Half-year figures 2023

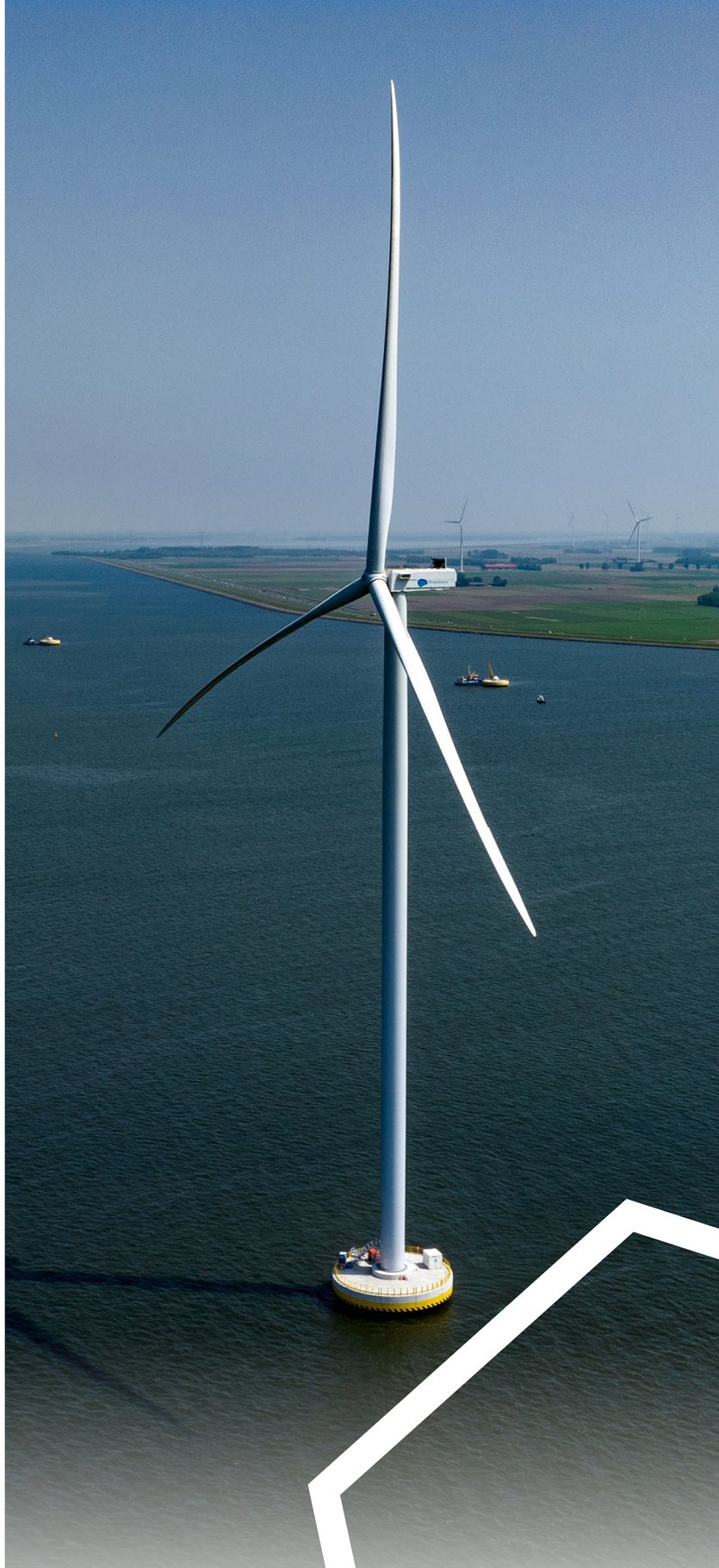
CO_2 - Performance ladder

Ballast Nedam

From emissions to figures

More relevant than ever

Climate change is forcing the construction industry to reduce CO_2 emissions. Key ingredients for this are more sustainable materials and the use of electric equipment and/or biofuels. The geopolitical situation and thus the market turmoil is causing higher prices and shortages in the energy market. This makes the need to reduce CO_2 emissions and the search for more sustainable materials even more urgent. Looking for more sustainable alternatives means reducing the use of fossil fuels, as well as reducing the use of primary raw materials and generating our own electricity as much as possible through solar roofs and wind turbines.



↓ Project Windplanblauw on the IJsselmeer

CO_2-footprint first half of 2023

We are improving our energy performance with sustainable projects and investments. Our goal is clear: 42% CO_2 reduction by 2023, compared to reference year 2019. This relates to our own CO_2 emissions (scope 1 and 2) caused by energy consumption in our offices, construction and production sites, and mobility (whereby 'business travel' also belongs to scope 2). Ballast Nedam mainly consumes energy for mobility, for the deployment of construction equipment and for production in the factories and construction sites. The CO_2 registration is divided into scope 1, scope 2 and scope 3.

A decrease of 8,9%

The carbon footprint below includes emissions from the first half of 2023, up to week 24, period 6:

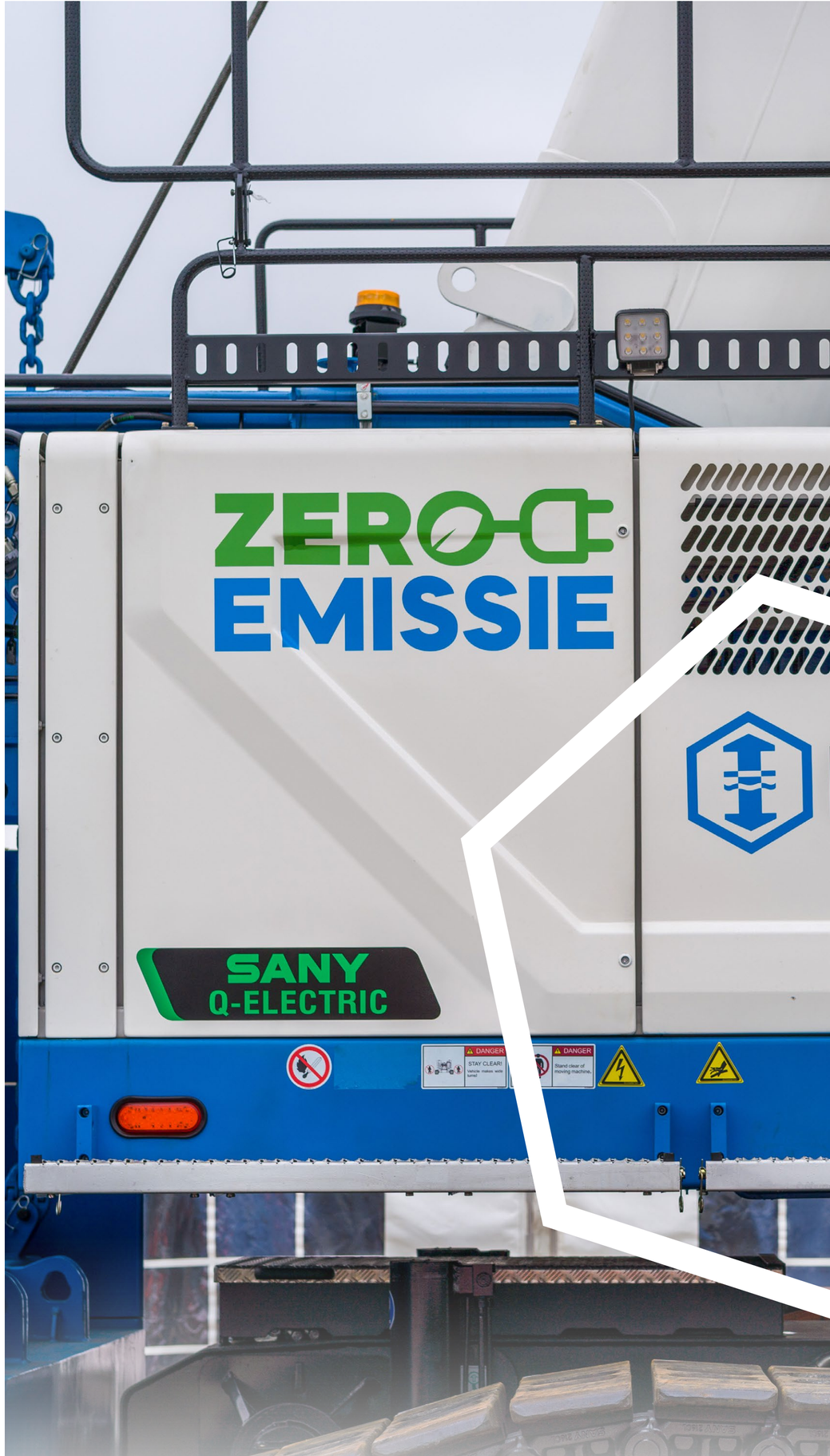
- Scope 1 = 7118 tonnes (natural gas, diesel, petrol and other fossil fuels)
- Scope 2 = 351 tonnes (electricity, district heat supplemented by business travel)
- Scope 3 = 1159 tonnes (emissions from commuting allowances and sites managed for third parties by Ballast Nedam Asset Management, but not part of our own scope)

Due to a decrease in activities/turnover in the first half of the year, the scope 1 footprint decreased compared to last year. In relation to turnover, there has also been a decrease. For scope 2, the footprint has grown. This is due to an increase in the number of international projects and the higher use of grey energy on these projects, as green energy is not available in these countries and cannot be offset with Dutch GVO's. We also see an increase in district heating. District heating is a sustainable way of heating, but still emits CO_2. Housing projects are connected to this type of heating and the consumption

-until completion- is on our account. The increase in scope 3 emissions is a result of allocating the consumption of two locations (Penitentiaire Inrichting Zaanstad and Rijksgebouw De Knoop) which are managed by Ballast Nedam Asset Management. However, theydo not belong to our own scope.

Scope 1 & 2 including business travel	Reference year 06-2019	06-2021	06-2022	06-2023
Footprint / million turnover	**23,0**	**19,9**	**14,1**	**14,3**
Offices (tonnes CO_2)	632	449	261	295
Construction sites (tonnes CO_2)	3.779	3.507	4.915	4.149
Production sites (tonnes CO_2)	805	552	438	343
Mobility (tonnes CO_2)	3.443	2.254	2.587	2.681
Total (tonnes CO_2)	**8.659**	**6.762**	**8.200**	**7.469**

CO_2 emissions from business activities decreased by 8.9% in absolute terms in the first half of the year compared to the same period last year. In relation to turnover, however, CO_2 emissions increased slightly (1.4%). This is due to an increase in gas consumption and district heating at the offices and an increase in mobility. Both can be explained by the corona measures that were effective in the first months of 2022. In 2023, employees started travelling more and started coming to the office more often. As a result, gas and district heating consumption increased compared to 2022. Compared to this base year, CO_2 emissions from office locations have more than halved in the first half of 2023. In addition, project emissions have fallen sharply thanks to investments in electrical equipment, HVO fuel and



↓ *Crawler crane*

other CO_2-reducing measures. Moreover, we have more electric lease cars, which has also reduced mobility emissions compared to the base year. This can be explained by the electricity consumption of our fleet which is offset with green certificates (GVOs Dutch wind) from our own wind turbines.
Through adjustments and savings in the production process, the Haitsma Beton and HOCO Beton production sites showed lower gas consumption. The decrease in operations also contributed to a reduction in CO_2 emissions. In addition, we invested in a completely new workshop for Laudy Bouwservice in Sittard. This new building no longer has a gas connection and is energy-neutral thanks to the installed solar panels. Heddes Bouw & Ontwikkeling's workshop in Berkhout has also been disconnected from gas, is fully electric and has solar panels.

The transition to energy-neutral

Ballast Nedam's ambition is to be energy-neutral by 2040. This means that we will generate all the energy we need ourselves sustainably through our own solar panels and wind turbines. In this way, we will contribute to the transition to a more sustainable energy system. Part of this transition is generating energy sustainably and delivering this to our offices, production sites and projects ourselves.
For example, by placing frames with solar panels on all our construction sites, we try to meet our own power needs as much as possible. In 2022, we set up a Virtual Power Plant (VPP), and on 1 January 2023 we started supplying excess power from our solar roofs in Leerdam and Almere to Ballast Nedam's head office in Nieuwegein, Hoco Beton's company site in Weert and DIBEC's laboratory in Leerdam. This makes us less dependent on the energy market. Indeed, a lower power volume needs to be bought and sold. With these results and investments, Ballast Nedam is well on its way to achieving its targets in time.