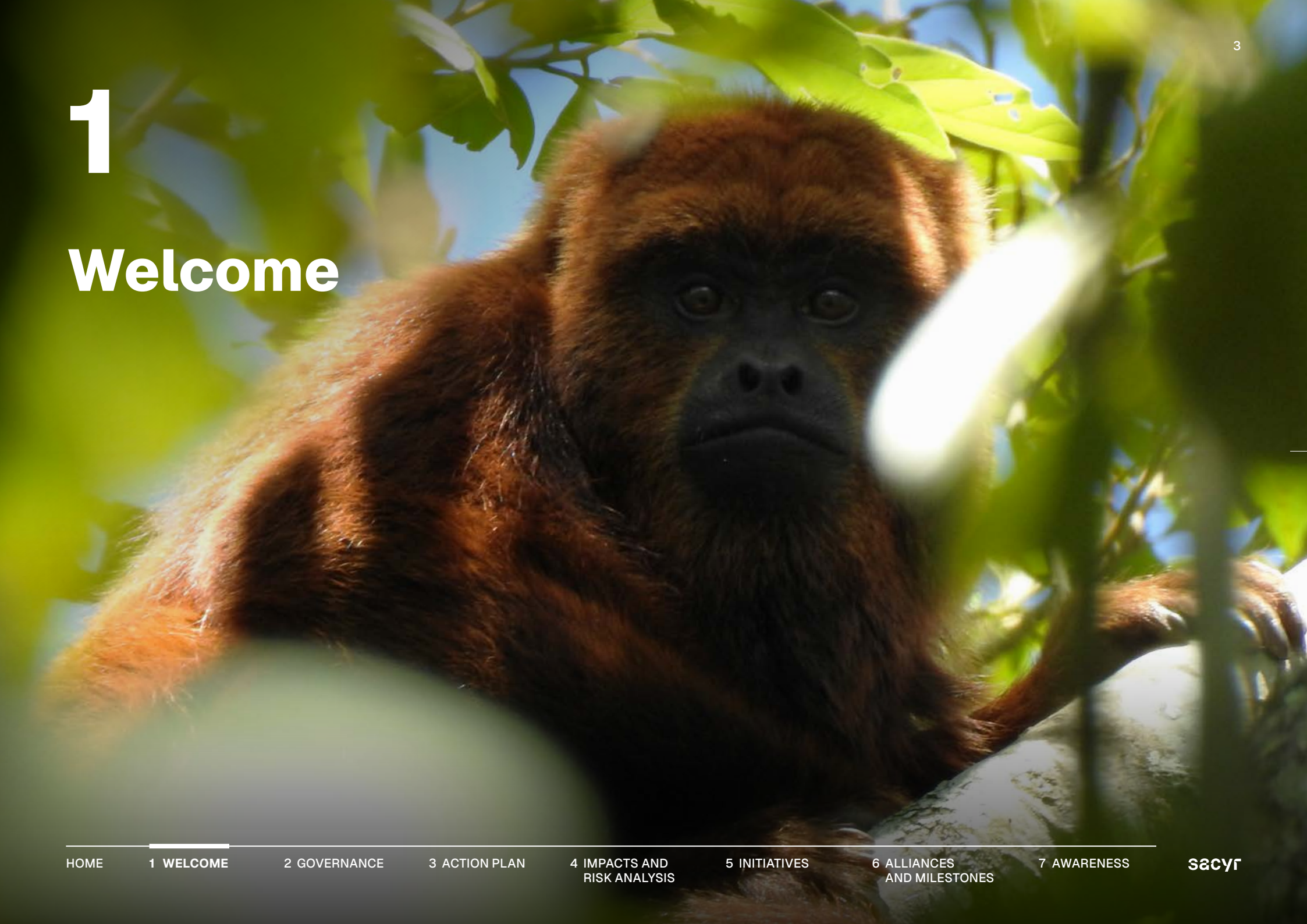
**Patricia Martínez Iñigo**

General Director of Sustainability, Environment and Innovation

**«This Report reflects our commitment and determination to build a future in harmony with nature».**

# 1

# Welcome



In this **second Natural Capital Report,** we present Sacyr's management approach to biodiversity, which includes the protection of natural spaces, the measurement of impacts, risks and opportunities, the main policies and actions carried out.

The content of the document has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines of **GRI 101-Biodiversity, ESRS E4 on Biodiversity and Ecosystems, the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive and the TNFD** (Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures).

# Our presence in the world

We are a global concessions and infrastructure development group, listed on the IBEX 35 and present in more than 15 countries on four continents. We promote innovative high-value projects with a clear purpose: to contribute to a sustainable future through the development and management of transport, health and water infrastructure.

## Concessions

**+4,400**
**kilometers**
of highway
and rail

**+53 million**
**passengers**
per year at interchanges
and airports

## Water

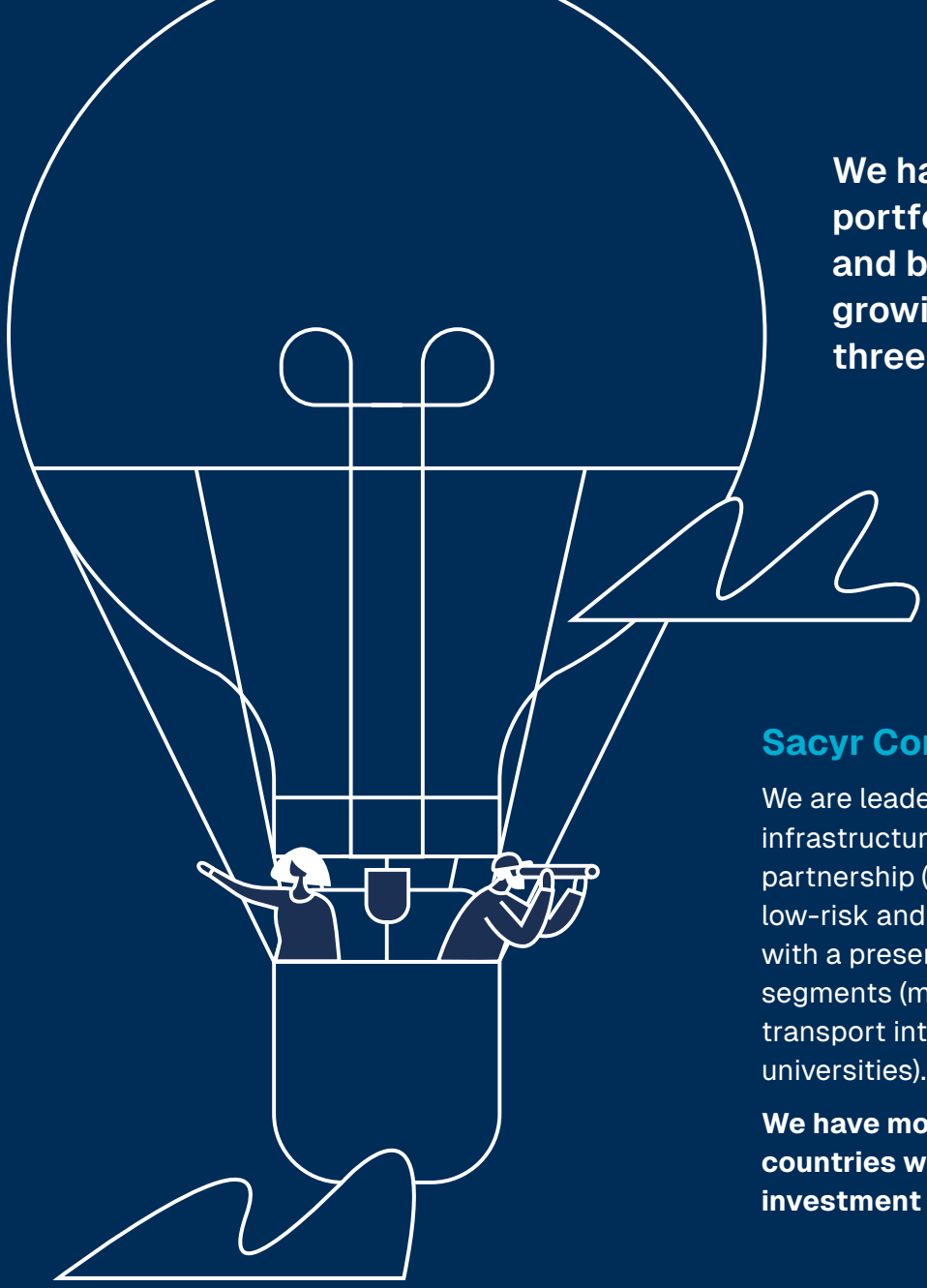
**+100**
**desalination**
**plants**

**12 million**
**population** supplied
in 5 countries

## Engineering and Infrastructures

**+7,000**
**kilometers**
of highways

**+10,000**
**hospital beds enabled**
**in 6 countries**



**We have a diversified portfolio, both geographically and by activity, which is growing steadily through three lines of business**

## Sacyr Engineering and Infrastructures

Reference in the design, construction and conservation of all types of civil works projects (highways, metro, railway, airports, maritime and hydraulic), building (residential and non-residential), industrial and water.

**This business line is a strategic partner for Sacyr Concessions, whose projects make up 73% of its current revenue portfolio.**

## Sacyr Concessions

We are leaders in the development of infrastructure projects through public-private partnership (PPP) contracts. We have a young, low-risk and diversified portfolio of assets with a presence mainly in the transport segments (motorways, railways, airports, transport interchanges) and social (hospitals, universities).

**We have more than 60 assets in 12 countries with more than €27 billion of investment under management.**

## Sacyr Water

More than 30 years of experience in water treatment, purification, desalination, purification and reuse are guaranteed. We are able to provide multiple solutions to meet the challenge of water stress in all phases of its development, from its design and construction to the operation of water infrastructures.

**With 18 water assets in operation and development, which make up an expanding business line.**

# Where are we?


Sweden
United Kingdom
Canada
Ireland
Portugal
United States
Italy
Spain
Colombia
Mexico
Algeria
Brazil
Oman
Peru
Paraguay
Chile
Uruguay
Australia
Corporate headquarters
Concessions
Engineering and Infrastructures
Water

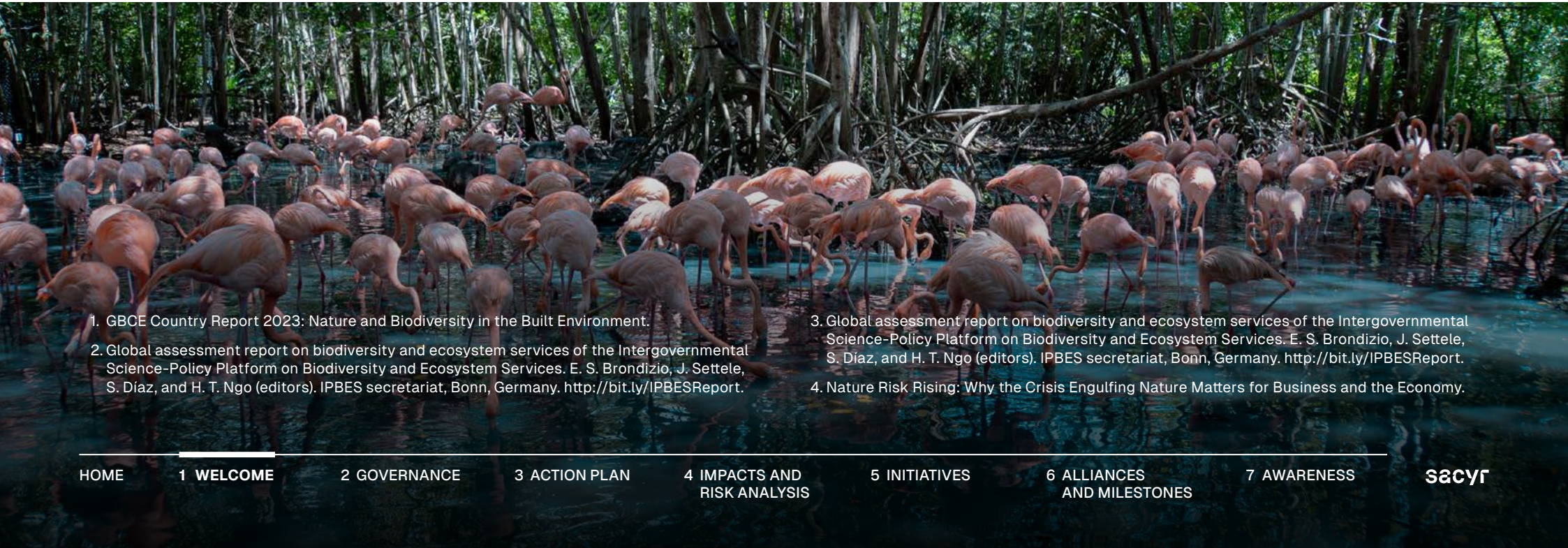
# With an eye on nature

## State of the art

The biodiversity crisis, both in terms of species disappearance — genetic loss— and loss of ecosystem functionality, surpasses climate change[1]. The **extinction rate of species has reached unprecedented levels,** exceeding natural extinction rates by between 100 and 1,000 times according to IPBES[2]. This phenomenon is not simply a matter of losing individual species; it represents a **systemic threat to the stability and functioning of the ecosystems** that sustain life on Earth. It is estimated that more than one million species are at risk of extinction[3], triggering a cascade of negative consequences for human health, food security, and resilience in the face of climate change.

**Healthy ecosystems are the foundation of essential services that we often overlook.** Terrestrial vegetation and the oceans act as important carbon sinks, while the water and nitrogen cycles depend intrinsically on living organisms. These, among many others, are the «ecosystem functions» that sustain life on our planet.

**In summary, biodiversity loss entails a series of interconnected risks that threaten economic, social, and environmental stability.** Businesses depend on natural resources, and this crisis exposes us to increasing financial risks due to resource scarcity. According to the World Economic Forum, more than half of the world's GDP depends on nature and its services[4].



1. GBCE Country Report 2023: Nature and Biodiversity in the Built Environment.
2. Global assessment report on biodiversity and ecosystem services of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services. E. S. Brondizio, J. Settele, S. Díaz, and H. T. Ngo (editors). IPBES secretariat, Bonn, Germany. http://bit.ly/IPBESReport.
3. Global assessment report on biodiversity and ecosystem services of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services. E. S. Brondizio, J. Settele, S. Díaz, and H. T. Ngo (editors). IPBES secretariat, Bonn, Germany. http://bit.ly/IPBESReport.
4. Nature Risk Rising: Why the Crisis Engulfing Nature Matters for Business and the Economy.

# The action of the international agenda

**The international community has recognized the urgency of addressing biodiversity loss through various multilateral frameworks and agreements.**

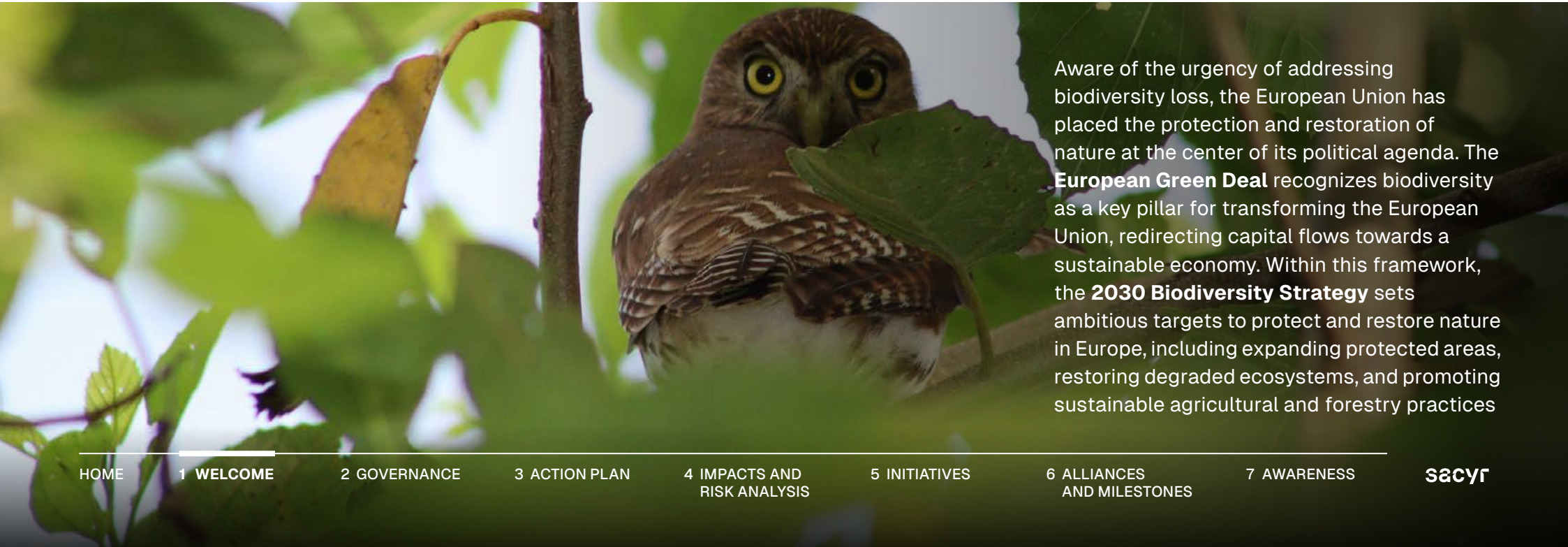
- The **Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro in 1992** set the stage for international action with the signing of the **Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)** ratified by more than 195 countries, providing the first framework for international cooperation on biodiversity
- At **COP 10 held in Nagoya,** Japan, the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 was adopted, which includes **the Aichi Targets:** 20 ambitious targets for biodiversity conservation, with deadlines until 2020.
- The **2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,** adopted in 2015, includes among its 17 goals, the **Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 15,** which focuses on protecting, restoring and promoting the sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainable forest management, combating desertification, halting and reversing land degradation and halting biodiversity loss.
- The most relevant milestone in the biodiversity agenda is the adoption of the **Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF)**, agreed in 2022. This framework includes 4 long-term goals and 23 urgent targets and measures to be adopted in the decade to 2030 in order to achieve a transformation in society's relationship with biodiversity and ensure that by 2050 the shared vision of «living in harmony with nature» becomes a reality. The KMGBF includes for the first time a target specifically aimed at the business sector, **Target 15, which involves assessing and reporting its impact on biodiversity, in addition to taking actions that reduce its impact.**

## Sacyr at COP16!

The next major milestone was COP 16, the 16th Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, held in Cali, where we were present in October 2024. It was the **first COP held since the adoption of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework** and the main objective was to assess countries' progress in meeting the goals and targets set at the previous conference.

## What do we highlight from this summit?

- There was a **massive attendance,** COP 16 in Cali brought together 23,000 delegates, with a strong presence of the financial sector. This highlights the importance of Nature among the private and financial sectors.
- **A permanent body was created to include indigenous and Afro-descendant communities** in negotiations on biodiversity.
- An agreement was approved to identify and **conserve marine areas** of high ecological importance.
- **EU Biodiversity Strategy 2030:** The implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Framework was pushed forward, urging countries to integrate the Framework into their national biodiversity plans.
- Developed countries pledged to **double their financial support for biodiversity** conservation by 2030.



Aware of the urgency of addressing biodiversity loss, the European Union has placed the protection and restoration of nature at the center of its political agenda. The **European Green Deal** recognizes biodiversity as a key pillar for transforming the European Union, redirecting capital flows towards a sustainable economy. Within this framework, the **2030 Biodiversity Strategy** sets ambitious targets to protect and restore nature in Europe, including expanding protected areas, restoring degraded ecosystems, and promoting sustainable agricultural and forestry practices

# Evolution of the international agenda for Biodiversity

**1992**

**Earth Summit (Rio de Janeiro):** More than 195 countries ratify the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).

**1994**

**COP 1:** Adopts the Convention, marking a milestone for biodiversity conservation.

**2000**

**COP 5:** Notable for the adoption of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and the CBD Strategic Plan for the 2002–2010 period.

**2009**

The EU strengthens **biodiversity protection** and adopts a revised strategic plan for the Convention on Biological Diversity.

**2010**

**COP 10:** The Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 is adopted, including the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

**2015**

**2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development:** The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are adopted, including SDG 15.

**2020**

**Science Based Targets Network (SBTN):** Provides companies with guidance to set science-based targets for nature.

**2021**

**Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD):** Disclosure of risks and opportunities related to nature.

**2022**

**COP 15:** Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework with targets for 2030 and 2050 (including Target 15 for the private sector).

**2023**

**Drafts of the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS):** Includes E4 on Biodiversity and Ecosystems.

**2024**

**COP 16:** The first COP held since the adoption of the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

**New GRI Biodiversity Standard** (GRI 101: 2024) aligned with this framework.

**2030**

**The 2030 biodiversity** goal focuses on protecting and restoring nature.

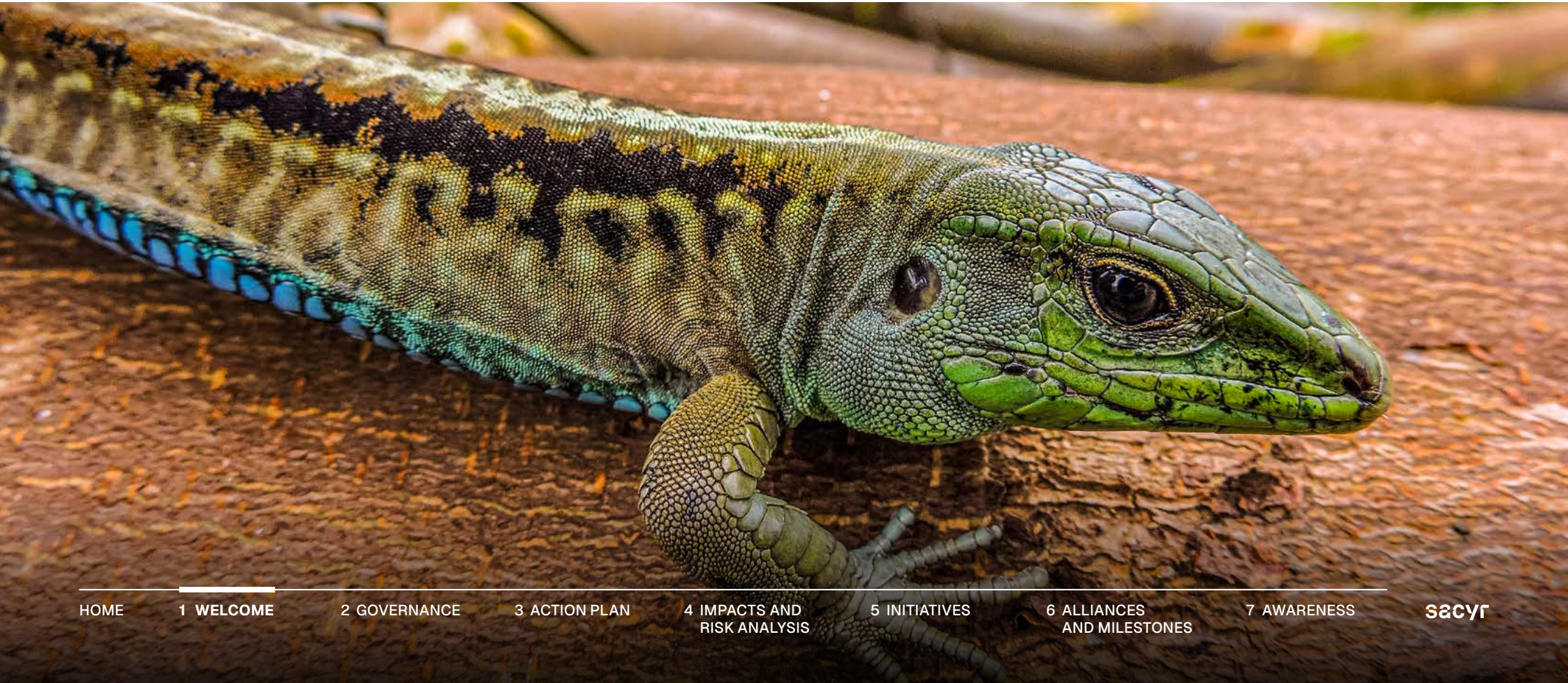
**2050**

**The 2050 goal** aims for the full recovery of nature.

## Reporting Standards

In this context, companies play a crucial role in biodiversity conservation. The new European regulatory framework, in particular the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD), significantly expands companies reporting obligations on biodiversity and ecosystems. The **European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS)** define the requirements that must be met, including specific indicators on biodiversity loss, ecosystem degradation and natural resource management.

In addition, initiatives such as the **Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD)**, **Global Reporting Initiative (GRI)** and **Science Based Targets Network (SBTN)** offers frameworks and standards for companies to measure, manage and report their impact on nature, promoting greater transparency and accountability.



# Our path taking care of the environment

At Sacyr **we play a fundamental role in development and infrastructure management** and we understand the responsibility involved. Our activity has a direct connection with nature and the resources it offers, and we assume the obligation to actively **contribute to its protection and restoration.**

Since our foundation, we have regarded care for the natural environment as a priority in the projects we undertake. Through our **Integrated Management System,** we implement strict operational controls and preventive measures to reduce environmental impacts, with 100% of our core activities certified to **ISO 14001,** accounting for 88% of our revenue in 2025. In addition, we comply with the environmental legislation of each country and monitor **Environmental Monitoring Plans (EMPs)** or similar requirements derived from such environmental authorizations. We establish operational controls for their management and monitoring, thereby ensuring the sustainability of our activities and services. These controls enable us to respond to information requests from our clients, shareholders, suppliers, local communities, civil society, and the financial sector.

**88 %**

of our revenue is ISO 14001 (Environmental) certified

To comprehensively manage impacts in this area, we follow the **mitigation hierarchy** as a guide. The mitigation hierarchy is aligned with the Precautionary Principle, one of the guiding principles of environmental law in the European Union, included in the **EU Taxonomy Regulation** 2020/852, where potential impacts on the environment are analysed from an absolute approach.

Since Sacyr's inception in 1986, **caring for the natural environment has been a priority in the projects we develop.**


## Analyzing each project

Aware of the effort that companies must make to live in harmony with nature, in 2020 we took a step further by **seeking to value natural capital.**

A materiality analysis was conducted to identify the ecosystem services that are material to Sacyr, with the aim of assessing and managing impacts more effectively and prioritizing actions. Proprietary methodology for the valuation of natural capital.

## Own methodology for assessing natural capital

With the aim of paving the way, we designed **our own natural capital valuation methodology** applicable to all our projects at any stage of their execution stage. This methodology consisted of quantifying, by analyzing our material ecosystem services, how much area we affect or recover in each project in equivalent hectares. With this calculation we obtain the balance of natural capital. To ensure its viability, it was tested in a linear infrastructure in Colombia, with very positive results. The final assessment of the balance of the project served to know that thanks to the compensatory measures properly designed and executed with a very positive balance, the impacts caused to the ecosystems could be reversed. This resulted in a **total positive net balance.**

After the methodological development, the next challenge was to replicate it in an automated way. To this end, the design of a platform together with Natural Business Intelligence (NBI) began, which allowed, through a geopositioned file, to know the effect of the works on the ecosystems in which they are developed, based on the 20 ecosystem services identified as materials for our operation.

At Sacyr, we believe that **together we have the opportunity to reinvent our economies** by placing nature at the heart of decisions and co-create a future built by and for nature and people. Will you join us?

# Our Journey in Nature

How can we **automate** the calculation so that it's scalable across the entire business?

How do we **measure and compare** our impact on natural capital?

## 1986 — Sacyr is born

## 2007 — Understanding

- GRI EINF Report.

## 2021 — Assessing

- SSEE materiality analysis.
- We define units of measurement.
- Custom methodology tailored to the business.

## 2022 — Automating

- Created a Biodiversity Committee.
- Developed a tool to calculate the natural capital balance.

**A tool recommended by the TNFD!**

## 2023 — Analyzing

- Risk and Opportunity Analysis Using LEAP (TNFD Adopters).
- **Sacyr's First Natural Capital Report!**

## 2024 — Evolving

- Analysis of risks and opportunities using the WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter.

## 2025 — Educating

- Company-wide internal training.
- Review of objectives.

## 2026 — Progressing

- Improving our project metrics.
- Making progress on our strategy.
- Publication of the 2nd Natural Capital Report!

# 2

# Governance

# Policies related to biodiversity and ecosystems

[DP 20-24] [MDR-P 63-65] [GRI 101-1 a.] [GRI 101-1 b.]

Our commitment to the protection and conservation of the environment is incorporated into the **Quality, Environment and Energy Policy,** which guides our actions in this area. We also have a **Biodiversity Policy,** which defines and establishes the principles and criteria that govern actions in order to manage **incidents, risks, dependencies and opportunities** related to biodiversity and ecosystems.

This policy encourages the development and application of methods aimed at:

- Conserve, restore and make sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems.
- Halt biodiversity loss.
- Rehabilitate degraded soils.
- Mobilize financial resources for the conservation and sustainable use of natural capital.

This policy is aligned with the 2050 Goals and 2030 targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

The policy **applies to all entities belonging to the Sacyr Group** (according to their own characteristics) and has been approved by Sacyr's Board of Directors, as the highest level of the organization responsible for its application. This policy is public and is available to interested parties both on the Sacyr website and on **the supplier portal** and is also available on the Sacyr Group's intranet for employees.

# Water Policy

Our commitment to the reasonable use of water and the prevention of pollution of this resource from the environment is incorporated into the **Water Policy,** which establishes the criteria and principles to manage incidents, risks and opportunities related to the use and management of water, both fresh and marine.

The policy **applies to all entities belonging to the Sacyr Group** and has been approved by Sacyr's Board of Directors, as the highest level of the organization responsible for its application. For its preparation, the new requirements applicable to the company and the sector have been analyzed, as well customer queries and needs, as well as supplier requirements.

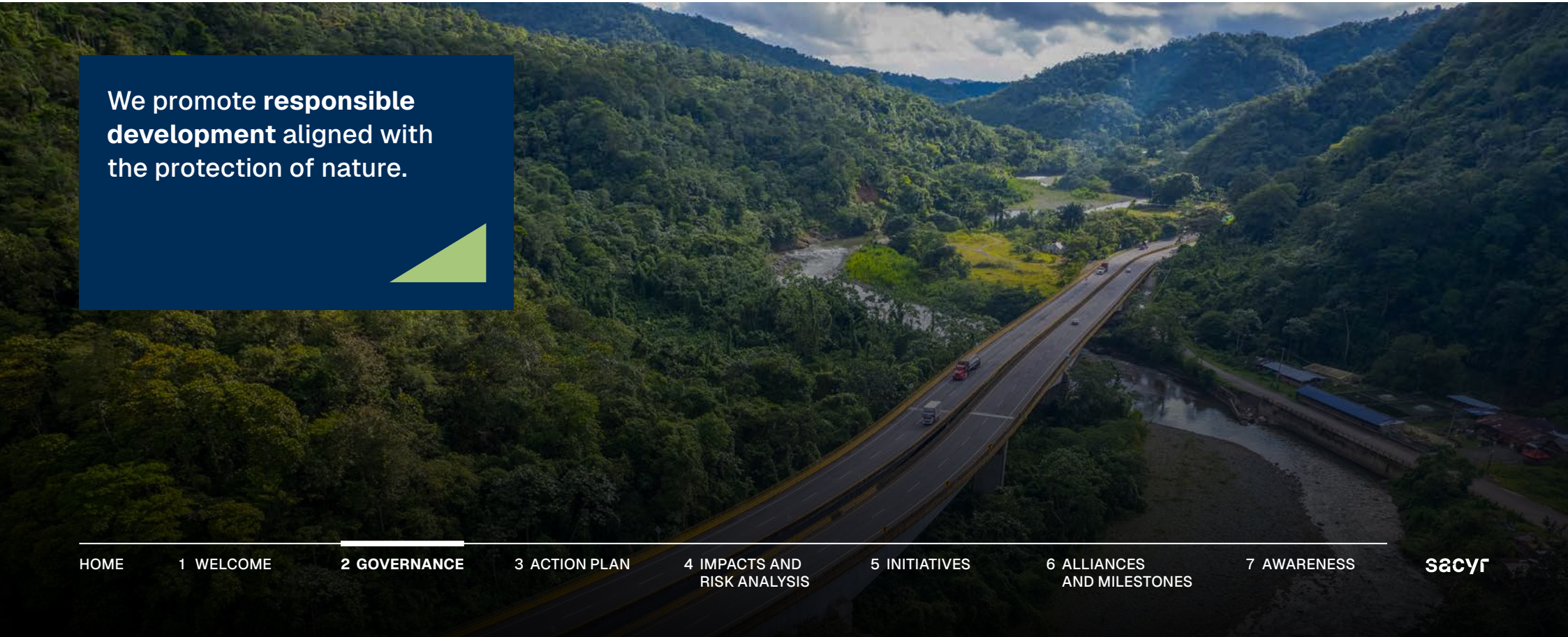
This policy is public and is available to interested parties both on the **Sacyr website** and on the **supplier portal** and is also available on the Sacyr Group's intranet for employees.

## We involve the supply chain

We extend our environmental commitments beyond our direct perimeter, involving the supply chain in the care of the natural environment. In the approval processes, the natural capital strategies of suppliers are analyzed, and contractual requirements are incorporated aimed at ensuring compliance with the legal regulations in force in each geographical area and Sacyr's corporate policies. In addition, we establish requirements in the contracts, through the Clause for compliance with current legislation and business, environmental and social ethics, with the aim of complying with the legal regulations of each geographical area, the company's policies and related regulations. The
seeks to extend our commitments, policies and values in relation to the protection of nature to our entire value chain, and includes among its expected actions in terms of **environmental management, the conservation of biodiversity and application of the mitigation hierarchy** (avoid, minimize, restore and compensate). We also have the company's **Code of Conduct and Ethics,** which applies to all employees.

At the same time, we have a **Green Procurement Guidelines document,** aimed at promoting more environmentally friendly purchasing and contracting.

We promote **responsible development** aligned with the protection of nature.



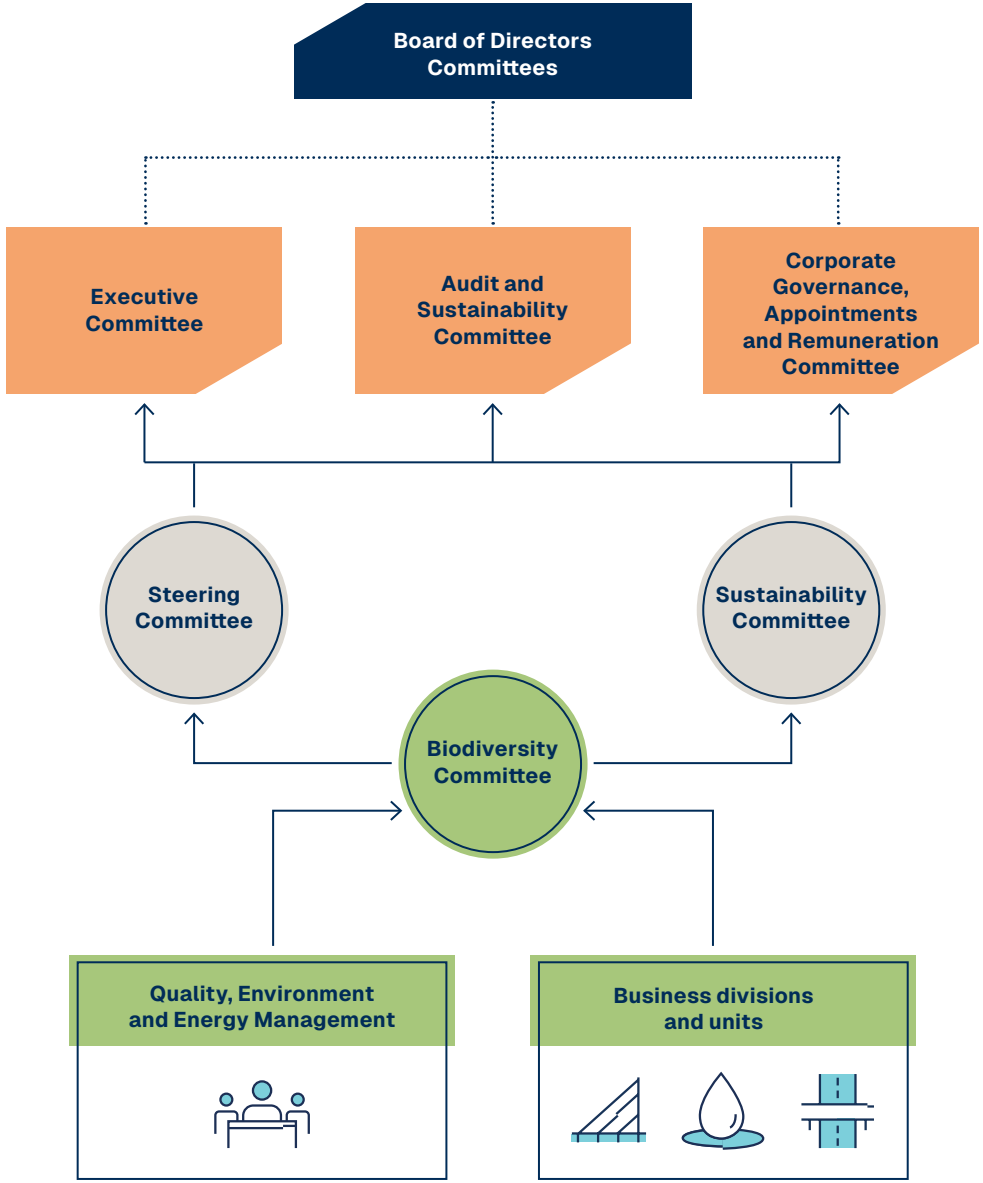
# Biodiversity Committee

Aware of the importance of continuing to improve in our protection of the natural environment, we created in 2022 a Biodiversity Committee, with the aim of strengthening the monitoring of the actions and objectives of biodiversity and natural capital of the company.

The Committee serves as a link between senior management and experts environmental aspects of the projects. The **Quality, Environment and Energy Management is responsible for ensuring compliance of the environmental commitments** acquired by Sacyr, guaranteeing the quality of their projects, avoiding or minimizing impacts potential of their activities on the environment and anticipating future risks.

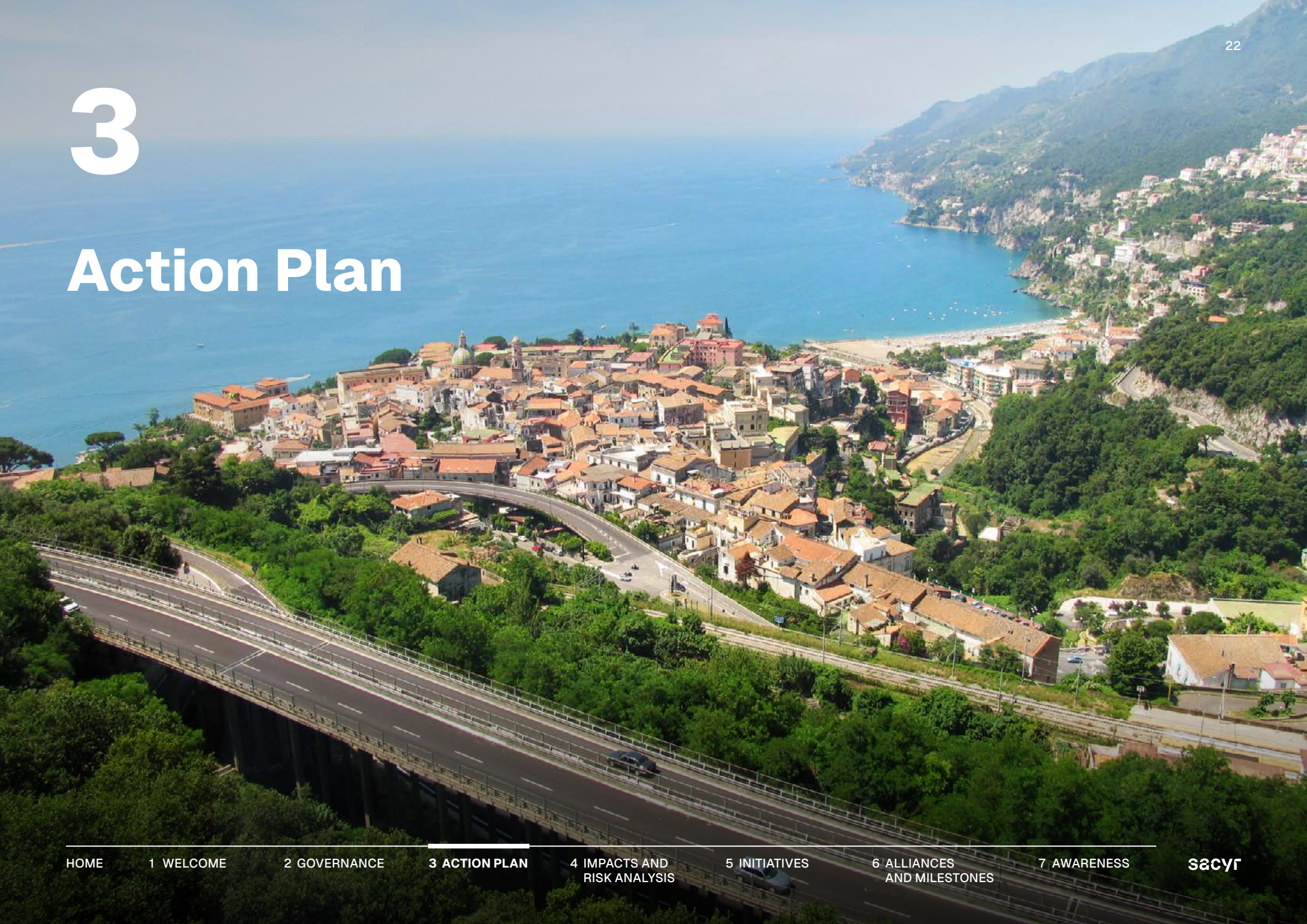
The **quarterly meetings** address environmental challenges, **good practices** and sometimes an external expert in the field of environment to learn about trends, new technological solutions and/or based on nature.

Our goal is to **continue betting on generating these spaces of dialogue** to advance our management of nature together.



# 3

# Action Plan



# Goals

[DP 29-32] [MDR-T 81]

## Biodiversity

The Natural Capital is a material issue for Sacyr since our activity is directly related to nature. We have **three strategic objectives** with associated indicators (KPIs). Our action plan in this area is detailed in the **Strategic Natural Capital Program** included in the **Sacyr Sustainable Route 2024-2027.**

**The objectives we pursue are:**

1 Biodiversity conservation in **100% of new contracts.**

2 Definition of a **natural capital roadmap.**

3 Deployment of a natural capital **measurement tool.**

Our Strategic Programme is aligned with the principle of Do No Significant Harm to Biodiversity set out in the European Taxonomy for all eligible activities.

We also analyse the resilience of our strategy and model following a Business As Usual (BAU) scenario, identifying as priority risks those associated with stricter reporting requirements and the physical impacts derived from biodiversity and climate change. This assessment takes into account the degradation of ecosystems, **the post-2020 regulatory framework** (Kunming-Montreal Agreement), the **update of reporting standards** (TNFD, GRI, DJS), the **new European Corporate Reporting Directive on sustainability and the expectations** of our stakeholders.

Our objectives are aligned with the **Kunming-Montreal Global Framework, the European Union's Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 and other relevant legislation.** At the moment, we do not use biodiversity offset measures to define our targets – although specific offsets may be applied in certain projects – nor do we use ecological thresholds.

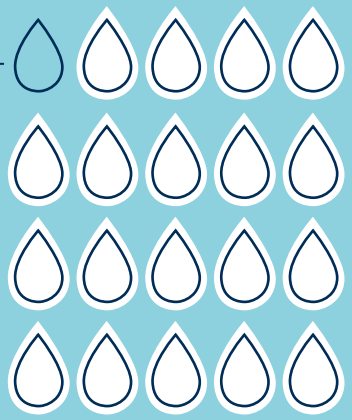
## Water

**Water is an essential resource for life** and for the development of societies. At Sacyr we work to manage it responsibly and protect it in the environments where we operate.

For this reason, we have set the following voluntary objective, taking into account internal stakeholders and framed in the Sustainable Sacyr Route 2024-2027:

**-5 %**

Reduction of its **own water consumption** by 2027, in the Sacyr group's activities globally in both high and low water stress areas.



This is a relative target in which water consumption is compared between the base year 2023 and the target year 2027 and the reduction is measured in percentage, with the target level being 5%. The period of application of the target is from 2024 to 2027.

# Parameters

[DP 33-35, 37-39] [GRI 101-2 b.]

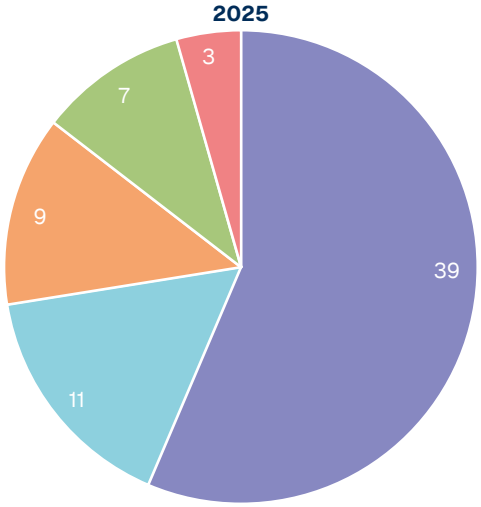
Setting goals requires having parameters that allow us to understand the starting point, monitor evolution and prioritize actions. This section presents how we measure key aspects associated with biodiversity and water, as well as performance results.

## Biodiversity

The activities we carry out may be located within, affect sections or outside protected areas, requiring temporary or permanent land use. **Understanding the sensitivity of the territory is crucial for the effective management of our activities.** For this reason, each asset identifies the possible interaction with biodiversity-sensitive areas (protected areas or areas of high biodiversity value).

## Natural areas

In **2025** we affected 434.82 ha, **which represents 0.04%** of the protected areas present in our projects.



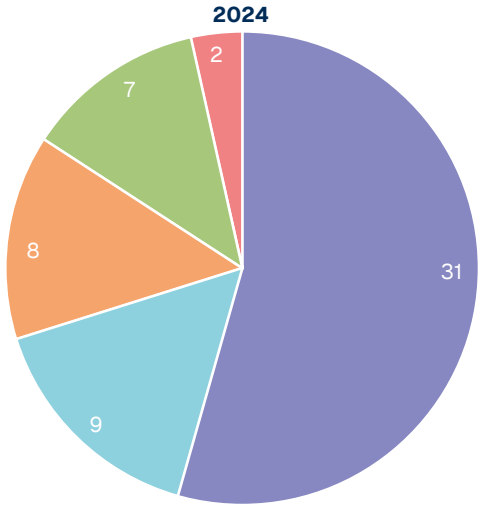

**2025**

**36** Sensitive areas affected

**33** Adjacent sensitive areas

**25** Sites in or near sensitive areas

In **2024** we affected 445.46 ha, **which represents 0.04%** of the protected areas present in our projects.




**2024**

**32** Sensitive areas affected

**25** Adjacent sensitive areas

**18** Sites in or near sensitive areas

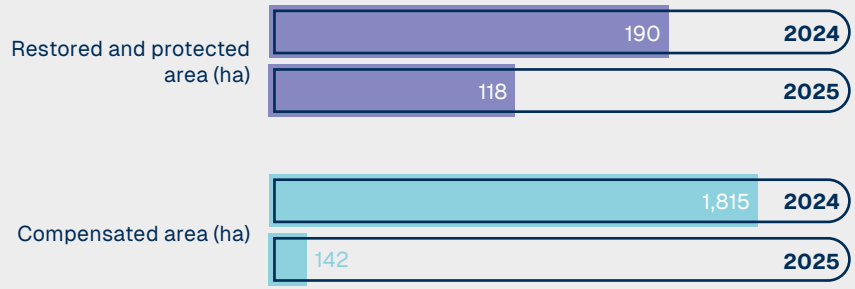
- Protected Areas of the Natura 2000 Network
- Protected Areas
- Protected Wetlands
- Reserves and Sanctuaries
- Important Bird and Biodiversity Area

We are aware of the possible disturbances that the activities of the sector can cause in the natural environment, which is why **we promote initiatives to restore and protect the spaces where we develop our projects.** Our natural capital assessment methodology allows us to identify **measures with the greatest positive impact, seeking a positive net balance.** This advanced approach allows us to implement actions that are increasingly adapted to the environment and the preservation of ecosystem services.

When there is a restoration project defined in the contract, we follow its guidelines. If not, **we analyze and promote specific restoration actions,** such as landscape integration, revegetation, and restoration of areas of temporary occupation. These activities seek to **revitalize deforested areas and areas at risk of desertification,** eliminating erosive risks, avoiding compaction, protecting biodiversity and improving the structure y soil organic matter.

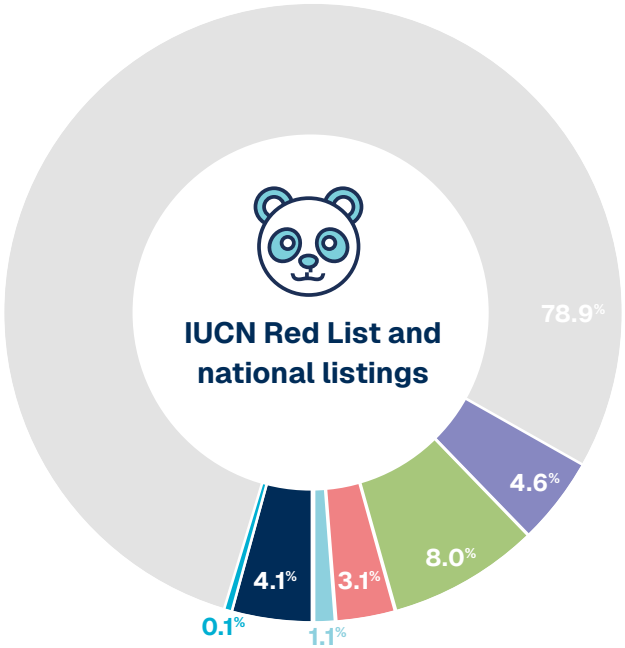
Thanks to these actions,
**in 2025 we carried out**
**102,211 plantations**

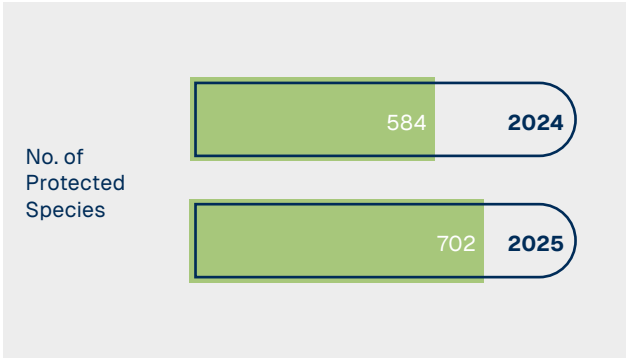
**98%** with **native species**



## Protected species

To carry out our activities, we have carried out projects in areas with the presence of species included in the **IUCN Red List and in national lists.** In all projects, preventive measures have been adopted to minimise the impact on these species. **These conservation and recovery plans are a priority in all projects** and aim to conserve the existing flora and fauna and improve the populations of the species and their habitats.




### Geographical distribution with the highest number of protected species in projects in 2025

## Land use changes

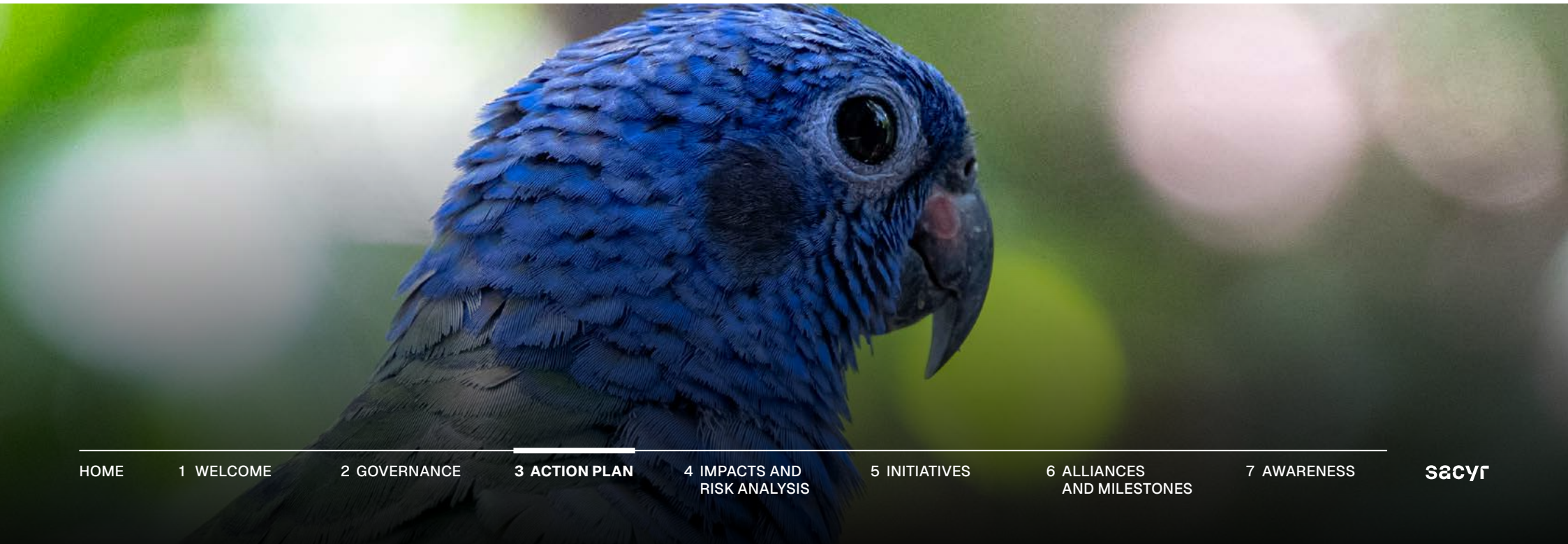
The use of the territory constitutes a public function that is not subject to transaction. The exercise of the power of territorial planning must be duly motivated and justify the general interests to which it responds. Likewise, the legal regime of land ownership is of a statutory nature and derives from its link to specific destinations, in accordance with the provisions of territorial planning legislation.

During the execution of the works, temporary occupations may occur, understood as the strips of land strictly necessary to guarantee the correct execution of the actions foreseen in the project. These occupations are limited to a specific period, generally coinciding with the duration of the works. Once completed, the land is completely restored and environmentally restored to recover the ecological capacity and previous use of the land.

## Invasive alien species

Invasive alien species can generate serious negative ecological impacts, including the decrease of water resources, the alteration of the balance in natural and semi-natural ecosystems, and competition with native species, which can result in their displacement and, in extreme cases, their extinction.

The proliferation of invasive alien species is an environmental challenge of global scope, with effects that transcend borders and require coordinated approaches based on prevention, early detection, rapid action and appropriate management. In this context, we monitor invasive alien species during the construction and operation of our projects, ensuring that our activities do not contribute to their introduction or spread.



## Here are some of the steps we have taken to reduce invasive alien species in our projects:

### Controlling invasive species at the Salmorres Collector Joint Venture

This project seeks to stop the expansion of two plants that are putting the natural balance at risk in several areas of the Iberian Peninsula: ailanthus (*Ailanthus altissima*) and common cane (*Arundo donax*).

Both grow so strongly that they displace the native vegetation and alter the functioning of ecosystems.

### Ailanto

Ailanto (*Ailanthus altissima*) is a tree native to China that was planted in many gardens for its rapid growth and its resistance to pollution. Those same qualities have made it an invasive species.

**Action plan:**

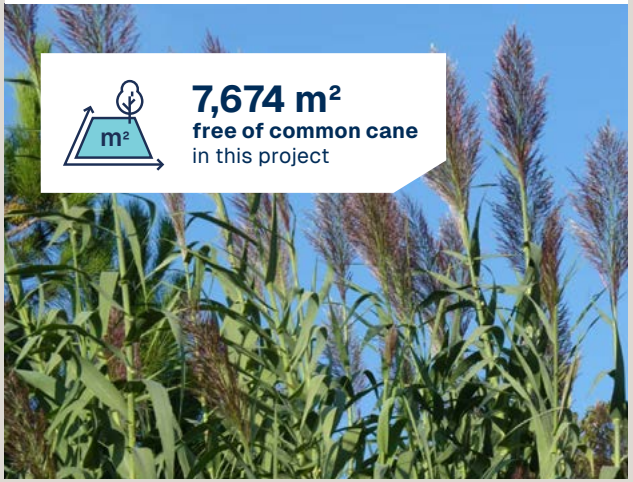
1. Felling and complete extraction of young specimens.
2. Use of herbicides on adult trees.


### Common cane

Common cane (*Arundo donax*) colonizes banks and riverbeds. It forms dense masses that block the drainage and displace the typical riverside vegetation.

**Action plan:**

1. Cut the entire aerial part and manage the remains with an authorised manager.
2. Mechanically extract the rhizomes up to one meter deep.
3. Crush the remains several times until the fragments are less than 1 cm, avoiding regrowth.
4. Reuse the crushed material as topsoil or leave it in the area.
5. Carry out manual reviews in spring and summer for two years to eliminate possible regrowth.



## Himalayan Balm Management at the New Velindre Cancer Centre

In the vicinity of this centre, the Himalayan balsam (*Impatiens glandulifera*) had been expanding uncontrollably for years. This invasive plant, native to Asia, can grow up to 2.5 metres and produce about 500 seeds per specimen, which are dispersed by an explosive mechanism capable of throwing them 7 metres away. Its rapid growth shades and displaces local species, reducing biodiversity.

**To curb its spread, control measures have been in place since August 2023:**

- Manual removal of specimens.
- Constant monitoring to detect new outbreaks.
- Cleaning of plant debris after cutting.

The project's environmental team decided not to use chemical herbicides, opting for manual extraction from the root. Thanks to these actions, 0.2 hectares of affected land have been cleared.


## Invasive fish species in the New Biobío Railway Bridge

The Biobío River, the second longest and widest in Chile, is home to a great wealth of native fish, many of them unique to this basin. During construction, species at risk of conservation were detected, such as the Carmelita de Concepción (*Percillia irwini*) and the perch (*Percichthys trucha*).

**The great challenge was to maintain water quality and protect these populations in an environment subject to strong human pressures. To this end, the following were carried out:**

- Rescue and relocation of fish.
- Water quality monitoring.
- Limnological monitoring to assess species richness and abundance.

At the same time, invasive exotic species that threaten the biodiversity of the river were identified, such as gambusia (*Gambusia affinis and Gambusia holbrooki*), carp (*Cyprinus carpio*) and chanchito cichlid (*Australoheros facetus*). Due to their high risk, these species can be sacrificed. In addition, the presence of the invasive microalgae Didymosphenia geminata was reported, and disinfection protocols were applied in all sampling equipment.

# Water

To properly understand and manage water resources, we systematically analyse the use of water in our operations.

We calculate own **water consumption** as the difference between the total withdrawal of water for own consumption and the total discharge of water, following the guidelines of the ISO 14046 standard.

**Water extraction** is generally based on actual measurements or utility bills. To compile the report, consumption is extrapolated for the corresponding period of the year when billing data is not available.

The **discharge of water** is calculated by means of standard coefficients based on the activity or actual measurements, published by various sources and documented in the technical procedure for calculating the water footprint. This water always leaves our facilities according to the current discharge authorisations.

| | Surface water | Groundwater | Seawater | Water from third parties | **Total** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Water withdrawal (m³)** | 226.16 | 222.76 | 128.75 | 1,999.06 | 2,576.53 |
| | 357,700 | 95,045 | 164,546 | 1,929,762 | 2,547,053 |

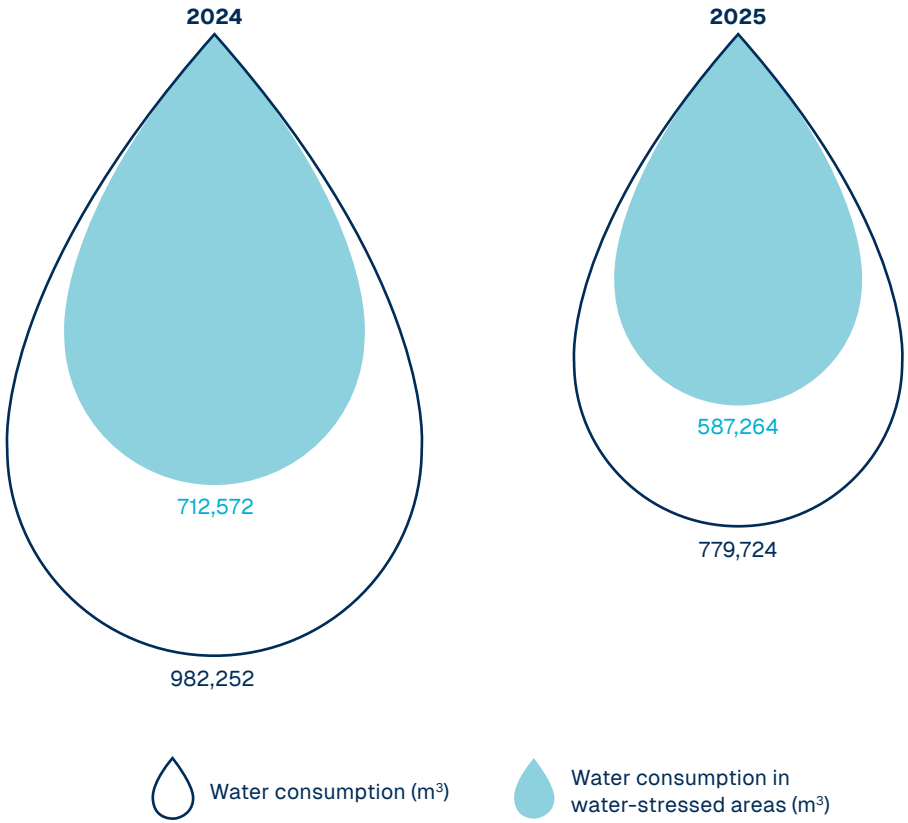
2024

2025

The result of the difference between water extraction and discharge allows us to obtain our **own water consumption** and water consumption in areas of water stress.

**Water stress** is assessed using the public tool Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas (World Resources Institute). Areas of water stress are considered to be those with «high» (40–80 %) or «extremely high» (> 80 %) stress, following the recommendations of the GRI (Global Reporting Initiative) standard.

### Own water consumption




**113,795 Ml.**
**of water recycled or reused**
in own operations by 2025

In all our projects and facilities we promote the consumption of recycled or reused water, both internally in our facilities and projects and externally, encouraging the use of alternative sources of water, thus conserving the available natural reserves.

In order to reflect our performance on water resources, in addition to the absolute values of water consumption, we also calculate the relative values per million euros of turnover:

### Water intensity

| | 2024 | 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue (in millions of euros) | 4,571.01 | 4,659.53 |
| Total water consumption ($m^3$) | 982,252 | 779,724 |
| Water intensity ($m^3$/MEUR) | 214.89 | 167.34 |

**Thanks to Sacyr Agua, we optimize water resources by producing more than 400 million tons of fresh water through desalination, minimizing losses in distribution, and making it possible for used water to be treated and regenerated for new uses or to be returned to nature in optimal conditions.**

## Sustainable Financing

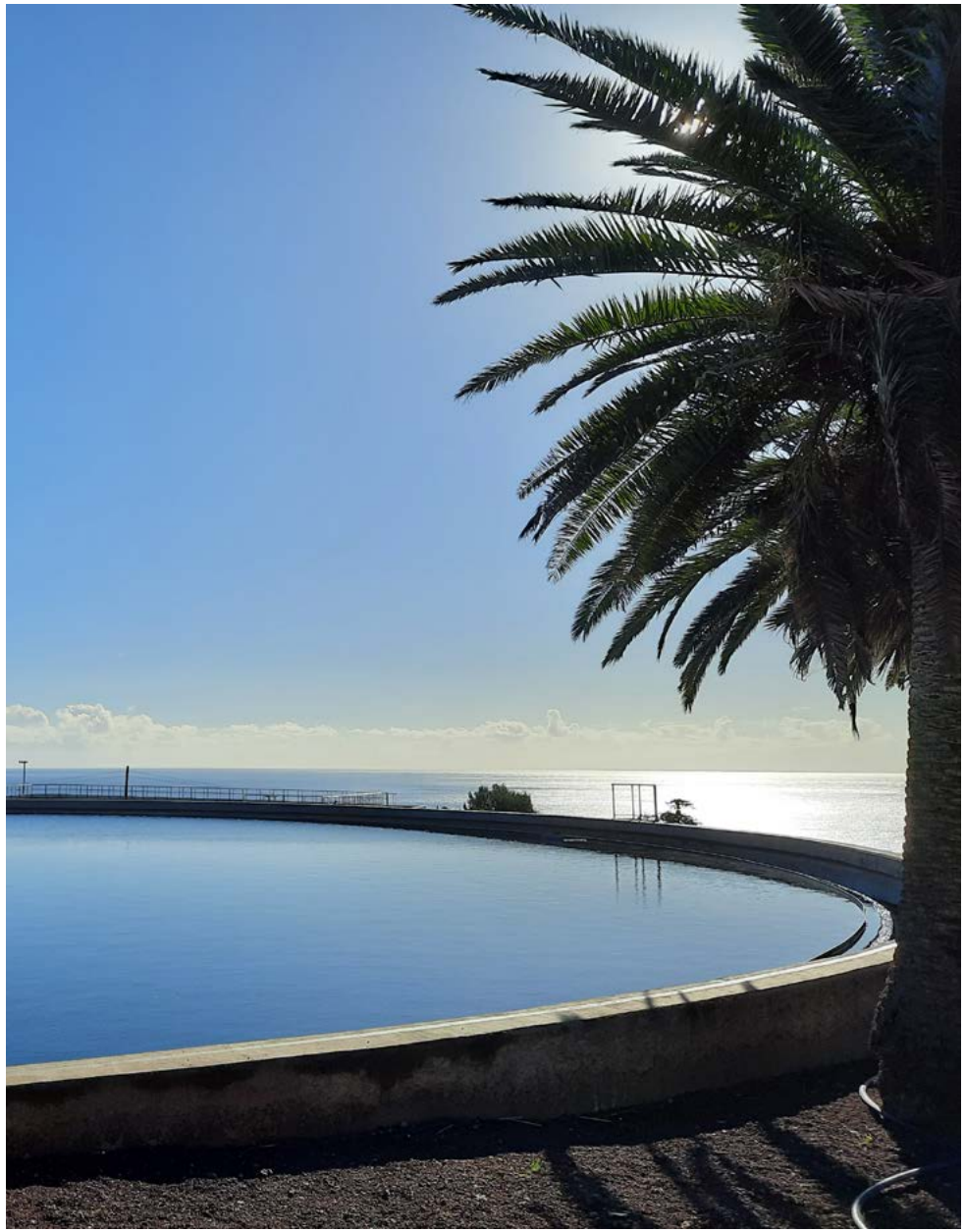
Our performance in protecting water resources is directly linked to EMMASA's financing terms.

The objectives set by the banks involved in our financing include the following:

**Water Supply**
**0.69** kWh/m3

**ILI** (Leakage Index)
**1.37**

**Wastewater treatment**
**18.73** kWh/inhabitant equivalent



# Our results at a glance

**193 million**
**investments in environmental protection**
over the past three years

**469 people**
working in Quality, Environment and Energy Management

**702** protected species

**63** wildlife crossings in our projects

**+102,000**
plantations carried out

**118 ha**
of protected and restored area

Like **164 football pitches!**

**142 ha**
compensated

**+3 million**
**of people** receive water from our desalination plants

**1,331 m³**
of rainwater used for irrigation by 2025

**113,795 m³**
of water reused in our activities

Which is equivalent to the daily water consumption of approximately 2,400 people!

**-18%**
Water consumption in water-stressed areas

**-25%**
Scope 1 and 2* emissions compared to the base year

**-20%**
Scope 3* emissions compared to the base year

**2,000**
**tonnes of $CO_2$** offset supporting local projects

The equivalent of the emissions generated by a return flight between Madrid and New York for more than 1,000 people!

**48%**
Electricity consumption from renewable sources

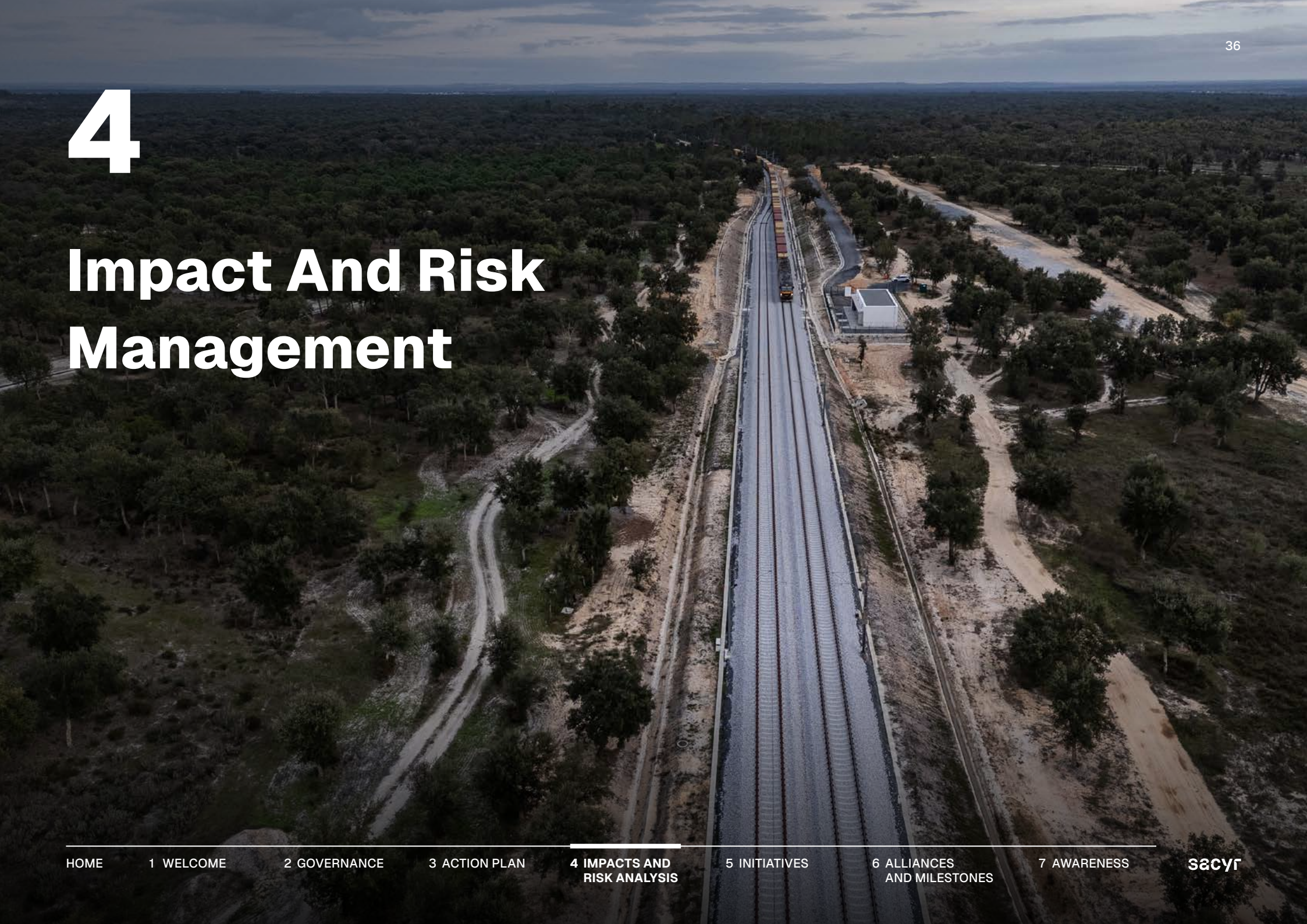
**99%** of recycled, reused and recovered waste

**-11%** of hazardous waste generated compared to 2024

* Data for the end of the 2025 financial year.

# 4

# Impact And Risk Management



# Environmental Management System

[GRI 101-4 a.] [GRI 101-5 a.] [GRI 101-5 b.] [GRI 101-5 c.] [GRI 101-6] [GRI 101-7] [GRI 101-8]

In accordance with our **Environmental Management System according** to **ISO 14001,** we consider environmental risk management to be a key aspect. For this reason, we identify and assess the risks and opportunities arising from our activities and establish operational controls to ensure their proper management and monitoring.

With the aim of measuring nature-related risks, since 2023 we have been adapting to the new frameworks and starting to use the **LEAP (Locate, Assess, Audit and Prepare) methodology** of the TNFD.

## We follow the following steps in our risk and opportunity analysis:

### 1 Business overview and value chain

Ranking of our activities (+26).

### 2 Review of impacts and dependencies

SBTN Materiality tool: We analyze impacts and dependencies according to their magnitude.

### 3 Integration with nature

Geolocation and occupied area. This information was combined with the IUCN Global Ecosystem Typology data source.

### 4 Sensitive locations

Identification of sensitive locations: World Database of Protected Areas (WDPA),Biodiversity Integrity Index, Overall Water Risk (OWR), Global Land Governance Index (LandEx).

### 5 Identification of impacts and dependencies

Analysis of the impacts and dependencies of each of the activities different phases of the project life cycle.

### 6 Measuring impacts and dependencies

Taking into account the impacts and dependencies classified as material, we identify: impact metrics, state nature metrics, and SSEE metrics.

### 7 Impact prioritization

For material impacts, their magnitude, extension and frequencies are analyzed.

### 8 Identifying and prioritizing risks and opportunities

Based on the priority impacts, risks and opportunities were identified and prioritized according to: severity, probability of occurrence, magnitude, and social impact.

The 2024 analysis update was conducted using the **WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter (WWF BRF),** a tool aligned with **TNFD** recommendations and **SBTN guidelines for defining science-based** targets for nature. The WWF BRF integrates **73 global biodiversity datasets,** mainly from peer-reviewed sources, and assesses **physical, regulatory and reputational risks** location- and sector-specific using **33 indicators.**

These indicators are grouped into **eight risk categories,** five physical and three reputational.

The process we follow for the assessment of impacts, risks and opportunities is as follows:

### Location

We locate our centers through their coordinates and they are categorized according to the activities listed in WWF. We analyze a total of 8 indicators of ecosystem services.


### Adaptation

The ability of assets to adapt is determined by considering: the existence of policies, standards, regulations or guidelines aimed at risk prevention; the availability of sufficient economic resources; the existence and adequacy of the necessary infrastructures; and the degree of knowledge, involvement and participation of the workforce, customers and surrounding communities. The degree of adaptability is classified on a scale of 1 to 4, according to the availability of Sacyr or its assets to any of the variables described above.

### Exposure

The WWF tool provides us with the values of exposure to the different risks by country, province and landscape or seascape, on a scale of 1 to 5 of our facilities. The probability of occurrence is then evaluated.

### Impact

Once the probability has been analyzed, an impact value is assigned, by activity and/or location of the asset. For this process we use the SBTN Materiality Tool.

### Risk

We multiply the exposure by the impact taking into account the probability and thus obtain the risks. If the value of the product is greater than 8, the risk is considered as important, if it is greater than 9, as critical. If the risk is important or critical, we proceed to evaluate the ability of that activity to adapt to that risk.

After carrying out this analysis, we also obtain the sites of **relative importance,** which are those that in our risk analysis have values above 8 and we have reported data on protected areas and species in our projects. In this way, we identify those projects where we should focus.

In 2025, we replicated this analysis through WWF and these have been some of the new features we have implemented:

### Granularity

In the last exercise we analysed the 33 sub-indicators.

### Spotlight

We focus on our impacts, and we discard activities that are carried out in a completely urban environment or due to their casuistry do not have a significant impact on nature.

### Robustness

This year we have assessed the impacts taking into account the values offered by the SBTN Materiality Tool to improve the robustness of the methodology using WWF.

### Adaptation

To ensure that the priority sites obtained in this process are completely aligned with the business, we cross them with the centers where we have been reported spaces or species.

## WATER FOOTPRINT
## We are Water Positive

As part of our effort to optimize processes and promote a rational and sustainable use of this resource, we calculate our water footprint in order to identify and evaluate actual and potential impacts on fresh and marine water. This assessment, based on the international standard ISO 14046, considers effects on the natural environment, human health and water resources.

In **2025,** we certified our water footprint with **AENOR** for the **fourth consecutive year,** being the **only IBEX35 company in the infrastructure sector** to verify this environmental indicator.

The certification covers all our activities globally, analysing the **extraction, discharge and consumption** flows per facility, and including both the **direct and indirect footprint** in the value chain. We use a total of 4 methodologies to understand our impacts on the availability of water resources, its quality, the impact on ecosystems and human health.

Thanks to our activities, we generate a positive impact: our treatment plants improve the quality of wastewater, and the **desalination facilities** managed by **Sacyr Agua** provide fresh water in areas with high water stress, we are **Water Positive.**

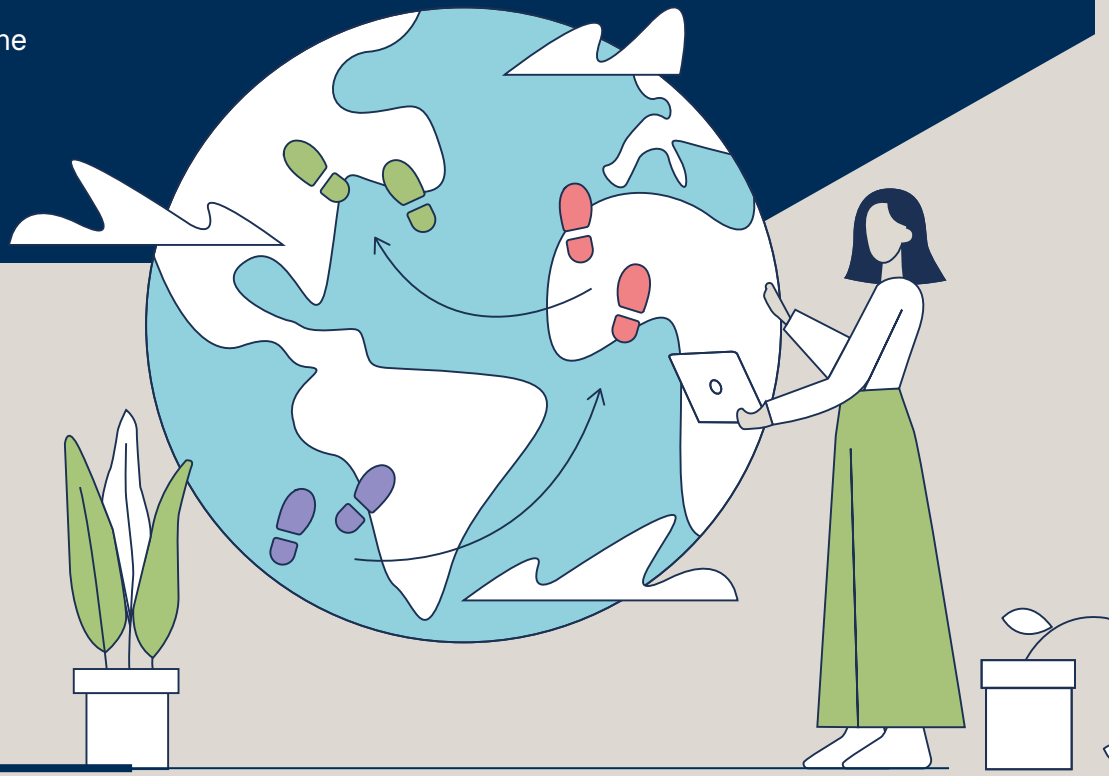
# ENVIRONMENTAL FOOTPRINT
## A comprehensive overview

In 2024, we verified for the first time our Environmental Footprint in accordance with the ISO 14072 standard, a multi-criteria tool that assesses environmental performance considering all stages of the life cycle.

To do this, we analyse seven key inputs: water consumption and discharge, water quality at intake and discharge, emissions from fuel use, energy generation, production of materials and fuels, manufacture of chemical products, waste management and all associated transport. Assessed environmental footprint impact categories Particulate emission Photochemical formation of ozone Water use Ionizing radiation Human toxicity Ozone Depletion Use of fossil resources Rural land transformation Acidification Eutrophication Use of minerals and metals Ecotoxicity Climate change Land Use and water

We use the Simapro life cycle analysis tool, which allows us to evaluate 16 categories of impact, such as climate change, eutrophication, depletion of mineral and fossil resources, and changes in land use, among others. Each impact is calculated following the international methodology selected by the European Commission and is translated into a common unit that summarizes the total impact, facilitating its communication and interpretation.

This analysis allows us to better understand our relationship with the environment, improve operational efficiency, foster innovation and move towards a future with the lowest possible environmental impact.

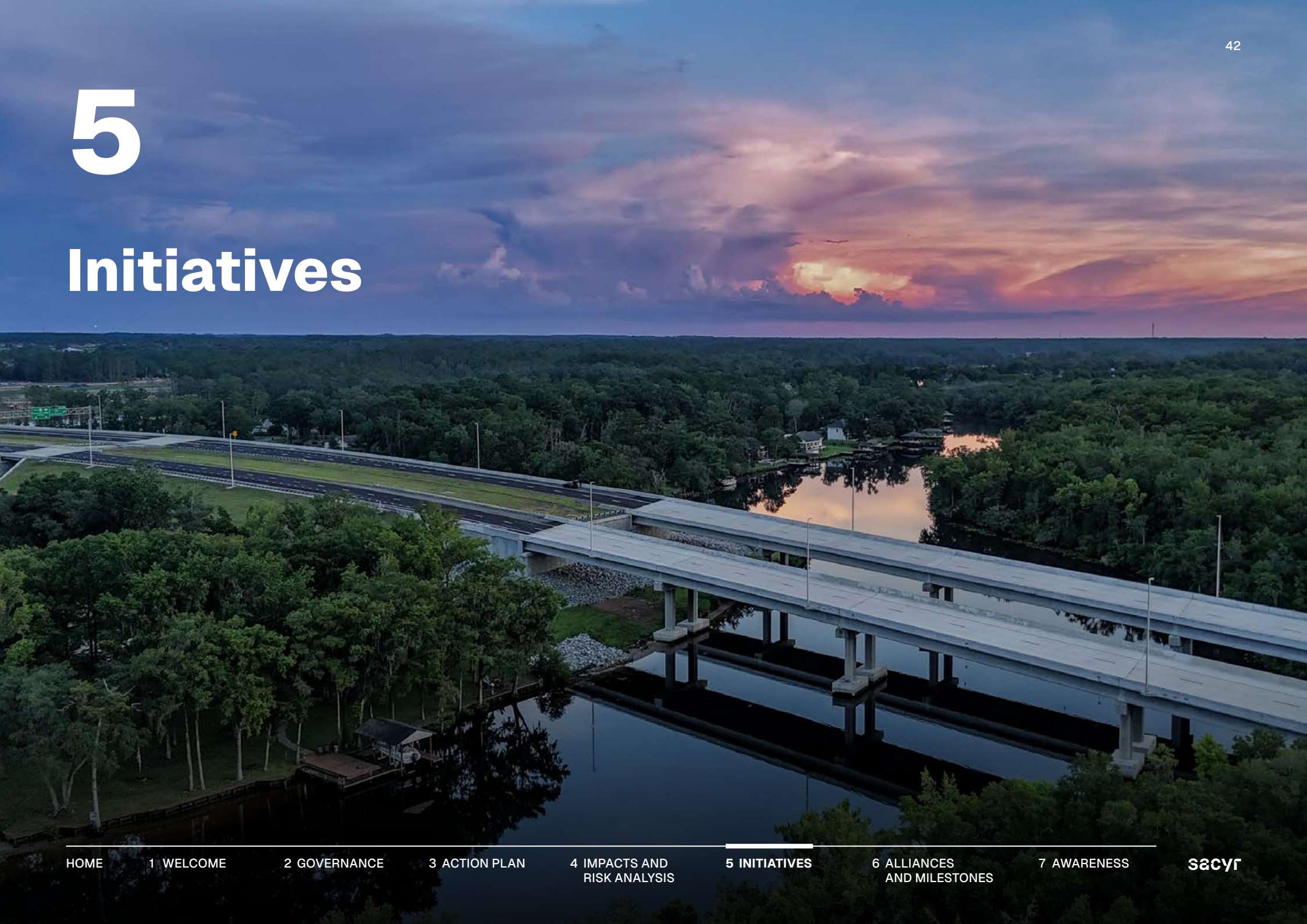


### Environmental Footprint Impact Categories Assessed

- Particulate Matter Emissions
- Water Use
- Human Toxicity
- Fossil Fuel Use
- Acidification
- Mineral and Metal Use
- Climate Change
- Photochemical Ozone Formation
- Ionizing Radiation
- Ozone Depletion
- Rural land conversion
- Eutrophication
- Ecotoxicity
- Land and water use

# 5

# Initiatives



# Initiatives in our projects

[DP 25-28] [MDR-A 66-68] [GRI 101-2 a.] [GRI 101-2 c.] [GRI 101-2 e.] [GRI 101-2 f.]

**The preservation of the natural environment in the territories where the activities are carried out is a priority objective in our environmental management.** To this end, we carry out actions aimed at conserving biodiversity, protecting ecosystems and habitats, reducing impacts on flora and fauna species and restoring or compensating for residual impacts, integrating these measures into environmental management plans adapted to the regulations and ecological conditions of each country.

**During the period 2024-2025, the most significant conditions have been mainly associated the alteration of habitats, the impact on fauna and flora and the loss of vegetation cover.** For comprehensive management, the mitigation hierarchy is applied, prioritising avoidance and minimisation, followed by restoration and rehabilitation and, where appropriate, compensation, with the aim of approaching no net loss of biodiversity and, in specific contexts, net gain.

Below, we present some of the actions we carry out in the different countries and business areas:

# Caring for ecosystems

In our projects, **we implement restoration and compensation measures to mitigate our environmental impact.** These actions, such as restoration of degraded areas, protection of sensitive areas, implementing offset/compensation measures, hydroseeding and planting with native species, stabilize the land, prevent erosion and favor the landscape integration of the project into its environment.

Ecological restoration revitalizes degraded ecosystems, providing environmental benefits such as the creation of habitats and adaptation to climate change. In addition, it improves the quality of life by purifying the environment and regenerates natural resources, promoting sustainable local economies and general well-being, which is why **we want to highlight the following projects for the positive impact they have generated:**

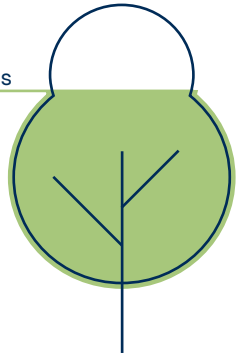
Almost
**2 million**
plantings carried out in the last 5 years

**+3,500 ha**
restored **in the last 5 years**


## Plantings

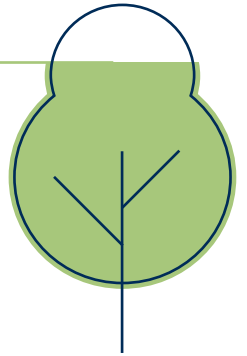
**2024**

89,010 plantations



**2025**

102,211 plantations



## Ecosystems

# We protect the natural treasures of the Elqui Route

**Project:**

Concession Route 5 Los Vilos – La Serena

**Country:**

Chile

**Business:**

Concessions Construction

**Mitigation Hierarchy:**

Restoration and rehabilitation.

**Description:**

In this project we have carried out two initiatives for the protection and awareness of the coastal wetlands near the Elqui Route.

In the first phase, **Education for the protection and conservation of coastal wetlands,** a collaborative project was promoted with the Sacyr Foundation to raise awareness about the **importance of these ecosystems** and their role in mitigating climate change and conserving biodiversity. Through educational and awareness-raising activities, the program promotes the conservation and responsible management of wetlands, actively involving local communities and company employees.

In the second phase, **Sustainable integration of construction in the Elqui Route coastal wetlands,** we redefined the traditional approach to project design to integrate the dynamics of sensitive ecosystems and the local communities in the area. The objective is for the works to adapt to the needs of the natural environment and contribute to its resilience, through constant monitoring, technologies and programs aimed at the well-being of wetlands.

**Relevant results and data:**

**1,300 people benefited** including students, local communities and collaborators

Educational visits to wetlands, with **more than 80 students of Huentelauquén**

Guide to the Wetlands of the Coquimbo Region: **1,000 copies in circulation**

Wetlands Month: **distribution of 300 informative brochures**

Planning of **5 seasonal campaigns**

# Ecosystems

## Restoration and reforestation

**Project:**

- Reforestation with Saving the Amazon (Sacyr Foundation)
- Pirámides-Tulancingo Pachuca Highway
- Convial Sierra Norte

**Country:**

Colombia Mexico Peru

**Business:**

Concessions

**Mitigation Hierarchy:**

Restoration and rehabilitation

**Description:**

We promote **reforestation and restoration actions with a prominent component of social participation and awareness,** incorporating corporate volunteering and collaboration with local organizations.

**Colombia:**

- Since 2021, the Sacyr Foundation, in collaboration with Saving the Amazon, has been promoting ecological restoration in the Colombian Amazon through the planting of native species. The Sacyr Foundation's forest initiative incorporates the participation of employees and family members, favoring the recovery of scarce species, improving soil health and reinforcing the water cycles of a particularly vulnerable ecosystem. Indigenous communities, as guardians of the territory, ensure the continuous care of the forest, ensuring that this natural capital continues to generate lasting environmental benefits for the region.

**Mexico:**

- In 2024 we carried out a reforestation in the Ventoquipa ecotourism park (Municipality of Santiago Tulantepec) with the support of volunteers and their families. 50 trees of species such as oaks, ahuehuetes and white cedars were planted.
- In 2025, a second campaign took place in the community of El Varal (municipality of Singuilucan), where around 70 volunteers planted 100 trees of the Patula and Moctezuma species. To protect these plantations, they used recycled tires and applied fertilizer to promote the establishment and improvement of the soil.

**Peru:**

- In 2025, Convial Sierra Norte employees participated in a day of planting native trees in the Loma de las Perdices Reserve (Cajamarca), together with the organization Plantando Futuro. The action is part of a program to restore fragile ecosystems and reinforces the commitment to sustainability and respect for the environment.

**Relevant results and data:**

**Colombia (2021-2024)**

**2,504 trees planted**

**Mexico (2024-2025)**

**150 copies of native trees**

**Peru (2025)**

**1,500 native trees**

1,000 taras,
450 hualangos,
50 molles

## Ecosystems

# Restoring high-speed projects

**Project:**

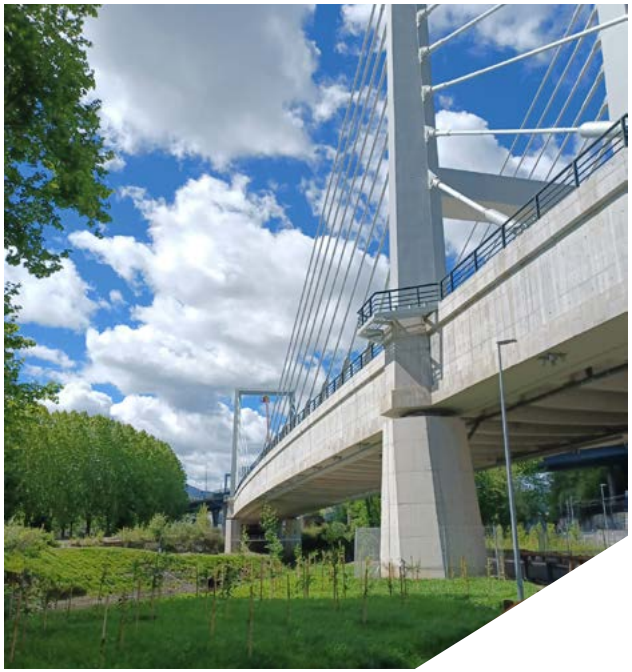
- Platform of the Vitoria-Bilbao-San Sebastián high-speed line. Sections: Elorrio-Elorrio
- Hernani-Astigarraga (Phase II)
- Ave Palencia Norte-Amusco

**Country:**

Spain

**Business:**

Construction



**Mitigation Hierarchy:**

Restoration and rehabilitation

**Description:**

**Elorrio-Elorrio and Hernani-Astigarraga:** During 2024-2025, we have carried out hydroseeding and plantations in areas affected by both projects and in new areas generated by the execution of the works (embankments, surplus deposits, etc.). The aim is to stabilise the land, reduce the risk of erosion and restore the landscape, favouring the environmental integration of both projects through revegetation with native species.

The hydroseeding has been carried out using a mixture of selected seeds, stabiliser, mineral fertiliser, compost and mulch, applied in the appropriate proportions to guarantee homogeneous coverage and promote the natural regeneration of the vegetation. For the plantations, native plants have been used and stakes have been used where necessary.

**Palencia Norte-Amusco:** At the beginning of the works, an old mining operation (San Antolín Mine) was detected less than 500 m from the railway platform. The objective is to transfer 972,000 tonnes of surplus clean earth to this mining hole for restoration, coordinating the action with ADIF Alta Velocidad, the territorial Mining Service, the Environmental Service of the Junta de Castilla y León and the ownership of the estate.

The action combines operational efficiency and environmental improvement, by avoiding long-distance transfers, reducing emissions and nuisance to communities, as well as recovering the area with agricultural potential.

**Relevant results and data:**

**Total data**

**88 ha.**
**Total area restored**

**20,348**
**Total plantations**

**Elorrio-Elorrio**

**62 ha.**
restored area

**16,427**
plantations

**Hernani-Astigarraga (Phase II)**

**21 ha.**
restored area

**3,919**
plantations

**Palencia**

**5 ha.**
Recovered agricultural area

**+1,000 t**
greenhouse gases avoided

## Ecosystems

# Recovery Plan for Disturbed Areas

**Project:**

- Évora Line. General Contract for the Construction of the Alandroal Subsection – East Line

**Country:**

Portugal

**Business:**

Construction

**Mitigation Hierarchy:**

Restoration and rehabilitation

**Relevant results and data:**

**820**
**plantations**
in 2025

**2,219**
**Total**
projected
**plantings**

**812 ml**
Reclaimed
**water lines**

**Description:**

With the aim of recovering the areas affected by the construction of 13 viaducts, we have developed a Plan for the Recovery of Intervened Areas (PRAI) according to the mitigation measures of the final phase of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). The implementation of the PRAI seeks to guarantee the replacement of the vegetation cover, with special emphasis on water lines and riparian galleries. It will also guarantee the repair of the affected rural roads, in addition to minimizing the visual impact caused by the structures. The solutions developed interact with the ecological corridors where they are located, promoting the use of the area under the viaducts for fauna and including the planting of tree elements.

We also carry out hydroseeding and planting of trees and shrubs to replenish all the vegetation cover and recover the entire ecosystem with native species. To do this, stones are used arranged on the slopes of the stream, leaving spaces between them for the planting of live seedlings (*Salix spp*). The plantations extend along the watercourse until they join the existing riparian galleries, outside the expropriated area, thus guaranteeing their continuity.

## Ecosystems

# Habitats that heal

**Project:**

- New Velindre Cancer Centre

**Country:**

United Kingdom

**Business:**

Construction

**Mitigation hierarchy:**

Restoration and rehabilitation

**Description:**

As part of our environmental efforts, we have implemented a comprehensive plan to protect and create habitats on the construction site of the Velindre cancer hospital. The aim is to preserve existing natural areas while developing new habitats to support biodiversity. These efforts are supported by an EPSL (European Protected Species Licence) for the hazel dormouse (*Muscardinus avellanarius*).

We have identified and protected key areas of ecological importance, ensuring that these habitats are not disturbed by construction activities. These areas provide shelter for various species and maintain the ecological balance of the area.

In addition to preserving existing habitats, we are actively creating new ones to enhance biodiversity. This includes planting native vegetation, establishing wetlands, and creating green corridors that connect different areas. These efforts provide new opportunities for wildlife to thrive and increase the ecological value of the site.

**Relevant results and data:**

**2.94 ha.**
**of habitat**
created

**6.83 ha.**
**of existing habitat**
protected and improved

**9.77 hectares of habitat created and protected**

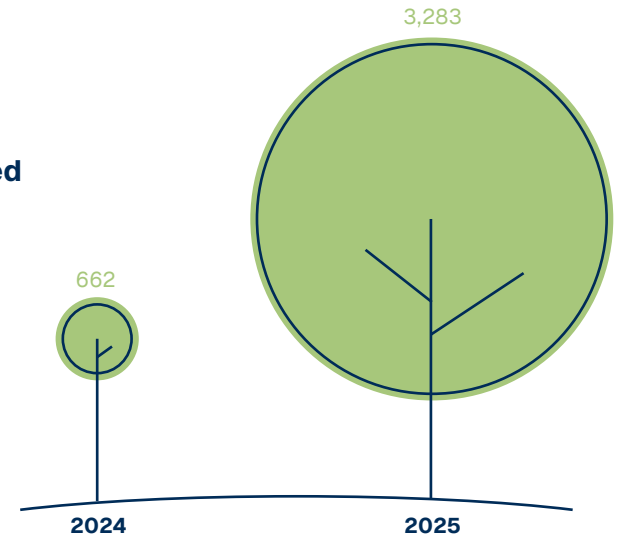
# Protecting flora

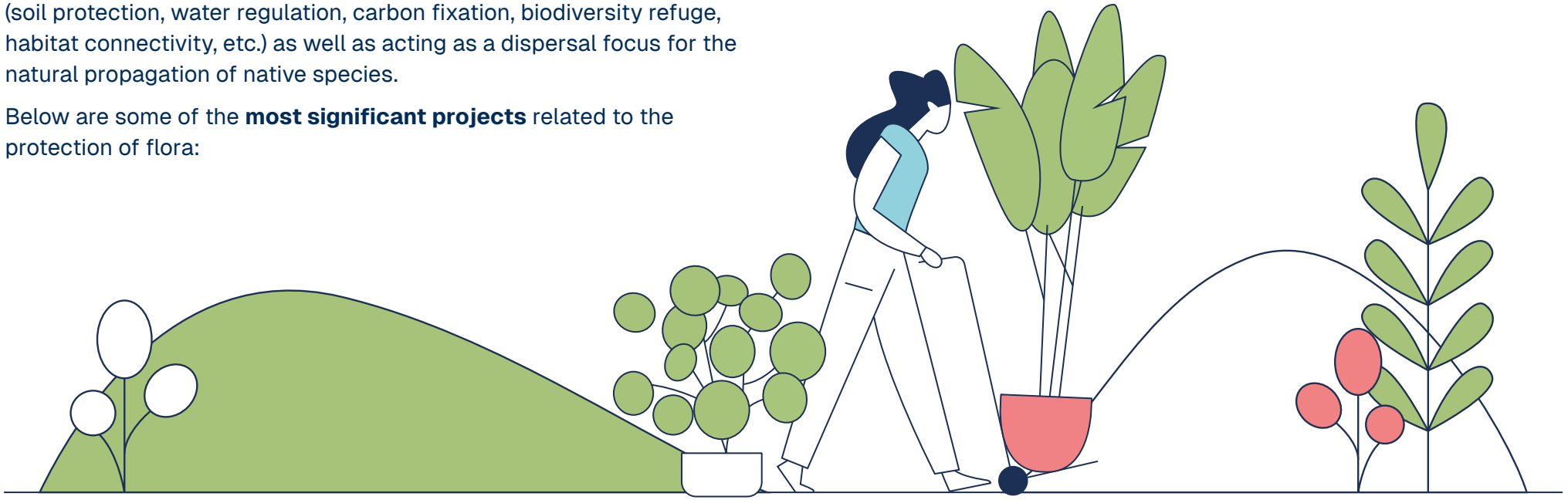
To protect the flora in the projects, it is essential to carry out an **evaluation of the vegetation before the start of the works to determine which ones should be protected** and what measures should be implemented. The most common protection measures that we carry out are: delimiting and signaling the areas of vegetation that must be preserved, physical protection of the species, installation of temporary barriers to prevent unauthorized access to sensitive areas, carrying out transplants of species that may be affected, monitoring vegetation growth.

These actions help to re-establish the ecological functionality of the habitat through the recovery of the affected ecosystem services (soil protection, water regulation, carbon fixation, biodiversity refuge, habitat connectivity, etc.) as well as acting as a dispersal focus for the natural propagation of native species.

Below are some of the **most significant projects** related to the protection of flora:

**Transplanted specimens**



Flora

# Epiphytes as indicators of environmental health

**Project:**

Road Union Pacific Way

**Country:**

Colombia

**Business:**

Concessions

**Mitigation Hierarchy:**

Avoidance

**Description:**

We developed an epiphyte management program as part of the protection of flora associated with ecosystems with high environmental sensitivity. The process was structured in five stages: rescue, transfer, relocation, maintenance and monitoring.

During the rescue, individuals were carefully removed from the host trees, preserving roots to ensure their survival. Each specimen was identified and tagged to ensure traceability.

Subsequently, the epiphytes were moved to new host trees selected for optimal conditions and, when possible, of the same species as the original ones to reinforce ecological compatibility. The day was organized in two blocks (rescue and relocation) to minimize stress on the specimens.

Finally, we began the monitoring phase to evaluate their adaptation and correct fixation, supporting the continuity of the ecological function associated with these species.

**Relevant results and data:**

**480**
individuals of
**relocated epiphytes**
of four different species

## Flora

# Nurseries to conserve native flora

**Project:**

- Santiago – San Antonio Highway Route 78
- Chira-Soria pumped hydroelectric plant project

**Country:**

Chile Spain

**Business:**

Concessions Construction

**Mitigation Hierarchy:**

Restoration and rehabilitation

**Relevant results and data:**

**11,266**
**plantations produced in our nurseries**

**12,343**
**planned plantations**

Chile

**5,862 units**
**produced**

**Description:**

**Chile – «Vivero Ruta 78»:** This initiative was born as an opportunity to give a second use to plant waste and rescued plants. We rehabilitated a disused space and turned it into a productive asset to beautify and sustain the environment, reducing the generation of waste and providing plants for future interventions. The nursery evolved from a minimum initial investment (starting with ten quillayes) to become a consolidated project, which improves the infrastructure and transforms the irrigation system to reinforce the survival and availability of the plants.

**Spain - «Vivero Chira-Soria»:** We created a nursery of native flora for specimens of sao and taray, among others, as a measure for the environmental restoration of the Arguineguín ravine. In this project we have collaborated with the administration and academic and research institutions of the island, providing us with both seeds and seedlings of the species characteristic of the potential vegetation of the area. For the design and execution we have collaborated with the subcontractor company UTE SAO (formed by the local companies CAPROSS 2004-TAGORO MEDIO AMBIENTE), which has the necessary authorizations for the cultivation and commercialization of native species, the management of protected and invasive exotic species, and the pruning and transplantation of Canarian palm trees.


Spain

**1,950 m²**
**estimated area**

**25,000**
**litres in internal water tanks**

**5,404**
**plantations executed**

**12,343**
**Plantations estimated in the restoration plan**

## Flora

# Conservation of genetic diversity and restoration with local germplasm

**Project:**

RSC-287 motorway

**Country:**

Brazil

**Business:**

Construction

**Mitigation Hierarchy:**

Minimization

**Description:**

As part of the project's Degraded Areas Recovery Plan (PRAD), we executed the Flora and Germplasm Rescue Subprogram, which consists of collecting seeds of native species of the Atlantic Forest before the vegetation suppression activities associated with the works.

The objective is to preserve local genetic diversity and support forest restoration, revegetation and recovery of degraded areas, ensuring a greater adaptation of species to the soil and climatic conditions of the region and increasing the ecological efficiency of the PRAD. The activities include a previous floristic study, selection of matrices, collection during the appropriate phenological period, botanical identification and seed packaging, according to technical guidelines and environmental conditions.

At the same time, within the framework of the PRAD we have applied hydroseeding as a technique for environmental recovery and stabilization of degraded areas, especially on slopes, exposed areas and surfaces susceptible to erosion processes.

**Relevant results and data:**

**Recovery Plan for Degraded Areas:**

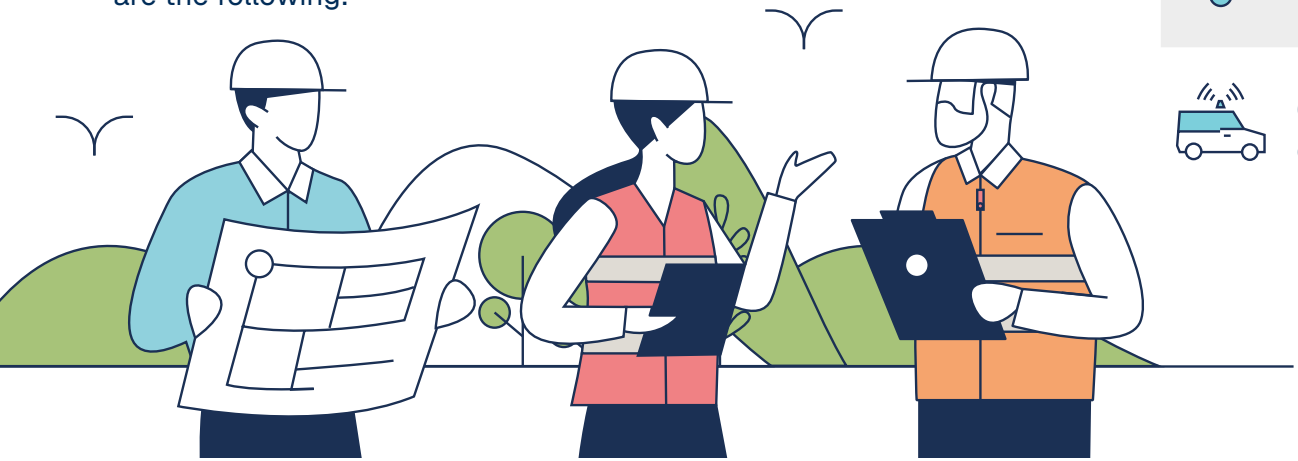
**75,304 m²**
hydroseeded area

**Seeds collected from 6 native species** within the Flora and Germplasm Rescue Subprogram.

# Protecting wildlife

To protect the fauna in our projects, as is the case with the flora, it is essential to carry out a **prior study of the species present in the area of influence of the project, paying special attention to those species at risk of extinction.** The actions that are mainly carried out are: creating exclusion zones or temporary barriers around sensitive areas to prevent the entry of animals into the area, monitoring to identify the fauna that could be affected, scaring away species to keep them away from the area under construction, rescuing and relocating individuals when necessary, creation of ecological corridors to facilitate the passage of fauna and avoid the fragmentation of habitats.

Thanks to these actions, the survival of species and the maintenance of functional ecosystems are guaranteed, in addition to reducing traffic accidents by preventing fauna from crossing linear infrastructures. The **most outstanding initiatives** with respect to the protection of fauna are the following:



| | 2024 | 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Wildlife crossings | 79 | 63 |
| Monitoring, surveys and follow-up of fauna and flora | 105 | 112 |
| specimens rescued and relocated | 206 | 185 |
| Active search and deterrence activities | 94 | 228 |
| Controlled disturbance campaigns | 19 | 26 |

# Wildlife

## Projects that observe, rescue and respect

**Project:**

- RSC-287 Toll Highway
- Eastern Routes

**Country:**

Brazil Paraguay

**Business:**

Concessions Construction

**Mitigation Hierarchy:**

Minimization

**Description:**

**RSC-287 Toll Highway:** We incorporate natural capital management through an ongoing program of fauna rescue, relocation, deterrence and monitoring, in accordance with the Environmental Biodiversity Plan (EBP). The objective of this plan is to identify, assess and minimize impacts.

We first carried out fauna surveys by conservation status categories in order to adjust mitigation measures. We then implemented the first monitoring campaign focused on vertebrate fauna (herpetofauna, avifauna and mammal fauna). In addition, we introduced a program to record wildlife affected by traffic: identification of roadkill species, recording by subsections, detection of critical hotspots and the proposal of mitigation measures in areas with the highest incidence.

**Eastern routes:** We have a wildlife management program structured around three pillars: monitoring of roadkill during operation and maintenance to identify critical hotspots; monitoring of wildlife crossings using camera traps to verify their effectiveness; and regular training for operation and maintenance staff. Thanks to this information, we can guide measures such as signage in areas with wildlife presence, maintenance of fencing within the right of way, and analysis of the distribution and abundance of recorded species, strengthening the prevention of wildlife collisions and ecological connectivity.

**Would you like to see some of the species recorded in our projects? Here is what we see through the camera traps.**

**Relevant results and data:**

**RSC-287 Toll Highway:**

**100 records**
**from the rescue and deterrence programmes**

**Mammals are the most impacted group** — **71%**

**Eastern routes:**

**The wild species with the highest number of records is the maned wolf** (*Chrysocyon brachyurus*)

**132 records**
**from camera traps**

Most frequently recorded species

- **Crab-eating raccoon** (*Procyon cancrivorus*)
- **Pampas fox** (*Lycalopex gymnocercus*)

# Fauna

## Getting to know the birdlife

**Project:**

- Ecosistemas del Dique S.A.S
- Union Vial Camino del Pacífico

**Country:**

Colombia

**Business:**

Concessions

**Mitigation Hierarchy:**

Minimization

**Description:**

The initiatives of Ecosistemas del Dique and Unión Vial Camino del Pacífico share the same purpose: to promote knowledge, conservation and appreciation of biodiversity through birdwatching activities and participatory work with communities and local entities.

**Dique Ecosystems:** In this project we promote birdwatching campaigns to collect information about the avifauna of the area and promote environmental awareness. As a result, we are developing a **Dique Canal Bird Guide,** a practical tool for volunteers and collaborators, which will facilitate the identification of species and report observations in the field. The guide is a joint effort between the Environmental and Communications areas and is aimed at those who want to enjoy and learn about the wildlife of the territory.

**Unión Vial Camino del Pacífico - Camino de las Aves:** We seek to position nature tourism as an engine of sustainable development along the road corridor, articulating local services such as transportation, guides, gastronomy and accommodation. In addition to bird watching, we want to expand its reach to the Pacific coast with humpback whale watching experiences, strengthening the relationship with communities and educational centers. As part of this educational approach, we have carried out:

- Two days of training at the Zadawasky and Gabriela Mistral Institutions.
- A student outing to the Sonso Lagoon to observe and record birds during World Bird Day.
- Approaches with six entities (Chamber of Commerce of Buga, Gobernación del Valle, SENA Buenaventura, CVC Buga and Universidad Nacional) to establish strategic alliances, currently in the process of formalization.

**Relevant results and data:**

**Ecosistemas del Dique:**

**1,966 species of birds** registered in the national territory

**66 migratory species** in the territory of the Canal del Dique

**203 species recorded** in the territory of the Canal del Dique

**Unión Vial Camino del Pacífico:**

**12 sites identified for bird watching**

**6 contracts awarded** for the execution of project activities

**Learn more about Camino de las Aves in Unión Vial Camino del Pacífico!**

**Fauna**

# Flora, fauna and future in Montes de María

**Project:**

Concesionaria Vial Montes de María S.A.

**Country:**

Colombia

**Business:**

Concessions

**Mitigation Hierarchy:**

Compensation

**Description:**

We have implemented an Environmental Compensation Plan in accordance with the provisions of Resolution 2271 of 2019. The Los Colorados Fauna and Flora Sanctuary was selected as an area of intervention, a protected area of high ecological value that is home to a remarkable diversity of species and strategic ecosystems.

In 2025, the third monitoring of the biotic component was carried out to evaluate the progress and effectiveness of the ecological restoration measures implemented in the sanctuary. The monitoring was structured in five fundamental axes:

- **Flora:** We carried out an inventory in 50 sampling plots, evaluating indicators such as floristic composition, species diversity, vertical structure and horizontal, biomass and stored carbon. Thanks to these data, we can know the current state of restoration and natural regeneration of native species.
- **Avifauna:** Through counting points, we identify bird species present, their relative abundance, diversity and ecological functions. We highlight the presence of migratory, endemic and at-risk species, which is a key indicator of the conservation status of the habitat.
- **Mammals:** Through techniques such as photo trapping, search for traces and direct observation, we calculate diversity indices and evaluate the area as a refuge for wildlife.
- **Soils:** Physical and chemical properties of the soil (texture, pH, organic matter, etc.) were characterized, essential information to understand the soil's ability to sustain natural regeneration processes and plant growth.
- **Landscape:** We analyzed changes in vegetation cover, which allowed us to assess whether there is effective ecological connectivity between habitat fragments.

Thanks to this comprehensive approach, we can obtain an ecological overview of the state of the compensated area and guide ourselves in decision-making to strengthen strategies for restoration, connectivity and soil management.

**Relevant results and data:**

**60.5 ha**
**restored area**

**92**
**birds species**
recorded

**25**
**mammal species**
recorded

**931**
**flora Individuals**
recorded

# Fauna

## Active protection of vulnerable fauna in Chile

**Project:**

- Ruta 66. Camino de la Fruta
- New Biobío Railway Bridge

**Country:**

Chile

**Business:**

Construction

**Mitigation Hierarchy:**

Minimization

**Relevant results and data:**

**32 wildlife monitoring reports**

**Fruit Trail:**

- 2 campaigns with **15 monitoring of controlled disturbance of reptiles.**
- 2 campaigns with **3 fish fauna monitoring.**
- 2 monitoring for **rescue and relocation of amphibians.**

**Biobío Railway Bridge:**

- 4 campaigns for the **rescue and relocation of fauna.**
- 1 **limnological monitoring.**
- 3 annual **amphibian monitoring.**

**Description:**

**Camino de la Fruta:** We have defined preventive measures aimed at protecting low-mobility wildlife before the start of construction. Among them, we highlight the controlled disturbance of reptiles, which induces their gradual displacement to adjacent receiving habitats and to facilitate this, shelters are built. In the Maipo River sector, the rescue and relocation of amphibians is contemplated, with prior monitoring, capture permits and execution in accordance with environmental regulations. We have also carried out prior monitoring of fish fauna in accordance with the provisions of the Environmental Qualification Resolution.

**Biobío Railway Bridge:** We designed specific measures to protect wildlife and aquatic fauna in areas of direct intervention. Including the rescue and relocation of fish from the Biobío River, with special attention to species with conservation problems; controlled disturbance for low-mobility fauna; and implementation of a Limnological Monitoring Plan to evaluate water quality and ecological conditions on an ongoing basis. Prior to the aggregate reorganization activities, we identified sites with high amphibian refuge potential to protect and strengthen habitats. In addition, we conducted a study on light pollution, concluding that there was no birdlife susceptible to impact on the project and that there was a low probability of impact on fish due to their visual characteristics.

# Fauna

## Let there be light

**Project:**

Vitoria-Bilbao-San Sebastián high-speed train.
Elorrio-Elorrio section

**Country:**

Spain

**Business:**

Construction

**Mitigation Hierarchy:**

Minimization

**Description:**

During the execution of the work, a surplus of land was generated, which led to a rethinking of the configuration of the project to recover part of this material. This optimization made it possible to eliminate a viaduct and extend an embankment, thus reducing the impact on the infrastructure.

As a result of this modification, it was necessary to expand the existing drainage work, which functioned as a wildlife passage and channelled the waters of the Puya stream. In view of the increase in its length, the Department of the Environment of the Provincial Council of Bizkaia proposed the incorporation of two skylights, which connect the structure with the surface.

The drainage work, 97 metres long and with a section of 5 x 4 metres, includes these two vertical structures that bring natural light to the interior. The lighting facilitates the passage of local fauna under the railway track and contributes to maintaining the ecological functionality and sustainability of the environment.

**Relevant results and data:**

Creation of
**1 wildlife pass**
**with 2 skylights**

**Innovative solution** applied for the first time

Among the protected species **is the European mink**

**Very positive result**

# Fauna

## Helping amphibians

**Project:**

- Dunas Beach Torrox
- Comprehensive infrastructure and track renovation project. Section: Jabugo - 96+430. Zafra-Huelva Line

**Country:**

Spain

**Business:**

Construction

**Mitigation Hierarchy:**

Minimization

**Relevant results and data:**

**276 specimens** relocated

**Dunas Beach Torrox:**

Creation of a **new wetland with an area of 764.90 m²** with an **approximate water surface of 453.40 m²**

**50 specimens** relocated

**Jabugo:**

**226 specimens** relocated

**Description:**

With the aim of avoiding direct impacts on low-mobility fauna in intervention areas associated with urbanization and infrastructure works, we have carried out **actions in accordance with the environmental authorizations and the specific management plans approved for wildlife translocation.** The interventions were carried out in coordination with the competent environmental authorities and with specialized companies, including prior inspection of the land, delimitation of sensitive areas and logistical planning to ensure the correct capture, transport and release of specimens.

The procedure has been developed in three phases:

1. **Capture:** We identify and capture specimens of amphibians, reptiles and other species of low mobility present in areas where the works could compromise their survival, including old wetlands, adjacent areas and sections located within protected areas.
2. **Transport:** The specimens were carefully moved to environmentally suitable destination areas, nearby enclaves with similar ecological characteristics were selected to minimize stress and the risk of mortality. The process was carried out at all times under animal welfare and traceability criteria.
3. **Release:** Finally, we release the specimens in the shortest possible time after capture, favouring the adaptation of the specimens to the new environment. Among the destination areas are the Arroyo Manzano, the naturalised wetland and the Arroyo del Barranco de la Esparragosa.

These actions have allowed us to minimise the impacts on local fauna, guarantee the ecological continuity of the environment and maintain the functionality of the affected habitats during the development of the works.

## Fauna

# We built a nesting tower for swifts in Almeria and fences for reptiles in Velindre

**Project:**

- Integration of the FFCC in Almeria, Phase 2
- New Velindre Cancer Centre

**Country:**

Spain United Kingdom

**Business:**

Construction

**Mitigation Hierarchy:**

Compensation

**Relevant results and data:**

**Integration of the FFCC in Almeria:**

**150 nest** for swifts

space for more than **300 bats**

**30 nest boxes** proposed for installation

**New Velindre Cancer Centre:**

**7.86 ha** surface with **reptile fencing**

**Description:**

**Integration of the FFCC in Almeria:** In 2024 we detected nests of Pallid Swifts (Apus pallidus) in the canopies of the Almería Bus Station, just before their demolition to build the future underground car park. After confirming, together with SOS Vencejos and the environmental agents, that the birds had migrated, we proceeded with the demolition.

As a compensatory measure, in 2025 we built a Biodiversity Tower near the station, designed to allow these birds to nest in a safe space. In addition, the structure incorporates an acoustic call system to promote nesting. With these actions, we reinforce our commitment to the conservation of urban biodiversity and the integration of infrastructure into its natural environment.

**New Velindre Cancer Centre:** As part of the unique landscape and habitats existing in the Velindre hospital area, as well as our own commitment to best practices to protect wildlife, we installed reptile fencing around the area. The fence is designed to prevent reptiles and other potential land animals from accidentally entering the construction zone. This measure ensures their safety and minimizes disturbance to their natural habitats by clearly delineating protected areas and work zones. The reptile fence is constructed of durable geotextile fencing, dug under the ground and surrounding the site boundary.

# Preserving water resources

**Preserving water quality and supply is essential in the face of increasing water stress** caused by overexploitation, climate change, and population growth.

To meet this challenge, **we promote comprehensive water management that combines water efficiency, reuse and innovative solutions** such as desalination, which is key to guaranteeing supply in areas with structural scarcity of this resource. At our Sacyr Agua plants, desalination allows safe and reliable water to be generated without depending on limited natural sources, reducing pressure on aquifers and ecosystems.

**This approach, aligned with the circular economy, contributes to protecting public health, biodiversity and strengthening the resilience of communities in the face of environmental and climate challenges.**

# Water

## Zero discharge in Santa Cruz de Tenerife

**Project:**

Integral water cycle in Santa Cruz de Tenerife (EMMASA).

**Country:**

Spain

**Business:**

Water

**Mitigation Hierarchy:**

Water regeneration and reuse

**Relevant results and data:**

Action aimed at water **regeneration to reduce pressure on natural sources,** soil conservation and biodiversity

**Improved sanitation for more than 800 residents**

Move towards a **spill-free coastline**

**Description:**

The new wastewater treatment plant in Taganana (Santa Cruz de Tenerife) will make a significant contribution to improving the sanitation of the coastal towns of Anaga. With its commissioning, more than 800 residents will have an efficient treatment system that favours the conservation of the soil and a natural environment of great ecological and cultural value.

This infrastructure, located in Santa Cruz, is part of the municipality's commitment to move towards a more sustainable and environmentally friendly model, with a coastline free of spills. In addition to guaranteeing the proper treatment of wastewater, it will allow the reuse of treated water in activities such as the irrigation of green areas or on agricultural farms, in a context in which efficiency and the use of water resources are a priority.

The system has been designed considering the particularities of the terrain and the needs of the local population, incorporating advanced technology and landscape integration criteria that minimize its visual and environmental impact.

## Water

# Fight against microplastics

**Project:**

Microplastic capture

**Country:**

Spain

**Business:**

Water

**Mitigation Hierarchy:**

Reducing water pollution

**Description:**

We collaborate with Captoplastic to promote the control and capture of microplastics within the integral water cycle. Within the framework of this agreement, Captoplastic will provide services in facilities operated by Sacyr Agua, incorporating measurement technologies and advanced microplastic retention systems, with the aim of scaling up its application in the future. This technology is entirely developed in Spain.

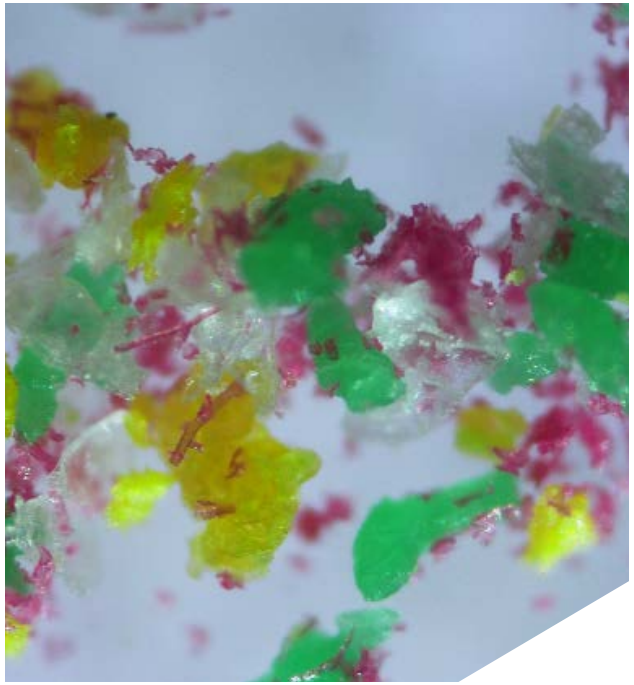
This partnership reinforces our efforts to improve water supply and sanitation, both nationally and internationally. Addressing the challenge of microplastics is essential to protect public health and conserve the environment.

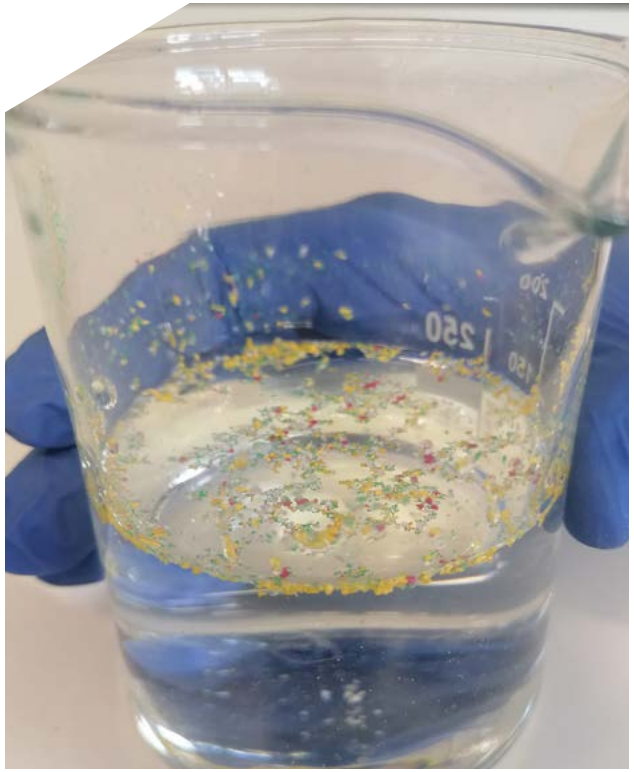
**Here you can learn more about all of Catoplastic's work to reduce microplastics in water!**

**Relevant results and data:**

**Technology developed in Spain** and integrated as a service in facilities

Action aimed at water **regeneration to reduce pressure on natural sources,** soil conservation and biodiversity



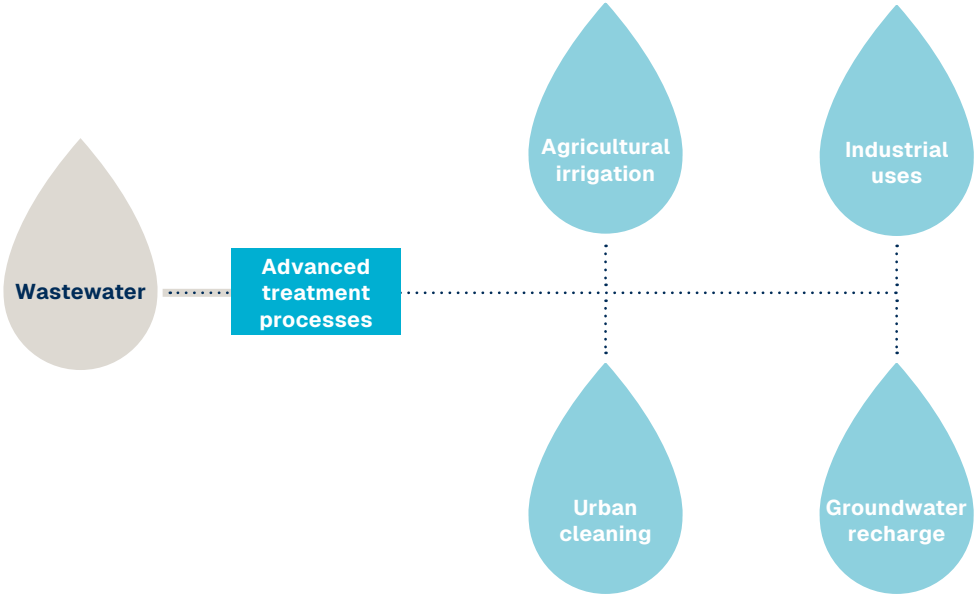


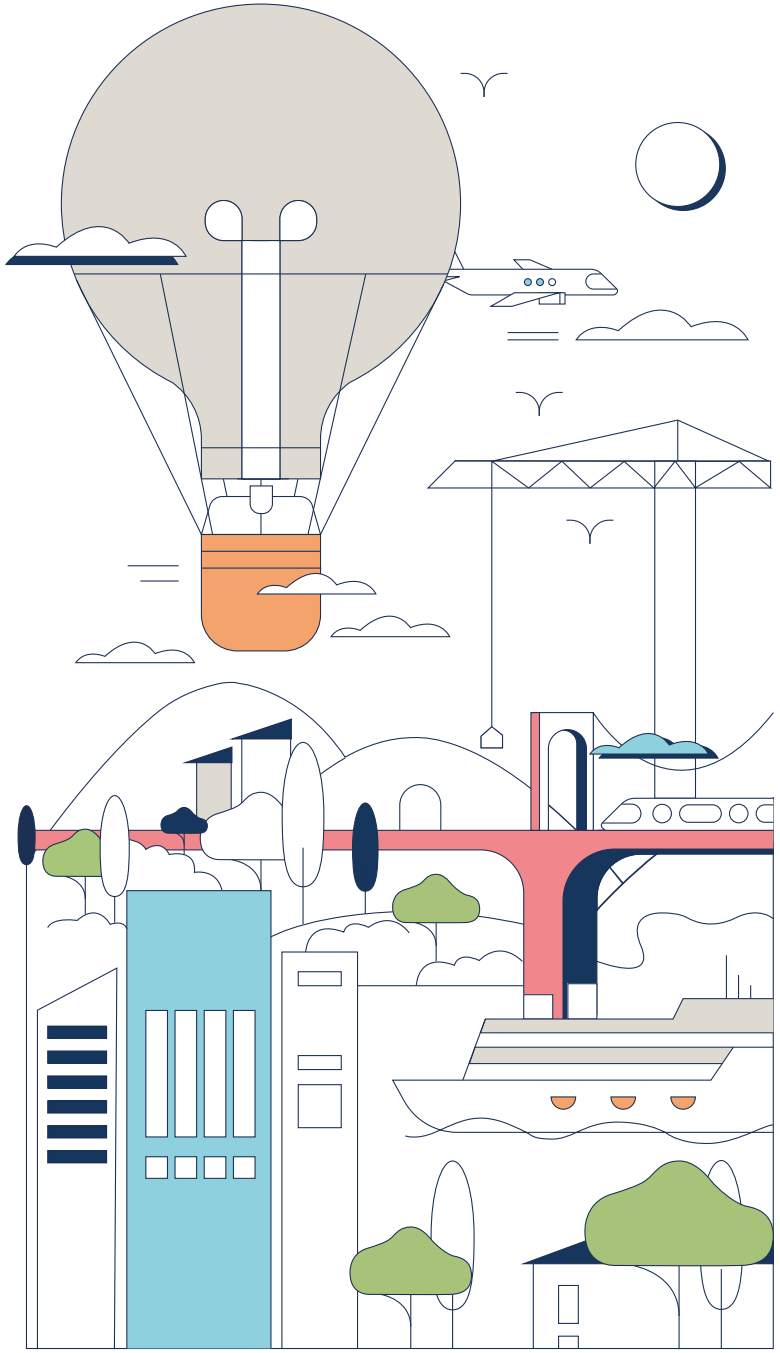
# Preserving the Water Resources

## Water reuse

Water reuse consists of using treated wastewater for a new purpose, reducing dependence on natural sources and promoting more efficient management of the resource. This approach is especially important in areas facing water stress, where every drop counts.

Thanks to advanced treatment processes, wastewater can be turned into a safe resource for agricultural irrigation, industrial uses, urban cleaning, or even groundwater recharge. This practice reduces pressure on rivers and reservoirs and contributes to the circular economy by closing the water cycle and lowering environmental impact.



## Water

# We generate water for irrigation in Colombia

**Project:**

Road Concessionaire Montes de María S.A.

**Country:**

Colombia

**Business:**

Concessions

**Mitigation Hierarchy:**

Water regeneration and reuse

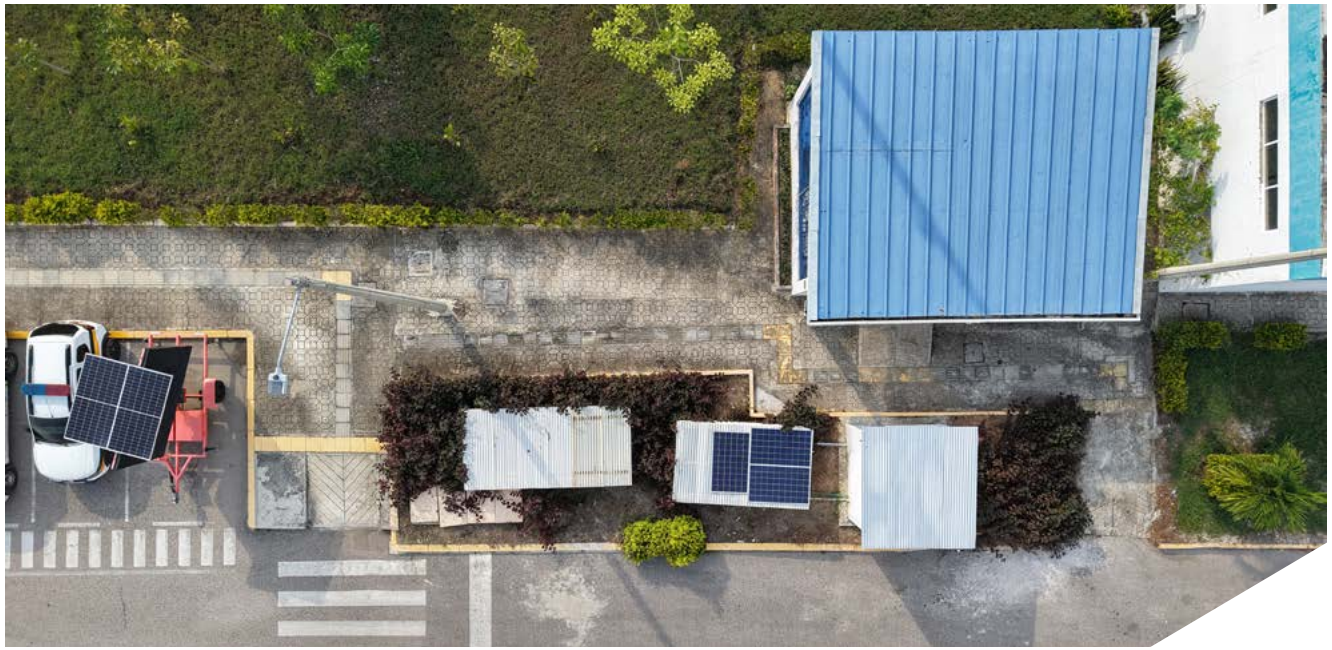
**Relevant results and data:**

**We improve the environmental performance** of our facilities.

**We reuse purified water** to reduce pressure on natural sources.

**Description:**

We have strengthened water management through the modernization and commissioning of two Wastewater Treatment Plants (WWTPs), which allow the water of the Carmen de Bolívar Toll and the Control and Operations Center (CCO) of San Jacinto Bolívar to be properly treated, with the aim of reusing them for irrigation and sanitary services. At the El Carmen Toll Booth, we built a new plant, designed to operate efficiently even in high water table conditions. At the San Jacinto Control and Operations Center, we optimized the existing infrastructure and incorporated a compact treatment system with modern technologies. The operation and maintenance of these WWTPs guarantee the efficiency of treatment and monitoring of water consumption, strengthening the sustainable management of water resources, complying with the discharge parameters established in Colombian environmental legislation.



## Water

# Reused water in the Sao Paulo metro

**Project:**

Green Line 2 - São Paulo Metro

**Country:**

Brazil

**Business:**

Construction

**Mitigation Hierarchy:**

Water regeneration and reuse

**Description:**

In this project we promote the reuse of treated water in our effluent treatment plants (ETE). These facilities remove solids and pollutants to allow their reuse or safe discharge into drainage systems and watercourses, complying with the regulations and contributing to sustainability. SOEs treat effluents generated during excavation, construction and the cleaning of equipment, with the aim of maximizing the regeneration of water resources.

The treated water is reused in internal processes such as wheel washing, humidification, track cleaning, instrumentation, construction, and other project needs.

**Relevant results and data:**

**+11,000 m³**
**of water saved**

Action aimed at **water reuse to reduce pressure on natural sources** and improve the environmental performance of facilities

**Water**

# We collect rainwater on the railway connection between Sines and Linha do Sul in Portugal

**Project:**

Contract for the modernisation of the rail link between Sines and A Linha do Sul

**Country:**

Portugal

**Business:**

Water

**Mitigation Hierarchy:**

Water regeneration and reuse

**Description:**

We take advantage of the rainwater accumulated in excavation areas along 37.4 km of work by means of tractors with built-in tanks. The extracted water is reused in internal processes of the project, reducing external water consumption.

Thanks to this measure, we are strengthening water efficiency and operational resilience, which is especially relevant in contexts of climate variability.

**Relevant results and data:**

More than **600 m³** **of rainwater used to date**

Action aimed at **water reuse to reduce pressure on natural sources**


**Water**

# We reduce water use by taking advantage of rainwater in Barcelona

**Project:**

95 Multi-family dwellings in the Llevant sector, Viladecans

**Country:**

Spain

**Business:**

Construction

**Mitigation Hierarchy:**

Avoiding the use of water and marine resources

**Description:**

Due to the extreme drought situation in Catalonia in 2024, we planned the watertightness tests of the roofs of the 95 Homes in Viladecans to be able to reuse water between different areas. We took advantage of the unevenness of the building to conduct water from the highest roofs to the lowest ones, thus reducing the need for additional contributions. Thanks to this measure, we managed to reduce the total consumption of water for these tests by 49%.

In addition, we used the rainwater tanks provided for in the project to redirect the water to the roofs located at ground floor level (parking lot roof), which allowed us to further maximize the reuse of the resource. This measure is already systematically implemented in our actions during the performance of the watertightness tests.

**Relevant results and data:**

**-49 %**
**final water consumption for leak tests**

More than **60 m³**
**reused water**

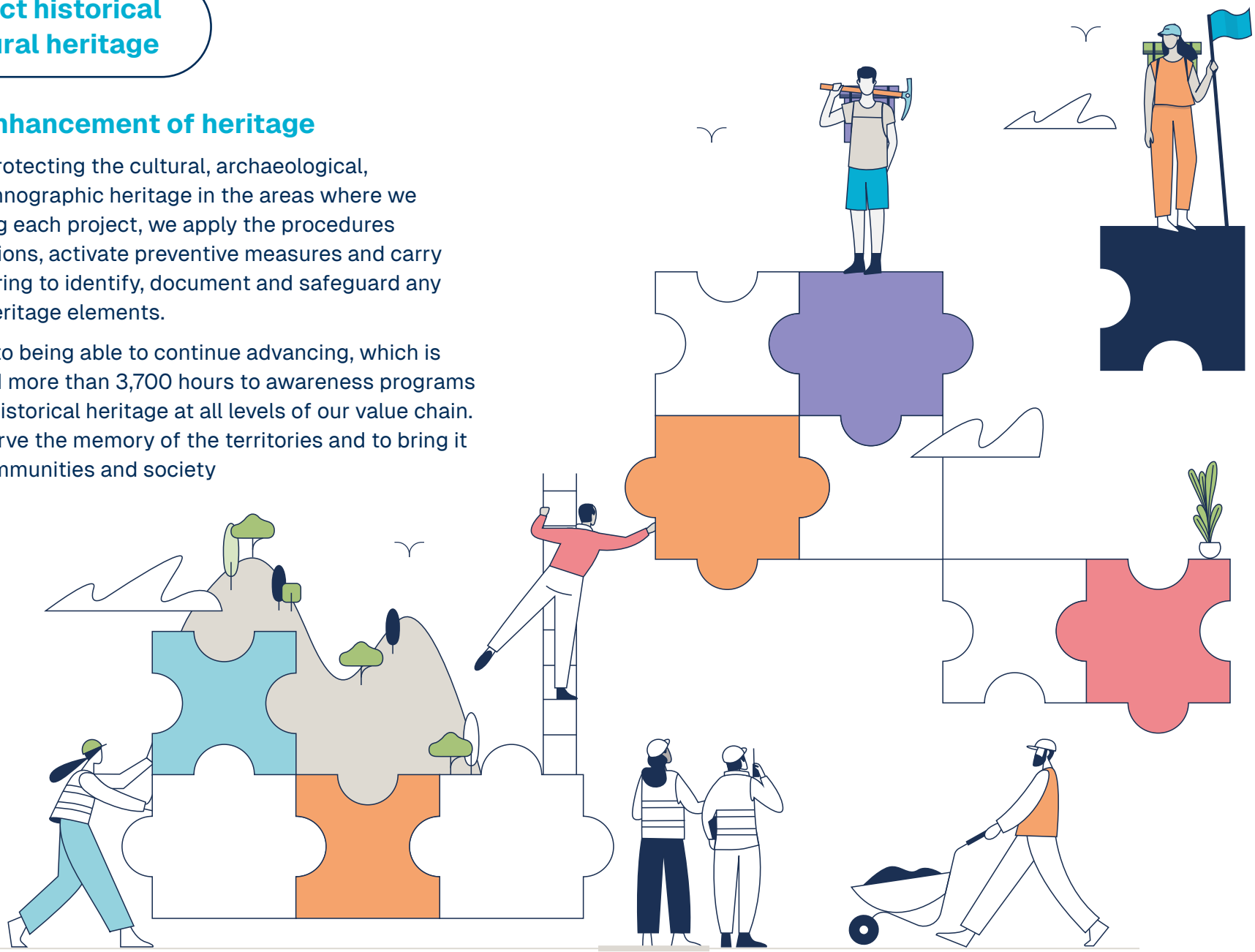
An initiative aimed at **water reuse to reduce pressure on natural sources**

# We protect historical and cultural heritage

## Protection and enhancement of heritage

We are committed to protecting the cultural, archaeological, paleontological and ethnographic heritage in the areas where we operate. Before starting each project, we apply the procedures required by the regulations, activate preventive measures and carry out specialized monitoring to identify, document and safeguard any historical findings or heritage elements.

This knowledge is key to being able to continue advancing, which is why we have dedicated more than 3,700 hours to awareness programs in the preservation of historical heritage at all levels of our value chain. Our mission is to preserve the memory of the territories and to bring it closer to both local communities and society as a whole.



# Archaeology

## Spain

### Almudévar Reservoir Joint Venture (Huesca)

In the construction works of the Almudévar Reservoir we have recovered and transferred stone by stone the remains of the south wall of the old Hermitage of Santo Domingo, dated between the twelfth-thirteenth centuries. Thanks to this action, we have preserved the wall in the best conditions and it is currently integrated into the new hermitage, preventing its loss due to flooding and keeping alive the historical reading of the enclave. **Discover this Baroque wonder without leaving your chair.**

### Salmorres Collector Joint Venture (El Bages)

We have replaced the old wastewater collector with a new one, in this project we develop a preventive archaeological control as it is in a particularly sensitive environment due to its proximity to heritage elements such as the Cabrianes Bridge and the monastery of Sant Benet. Although there was no impact on protected sites, these measures have made it possible to document industrial structures from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, preserving their record before the execution of the work.

### La Llagosta Joint Venture (Barcelona)

We have carried out exhaustive archaeological monitoring since the beginning of the work on this intermodal logistics terminal. Although we did not find archaeological remains, our action demonstrates the application of the principle of prevention in an area with a heritage history. In this way, we guarantee a responsible execution that respects the historical context of the environment.

### Salón de Reinos Joint Venture (Madrid)

During the architectural rehabilitation of the Hall of Realms to incorporate it into the museum space of the Prado Museum, we have had an archaeology team in charge of documenting the oldest areas of the building, especially the vaulted chambers in the basement. The excavations have allowed us to better understand the constructive evolution and continue investigating possible original elements of the old palace. With this we reinforce the historical value of what will be the future museum space.

## Archaeology

### Archaeology Joint Venture Integration of the Almeria railway – station (Almeria)

In the vicinity of the old Almeria station we have identified remains that indicate the existence of an Islamic nucleus outside the walls, with ceramics and hydraulic structures, which has led to the review of heritage protection. In addition, shelters from the Civil War have been documented, such as the «workshop shelter», recorded by 3D scanner and photography and marked with a commemorative milestone.

### UTE Variante de Loja – AVE line Antequera-Granada (Granada)

In this project we have documented a large archaeological area in the vicinity of the site called «Cerro de la Estación», affected by the route. The preventive intervention allowed us to excavate more than 5,000 m² and locate dozens of structures, such as graves, silos and graves. The richness and dispersion of the remains made it necessary to expand the protection perimeter initially planned, adding to the scientific knowledge and protection of this space.

### Motor Circuit Joint Venture (Granadilla de abona, Tenerife)

Heritage monitoring has allowed us to control the state of conservation of more than thirty archaeological and ethnographic sites: rock engravings that still keep their ancient traces, ovens and cisterns, traditional houses and hydraulic structures. The fencing, marking, photogrammetry and landscape regeneration work are complemented by the proposal of an Interpretation Centre, designed to give voice to this heritage and keep the history of this environment alive.

## Chile

### Chile Buin Paine Hospital (Metropolitan Region)

With the start of the works, permanent archaeological monitoring was implemented, in accordance with the guidelines of the National Monuments Council, with supervision of all excavations in the event of possible Unforeseen Finds (HNP). During the year 2025, six HNPs were recorded, consisting of bioanthropological remains from the Early Pottery period, associated with the Batos and Llolleo cultures, with an approximate chronology around 700 AD.

# Archaeology

## Portugal

### Contract for the electrification of the Algarve line in the faro section – Vila Real de Santo António (Algarve)

In the electrification of the Algarve line, we carried out the archaeological minimisation measures provided for in the Environmental Impact Statement. Although the surveys did not reveal major findings, we did document two structures linked to water through photographic, photogrammetric and topographic records, ensuring that their historical memory endures.

### Sines Line – modernisation of the rail link between Sines and the Southern Line (Sines)

The modernisation of the railway connection between Sines and Linha do Sul was carried out following an archaeological work plan approved by the competent authority. Our work focused on prevention, monitoring of work and protection of the existing railway heritage, including several historic stations and their ceramic panels.

### Adequacy of the Mato Miranda layout, relocation of neutral zone and mother line of branches (ascending road) – execution (Miranda)

In Mato de Miranda and Arneiro das Malhadas we found archaeological materials from the Late Neolithic or Chalcolithic period: ceramic fragments, pieces of lithic industry and remains of ancient domestic occupations. These findings emerged during the archaeological monitoring of the work and provide new clues to understand how this territory was inhabited throughout history.

## Brasil

### Green Line 2 – São Paulo subway (São Paulo)

In the expansion of the Green Line 2 of the São Paulo metro, we maintain the preventive monitoring of the Rapadura Complex archaeological site. Although no remains have yet been recovered, the area remains delimited and protected to control any movement and anticipate possible findings as the excavations progress, making periodic technical follow-up reports.

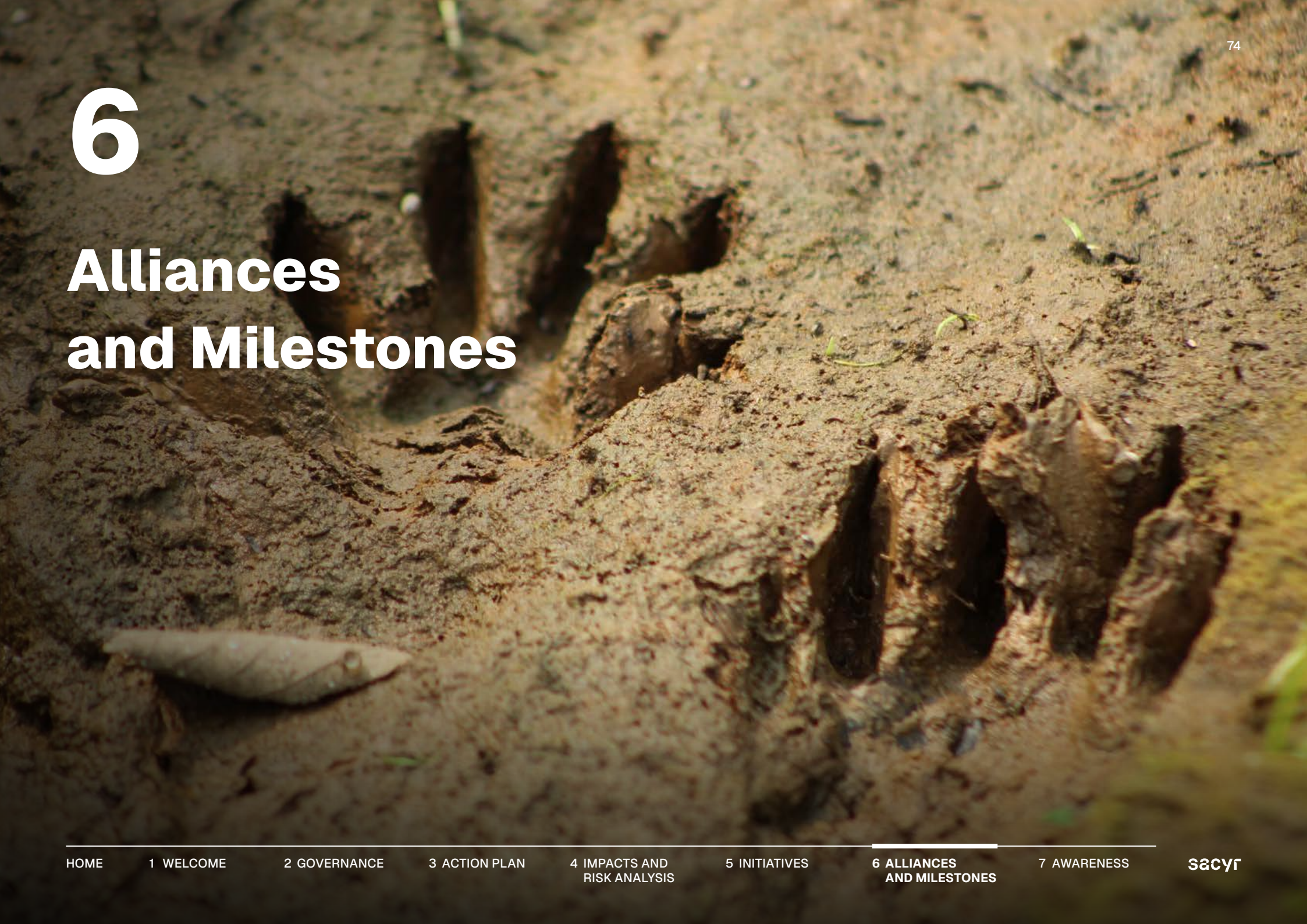
## Perú

### Sierra Norte road concessionaire

The project has an Archaeological Monitoring Plan that allows us to activate mitigation measures in the face of any cultural evidence that appears during road maintenance work. This work is reinforced with awareness-raising and staff training actions, consolidating a preventive culture that puts the protection of cultural heritage at the center.

# 6

# Alliances and Milestones



# Milestones along the way

## We are committed to moving forward

Every day, we strive to improve in the measurement, mitigation, protection and restoration of natural spaces.

- **We are signatories of the Biodiversity Pact:** For the third year, we are renewing our adherence to the Biodiversity Pact, promoted by the Spanish Ministry for Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge and the Biodiversity Foundation. We have chosen the «ACT» formula, with which we commit to assessing and disseminating the impacts and dependencies on natural capital and drawing up a roadmap to reduce them.
- **TNFD Adopters:** We are part of the list of organizations that have committed to start publishing information in accordance with the TNFD Recommendations in their corporate reports. Find out more.
  · We are part of the Nature Business Ambition initiative: Nature Business Ambition is the business initiative led by Forética in Spain to drive ambition, promote action and build the necessary alliances to contribute to the recovery of nature, with the global goal of achieving a «Nature-Positive» planet by 2030. **Learn more.**
- **Include our Natural Capital Measurement Tool (NVP) in the TNFD List:** The TNFD has highlighted our Natural Capital Measurement Tool in its list of recommended tools for assessing organizations' impacts on nature. **Access the list here.**


## Sharing learning

We collaborate with pioneering organizations, sharing knowledge and learning to continue advancing on this path. We highlight:

- **«Assessing and acting on nature-related issues: Insights from business case studies in the built environment system»:** The World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) publishes our sectoral case study together with Holcim and AECOM. These publications are part of the Strengthening Understanding and Strategies of Business to Assess and Integrate Nature (SUSTAIN) project of the Horizon Europe programme. The aim of this project is to provide knowledge and resources to understand the dependencies and impacts on nature of the activities of different sectors of the economy. **Find out more!**
- **«Sacyr: Pioneering Sustainable Infrastructure through Natural Capital Initiatives».** Our process for measuring our impacts and dependencies on nature and our tool for measuring ecosystem services through satellite images have been published in the Global Compact Academy. The new UN Portal will bring together business initiatives with real impact and will become a source of inspiration and guidance for organisations. **Find out here!**

## Bringing natural capital to the heart of the dialogue

We are present in sectoral groups, associations and forums that contribute to dialogue and collaboration around natural capital.

These are some of the most relevant spaces in which we have participated:

### European Business and Nature Summit. Helsinki, Finland (2025)

We are part of the panel «Rationale and Roadblocks for Business Transformation to Nature Positive», at the main European event on business and nature, where we analyse challenges, opportunities and the role of European policies in the transition to nature-positive business practices. **Find out more about this forum.**

### II Sustainability Congress. Madrid, Spain (2025)

We took part in the «Action for Biodiversity» table, sharing experiences with Naturgy, Heineken and the Community of Madrid on nature management, conservation and restoration. **Here you can see our intervention!**

## AEC Biodiversity Channel. Online event (2025)

We co-organised with the Spanish Association for Quality the conference «Biodiversity: from measurement to corporate action», where we shared methodologies and advances in the measurement of impacts, dependencies and risks related to nature together with Iberdrola, Creando Redes and Lobelia. **Find out more!**

## Pilot Business Action Plan on Biodiversity Chile.

Concepción, Chile (2025)

We participated in the launch of this pioneering plan that integrates biodiversity into business management through collaboration between companies, the public sector, academia and civil society. It is a global initiative co-financed by the GEF and executed together with Conservation International and Business for Nature. Collaboration is essential to move towards a positive nature, and **Chile leads the way**. **Here is the Plan for you to see in detail**.

## Annual Meeting of the Spanish Business Initiative and Biodiversity. Madrid, Spain (2024)

We participated in this key forum for public-private collaboration, organized by the Biodiversity Foundation of the Ministry for the Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge (MITECO). It brings together companies and experts to share progress, integrate biodiversity into corporate strategies, restore natural capital, and address challenges such as climate change and biodiversity loss.

## **Governance for Valuation.** Evento online (2024)

We participated in the webinar of the Capitals Coalition and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) on the Governance for Valuation framework, focused on improving decision-making and trust in information on natural capital.

## **II Nature Business Ambition Forum.** Madrid, España (2024 y 2025)

**2025 -** We participated in the annual meeting of the initiative of which we are part, Nature Business Ambition, promoted by Forética. In this space we talk about our water footprint and how we provide water to more than 3 million people thanks to our desalination plants. **Find out more!**

**2024-** In this space, we share more detail about our analysis of impacts and dependencies of nature within our corporate strategy. **Here you can find our intervention.**

## **COP16.** Cali, Colombia (2024)

**We attended COP16 in Cali, Colombia,** the first World Conference on the Parties (COP) to the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity, which follows the signing of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF). We participate in three events:

- «Ecosystem Restoration and Species Conservation: Business Perspectives for Nature-related Risk Management» driven by Confederation of Indian Industry Centre of Excellence for Sustainable Development (CII-ITC CESD) with the support of Fundación Biodiversidad.
- «Actionable insights from business and finance on assessing nature issues», driven by World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) y Capital Coalitions.
- Within the framework of this conference, Sacyr organized the forum together with the Colombian newspaper El Tiempo «Commitment of megaprojects to the national goal of environmental restoration» to delve into our Canal del Dique project.

# 7

# Awareness


Cuidemos nuestro humedal
Cuida la flora y fauna
PROHIBIDO cazar
Tu mascota tu responsabilidad
PROHIBIDO botar basura
No olvidar apagar el fuego
Deja limpio tu espacio
¡Así es! Desde entonces se han instalado letreros para que la gente no destruya nuestro hogar
no arrojen basura y se han realizado pinturas de nosotros en el pueblo para que nos conozcan
y nos cuiden.
Cada año son más las personas que visitan los humedales de Las Salinas de Huentelauquén
queriendo saber más de nosotros e incluso realizan una fiesta.

# Raising awareness to care

## We celebrate World Environment Day!

On June 5, we celebrated World Environment Day together with different initiatives in the countries where we are present.

### Spain

In the offices in Madrid we distribute 300 succulent plants and invite our teams to share what environmental improvements they would like to see in the next five years. We also created a three-meter collaborative mural about what it means for we the environment and we launched a video with the achievements of the last year.

### Northern Ireland

In the Belfast Transport Hub project we set up a recycling point for children's books to donate to a local daycare center, located next to the entrance to Grand Central Station.

## Paraguay

We organized the Paper Olympics at the Juan Andrés Aguilera School to promote sustainable waste management among the little ones. In addition, our teams participated in an activity with the Tritubike, a bicycle that shreds plastic bottles while pedaling, accompanied by group dynamics and a talk about recycling. Find out more about how we celebrate this day!

## Brazil

At Sacyr's headquarters, we held a photographic exhibition on our environmental actions and distributed plants to the team. At CSR 287 – EPC, talks were given on the importance of the ISO 9001 and 14001 standards. The Rota de Santa Maria Concessionaire organized sessions with the community on good environmental practices and «Sustainable Dialogues» together with the University of Santa Cruz do Sul. In Metrô Fortaleza, talks were held on plastic pollution and seeds and notebooks were raffled. In Metrô São Paulo – Green Line 2, panels and forums were held with collaborating companies.

## Algeria

In Skikda we carry out a beach clean-up, install signage to prevent fires and launch an awareness campaign on water consumption. In Honaine, next to the municipality, we recycled plastic with 3D printers and organised another beach clean-up.

## Peru

We participate in an internal dynamic to promote the responsible use of plastic and we assume commitments to reduce waste, reinforcing our commitment to sustainability from the work environment.

## Chile

We donated computers to the Laguna Taguatagua School Museum to support local environmental education. At the central offices we delivered succulents and commemorative reusable bags.

## And we continue to celebrate!

### Brazil

We celebrate Arbor Day by distributing seeds pyro-engraved with «SACYR» and inviting collaborators and communities to plant them. Together with CEFLOR (Centro de Formação Profissional Florestal) /DDPA (Department of Agricultural Diagnosis and Research) we plant seeds in degraded areas to promote reforestation with native species.

In addition, in collaboration with UNISC (Universidade de Santa Cruz do Sul) we organized an interactive exhibition with stuffed animals to bring local fauna closer and reinforce ecological awareness.

## We raise awareness around us!

### Colombia

At Ecosistemas del Dique, we conduct training on the protection of fauna and flora, native tree planting, and wildlife collision prevention campaigns. We have also launched a community engagement program through 18 radio stations and social media posts to promote the conservation of local ecosystems.

### United Kingdom

In the New Velindre Cancer Centre project we collaborate with a local school to explain how we protect wildlife and surrounding habitats. Students participated in a presentation on our mitigation measures and went on an outing to learn about nearby habitats.

## Together, we do more!

### Spain

The Sacyr Foundation supported the cleaning of Horcas Coloradas beach together with the NGO Oceánidas. 400 people and 50 divers participated, collecting more than 2,000 kg of waste. The edition stood out for the participation of almost 400 children. In addition, for every kilo of garbage, one kilo of food was donated to the Food Bank of Spain.

## We are launching «Our Path in Nature»!

We have created an internal training itinerary on natural capital aimed at all the people who are part of Sacyr.

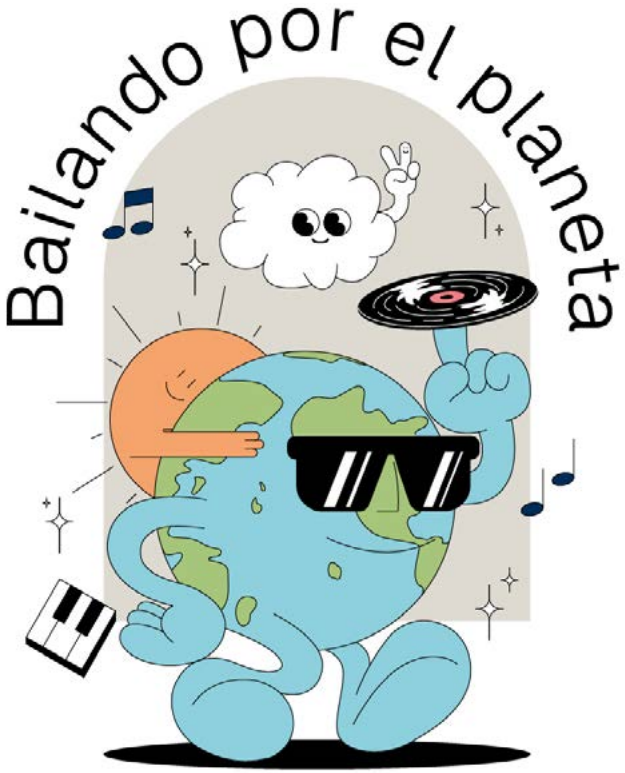
**The program is organized into three modules:**

1. Nature as a key ally of business prosperity
2. Measurement and valuation of natural capital
3. Sacyr and natural capital


The course is available on our training platform, in Spanish and English. Our goal is to bring the concept of Natural Capital closer and highlight its relevance from an economic perspective, social and environmental.

And of course, don't miss, our Spotify Collaborative Playlist: **Dancing For the Planet.**

Our soundtrack, created by all the people who are part of Sacyr, with songs from yesterday and today, to gather energy and continue taking care of natural spaces.




**In this video, you can see some of our accomplishments!**

# Glossary

**Natural capital balance:** The natural capital balance measures the impact of human activities on natural resources and ecosystem services, i.e., the variation (loss or gain) of ecosystem services over time.

**Biodiversity:** It refers to the living beings of the planet, their ecosystems and the relationships they establish with each other.

**Natural capital:** A set of renewable and non-renewable natural resources in an ecosystem that provide benefits to society such as the control or removal of $CO_2$, protection against soil erosion and flood risk of habitats, pollination, as well as natural processes and functions.

**Common International Classification of Ecosystem Services (CICES):** Common classification for ecosystem services developed by the European Environment Agency that aims to facilitate mapping and valuation processes, through a homogenized taxonomy applicable in all ecosystems and any socioeconomic context.

**Ecosystem(s):** A dynamic complex of plant, animal, and microorganism communities and their non-living environment that interact as a functional unit.

**Location:** The location of one or more physical facilities.

**Threatened species:** Endangered species, including flora and fauna, listed on the European Red List or the IUCN Red List, as referred to in Section 7 of Annex II to Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139.

**Invasive or exotic species:** A species whose introduction or spread caused by human activity outside its natural distribution threatens biological diversity, food security, and human health and well-being.

**GRI 304 Standard: Biodiversity:** This standard is part of the GRI Standards (Global Reporting Initiative) and is used to report an organization's impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems.

**Habitat:** The place or type of site in which an organism or population is naturally present.

**ISO 14001:** Recognized international standard that establishes the requirements for an Environmental Management System.

**ISO 14046:** International standard that defines the principles, requirements and guidelines for assessing the water footprint of products, processes and organizations, based on life cycle assessment (LCA).

**Hierarchy of mitigation measures:** Avoidance, minimization, restoration/rehabilitation, and compensation.

**LEAP (Locate, Evaluate, Assess, Prepare) Methodology:** A four-step approach developed by the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) to help organizations identify, assess, and report their nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities.

**Natural Capital Protocol:** A decision-making framework that allows organizations to identify, measure and assess their direct and indirect impacts and their dependence on natural capital. Environmental Monitoring.

**Environmental monitoring plan (PVA):** A tool that guarantees that a project is executed respecting the environment, controlling impacts, correcting deviations and complying with environmental regulations.

**Natural resources:** Natural assets (raw materials) present in nature that can be used for economic production or consumption.

**Ecosystem restoration:** Any intentional activity that initiates or accelerates the recovery of an ecosystem that is in a degraded state.

**Science Based Targets Network (SBTN):** It is a global collaboration that provides scientific methods to set measurable and actionable goals about nature.

**System of Environmental-Economic Accounting) – Ecosystem Accounting (SEEA-EA):** In Spanish, System of Economic and Environmental Accounting – Ecosystem Accounting. It is an international statistical framework developed by the UN that allows ecosystems and their services to be measured, valued and integrated into economic accounts, in a way that is consistent with GDP and national accounts.

**Ecosystem Services:** The Benefits That Nature Provides and they can be:

- **Supply Services:** related to the obtaining of raw materials, used as a construction element, food or energy source.
- **Regulatory Services:** related to ecological functions measured in most cases by biodiversity.
- **Cultural Services:** related to the direct or indirect interaction of humans with ecosystems.

**Nature-based solutions:** Actions aimed at protecting, conserving, restoring, sustainably using and managing terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and natural marine ecosystems o r modified, which address social, economic and and environmental in an effective and adaptive manner, while ensuring human well-being, ecosystem services, resilience and biodiversity benefits.

**Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD)** is a global, market-driven, science-based, government-backed initiative.

**WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter (WWF BRF):** A tool designed by WWF to help identify, assess and manage biodiversity-related risks and opportunities.

**Protected area:** A clearly defined, recognized, dedicated and managed geographical space, by legal or other effective means, to achieve the long-term conservation of nature, with the associated ecosystem services and cultural values.

**Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA):** Sites that contribute significantly to the global persistence of biodiversity, in terrestrial, marine and freshwater ecosystems.

**Biodiversity-sensitive areas:** The Natura 2000 network, UNESCO World Heritage sites, KBAs and other protected areas listed in Appendix D of Annex II to Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139.

**We would like to thank the involvement of the environmental experts of our projects, whose contribution is essential for the preparation of this Report.**

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