Arcadis

2024 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2024

Word version

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions
This document is an export of your organization's CDP questionnaire response. It contains all data points for questions that are answered or in progress. There may be questions or data points that you have been requested to provide, which are missing from this document because they are currently unanswered. Please note that it is your responsibility to verify that your questionnaire response is complete prior to submission. CDP will not be liable for any failure to do so.
Terms of disclosure for corporate questionnaire 2024 - CDP

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Contents

C1. Introduction

(1.3) Provide an overview and introduction to your organization.

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

☑ Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

Arcadis is the world's leading company delivering sustainable design, engineering, and consultancy solutions for natural and built assets. Established in 1888, we apply our deep market sector insights, and collective Design, Consultancy, Engineering, Program, Project and Cost Management solutions for our clients to deliver exceptional and sustainable outcomes. We offer our clients a full lifecycle of services and solutions comprising business and sustainability advisory services; consultancy, architectural design, design & engineering, and program, project & cost management. We develop client relationships that span the lifecycle of their assets, from planning and design to operation and disposal. We integrate digital expertise and products where possible and use sustainable outcomes as a design principle in our approach.
[Fixed row]

(1.4) State the end date of the year for which you are reporting data. For emissions data, indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

(1.4.1) End date of reporting year

12/30/2023

(1.4.2) Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.4.3) Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.4.4) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for

Select from:
☑ 3 years

(1.4.5) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for

Select from:
☑ 3 years

(1.4.6) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for

Select from:
☑ 3 years
[Fixed row]

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

3800000000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

	Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(1.6) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

NL0006237562

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

AMS: ARCAD

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No
[Add row]

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping our value chain

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

Risk Management: We started monitoring around 70% of our supply base on a continuous basis in 2023 via a digital tool for sustainability and human rights risk alerts.
[Fixed row]

(1.24.1) Have you mapped where in your direct operations or elsewhere in your value chain plastics are produced, commercialized, used, and/or disposed of?

(1.24.1.1) Plastics mapping

Select from:

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

(1.24.1.5) Primary reason for not mapping plastics in your value chain

Select from:

☑ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

(1.24.1.6) Explain why your organization has not mapped plastics in your value chain

In its primarily office based consulting and engineering activities, Arcadis does not produce, or trade plastics. Plastics from consumables are separately collected and disposed for recycling.
[Fixed row]

C2. Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(2.1) How does your organization define short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons in relation to the identification, assessment, and management of your environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

3

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

This time horizon is in line with Arcadis' 3-year financial planning and reporting cycle (i.e., strategy cycle). As used in TCFD disclosure reported in Arcadis' 2023 Annual Integrated Report.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

3

(2.1.3) To (years)

8

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

As used in TCFD disclosure reported in Arcadis' 2023 Annual Integrated Report.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

10

(2.1.2) Is your long-term time horizon open ended?

Select from:
☑ No

(2.1.3) To (years)

30

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

As used in TCFD disclosure reported in Arcadis' 2023 Annual Integrated Report.
[Fixed row]

(2.2) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts?

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both dependencies and impacts

[Fixed row]

(2.2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities?

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both risks and opportunities	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(2.2.2) Provide details of your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities.

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Partial

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative only

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ Every two years

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

☑ A specific environmental risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ Other commercially/publicly available tools, please specify :Jupiter Intelligence physical climate risk assessment

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought
☑ Tornado
☑ Avalanche
☑ Wildfires
☑ Heat waves
☑ Cold wave/frost
☑ Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons
☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)
☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
☑ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

Chronic physical

☑ Heat stress
☑ Water stress
☑ Changing wind patterns
☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events
☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers
☑ Employees

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Arcadis assesses the climate risks associated with its global network of offices and a selection of relevant project sits where it performs work for clients approximately every 2 years. Client projects are generally also assessed on environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities through environmental impact assessments

Row 2

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Biodiversity

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Partial

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative only

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

☑ A specific environmental risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ BNGC – Biodiversity Net Gain Calculator

Other

☑ Internal company methods

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Chronic physical

☑ Change in land-use

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Employees

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Arcadis' biodiversity footprint is defined as the current and future impacts of Arcadis' land use on biodiversity. To calculate Arcadis' biodiversity footprint, the Mean Species Abundance (MSA) metric is used as an indicator of biodiversity quality. Two different calculation tools are applied: the GLOBIO-based Biodiversity Footprint Methodology (BFM) and the Arcadis in house developed Biodiversity Net Gain calculator (BNGC). Arcadis also uses these tools to assess biodiversity at client project sites (i.e., downstream value chain).
[Add row]

(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed?

(2.2.7.1) Interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

Arcadis performs approximately 40,000 projects a year. Projects where there is a chance of environmental dependencies, impacts risks and/or opportunities are preceded by an environmental impact assessment which addresses these topics. Interconnections in its own operations are assessed during the annual planning cycle which requires a review of business as usual and new initiatives to identify synergies, dependencies, and interconnections between activities related to climate, nature, and other sustainability topics.
[Fixed row]

(2.3) Have you identified priority locations across your value chain?

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:
☑ Yes, we have identified priority locations

(2.3.2) Value chain stages where priority locations have been identified

Select all that apply
☑ Direct operations

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations
☑ Areas important for biodiversity
☑ Areas of limited water availability, flooding, and/or poor quality of water

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

Water-stressed areas were identified using Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas from the World Resources Institute. Locations facing water depletion and blue water stress were identified using the WWF Water Risk Filter.

(2.3.5) Will you be disclosing a list/spatial map of priority locations?

Select from:
☑ No, we have a list/geospatial map of priority locations, but we will not be disclosing it
[Fixed row]

(2.4) How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization?

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ EBITDA

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Absolute decrease

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

18000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

The scaling for financial impact magnitude was derived from the threshold defined for the 2023 financial audit (18m). Risks and opportunities were considered from an individual project perspective, as well as from framework contracts and full client perspectives. The risk and opportunity of influencing EBITA of 18m and above is considered material. Actions may, however, be taken from a lower-level EBITDA impact.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ EBITDA

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Absolute increase

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

18000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

The scaling for financial impact magnitude was derived from the threshold defined for the 2023 financial audit (18m). Risks and opportunities were considered from an individual project perspective, as well as from framework contracts and full client perspectives. The risk and opportunity of influencing EBITA of 18m and above is considered material. Actions may, however, be taken from a lower-level EBITDA impact.
[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

(3.1) Have you identified any environmental risks which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

☑ Environmental risks exist, but none with the potential to have a substantive effect on our organization

(3.1.3) Please explain

Limited use of plastics: in its primarily office based consulting and engineering activities, Arcadis does not produce, or trade plastics. Plastics from consumables are separately collected and disposed for recycling.
[Fixed row]

(3.1.1) Provide details of the environmental risks identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Technology

☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Peru
☑ Chile
☑ China
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Greece
☑ Israel
☑ Mexico
☑ Panama
☑ Qatar
☑ Spain
☑ Brazil
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Serbia
☑ Bahrain
☑ Belgium
☑ Germany

☑ Poland
☑ Romania
☑ Portugal
☑ Australia
☑ Singapore
☑ Netherlands
☑ United Arab Emirates
☑ United States of America
☑ China, Macao Special Administrative Region
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
☑ Ireland
☑ Philippines
☑ Switzerland
☑ Saudi Arabia
☑ Trinidad and Tobago
☑ Hong Kong SAR, China

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

There are risks to our planned revenue growth if Arcadis does not effectively transition to relevant lower emissions technology and services at the scale, speed, and effectiveness as is in demand by the market

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:
☑ Constraint to growth

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply
☑ Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:
☑ More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Revenues reduced below Arcadis growth targets

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Diversification

☑ Develop new products, services and/or markets

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Arcadis has a clearly defined program for developing innovative sustainable solutions for clients, aligned to the UN SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals). We look to hire solutions leaders or make acquisitions that support our clients' anticipated needs, which is often mixed into Arcadis' core strategy (meaning additional climate-related costs are negligible) and develop deep relationships with key clients to pursue such keystone projects. This includes the clear identification of future market needs and trends in products and services. The program is directed by, and aligned across, appropriate senior leadership. Processes are being embedded to ensure that our sustainable services are marketed strongly to both our existing and potential client base. These processes include targets set within the business planning phase, account planning for our Key and Emerging clients, and triggers to include sustainable services, such as climate change mitigation and adaptation integration, at the tender/bid phase. Arcadis is growing its global Sustainability Advisory and Energy Transition practices to accelerate our clients' ambitions and cater to client's needs resulting from climate change.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Reputation

☑ Increased partner and stakeholder concern or negative partner and stakeholder feedback

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Peru
☑ Chile
☑ China
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Greece
☑ Israel
☑ Mexico
☑ Panama
☑ Poland
☑ Romania
☑ Portugal
☑ Australia
☑ Singapore
☑ Netherlands
☑ United Arab Emirates
☑ United States of America
☑ China, Macao Special Administrative Region
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
☑ Qatar
☑ Spain
☑ Brazil
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Serbia
☑ Bahrain
☑ Belgium
☑ Germany
☑ Ireland
☑ Philippines
☑ Switzerland
☑ Saudi Arabia
☑ Trinidad and Tobago
☑ Hong Kong SAR, China

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

If we fail to meet our internal net zero targets, this could damage our brand reputation, impacting our client projects and talent retention. It is critical that we meet our targets in relation to carbon emissions, in particular in relation to Scope 3 emissions associated with purchased goods and services. Risk of exposure to "greenwashing" criticism if we do not deliver on our climate commitments. Failing to achieve net zero targets (as an important topic among our employees) could also impact our ability to attract and retain talent which is critical to delivering our services.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Reduction in Revenues; deterioration in employee attraction / retention

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☑ Implementation of environmental best practices in direct operations

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Fully implement global environmental management system, driving effective measurement & reduction in carbon / environmental footprint.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Peru
☑ Chile
☑ China
☑ Qatar
☑ Spain
☑ Brazil

☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Greece
☑ Israel
☑ Mexico
☑ Panama
☑ Poland
☑ Romania
☑ Portugal
☑ Australia
☑ Singapore
☑ Netherlands
☑ United Arab Emirates
☑ United States of America
☑ China, Macao Special Administrative Region
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Serbia
☑ Bahrain
☑ Belgium
☑ Germany
☑ Ireland
☑ Philippines
☑ Switzerland
☑ Saudi Arabia
☑ Trinidad and Tobago
☑ Hong Kong SAR, China

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Implementation of external carbon-pricing policies – such as taxes on aviation, energy, or fuel suppliers to drive the low-carbon transition or elimination of fuel subsidies – could impact Arcadis' cost base. Where carbon is aggressively taxed, Arcadis' potential increase in costs from carbon price exposure could be in the range of 3.8 million per annum in 2030 to 17 million per annum in 2050 under a net zero scenario. In addition, lack of energy supplies may lead to issues with implementation of our client projects.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:
☑ Increased indirect [operating] costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply
☑ Short-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Increased energy costs for business

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☑ Establish organization-wide targets

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Arcadis announced a commitment to reach net zero across the value chain by 2035 during its capital markets day in November 2023. It then set as near-term targets a reduction of 70% in absolute Scope 1 and 2 emissions (market-based) by 2026 from a 2019 base year. For absolute Scope 3 emissions a 45% reduction target was set for 2029 from a 2019 base year. In January 2024 Arcadis updated its net zero targets and re-submitted them to the Science Based Targets initiative for approval. The new targets are Near term (2029) reduce absolute Scope 1 and 2 (market-based) GHG emissions by 71% (operations) from a base year 2019 and Near term (2029) reduce absolute Scope 3 GHG emissions by 45% (supply chain) from a base year 2019. Net zero by 2035, which means a 90% reduction from 2019 in both scope 12, as well as in scope 3, separately. Residual emissions will be offset following SBTi requirements for carbon removal projects. SBTI approved these targets in August 2024.

[Add row]

(3.6) Have you identified any environmental opportunities which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

	Environmental opportunities identified
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

[Fixed row]

(3.6.1) Provide details of the environmental opportunities identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

☑ Increased sales of existing products and services

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Peru
☑ Chile
☑ China
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Greece
☑ Israel
☑ Mexico
☑ Panama
☑ Poland
☑ Romania
☑ Portugal
☑ Australia
☑ Singapore
☑ Netherlands
☑ United Arab Emirates
☑ United States of America
☑ China, Macao Special Administrative Region
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
☑ Qatar
☑ Spain
☑ Brazil
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Serbia
☑ Bahrain
☑ Belgium
☑ Germany
☑ Ireland
☑ Philippines
☑ Switzerland
☑ Saudi Arabia
☑ Trinidad and Tobago
☑ Hong Kong SAR, China

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Potential increase in Revenues for services that support Climate Mitigation as we move to a low carbon economy. Services include Energy Transition consulting, Net Zero design for facilities and communities, etc. This is a very rapidly growing market given the imperative to meet global Net Zero aspirations. • Our ability to innovate and expand our services that support the transition economy would improve our competitive position. • Increased opportunities and revenue from businesses and sectors which are leading the energy transition or enabling low carbon future. • Integration of sustainable, resilient and low emission solutions in our projects will strengthen our market differentiation.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Growth in Arcadis revenues

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ No

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Arcadis has a clearly defined program for developing innovative sustainable solutions for clients, aligned to the UN SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals). We look to hire solutions leaders or make acquisitions that support our clients' anticipated needs, which is often mixed into Arcadis' core strategy (meaning additional climate-related costs are negligible) and develop deep relationships with key clients to pursue such keystone projects. This includes the clear identification of future market

needs and trends in products and services. The program is directed by, and aligned across, appropriate senior leadership at the Global and Business Area levels. Processes are being embedded to ensure that our sustainable services are marketed strongly to both our existing and potential client base. These processes include targets set within the business planning phase, account planning for our Key and Emerging clients, and triggers to include sustainable services, such as climate change mitigation and adaptation integration, at the tender/bid phase. Arcadis is growing its global Sustainability Advisory and Energy Transition practices to accelerate our clients' ambitions and cater to client's needs resulting from climate change.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

☑ Increased sales of existing products and services

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Peru
☑ Chile
☑ China
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Greece
☑ Israel
☑ Qatar
☑ Spain
☑ Brazil
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Bahrain
☑ Belgium

☑ Mexico
☑ Poland
☑ Serbia
☑ Portugal
☑ Australia
☑ Singapore
☑ Netherlands
☑ Philippines
☑ United States of America
☑ China, Macao Special Administrative Region
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
☑ Germany
☑ Ireland
☑ Romania
☑ Switzerland
☑ Saudi Arabia
☑ Trinidad and Tobago
☑ Hong Kong SAR, China
☑ United Arab Emirates

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Potential increase in Revenues for services that support Climate Adaptation directed at improving the resilience to physical climate risks. Services include climate adaptation design, environmental restoration, water optimization, resilient ports, etc. This is a very rapidly growing market given the increasing physical impacts being seen from climate change globally. • Our ability to demonstrate integration of forward-looking climate resilience into our services (e.g., climate adaptation, water optimization, nature-based solutions, etc.) in our engineering and design services will improve market position and competitive advantage.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:
☑ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply
☑ Short-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:
☑ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Growth in Arcadis revenues

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ No

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Arcadis has a clearly defined program for developing innovative sustainable solutions for clients, aligned to the UN SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals). We look to hire solutions leaders or make acquisitions that support our clients' anticipated needs, which is often mixed into Arcadis' core strategy (meaning additional climate-related costs are negligible) and develop deep relationships with key clients to pursue such keystone projects. This includes the clear identification of future market needs and trends in products and services. The program is directed by, and aligned across, appropriate senior leadership at the Global and Business Area levels. Processes are being embedded to ensure that our sustainable services are marketed strongly to both our existing and potential client base. These processes include targets set within the business planning phase, account planning for our Key and Emerging clients, and triggers to include sustainable services, such as climate change mitigation and adaptation integration, at the tender/bid phase. Arcadis is growing its global Sustainability Advisory and Energy Transition practices to accelerate our clients' ambitions and cater to client's needs resulting from climate change.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp3

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Reputational capital

☑ Reputational benefits resulting in increased demand for products/services

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Peru
☑ Chile
☑ China
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Israel
☑ Mexico
☑ Poland
☑ Serbia
☑ Bahrain
☑ Australia
☑ Singapore
☑ Netherlands
☑ Philippines
☑ Switzerland
☑ China, Macao Special Administrative Region
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
☑ Qatar
☑ Spain
☑ Brazil
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Belgium
☑ Germany
☑ Ireland
☑ Romania
☑ Portugal
☑ Saudi Arabia
☑ Trinidad and Tobago
☑ Hong Kong SAR, China
☑ United Arab Emirates
☑ United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Our ability to meet our internal net zero targets could improve our brand and reputation, impacting our client relations and talent retention. Having a certified ISO 14001 system in place is often a requirement to be able to work for key clients. At the same time, delivering on sustainability/climate has risen as an important topic among our employees, and this can be leveraged to attract and retain the talent that is critical to delivering our services.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ More likely than not (50–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-low

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Lowering our cost of carbon, increase in staff attraction/retention

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ No

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Fully implement global environmental management system, driving effective measurement & reduction in carbon / environmental footprint
[Add row]

C4. Governance

(4.1) Does your organization have a board of directors or an equivalent governing body?

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.1.3) Types of directors your board or equivalent is comprised of

Select all that apply

☑ Executive directors or equivalent

☑ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☑ Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

Specific diversity targets for the EB: i) Gender: at least 1/3rd of the EB shall consist of women, and at least 1/3rd of the EB shall consist of men; ii) Nationality: to reflect the global nature of the Company, at least two nationalities shall be represented in the EB; iii) Background: at least one member of the EB shall have experience in the global design, the engineering and/or the consulting industry or an industry adjacent thereto; and iv) Ethnicity: given the limited size of the EB, we strive to increase the representation of UREGs in the extended leadership team of EB and ELT members combined. Specific diversity targets for the SB: i) Gender: in line with section 2:142b par. 2 of the Dutch Civil Code, at least 1/3rd of the SB shall consist of women and at least 1/3rd of the SB shall consist of men; ii) Nationality: to reflect the global nature of the Company, nationalities from at least three geographical regions where Arcadis is active shall be represented in

the SB; iii) Background: at least one member of the SB shall have a financial background; iv) Background: at least two members of the SB shall have experience in the global design, the engineering and/or the consulting industry or an industry adjacent thereto; and v) Ethnicity: we strive to increase the representation of UREGs in the SB.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

Diversity and Inclusion Policy EB (December 2023).pdf,Diversity and Inclusion Policy SB (December 2023).pdf
[Fixed row]

(4.1.1) Is there board-level oversight of environmental issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.1.2) Identify the positions (do not include any names) of the individuals or committees on the board with accountability for environmental issues and provide details of the board's oversight of environmental issues.

Climate change

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply
☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
☑ Other C-Suite Officer

☑ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Board Terms of Reference

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

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

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Executive Board and ELT, under the supervision of the Supervisory Board, have overall responsibility for the Arcadis' business strategy, risk management and control systems and has full accountability for strategic risks, including climate-related issues. The Executive Board, Audit & Risk Committee and the Supervisory

Board review the identified strategic, operational and compliance risks, including trends annually. The Arcadis Supervisory Board Sustainability Committee meets at a minimum on a quarterly basis to verify that sustainability and climate-related issues are well-integrated into the company's strategy and performance.

Biodiversity

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

☑ Other C-Suite Officer

☑ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Board Terms of Reference

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

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

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Executive Board and ELT, under the supervision of the Supervisory Board, have overall responsibility for the Arcadis' business strategy, risk management and control systems and has full accountability for strategic risks, including climate-related issues. The Executive Board, Audit & Risk Committee and the Supervisory Board review the identified strategic, operational and compliance risks, including trends annually. The Arcadis Supervisory Board Sustainability Committee meets at a minimum on a quarterly basis to verify that sustainability and climate-related issues are well-integrated into the company's strategy and performance.
[Fixed row]

(4.2) Does your organization’s board have competency on environmental issues?

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

☑ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group

☑ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues

☑ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

☑ Experience in an organization that is exposed to environmental-scrutiny and is going through a sustainability transition

Other

☑ Other, please specify **:**In his personal life and post-retirement the SB Sustainability Committee chair continues to support climate forward infrastructure creation and leverages his network of sustainability experts to support Arcadis in the development of its strategy.

[Fixed row]

(4.3) Is there management-level responsibility for environmental issues within your organization?

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.3.1) Provide the highest senior management-level positions or committees with responsibility for environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify **:**Chief Growth Officer

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing engagement in landscapes and/or jurisdictions

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis

☑ Developing a climate transition plan

☑ Implementing a climate transition plan

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

Other

☑ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Half-yearly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Global Sustainability Director reports to the Chief Growth Officer who is a member of the Executive Leadership Team of Arcadis. Key environmental issues are addressed by policies and procedures. These policies and procedures are part of the Arcadis Risk and Control Framework. Progress reports on environmental issues are biannually entered into the company's consolidated non-financial reporting system, which reporting forms the basis for further developments and actions. Through its Environmental Management System Standard, Arcadis has assigned the EMS Managers the task to report environmental non-compliances biannually into the company's consolidated reporting system. Depending on the size of the environmental non-compliances, these can be managed by regional management as well as global management through our crisis response procedures. For Carbon Footprint reduction, the Global Sustainability Director may interact with a multitude of internal teams, such as the Workplace Team, the Travel Team, the Procurement Team, the Growth Team as well as with Global Business Areas performing projects that impact climate change. For other environmental topics, similar interactions take place.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify **:**Chief Growth Officer

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing engagement in landscapes and/or jurisdictions

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets
☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis
☑ Developing a climate transition plan
☑ Implementing a climate transition plan
☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Annually

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Global Sustainability Director reports to the Chief Growth Officer who is a member of the Executive Leadership Team of Arcadis. Key environmental issues are addressed by policies and procedures. These policies and procedures are part of the Arcadis Risk and Control Framework. Progress reports on environmental issues are biannually entered into the company's consolidated non-financial reporting system, which reporting forms the basis for further developments and actions. Through its Environmental Management System Standard, Arcadis has assigned the EMS Managers the task to report environmental non-compliances biannually into the company's consolidated reporting system. Depending on the size of the environmental non-compliances, these can be managed by regional management as well as global management through our crisis response procedures. For Carbon Footprint reduction, the Global Sustainability Director may interact with a multitude of internal teams, such as the Workplace Team, the Travel Team, the Procurement Team, the Growth Team as well as with Global Business Areas performing projects that impact climate change. For other environmental topics, similar interactions take place.
[Add row]

(4.5) Do you provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues, including the attainment of targets?

Climate change

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

33.33

(4.5.3) Please explain

Since 2019, one third of the variable long-term incentives (LTI) of the Executive Board and Executive Leadership Team members has been dependent on a sustainability target measured by our score on the Sustainalytics ESG (Risk) Rating. Sustainalytics is a leading independent global ratings and research firm which provides a robust analytical framework that addresses a broad range of ESG issues and trends that have a significant and material impact on industries and companies.
[Fixed row]

(4.5.1) Provide further details on the monetary incentives provided for the management of environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Board/Executive board

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Organization performance against an environmental sustainability index

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual multi-year bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Sustainalytics (third-party ESG rating agency) score

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

The executive board leads the company and can impact policies
[Add row]

(4.6) Does your organization have an environmental policy that addresses environmental issues?

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

We solve our clients' most challenging mobility, places, and resilience ambitions within cities, infrastructure, and industrial sectors by delivering solutions that maximize benefits for people, nature and the climate. • We will protect, conserve, and enhance the natural environment through the provision of our services. • We will future-proof client projects by integrating climate mitigation and resilience considerations into our designs. • We will make sustainability a demonstrable aspect of all our technical and advisory solutions. • We will make sustainability a part of every project, every bid, and every client engagement. • We empower our people to innovate and partner with clients to deliver exceptional sustainable projects. • We choose not to engage in projects that have a net, long-term negative impact on quality of life or the advancement of the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to a circular economy strategy

☑ Commitment to avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Global-Sustainability-Statement (9).pdf
[Add row]

(4.10) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

(4.10.1) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

☑ Pledge to Net Zero

☑ Race to Zero Campaign

☑ Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)

☑ UN Global Compact

☑ World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)

(4.10.3) Describe your organization's role within each framework or initiative

To further reiterate our commitment to becoming a Net Zero company, Arcadis became a signatory to Pledge to Net Zero. Through this commitment we joined the Race to Zero, a UN backed global campaign aimed to rally leadership and support from businesses, cities, regions, investors to take action to shift to a decarbonized economy that prevents future threats, creates jobs, and unlocks inclusive, sustainable growth. Race To Zero is a global campaign to rally leadership and support from businesses, cities, regions, investors for a healthy, resilient, zero carbon recovery that prevents future threats, creates decent jobs, and unlocks inclusive, sustainable growth. It mobilizes a coalition of leading net-zero initiatives, representing 11,309 non-State actors including 8,307 companies, 595 financial institutions, 1,136 cities, 52 states and regions, 1,125 educational institutions and 65 healthcare institutions (as of September 2022). These 'real economy' actors join the largest-ever alliance committed to achieving net zero carbon emissions by 2050 at the latest. SBTi: Arcadis commits to achieving Net Zero across its global operations by 2035 In 2021 – Arcadis announced its commitment to achieve net zero greenhouse gas emissions (Net Zero) in 2035 within its global operations. The step is part of the ambition the company set out in its three-year strategy to build on Arcadis' pioneering heritage and maximize its impact by reinforcing sustainability at the heart of client solutions, business operations, and the communities of today, tomorrow and the future. The Net Zero commitment will reduce scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions in line with the Science Based Targets initiative supporting the Paris Agreement. The goal of this agreement is to limit global warming to 1.5 C compared to pre-industrial levels by 2050. This commitment, which is part of Arcadis' journey to Net Zero will be met through the following near-term targets: Reduction of scope 1 & 2 global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 45% by 2025, from a 2019 base year Reduction of scope 3 (GHG) business travel related emissions by 35% by 2025, from a 2019 base year The plan to achieve Net Zero emissions in 2035 includes a range of short- and medium-term milestones, including: Offset 100% of material scope 1, 2 & 3 emissions through high quality offsets, already in place since 2020, as an interim step on the path to Net Zero. Source 100% renewable electricity globally before the end of 2021. Reduce 50% of emissions caused by domestic and international flights by 2025. In January 2024, Arcadis updated its net zero strategy and resubmitted its targets to SBTi for approval. Our new near-term targets, initially announced in November 2023, are to achieve an absolute Scope 1 and 2 (market-based) reduction in GHG emissions by 71% (operations) from a base year 2019, and to reduce absolute Scope 3 GHG emissions by 45% (supply chain). from a base year 2019. Our new net zero target is to reach net zero by 2035, which means a 90% reduction in both Scope 1 and 2 as well as in scope 3 separately. Residual emissions will be offset following SBTi requirements for carbon removal projects. These targets were approved by SBTi in August of 2024. Arcadis' strategic ambition includes making a significant, quantifiable, and positive contribution to sustainable development, and this Net Zero pledge is a crucial step. UN Global Compact: As a member of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC). Our strategy reflects the UNGC principles, and our ambition to be a leader in both equity and sustainability. World Business Council for Sustainable Development: Arcadis is a proud member of the WBCSD, accelerating the transition to a more sustainable and equitable world. Arcadis' CEO is a member of the Executive Committee of the WBCSD and Arcadians participate in multiple WBCSD workstreams.
[Fixed row]

(4.11) In the reporting year, did your organization engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment?

(4.11.1) External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, we engaged indirectly through, and/or provided financial or in-kind support to a trade association or other intermediary organization or individual whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation

(4.11.2) Indicate whether your organization has a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to have one in the next two years

(4.11.5) Indicate whether your organization is registered on a transparency register

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(4.11.8) Describe the process your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your environmental commitments and/or transition plan

Arcadis is a member of the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) and Arcadis' Chief Executive Officer is a member of the Executive Committee of the WBCSD. WBCSD is a CEO-led organization of which the more-than-230 ambitious members all come from world-leading organizations playing their part in the step-by-step transformations driving us toward a net-zero, nature-positive, just future for everyone. The Policy, Advocacy, and Member Mobilization (PAMM) team of WBCSD works to elevate the voice of business and shape the global policy agenda to become the ambitious business partner for implementing sustainability with government and multilateral processes. Arcadis contributes to WBCSD through multiple workgroups to which it provides expertise and knowledge in areas such as energy transition, climate change adaptation and mitigation and biodiversity.
[Fixed row]

(4.11.2) Provide details of your indirect engagement on policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment through trade associations or other intermediary organizations or individuals in the reporting year.

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

☑ Other global trade association, please specify **:**World Business Council for Sustainable Development

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Arcadis' strategy "Accelerating a Planet Positive Future" fully aligns with the goals of the World Business Council for Sustainable Development, which aims to achieve a net zero, nature positive and just society by 2050.

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

244402

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

Program support and membership fees

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

[Add row]

(4.12.1) Provide details on the information published about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response. Please attach the publication.

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In mainstream reports, in line with environmental disclosure standards or frameworks

(4.12.1.2) Standard or framework the report is in line with

Select all that apply

☑ GRI

☑ TCFD

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Content of environmental policies

☑ Dependencies & Impacts

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

pages 60 through 100 and pages 268 through 273

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

Arcadis Annual Integrated Report 2023.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

None
[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

(5.1) Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes?

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

☑ Every two years

[Fixed row]

(5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ NGFS scenarios framework, please specify **:**- Low carbon scenarios (1.5°C/ 2°C) - IPCC Shared Socioeconomic Pathway (SSP) SSP1-RCP2.6 - High carbon scenarios ('Business-as-usual'/4°C) - IPCC SSP5-RCP8.5 - Physical climate risks: SSP1-2.6 (1.8°C); SSP2-4.5 (2.7°C); SSP5-8.5 (4.4°C)

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

☑ Liability

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.6ºC - 1.9ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2019

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

☑ 2060

☑ 2070

☑ 2080

☑ 2090

☑ 2100

☑ Other, please specify **:Baseline + every 5 years from 2020-2100**

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Impact of nature footprint on reputation

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

Direct interaction with climate

☑ On asset values, on the corporate

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Arcadis included an energy price sensitivity model in its transition risk and opportunity analysis, which includes the following parameters and assumptions: Arcadis' offices included in this analysis are in Germany, United States, Netherlands, United Kingdom, Australia. Energy and Emission Sources Covered: Electricity and natural gas consumption, Scope 3 Business Travel category. Headcount Growth: The total consumption of electricity and natural gas is assumed to be driven by the workforce. Therefore, headcount growth is incorporated within the model at 0.5% growth per annum. Within Office Energy Intensity per Employee: This baselines against 2019 (pre-pandemic) and returns the average employee to the baseline level of energy consumption per annum by 2030, which is a variable to show a return to office-based working. Scope 3 Covid Correction Factor: Much like energy intensity per employee, the Scope 3 items (air and car travel) saw significant decreases from 2020-2022 due to Covid disruption. The model assumes the average travel per FTE returns to the 2019 level by 2030. Country Grid Carbon Intensity: The level of carbon emissions associated with the production and consumption of a unit of electricity. This is then applied to the energy consumption to calculate total emissions (and differs by Current Policy and Net Zero Policy Scenarios). Country-Level Electricity and Gas Price: The retail cost of a unit of electricity and gas. This is then applied to total consumption to calculate total cost of consumed energy.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The Net Zero 2050 scenario assumes a world that limits global warming to 1.5C, aligning with the IPCC Shared Socioeconomic Pathway (SSP) SSP1-RCP2.6 through stringent climate policies and innovation, reaching global net zero CO2 emissions around 2050. In this scenario, some jurisdictions such as the United States, European Union, and Japan reach net zero for all GHGs. Arcadis chose this scenario because it supports Arcadis' ambition of aligning with the 1.5C pathway and represents the rapid decarbonization needed to avoid the worst impacts of climate change. In this scenario, the effects of transitioning to a low-carbon economy are likely to be most impactful as governments worldwide commit to driving down emissions. Under this scenario, the likelihood of experiencing higher carbon prices and greater business regulation would be higher.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ NGFS scenarios framework, please specify :- Low carbon scenarios (1.5°C/ 2°C) - IPCC Shared Socioeconomic Pathway (SSP) SSP1-RCP2.6 - High carbon scenarios (‘Business-as-usual’/4°C) - IPCC SSP5-RCP8.5 - Physical climate risks: SSP1-2.6 (1.8°C); SSP2-4.5 (2.7°C); SSP5-8.5 (4.4°C)

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

☑ Liability

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 4.0ºC and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2019

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025
☑ 2030
☑ 2040
☑ 2050
☑ 2060
☑ 2070
☑ 2080
☑ 2090
☑ 2100
☑ Other, please specify **:Baseline + every 5 years from 2020-2100**

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Impact of nature footprint on reputation

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

Direct interaction with climate

☑ On asset values, on the corporate

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Arcadis included an energy price sensitivity model in its transition risk and opportunity analysis, which includes the following parameters and assumptions: Arcadis' offices included in this analysis are in Germany, United States, Netherlands, United Kingdom, Australia. Energy and Emission Sources Covered: Electricity and natural gas consumption, Scope 3 Business Travel category. Headcount Growth: The total consumption of electricity and natural gas is assumed to be driven by the workforce. Therefore, headcount growth is incorporated within the model at 0.5% growth per annum. Within Office Energy Intensity per Employee: This baselines

against 2019 (pre-pandemic) and returns the average employee to the baseline level of energy consumption per annum by 2030, which is a variable to show a return to office-based working. Scope 3 Covid Correction Factor: Much like energy intensity per employee, the Scope 3 items (air and car travel) saw significant decreases from 2020-2022 due to Covid disruption. The model assumes the average travel per FTE returns to the 2019 level by 2030. Country Grid Carbon Intensity: The level of carbon emissions associated with the production and consumption of a unit of electricity. This is then applied to the energy consumption to calculate total emissions (and differs by Current Policy and Net Zero Policy Scenarios). Country-Level Electricity and Gas Price: The retail cost of a unit of electricity and gas. This is then applied to total consumption to calculate total cost of consumed energy.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The Current Policies scenario assumes that only currently implemented policies are preserved, leading to high physical climate risks. This aligns with IPCC SSP5-RCP8.5 in which global temperatures are expected to rise at least 4C by 2100. Arcadis chose this scenario as it is 'business as usual' with no policy changes and leads to emissions growth, causing the acute and chronic physical effects of climate change to be felt with greater severity. This scenario includes physical effects of climate change that are likely to be most impactful (e.g., high temperatures, high rates of sea level rise, and increased frequency and intensity of extreme weather events).
[Add row]

(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

☑ Resilience of business model and strategy

☑ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

Our strategy has been influenced by the climate scenario analysis, which played an integral part in shaping our Climate Transition Plan, which will be released in 2024. The insights drawn from this process influence our business in the following ways: Products and services: Opportunities for revenue growth from increased demand for services that support low-carbon economy and climate resilience. This focuses on the impact on revenue from a shift in demand for products and services. Arcadis is growing its global Sustainability Advisory and Energy Transition practices to accelerate our clients' ambitions and cater to clients' needs resulting from climate change. To accelerate a planet positive future, our Sustainable Project Choices strategic pillar embodies: A deliberate focus on projects that contribute to our strategic ambition. Arcadis has committed to increasing the robustness of our project selection process by selecting projects that align with planet positive, sustainability, and economic criteria. An enhanced, next-generation key client program. Through growing our share of wallet within key clients, we're aiming to increase GBA cross collaboration. Arcadis also intends to expand this program by 50% to target a broader group of clients and drive success in our growth markets, which anchor our sustainable project choice ambitions. As we introduce a more tailored and target-driven approach, we can address the need of our clients more effectively, including through increased advisory lead client engagements. An evolution of our commercial models. We're shifting our commercial models to gradually adapt to our changing role with clients. As we embrace value-based pricing and incentive-based models, we're reflecting the value we offer to clients, including through advisory services that further our clients' climate ambitions as well as our own. Through this approach, we're also building models to incorporate increased solutions engaging our Intelligence business area. Supply chain and/or value chain: Responsible and sustainable procurement has been recognized as a material theme and area for further development for Arcadis. We are incrementally growing our Sustainable Procurement Program and building an impact-based approach while we are continuing to assess our operational readiness from a supply chain perspective to address our Scope 3 emissions reduction target. Core principles that guide Arcadis' Sustainable Procurement practices are represented in our publicly available Arcadis Global Procurement Policy Statement and the Arcadis Global Supplier Code of Conduct, which outline the collaborative approach we aim for with our supply base. It also details Arcadis' expectations that suppliers need to meet regarding ESG topics. Investment in R&D: Arcadis has made significant investment in market research, client interviews, industry-wide network organizations, internal teams and capability development, business development, and digital and innovation to drive sustainability innovation in the services we deliver. The Imagine Awards is our annual program geared toward sharing solutions that drive innovation at Arcadis through the creativity, innovation, and entrepreneurial spirit of Arcadians. In 2024, seven out of eight of our award finalists are developing solutions focused on climate risks, climate mitigation, renewable energy, and ESG due diligence. Furthermore, in partnership with the Lovinklaan Foundation, Arcadis launched a program, Ignite, that is dedicated to enhancing the skills of both seasoned innovators as well as budding talents within Arcadis. This program includes a virtual training experience focused on developing value propositions, designing business models, and testing business ideas. A smaller group of Arcadians who complete the virtual training will be invited to an in-person innovation masterclass experience, facilitated by Arcadis' Global Innovation and Ecosystems team. Operations: Climate-related risk management is embedded in our Global Environmental Management System Standard (EMSS). The system monitors and tracks identified environmental risks or opportunities. In particular, physical risks identified through physical climate risk assessment have been incorporated into our Business Continuity Plans, as appropriate, at the country level.
[Fixed row]

(5.2) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan?

	Transition plan	Primary reason for not having a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world	Explain why your organization does not have a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world
	Select from: ☑ No, but we are developing a climate transition plan within the next two years	*Select from:* ☑ Other, please specify :In development and anticipated to be completed in 2024	*We are working on a climate transition plan and anticipate to have this completed in 2024*

[Fixed row]

(5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning?

(5.3.1) Environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy and/or financial planning

Select from:

☑ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

(5.3.2) Business areas where environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy

Select all that apply

☑ Products and services

☑ Upstream/downstream value chain

☑ Operations

[Fixed row]

(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy.

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Our new strategy, launched in 2023, will see us partner with clients on sustainable project choices that benefit their business, communities, and the ambition to limit global temperature rises aligned with the 1.5C global warming target limit by 2050. To this end, we will sharpen our pursuits and business selection criteria to deliberately focus on projects that accelerate a planet positive future and add the most value. This will be supported by an expanded key client program aimed at meeting our targets to expand holistic solutions to our clients and improve profitability.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Upstream: In our 2023 Capital Markets Day, Arcadis announced the following target in its 2024-2026 strategy: "45% reduction in Scope 3 GHG emissions by 2029". To address our scope 3 reduction targets, Arcadis began a program to reduce our greenhouse gas impact through ongoing refinement of our scope 3 analysis, reporting, and reduction in relation to purchased goods and services: 1. In 2023, we invited a first cohort of approximately 125 selected suppliers to subscribe to the CDP Supply Chain Initiative, supported by training with a first year's response rate of 57%. 2. Since 2023, Arcadis adopted a state-of-the-art tool from a third-party data intelligence firm, Prewave, to conduct an analysis of risks to our supply chain. Through this tool, we have been able to actively monitor approximately 70% of our supply base, providing a continuous assessment of risks. 3. We have mapped our procurement categories against ESG risks, culminating in the development of a risk matrix. This matrix serves as a framework to guide our internal category strategy developments and support Arcadians engaged in procurement activities. Our risk

matrix covers, in addition to multiple human rights risk areas, six environmental risk areas, including Climate & Energy, Air Pollution, Water Use & Water Availability, Waste, Biodiversity & Deforestation, and Soil and Groundwater Contamination. This strategic foundation will serve as the cornerstone of our supplier collaboration program enhancements. 4. Training our global (procurement) community to familiarize key stakeholders with external sustainability developments and internal tools. 5. Sustainability Core principles that guide Arcadis' Sustainable Procurement practices are represented in our publicly available Arcadis Global Procurement Policy Statement and the Arcadis Global Supplier Code of Conduct, which outline the approach we aim for with our supply base. 6. We follow the Arcadis Risk & Control framework regarding third party management which includes internal guidelines to engage with suppliers. Downstream: Arcadis is developing new client methodologies and tools to measure sustainability across five core themes - Carbon, Nature, Water, Circularity and Social Impact.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Sustainability and climate change risks and opportunities are regularly reviewed by the Arcadis Supervisory Board and Executive Leadership Team. In addition to building a Sustainability Advisory practice to assist its clients in their ability to adjust to the changing climate, Arcadis itself has invested in its Global Sustainability team where it now has an Impact & Systems team that measures and reports Arcadis' footprint and impacts; a Future Focus team which looks at keeping our core services fresh and relevant; a GBA Partners team focused on helping the business "embed sustainability in everything we do"; and an Education & Engagement team which helps Arcadians understand, apply, and communicate our sustainability ambition and capabilities. Meanwhile, the company scores highly in sustainability ratings, such as those performed by Sustainalytics and Ecovadis, and CDP. Arcadis has a Global Crisis Response Plan which addresses business continuity with a specific methodology and with dedicated Crisis Response Teams (CRT) in the different regions. A crisis is defined as an emergency event or threat of such event that may cause immediate serious injury, death to employees or the public, property damage, damage to the company's image, disruption to the organization or emotional harm and/ or a threat to business continuity. This includes any climate-related topics of a short-term nature (floods, storms, wildfires etc.). The Crisis Response Plan aims to protect and preserve life and the safety of employees and the public, protect property and assets, retain client and employee relations, minimize business interruption, and return the company to normal business operations as soon as possible.
[Add row]

(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning.

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ Revenues

☑ Direct costs

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

The mix of growth of market opportunities, innovation, investing in our people and of sustainable project choices led to an ambitious financial framework for the upcoming 3-year strategic cycle with an increase of operating EBITA from 10 to 12.5% stemming from an organic growth of mid-high single digit over the full cycle. Risks have been taken into account as well during the target setting process.
[Add row]

(5.4) In your organization’s financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization’s climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition	Methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition	Indicate the level at which you identify the alignment of your spending/revenue with a sustainable finance taxonomy
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ A sustainable finance taxonomy	*Select from:* ☑ At both the organization and activity level

[Fixed row]

(5.4.1) Quantify the amount and percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition.

Row 1

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

☑ A sustainable finance taxonomy

(5.4.1.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.1.3) Objective under which alignment is being reported

Select from:

☑ Climate change mitigation

(5.4.1.4) Indicate whether you are reporting eligibility information for the selected objective

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Revenue/Turnover

(5.4.1.6) Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (currency)

649000000

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

13

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

0

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

0

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

18

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

82

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

Since 1 January 2021, Arcadis is subject to the EU Environmental Taxonomy Regulation 2020/852 (the "Taxonomy") according to which, Arcadis is subject yearly to disclosing the share of its economic activities, for the period ending on 31 December, in terms of gross revenue, capital expenditures and operational expenditures that are taxonomy eligible and taxonomy aligned under at least one of the six environmental objectives defined by the European Commission. To be considered

environmentally sustainable, an economic activity must substantially contribute to at least one out of the six following "environmental objectives", while not causing significant harm to the others and complying with "minimal safeguards" related social and ethical standards: • Climate change mitigation • Climate change adaptation • Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources • Transition to a circular economy • Pollution prevention and control • Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems. Arcadis, a global leader in providing sustainable design, engineering, and consultancy solutions for natural and built assets, occupies a significant position in the value chain and has sustainability at the core of its strategy. While Arcadis plays a crucial role in shaping designs and plans that influence the likelihood of achieving sustainability objectives for its clients, not all activities of Arcadis are included in the Delegated Acts and in that case, these are not eligible. Arcadis primarily focuses on advisory services, such as Project and Program management, Design and Engineering, Contract Solutions, Commercial and Procurement strategies. It is noteworthy that these activities do not comply with the technical screening criteria, as they provide services and are not involved in the manufacturing process. Consequently, the scope of relevant taxonomy activities for Arcadis remains relatively narrow, emphasizing its distinctive role in promoting sustainability through consultancy rather than physical implementation and works. The percentages shared in this row are eligible and aligned Turnover, which forms the majority of our submission. A smaller portion of Capex (32M / 39% vs EU taxonomy definitions) is eligible as well. The Opex part is insignificant and too small for reporting. Given that many of the activities Arcadis carries out is about sustainability services but is out of EU taxonomy definitions, it does not set multiyear targets for eligibility nor alignment.
[Add row]

(5.4.2) Quantify the percentage share of your spending/revenue that was associated with eligible and aligned activities under the sustainable finance taxonomy in the reporting year.

Row 1

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:
☑ Infrastructure for rail transport

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:
☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:
☑ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ Turnover

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

☑ Activity enabling mitigation

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

4370000000

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

8.7

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

8.7

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

0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

All projects under the Intelligent Rail Solutions are mostly Design & Engineering (D&E) projects for railways, subways, bridges, tunnels, stations, terminals, or rail service facilities. The total gross revenue associated with the list of projects inside this Solution is found eligible under activity "6.14 Infrastructure for rail transport" in the Climate Mitigation objective. Similarly, several eligible projects have been identified under Stations Solutions (Places GBA), under IBI, and under Arcadis Brazil.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

All substantial contribution criteria have been examined, while DNSH criteria related to circular economy and pollution have been judged nonapplicable for activity (6.14) given that the criteria ask respectively for proof of construction waste management, and of construction noise, dust, and vibration reduction. Arcadis, being a Design & Engineering firm, is never involved in actual construction works, and thus does no significant harm to the transition to circular economy not to pollution prevention and control as define by the EU Taxonomy regulation. Adaptation to Climate Change A climate risk and vulnerability assessment was performed to assess the materiality of the physical climate risks on Arcadis' activities using the highest available resolution, state-of-the-art climate projections across the existing range of future scenarios consistent with the expected lifetime of the activity (2020-2100). It has been carried out for the top 100 of project sites, as well as the top 100 largest offices of Arcadis. The Adaptation study has been updated this year by including the office locations of DPS, Giftge Consult and HydroNET; office locations of IBI were already included last year. The study was carried out by a specialized firm called Jupiter, and results were shared to Arcadis in Tableau format. Arcadis is not considered as vulnerable to the climate change hazards as the activity is spread in a wide variety of geographies, allowing a risk diversification. Furthermore, Arcadis has defined physical and non-physicals solutions applicable in the short-term, mid-term, and long term. These solutions have been integrated to Business Continuity Plans. Consequently, it has been concluded that DNSH 2 is respected over all Arcadis' activities. Minimum Safeguards Arcadis is aligned to all minimum safeguards requirements pursuant to Article 3 (c) and Article 18 of the Taxonomy Regulation and has disclosed all procedures put in place to comply with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, and has also integrated all principles and rights set out in the International Labor Organization's Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and the International Bill of Human Rights.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

DNSH criteria related to circular economy and pollution have been judged nonapplicable for activity (6.14) given that the criteria ask respectively for proof of construction waste management, and of construction noise, dust, and vibration reduction. Arcadis, being a Design & Engineering firm, is never involved in actual construction works, and thus does no significant harm to the transition to circular economy not to pollution prevention and control as define by the EU Taxonomy regulation.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

Row 2

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Professional services related to energy performance of buildings

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ Turnover

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

☑ Activity enabling mitigation

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

115000000

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

2.3

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

2.3

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

1

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

Assessment has led to confirming the eligibility of mechanical, electrical, and plumbing (MEP) projects partially under Net Zero Facilities & Sustainable Communities Solution, under Design & Engineering service (Places), under Sustainable Advisory, and under Arcadis China. All MEP projects fall under technical consultations (energy consultations, energy simulations, project management, production of energy performance contracts, dedicated trainings) linked to the improvement of energy performance of buildings and thus are eligible under activity "9.3 Professional services related to energy performance of buildings" in the Climate mitigation objective.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

All MEP projects in Arcadis involve technical consultations (energy simulations, & project management) linked to the improvement of energy performance of buildings. For activity (9.3), according to (Annex 1) of the EU Taxonomy, all DNSH criteria are non-applicable except for the Climate Change Adaptation (appendix A – climate adaptation).

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

see row 1 as analysis was done on group levels

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

Row 3

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Engineering activities and related technical consultancy dedicated to adaptation to climate change

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ Turnover

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

☑ Activity enabling adaptation

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

97000000

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

1.9

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

0

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

1.9

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

The Climate Adaptation Solution ensures communities continue to thrive in the face of climate uncertainty by providing full climate adaptation measures across the life cycle of any asset – from risk mapping, vulnerability assessments, and community-based resilience plans to the design and engineering of flood defense systems and stormwater infrastructure. The Solution works with framework contracts, that often have a time horizon over several years and cover a wide variety of technical consultancy services, which are all dedicated to adaptation to climate change, making the Solution eligible under activity "9.1 - Engineering activities and related technical consultancy dedicated to adaptation to climate change" in the Climate Adaptation objective.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

The whole Climate Adaptation Solution was reviewed for Engineering activities and related technical consultancy dedicated to adaptation to climate change and checked against the technical screening criteria. They were found to be in line with all alignment requirements, since the main purpose of this solution is to offer nature-based solutions, such as flood prevention, restoration of biodiversity loss and integration of green areas in cities, to adapt to climate change in densely populated and affected areas. In addition to being key parts of the design process, all projects respect stringent local regulations on environmental impact assessments and water quality assessments, as required by DNSH 3 (Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources).

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

see row 1 as analysis was done on group levels

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

Row 4

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Transport by motorbikes, passenger cars and light commercial vehicles

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ CAPEX

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

☑ Activity enabling mitigation

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

5000000

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

6

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

6

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

0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

All leased fleet vehicles with CO2 emissions lower than 50kgCO2/km (electric and hybrid (PHEV) vehicles) were considered meeting the substantial contribution criteria. Screening of the circular economy DNSH was conducted regarding end-of-life use and waste management, while all European vehicles are compliant with EU directives regarding eco-design and pollution prevention. The circular economy DNSH criteria on waste management has been decisive and led to exclusion of an important number of vehicles within the EU. Also, for a proportion of vehicles financed or used for mobility services outside the EU we are unable to guarantee that they meet these criteria, and so we disclose the respective turnover for these non-EU vehicles as non-aligned.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

see answer on calculation methodology

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

see row 1 as analysis was done on group levels

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

Row 5

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Acquisition and ownership of buildings

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ CAPEX

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

☑ Activity enabling mitigation

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

11000000

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

13

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

13

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

0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

For eligible buildings to demonstrate compliance with the technical criteria, adequate evidence has been examined to prove their alignment as required by the technical screening criteria, in addition to the Do No Significant Harm referring to Climate Change Adaptation study. All eligible buildings were built before 31 December 2020. Consequently, the buildings that can contribute substantially are the ones that have at least an Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) class A or that are within the top 15% of the national or regional building stock. For projects based outside the EU, and for EU countries with no solid national classification, the analysis was based on the European top 15% threshold. We have based our alignment analysis for buildings in the USA on the threshold for the top 15th percentile of

office buildings as defined by the Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey “CBECS”. On the other hand, all DNSH criteria are non-applicable except for the Climate Change Adaptation according to Appendix A of the Climate delegated act.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

see answer on calculation methodology

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

see row 1 as analysis was done on group levels

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

[Add row]

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

(5.4.3.1) Details of minimum safeguards analysis

Minimum Safeguards: Arcadis is aligned to all minimum safeguards requirements pursuant to Article 3 (c) and Article 18 of the Taxonomy Regulation and has disclosed all procedures put in place to comply with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, and has also integrated all principles and rights set out in the International Labor Organization's Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work

and the International Bill of Human Rights. Evaluation of these elements was carried out in collaboration with the Global Compliance Officer, the Global People Director as well as the Human Rights lead. A wide range of policies, under which our Arcadis General Business Principles (AGBP), the Procurement policy, the Global supplier code of conduct, the Human rights & labor policy and several more have been addressed as they are supporting the alignment to all minimum safeguards requirements of our own operations as well as our value chain partners. Arcadis has been a member of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) since 2009 and supports the Ten Principles regarding four areas: human rights, labor standards, environmental stewardship, and anticorruption. Our operations and strategy reflect the UNGC principles, and our membership to UNGC is a statement of our commitment and our ambition to be a sustainability leader. Human Rights Due Diligence In 2023, Arcadis took steps to further embed our human rights and labor policy including aspects of due diligence. Anti-corruption and Anti-bribery: Arcadis has embedded its commitment to preventing corruption and bribery by developing specific anticorruption and Anti bribery guidelines that are an integral part of the Arcadis General Business Principles (code of conduct). Whistleblower procedures have been defined including the Integrity Line. Integrity Line is a telephone and a web-based line through which Arcadians can anonymously report integrity issues. Taxation: Arcadis has endorsed the VNO-NCW Tax Governance Code, which is largely aligned with the Arcadis Tax strategy and principles. Fair Competition Arcadis supports the principle of free enterprise and unrestricted competition as a basis for conducting our business and we observe applicable competition laws and regulations. Specific guidance on fair competition forms an integral part of the Arcadis Code of Conduct. Legal: Arcadis closely manages its key legal claims.

(5.4.3.2) Additional contextual information relevant to your taxonomy accounting

Revenue As of 31 December 2023, the total turnover used as a denominator for the calculation of the Taxonomy Turnover KPI amounts to 5,003 million and corresponds to the group Gross revenue as set up in the Group's consolidated financial statements. The eligible turnover amounts to 885 million and represents 18% of the group's gross revenue. The increase in eligibility compared to last year (14%) is due to the recent acquisition of IBI that brought to the total turnover significant amount of eligible IT/OT data-driven projects under the environmental objective 'Circular Economy', in addition to certain D&E rail projects. The aligned turnover amounts to 649 million and represents 13% of the group's gross revenue. The alignment rate is sustained at the same level compared to last year (13%) despite the group's recent acquisitions that brought to the consolidated turnover eligible yet unaligned projects. Capital Expenditures: The EU taxonomy capex eligibility and alignment figures have been restated to reflect the adjustments to the provisional opening balances of acquired entities recognized as of 31 December 2022. As of December 31, 2023, the total capital expenditures used as a denominator for the calculation of the Taxonomy CapEx KPI amounts to 83 million and corresponds to additions to tangible and intangible assets over the period, including increases in IFRS 16 right-of-use and additions related to business combinations, expenditures on software, and PP&E. Goodwill is not included in Capex, as it is not defined as an intangible asset in accordance with IAS 38. The figures can be reconciled to note 14, 15 and 16 of the financial statements. As of December 31, 2023, eligible capital expenditures amount to 32 million and relate to increases in buildings IFRS 16 right-of-use (15 million), company cars (16 million) IFRS 16 right-of-use, and software (788 thousand). The aligned CapEx amounts to 16 million and represents 19,3% of the total CapEx of the group. The CapEx alignment rate has dropped compared to last year (36%) mainly due to a drop in the total eligible CapEx for building this year. Only 18% of the total CapEx corresponds to eligible buildings compared to (28%) last year where IBI & DPS buildings were included for the first time upon acquisition. Operating Expenditures As of 31 12 2023, the total operating expenditures used as a denominator for the calculation of the Taxonomy OpEx KPI amounts to 13 million and corresponds to R&D and M&S.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

	Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities	Primary reason for not pricing environmental externalities	Explain why your organization does not price environmental externalities
	Select from: ☑ No, and we do not plan to in the next two years	*Select from:* ☑ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant	*Arcadis is an office based engineering and consultancy company and has limited environmental exposure in its own operational activities.*

[Fixed row]

(5.10.1) Provide details of your organization's internal price on carbon.

Row 1

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

☑ Internal fee

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

☑ Drive energy efficiency

☑ Incentivize consideration of climate-related issues in decision making

☑ Set a carbon offset budget

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

☑ Alignment with the price of allowances under an Emissions Trading Scheme

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

Arcadis identified the energy policy and market conditions, as well as the latest carbon price in geography where we have footprints and reviewed key regulatory environments relevant to our operations. Subsequently, we conducted an analysis of our emissions projection and energy price forecast to assess how this could impact our long-term planning. The potential financial impacts and costs associated with these three risks were evaluated in 2022 based on 2022 GHG inventory information; our GHG inventory was restated for prior years in 2023.

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

☑ Uniform

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

☑ Evolutionary

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

35

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

35

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

Select all that apply

☑ Capital expenditure

☑ Operations

☑ Remuneration

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, for some decision-making processes, please specify :Business travel, workplace investments

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

100

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

[Add row]

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

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Suppliers	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change
Customers	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Investors and shareholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change
Other value chain stakeholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

This is a dynamic process based on spend and GHG-impact, so thresholds can differ per supplier type, also based on geographical differences. Defining a supplier as having a substantive impact triggers us to invite the supplier to participate in CDP Supply Chain. In 2023, we invited 126 suppliers to participate.

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

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

126
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

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

☑ Procurement spend

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

As explained in 5.11.1, we select [1] our highest spend suppliers [2] with whom we expect to have a longer-term relationship. We cross-checked and completed this list [3] with highest emission category suppliers.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select from:

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

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

Select from:

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

(5.11.5.3) Comment

As contained in Arcadis' Global Procurement Policy Statement: "We will use our leverage on our suppliers and seek a collaborative solution in case of non-compliances to our business principles as set out in our Supplier Code of Conduct. We expect our suppliers to prevent, address or remediate these non-compliances and Arcadis will terminate relationships with suppliers with whom we cannot agree on a solution."
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Environmental disclosure through a public platform

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier scorecard or rating

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

Select from:

☑ None

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

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

Select from:

☑ None

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

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

Select from:

☑ No response

(5.11.6.12) Comment

This question has been populated from the perspective of our CDP Supply Chain program (reporting & follow-up) which touches in general plm 25% of our spend. We utilized emissions disclosures from 37 of our biggest suppliers, covering about 10% of our spend-based calculations for scope 3 category 1.
[Add row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:
☑ Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Information collection
☑ Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers
☑ Collect targets information at least annually from suppliers
☑ Other information collection activity, please specify **:**We collect more sustainability info during a prequal process for some suppliers , e.g., ISO 14001/50001 certification.

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply
☑ Tier 1 suppliers

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

Select from:
☑ 1-25%

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

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

In 2023, we started engaging with CDP Supply Chain and we invited 126 of our major suppliers (based on spend) to respond to CDP. We are growing this group of suppliers in 2024. We are working on category strategies that include a GHG-reduction section, allowing us to customize our future approach and collaborations per category. Through our prequalification questionnaire, we have started to identify suppliers with existing climate and sustainability efforts, such as GHG emissions, CDP disclosure, Science-based Targets, net zero, etc. In this way, we are beginning to recognize low carbon supply partners and encourage them to adhere to our climate commitments. Additional measures to bolster our Sustainable Procurement Program include training our global (procurement) community. Next to those global initiatives, there are also numerous local supplier engagements that have integrated ESG (e.g., the Go Green program of DHL was adopted in Italy, leasing companies, hotel chains, office furniture suppliers).

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement **:**Through the CDP-SC program (a central initiative) we help suppliers [1] to be aware about Arcadis' NZ2035 ambitions and [2] progress decarbonization. Within and beyond this program there are local/regional good practices for supplier collaboration.

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

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

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

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

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

As a solutions provider in the environmental consultancy space, Arcadis has a vested interest in providing its clients with sustainability advice. Our strategy is directed at making more sustainable project choices and under the Dutch Corporate Governance Code we are held to contribute to sustainable developments. Among other things we engaged these stakeholders in a double materiality assessment to determine which topics are material to Arcadis.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

With clients increasingly focused on projects and solutions with clear sustainability benefit, a compilation of information regarding sustainability strategy, plans and progress has been completed for key clients. The information supports account teams to build account plans with sustainable outcomes at the front and center, guides client conversations around sustainability, and provides data to support key pursuits. For example, in the Mobility GBA, sustainability is integrated into client pursuits through the lens of carbon reduction, social value and justice, including electric vehicle transition, which supports growth in technical advisory and digitally empowered mobility management. The GBAs have prioritised Sustainable Solution areas such as Energy Transition, Climate Adaption and Sustainable Infrastructure Design. To assess and prioritize key pursuits, we are using thought leadership developed through the lens of the prioritised solutions.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Align your organization's goals to support customers' targets and ambitions

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

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ None

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

Arcadis wants to understand how sustainability topics affect shareholder and investor sentiment related to Arcadis. The company therefore regularly communicates with investors on the impacts, risks and opportunities related to this topic. We also engage these stakeholders in a double materiality assessment to determine which topics are material from financial and impact perspectives to Arcadis.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Lower cost of capital, better shareholder relations.
[Add row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

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

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

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

Choosing the operational control approach for reporting climate change data is aligned with several factors. Firstly, it conforms to the Science Based Targets Network (SBTN) recommendation, which endorses either operational or financial control, thus ensuring our reporting practices meet recognized standards. Secondly, this method aligns with our current financial accounting practices, providing consistency across our financial and environmental performance metrics, and simplifying the integration of environmental data into financial reports. Lastly, adopting operational control can offer detailed and actionable management information, which enables effective decision making on our GHG emission reduction as we would be able to introduce these changes.

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Not applicable

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

We are not currently calculating environmental performance data regarding plastics. Arcadis is not a manufacturing company, and we have a Waste Policy in place that calls for our employees to reduce the use of and recycle plastics.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

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

Consolidation based on operational control for biodiversity aligns with how we monitor environmental and financial performance. Because Arcadis is not a manufacturing company and only leases its office spaces, operational control offers detailed and actionable management information to enable effective decision-making regarding biodiversity at our office locations.
[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

(7.1.1) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

	Has there been a structural change?
	Select all that apply ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

(7.1.2.1) Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, a change in methodology

☑ Yes, a change in boundary

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

Changes in boundary - additional scope 3 categories: For our 2023 footprint, for the first time, we have added Scope 3 category 4: "Upstream transportation and Distribution" to our scope 3. The new category has been included in the overall footprint numbers for all years since 2019 and has been published in our 2023 annual integrated report. Additionally, our acquisitions in 2022 have been included for the full year of 2023 as well as in our 2019 baseline. Changes in methodology - for our scope 3 category 1 (Purchased goods and services), last year's emissions were based on an extrapolation of a high-level assessment of spend categorization with

knowledge available at that point in time, whereas in 2023 we used a more robust approach: we have improved data granularity in our spend which has enabled better allocation to EEIO (Environmentally Extended Input Output) emission factors from the US Environmental Protection Agency; we have also switched to the most recently available EEIO v1.2 emission factors; and, for a small portion of purchased goods & services emissions, we are using primary supplier data available through the CDP Supply Chain program. Changes in methodology - for our scope 3 category 6 and 7, we have updated the emission factors to Well-To-Wheel, adding the indirect emissions of the fuel production, to align with SBTi. This update, done for all reported years incl. our base year, resulted in a 16% uplift on average across the subcategories (air travel 12% uplift, other subcategories 25% uplift). Scope 1 and 2 updates were also processed because of estimation updates and minor corrections. These changes have been applied to all years disclosed to provide consistency. Overall, these changes have led to a significant decrease when compared to previously reported numbers for the same reporting period. Note that our GHG inventory receives third-party independent verification from our audit firm as shown in our annual integrated report.
[Fixed row]

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

(7.1.3.1) Base year recalculation

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.1.3.2) Scope(s) recalculated

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 1
☑ Scope 2, location-based
☑ Scope 2, market-based
☑ Scope 3

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

Our recalculation policy is in line with the GHG protocol – we recalculate our base year emissions when there are changes in our organizational structure, calculation methodology, and if there is a discovery of errors. Aligning with the Science Based Targets initiative, we have set our recalculation threshold at 5%, meaning we will recalculate our emission retroactively when changes result in our company's Scope 1 and 2, or Scope 3 emissions changing by 5%. This threshold equates to a 5%

change in the total corporatewide GHG emission inventory relative to the baseline year calculation totals. Notably, based on the GHG Protocol, Arcadis does not recalculate GHG Inventory figures for organic growth or decline.

(7.1.3.4) Past years' recalculation

Select from:

☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

(7.3.1) Scope 2, location-based

Select from:

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

(7.3.2) Scope 2, market-based

Select from:

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

(7.3.3) Comment

We report both our location-based and market-based Scope 2 emissions. We have been purchasing green electricity via direct contracts or (i)RECs/GOs within the boundary of the market in which we are consuming the electricity.

[Fixed row]

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

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12700

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Arcadis reports its emissions at a corporate level according to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Standard using the operational control approach. Our scope 1 includes company owned vehicles (purchased or leased for 6 months) and stationary energy consumption at our offices (e.g., natural gas for heating) and emissions from refrigerants due to releases from air conditioners. Company Vehicles: This includes emissions from company-owned and leased (long term hired 6 months) vehicles including pre-lease. Pre-lease is a vehicle used until your lease/company owned vehicle is available. The consumption data are collected as liters of consumed fuel in the vehicles (or machines) by type of fuel. For each fuel, the applicable Defra emission factor is linked to the consumption to calculate the emissions. If only distances are available, liters of fuel are estimated using an assumed consumption of 7L/100km. Stationary Energy: This includes natural gas or diesel for heating our offices. The consumption data is collected as liters or energy units of consumed fuel at the offices per fuel type. For the estimation calculations, we divide our building-related energy data into two categories, both with their own way of calculating: climate-related energy consumption (in proportion to the number of heating or cooling degree days with the reference temperature being 18C and the daily temperature as the average temperature) and all other building-related energy consumption (extrapolating the average electricity consumption per day from the periods with available data). Refrigerants: Consumption data are collected from the landlords. The following refrigerants are relevant for Arcadis' scope 1 (Kyoto protocol products): R410A, R134, R134A, and R427A. Consumption is converted into kg CO2e using the Defra factors (from the UK government). Fugitive emissions from refrigerant leakage in our building cooling systems (HFC and PFC) are included from offices where we could collect them; and excluded when we are not able to collect the data from the landlord because according to our estimation calculation, these would represent less than 1.4% of our total emissions for an annual period, and therefore are considered de minimis.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

17300

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Our scope 2 includes electricity and district heating/cooling if used in the respective office. It also includes electricity from our company owned electric vehicles (purchased or leased for 6 months). As emission factors, the factors from Defra v11 (09/2023) have been used and for electricity, the factors from IEA v5 (12/2022)

have been applied for scope 2 (location-based). In instances where we lack accurate measured data, we have made assumptions based on average usage from other (comparable) parts of our business. For example, if we lack electricity consumption data in one of our offices, climate-independent electricity consumption has been extrapolated based on the average climate-independent electricity consumption per day from the previous periods. For climate-dependent electricity consumption estimates, the heating/cooling degree days have been considered. Based on previous experiences with these assumptions, where we have received measured data after calculating an estimate, the estimates have always been well below our 10% uncertainty threshold.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12800

(7.5.3) Methodological details

For our market-based scope 2 footprint, we considered that we purchase renewable electricity, via direct contracts for some offices, and therefore, a factor of 0 kg CO2e has been applied for electricity consumption for those offices in 2019. In 2021, we started buying RECs, which is considered in later years.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

218000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 3 category 1 is calculated using a mix of spend-based data and supplier-specific-based data. First, we derive our spend with suppliers via our expense system and classify these expenses according to EEIO commodity categories, then the emissions are calculated using the appropriate EEIO emission factor. Second, for a smaller portion of our purchased goods and services emissions, we are using primary supplier data available through the CDP Supply Chain program. The emissions

from CDP are then calculated proportionally to our spend with the supplier. At last, for unclassified spend data, average emission factors for applicable categories are used for calculating the remaining emissions.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3500

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Spend-based calculation.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4300

(7.5.3) Methodological details

For scope 3 category 3 - Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in scope 1 or 2), consumption is captured in our NFR platform by each country and calculated according to the mapped emission factors. This includes well to tank emissions from purchased fuels and electricity (for office lighting and heating and company vehicles) as well as T&D losses. Electricity-related: We calculate the scope 3 GHG emissions of our grey electricity consumption at our offices based on IEA data from IEA Emission factors database. Fuel-related: Defra factors for these “indirect” emissions are linked to the fuel consumption (activity data) of our company-owned vehicles and stationary energy at offices to calculate the emissions.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Spend-based calculation.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 3 category 5 is calculated by multiplying the EPA daily waste assumption of 4.90 lbs/day for weight of waste created by a person and the number of Arcadis full time employees (FTE). The weight activity data is then multiplied by the EPA Emission Factor for Mixed Municipal Solid Waste to determine the estimated emissions value. The in-office days per year for all Arcadis employees is determined by using the employee commuting survey results from the category 7 data collection process.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

46000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

For scope 3 category 6 - Business travel: From 2019, data has been retrieved by our travel agencies and other internal systems in some countries and then provided to a third party (Thrust Carbon). Short-term rental cars, air transportation, public transportation (by train, ferry, metro, bus) and taxi trip emissions are calculated with the help of this third-party supplier. Their most up-to-date methodology is available at: https://thrustcarbon-cdn.s3.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com/methodology/2023-12-05-thrust-carbon-methodology.pdf. Private vehicles' raw data (kilometers by fuel type) are collected in Arcadis' NFR platform. For the emissions calculations, the Defra factors for direct (TTW tank-to-wheel) and indirect (WTT well-to-tank) emissions are summed and applied to calculate the total emissions (WTW well-to-wheel).

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

17000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

For scope 3 category 7 - Employee commuting: For 2019, data was collected from the countries in which Arcadis' EMS managers could retrieve this data at that time and it was extrapolated for the remaining countries using the global average of countries (as available). After the Covid pandemic, we switched to collecting the data via a global survey to all employees (achieving overall response rates of 25%). For commuting emissions, the emission factors from Defra have been used to be in line with the other travel emissions calculated in the NFR platform.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

In addition to our other scope 3 emissions, we estimated our emissions related to working from home (WFH). For the pre-pandemic year 2019, an average WFH-share of 10% has been applied to calculate the number of days worked from home per year per country, depending on the local amount of public holidays and annual leave days, multiplied by the number of FTE per Arcadis country, and then multiplied with the country-specific WFH-factors from the "ECOMETRICA HOMEWORKER MODEL". (https://ecometrica.com/knowledge-bank/insights/the-ecometrica-homeworker-methodology)
[Fixed row]

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

Reporting year

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10000

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Arcadis reports its emissions at a corporate level according to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Standard using the operational control approach. Our scope 1 includes company owned vehicles (purchased or leased for 6 months) and stationary energy consumption at our offices (e.g., natural gas for heating) and emissions from refrigerants due to releases from air conditioners. Company Vehicles: This includes emissions from company-owned and leased (long term hired 6 months) vehicles including pre-lease. Pre-lease is a vehicle used until your lease/company owned vehicle is available. The consumption data are collected as liters of consumed fuel in the vehicles (or machines) by type of fuel. For each fuel, the applicable Defra emission factor is linked to the consumption to calculate the emissions. If only distances are available, liters of fuel are estimated using an assumed consumption of 7L/100km. Stationary Energy: This includes natural gas or diesel for heating our offices. The consumption data is collected as liters or energy units of consumed fuel at the offices per fuel type. For the estimation calculations, we divide our building-related energy data into two categories, both with their own way of calculating: climate-related energy consumption (in proportion to the number of heating or cooling degree days with the reference temperature being 18C and the daily temperature as the average temperature) and all other building-related energy consumption (extrapolating the average electricity consumption per day from the periods with available data). Refrigerants: Consumption data are collected from the landlords. The following refrigerants are relevant for Arcadis' scope 1 (Kyoto protocol products): R410A, R134, R134A, and R427A. Consumption is converted into kg CO2e using the Defra factors (from the UK government). Fugitive emissions from refrigerant leakage in our building cooling systems (HFC and PFC) are included from offices where we could collect them; and excluded when we are not able to collect the data from the landlord because according to our estimation calculation, these would represent less than 1.4% of our total emissions for an annual period, and therefore are considered de minimis.

Past year 1

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10300

(7.6.2) End date

12/30/2022

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Arcadis reports its emissions at a corporate level according to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Standard using the operational control approach. Our scope 1 includes company owned vehicles (purchased or leased for 6 months) and stationary energy consumption at our offices (e.g., natural gas for heating) and emissions from refrigerants due to releases from air conditioners. Company Vehicles: This includes emissions from company-owned and leased (long term hired 6 months) vehicles including pre-lease. Pre-lease is a vehicle used until your lease/company owned vehicle is available. The consumption data are collected as liters of consumed fuel in the vehicles (or machines) by type of fuel. For each fuel, the applicable Defra emission factor is linked to the consumption to calculate the emissions. If only distances are available, liters of fuel are estimated using an assumed consumption of 7L/100km. Stationary Energy: This includes natural gas or diesel for heating our offices. The consumption data is collected as liters or energy units of consumed fuel at the offices per fuel type. For the estimation calculations, we divide our building-related energy data into two categories, both with their own way of calculating: climate-related energy consumption (in proportion to the number of heating or cooling degree days with the reference temperature being 18C and the daily temperature as the average temperature) and all other building-related energy consumption (extrapolating the average electricity consumption per day from the periods with available data). Refrigerants: Consumption data are collected from the landlords. The following refrigerants are relevant for Arcadis' scope 1 (Kyoto protocol products): R410A, R134, R134A, and R427A. Consumption is converted into kg CO2e using the Defra factors (from the UK government). Fugitive emissions from refrigerant leakage in our building cooling systems (HFC and PFC) are included from offices where we could collect them; and excluded when we are not able to collect the data from the landlord because according to our estimation calculation, these would represent less than 1.4% of our total emissions for an annual period, and therefore are considered de minimis.

Past year 2

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9600

(7.6.2) End date

12/30/2021

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Arcadis reports its emissions at a corporate level according to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Standard using the operational control approach. Our scope 1 includes company owned vehicles (purchased or leased for 6 months) and stationary energy consumption at our offices (e.g., natural gas for heating) and emissions

from refrigerants due to releases from air conditioners. Company Vehicles: This includes emissions from company-owned and leased (long term hired 6 months) vehicles including pre-lease. Pre-lease is a vehicle used until your lease/company owned vehicle is available. The consumption data are collected as liters of consumed fuel in the vehicles (or machines) by type of fuel. For each fuel, the applicable Defra emission factor is linked to the consumption to calculate the emissions. If only distances are available, liters of fuel are estimated using an assumed consumption of 7L/100km. Stationary Energy: This includes natural gas or diesel for heating our offices. The consumption data is collected as liters or energy units of consumed fuel at the offices per fuel type. For the estimation calculations, we divide our building-related energy data into two categories, both with their own way of calculating: climate-related energy consumption (in proportion to the number of heating or cooling degree days with the reference temperature being 18C and the daily temperature as the average temperature) and all other building-related energy consumption (extrapolating the average electricity consumption per day from the periods with available data). Refrigerants: Consumption data are collected from the landlords. The following refrigerants are relevant for Arcadis' scope 1 (Kyoto protocol products): R410A, R134, R134A, and R427A. Consumption is converted into kg CO2e using the Defra factors (from the UK government). Fugitive emissions from refrigerant leakage in our building cooling systems (HFC and PFC) are included from offices where we could collect them; and excluded when we are not able to collect the data from the landlord because according to our estimation calculation, these would represent less than 1.4% of our total emissions for an annual period, and therefore are considered de minimis.

Past year 3

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12700

(7.6.2) End date

12/30/2019

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Arcadis reports its emissions at a corporate level according to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Standard using the operational control approach. Our scope 1 includes company owned vehicles (purchased or leased for 6 months) and stationary energy consumption at our offices (e.g., natural gas for heating) and emissions from refrigerants due to releases from air conditioners. Company Vehicles: This includes emissions from company-owned and leased (long term hired 6 months) vehicles including pre-lease. Pre-lease is a vehicle used until your lease/company owned vehicle is available. The consumption data are collected as liters of consumed fuel in the vehicles (or machines) by type of fuel. For each fuel, the applicable Defra emission factor is linked to the consumption to calculate the emissions. If only distances are available, liters of fuel are estimated using an assumed consumption of 7L/100km. Stationary Energy: This includes natural gas or diesel for heating our offices. The consumption data is collected as liters or energy units of consumed fuel at the offices per fuel type. For the estimation calculations, we divide our building-related energy data into two categories, both with their own way of calculating: climate-related energy consumption (in proportion to the number of heating or cooling degree days with the reference temperature being 18C and the daily temperature as the average temperature) and all other building-related energy consumption (extrapolating the average electricity consumption per day from the periods with available data). Refrigerants: Consumption data are collected from the landlords. The following refrigerants are relevant for Arcadis' scope 1 (Kyoto protocol products): R410A, R134, R134A, and R427A. Consumption is converted into kg CO2e using the Defra factors (from the UK government). Fugitive emissions from refrigerant leakage in our building cooling systems (HFC and

PFC) are included from offices where we could collect them; and excluded when we are not able to collect the data from the landlord because according to our estimation calculation, these would represent less than 1.4% of our total emissions for an annual period, and therefore are considered de minimis.
[Fixed row]

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

Reporting year

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9400

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

290

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Our scope 2 includes electricity and district heating/cooling if used in the respective office. It also includes electricity from our company owned electric vehicles (purchased or leased for 6 months). As emission factors, the factors from Defra v11 (09/2023) have been used and for electricity, the factors from IEA v6 (12/2023) have been applied for scope 2 (location-based). In instances where we lack accurate measured data, we have made assumptions based on average usage from other (comparable) parts of our business. For example, if we lack electricity consumption data in one of our offices, climate-independent electricity consumption has been extrapolated based on the average climate-independent electricity consumption per day from the previous periods. For climate-dependent electricity consumption estimates, the heating/cooling degree days have been considered. Based on previous experiences with these assumptions, where we have received measured data after calculating an estimate, the estimates have always been well below our 10% uncertainty threshold. For our market-based scope 2 footprint, we considered that we purchase renewable electricity, either via direct contracts for some offices and for other offices via RECs. Since 2022 we purchased RECs also for company-owned electric vehicles' consumptions. Therefore, a factor of 0 kg CO2e/kWh has been applied for all this applicable office and vehicle consumption for the market-based footprint.

Past year 1

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11400

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

300

(7.7.3) End date

12/30/2022

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Our scope 2 includes electricity and district heating/cooling if used in the respective office. It also includes electricity from our company owned electric vehicles (purchased or leased for 6 months). As emission factors, the factors from Defra v10 (09/2022) have been used and for electricity, the factors from IEA v5 (12/2022) have been applied for scope 2 (location-based). In instances where we lack accurate measured data, we have made assumptions based on average usage from other (comparable) parts of our business. For example, if we lack electricity consumption data in one of our offices, climate-independent electricity consumption has been extrapolated based on the average climate-independent electricity consumption per day from the previous periods. For climate-dependent electricity consumption estimates, the heating/cooling degree days have been considered. Based on previous experiences with these assumptions, where we have received measured data after calculating an estimate, the estimates have always been well below our 10% uncertainty threshold. For our market-based scope 2 footprint, we considered that we purchase renewable electricity, either via direct contracts for some offices and for other offices via RECs. Since 2022 we purchased RECs also for company-owned electric vehicles' consumptions. Therefore, a factor of 0 kg CO2e/kWh has been applied for all this applicable office and vehicle consumption for the market-based footprint.

Past year 2

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14700

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

1500

(7.7.3) End date

12/30/2021

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Our scope 2 includes electricity and district heating/cooling if used in the respective office. It also includes electricity from our company owned electric vehicles (purchased or leased for 6 months). As emission factors, the factors from Defra v11 (09/2021) have been used and for electricity, the factors from IEA v4 (12/2021)

have been applied for scope 2 (location-based). In instances where we lack accurate measured data, we have made assumptions based on average usage from other (comparable) parts of our business. For example, if we lack electricity consumption data in one of our offices, climate-independent electricity consumption has been extrapolated based on the average climate-independent electricity consumption per day from the previous periods. For climate-dependent electricity consumption estimates, the heating/cooling degree days have been considered. Based on previous experiences with these assumptions, where we have received measured data after calculating an estimate, the estimates have always been well below our 10% uncertainty threshold. For our market-based scope 2 footprint, we considered that we purchase renewable electricity, via direct contracts for some offices, and therefore, a factor of 0 kg CO2e has been applied for electricity consumption for those offices. In 2021, we started buying RECs for offices for which direct green electricity contracts were not yet in place.

Past year 3

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

17300

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

12800

(7.7.3) End date

12/30/2019

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Our scope 2 includes electricity and district heating/cooling if used in the respective office. It also includes electricity from our company owned electric vehicles (purchased or leased for 6 months). As emission factors, the factors from Defra 2019 have been used and for electricity, the factors from IEA 2019 have been applied for scope 2 (location-based). In instances where we lack accurate measured data, we have made assumptions based on average usage from other (comparable) parts of our business. For example, if we lack electricity consumption data in one of our offices, climate-independent electricity consumption has been extrapolated based on the average climate-independent electricity consumption per day from the previous periods. For climate-dependent electricity consumption estimates, the heating/cooling degree days have been considered. Based on previous experiences with these assumptions, where we have received measured data after calculating an estimate, the estimates have always been well below our 10% uncertainty threshold. For our market-based scope 2 footprint, we considered that we purchase renewable electricity, via direct contracts for some offices, and therefore, a factor of 0 kg CO2e has been applied for electricity consumption for those offices in 2019. In 2021, we started buying RECs, which is considered in later years.
[Fixed row]

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

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

181000

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier-specific method

☑ Hybrid method

☑ Spend-based method

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

10

(7.8.5) Please explain

Around 10% of these emissions were calculated using the supplier emissions collected through the CDP supply chain program. For more details on the methodology, please see also the answer in the respective category in Question 7.5

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, calculated

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

2600

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Hybrid method

☑ Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

See the answer in the respective category in Question 7.5

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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, calculated

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

3500

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Fuel-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

See the answer in the respective category in Question 7.5

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, calculated

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

1

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply
☑ Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

See the answer in the respective category in Question 7.5

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, calculated

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

3000

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

See the answer in the respective category in Question 7.5

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

29000

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Spend-based method

☑ Fuel-based method

☑ Distance-based method

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

90

(7.8.5) Please explain

For 2023, around 90% of our business travel-related emissions is from data from our travel providers (for air travel, hired cars, public transport and taxi) and during 2023, we have moved to a globally mandatory travel provider for booking business travel and the data from their system goes to another external partner (Thrust Carbon) for emissions calculation. Business travel with private vehicles was around 10% of our business travel. This is expensed by the employees and the data is available in internal systems. See also explanations on the methodology in the respective category in Question 7.5.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

14000

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Hybrid method

☑ Distance-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

For scope 3 category 7 - Employee commuting, data was collected via a global employee survey (overall response rate of 25% that was scaled based on headcount) and the emission factors from Defra are being used. These are the same emission factors as for the other categories calculated in the NFR platform, except for the

business travel categories which are being calculated by Thrust Carbon. For 2022 and 2023, it has been considered that we purchase renewable electricity via certificates for the estimated electricity consumption of electric private vehicles for commuting.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category is not relevant. Emissions from upstream leased assets are included within ANV's (Arcadis N.V.) operational control boundary of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category is not relevant. ANV does not generate any significant emissions from downstream transportation and distribution.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category is not relevant. ANV provides services which do not have “processing” emissions once sold to ANV’s clients.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category is not relevant. ANV’s sold products do not generate emissions.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category is not relevant. ANV provides services which do not gen-erate end of life emissions.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category is not relevant. ANV does not own any assets that are leased to others.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category is not relevant. ANV does not operate any franchises.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category is not relevant but should be reassessed on a periodic basis. In 2023, we have invested

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

13000

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

These are Working-from-home related emissions. These are NOT included in the Category "Employee commuting". Data was collected via a global employee survey with an overall response rate of 25%. The results were scaled to represent all employees based on headcounts per country to calculate the number of days worked from home per year per country, also taking into account the local amount of public holidays and annual leave days, and then multiplied with the country-specific WFH-factors from the "ECOMETRICA HOMEWORKER MODEL". (https://ecometrica.com/knowledge-bank/insights/the-ecometrica-homeworker-methodology)

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category is not relevant. ANV provides services which do not generate other downstream emissions.
[Fixed row]

(7.8.1) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.

Past year 1

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/30/2022

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

212000

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

2100

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

3300

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

5

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

4000

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

27000

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

7000

(7.8.1.17) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

14000

(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

"Other (upstream)" are emissions from Working from home (WFH). These are NOT included within the category "Employee commuting", and also not in scope of our SBTi NZ target, as required by their guidance.

Past year 2

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/30/2021

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

180000

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

4200

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

3200

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

8

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

3000

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

15000

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

7000

(7.8.1.17) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

15000

(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

"Other (upstream)" are emissions from Working from home (WFH). These are NOT included within the category "Employee commuting", and also not in scope of our SBTi NZ target, as required by their guidance.

Past year 3

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/30/2019

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

218000

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

3500

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

4300

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

6

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

3000

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

46000

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

17000

(7.8.1.17) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

3000

(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

"Other (upstream)" are emissions from Working from home (WFH). These are NOT included within the category "Employee commuting", and also not in scope of our SBTi NZ target, as required by their guidance.
[Fixed row]

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

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place

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

[Fixed row]

(7.9.1) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

Arcadis Annual Integrated Report 2023 (1).pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

Page 265

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ Dutch Standard 3000A

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:
☑ Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

Arcadis Annual Integrated Report 2023 (1).pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Page 265

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ Dutch Standard 3000A

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:
☑ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

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(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ Dutch Standard 3000A

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

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(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ Dutch Standard 3000A

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3: Capital goods

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

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(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

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(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ Dutch Standard 3000A

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 3

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

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

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

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(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ Dutch Standard 3000A

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 4

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

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(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ Dutch Standard 3000A

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 5

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3: Waste generated in operations

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

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(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ Dutch Standard 3000A

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 6

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3: Business travel

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

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(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

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(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ Dutch Standard 3000A

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 7

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 3: Employee commuting

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

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(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

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(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ Dutch Standard 3000A

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

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

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2295

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

12

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

The emission reductions come from 1) our global electric vehicle transition initiative, and 2) office downsizing and implementation of work from home policy. 895 tons of CO2e were reduced from our company owned vehicle emissions and 1400 tons of CO2e were reduced from office emissions (electricity emissions decreased 1982 tons, but heating emissions increased 394 tons and refrigerant emissions increased 188 tons), which in total (2295 tons of CO2e) equals 11% of the 2022 total emissions (21700 tons of CO2e, location-based).

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

[Fixed row]

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

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

52

(7.12.1.2) Comment

These emissions come from the combustion of biofuel in our Scope 1 and Scope 3 category 6 business travel. 48 MT CO2e emissions come from Brazil, 3 MT CO2e emissions come from Germany, and 1 MT CO2e emissions comes from the Netherlands.
[Fixed row]

(7.15.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used global warming potential (GWP).

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ CO2

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

9709

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ CH4

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

24

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ N2O

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

39

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 4

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ HFCs

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

210

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

[Add row]

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

Australia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

40

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

304

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Bahrain

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

11.6

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Belgium

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1323

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

189

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

37

Brazil

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

138

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

31.2

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Canada

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2203

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

513

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

14.2

Chile

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

55.5

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

31

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

653

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

China, Macao Special Administrative Region

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

France

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

247

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

13

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

928

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

250

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

67

Greece

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

22

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

20.4

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

251

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

India

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

834

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

36

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

138

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Israel

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

33.5

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Italy

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

84

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

23.7

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

4.7

Mexico

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1.41

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Netherlands

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1284

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

933

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

94

Panama

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0.013

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Peru

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1.04

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Philippines

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

564

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Poland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

133

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

71.4

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

5.6

Portugal

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6.6

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1.18

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Qatar

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6.8

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

77.9

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Romania

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

20

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

93.1

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

65.8

Saudi Arabia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

39.2

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Serbia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

6.31

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Singapore

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0.613

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Spain

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

6.48

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Switzerland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2.26

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Trinidad and Tobago

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

United Arab Emirates

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

40

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

59.7

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

210

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

230

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0.68

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3188

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

4009

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0
[Fixed row]

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

	Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Row 1	*Places*	*2970*
Row 2	*Resilience*	*4038*
Row 3	*Mobility*	*1965*
Row 4	*Intelligence*	*285*
Row 5	*Enabling Function / Corporate*	*724*

[Add row]

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

	Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Business and commuter travel by company-owned vehicles*	*6783*
Row 2	*Stationary energy for company facilities*	*2989*
Row 3	*Fugitive emissions (Refrigerants)*	*210*

[Add row]

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

	Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Places*	*3895*	*108*
Row 2	*Resilience*	*2725*	*92*
Row 3	*Mobility*	*1540*	*60*
Row 4	*Intelligence*	*273*	*3*
Row 5	*Enabling Function / Corporate*	*984*	*26*

[Add row]

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

	Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*District heating*	*228*	*228*
Row 2	*Electricity (for offices)*	*8543*	*0*
Row 3	*Cooling consumption*	*7.9*	*7.9*
Row 4	*Company-owned and long-term leased (6 months) electric cars*	*662*	*37*

[Add row]

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

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10000

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

9400

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

290

(7.22.4) Please explain

The entities which we have not included in out footprint are not material within our consolidated accounting group: we have invested

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

Because of the insignificance (see explanation above) we do not calculate emissions from other entities such as associates or joint ventures in our response. [Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Currency

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

2373438.24

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Electricity consumption and cold and heating for our buildings.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

Arcadis reports its emissions at a corporate level according to the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard using the operational control approach. Our Scope 2 (market-based) emissions include sources of indirect emissions over which we have operational control. Scope 2 (market-based) includes the emissions of our electricity consumption (also taking into account our green electricity purchases) and purchased or generated cold and heat. In instances where we lack accurate measured data, we have made assumptions based on average usage from other (comparable) parts of our business. For example, if we lack electricity consumption data in one of our offices, climate-independent electricity consumption has been extrapolated based on the average climate-independent electricity consumption per day from the previous periods. For climate-dependent electricity consumption estimates, additionally the heating/cooling degree days have been considered. Based on previous experiences with these assumptions, where we have received measured data in a later stage, the assumptions have always been well below our 10% uncertainty threshold.

Row 2

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Currency

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

2373438.24

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

4.97

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Travel by company owned vehicles and consumption of natural gas for heating our buildings and tap water.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:
☑ No

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

Arcadis reports its emissions at a corporate level according to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Standard using the operational control approach. Our Scope 1 emissions include the sources for direct emissions over which we have operational control. Scope 1 includes the emissions of our company-owned vehicles and fuels (mostly natural gas) which are used for heating our buildings. In some offices, where we do not have measured data available for our consumption (e.g. we are part of multi-tenanted buildings), we have made assumptions based on average usage from other parts of our business. For example, if we lack accurate natural gas data used for heating in an office in Spain, we do not rely on data from the Netherlands due to different climates; instead we rely on other offices in the same country, neighboring country information like Italy or country average data to estimate consumption in combination with the local degree days, heating degree days (HDD) and cooling degree days (CDD) to normalize information for the area. Based on previous experiences with these assumptions, where we have received measured data in a later stage, the assumptions have always been below our 10% uncertainty threshold

Row 5

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Currency

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

8252080.2

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

17.29

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Travel by company owned vehicles and consumption of natural gas for heating our buildings and tap water.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

Arcadis reports its emissions at a corporate level according to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Standard using the operational control approach. Our Scope 1 emissions include the sources for direct emissions over which we have operational control. Scope 1 includes the emissions of our company-owned vehicles and fuels (mostly natural gas) which are used for heating our buildings. In some offices, where we do not have measured data available for our consumption (e.g. we are part of multi-tenanted buildings), we have made assumptions based on average usage from other parts of our business. For example, if we lack accurate natural gas data used for heating in an office in Spain, we do not rely on data from the Netherlands due to different climates; instead we rely on other offices in the same country, neighboring country information like Italy or country average data to estimate consumption in combination with the local degree days, heating degree days (HDD) and cooling degree days (CDD) to normalize information for the area. Based on previous experiences with these assumptions, where we have received measured data in a later stage, the assumptions have always been below our 10% uncertainty threshold

Row 6

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Currency

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

8252080.2

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1.01

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Electricity consumption and cold and heating for our buildings.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

Arcadis reports its emissions at a corporate level according to the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard using the operational control approach. Our Scope 2 (market-based) emissions include sources of indirect emissions over which we have operational control. Scope 2 (market-based) includes the emissions of our electricity consumption (also taking into account our green electricity purchases) and purchased or generated cold and heat. In instances where we lack accurate measured data, we have made assumptions based on average usage from other (comparable) parts of our business. For example, if we lack electricity consumption data in one of our offices, climate-independent electricity consumption has been extrapolated based on the average climate-independent electricity consumption per day from the previous periods. For climate-dependent electricity consumption estimates, additionally the heating/cooling degree days have been considered. Based on previous experiences with these assumptions, where we have received measured data in a later stage, the assumptions have always been well below our 10% uncertainty threshold.

Row 7

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Currency

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

306311274

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

64.16

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Travel by company owned vehicles and consumption of natural gas for heating our buildings and tap water.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:
☑ No

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

Arcadis reports its emissions at a corporate level according to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Standard using the operational control approach. Our Scope 1 emissions include the sources for direct emissions over which we have operational control. Scope 1 includes the emissions of our company-owned vehicles and fuels (mostly natural gas) which are used for heating our buildings. In some offices, where we do not have measured data available for our consumption (e.g. we are part of multi-tenanted buildings), we have made assumptions based on average usage from other parts of our business. For example, if we lack accurate natural gas data used for heating in an office in Spain, we do not rely on data from the Netherlands due to different climates; instead we rely on other offices in the same country, neighboring country information like Italy or country average data to estimate consumption in combination with the local degree days, heating degree days (HDD) and cooling degree days (CDD) to normalize information for the area. Based on previous experiences with these assumptions, where we have received measured data in a later stage, the assumptions have always been below our 10% uncertainty threshold

Row 8

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Currency

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

306311274

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

4

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Electricity consumption and cold and heating for our buildings.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

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Row 9

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

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

Select from:
☑ Currency

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

324291

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Travel by company owned vehicles and consumption of natural gas for heating our buildings and tap water.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:
☑ No

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

Arcadis reports its emissions at a corporate level according to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Standard using the operational control approach. Our Scope 1 emissions include the sources for direct emissions over which we have operational control. Scope 1 includes the emissions of our company-owned vehicles and fuels (mostly natural gas) which are used for heating our buildings. In some offices, where we do not have measured data available for our consumption (e.g. we are part of multi-tenanted buildings), we have made assumptions based on average usage from other parts of our business. For example, if we lack accurate natural gas data used for heating in an office in Spain, we do not rely on data from the Netherlands due to different climates; instead we rely on other offices in the same country,

neighboring country information like Italy or country average data to estimate consumption in combination with the local degree days, heating degree days (HDD) and cooling degree days (CDD) to normalize information for the area. Based on previous experiences with these assumptions, where we have received measured data in a later stage, the assumptions have always been below our 10% uncertainty threshold

Row 10

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Currency

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

324291

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Electricity consumption and cold and heating for our buildings.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

Arcadis reports its emissions at a corporate level according to the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard using the operational control approach. Our Scope 2 (market-based) emissions include sources of indirect emissions over which we have operational control. Scope 2 (market-based) includes the emissions of our electricity consumption (also taking into account our green electricity purchases) and purchased or generated cold and heat. In instances where we lack accurate measured data, we have made assumptions based on average usage from other (comparable) parts of our business. For example, if we lack electricity consumption data in one of our offices, climate-independent electricity consumption has been extrapolated based on the average climate-independent electricity consumption per day from the previous periods. For climate-dependent electricity consumption estimates, additionally the heating/cooling degree days have been considered. Based on previous experiences with these assumptions, where we have received measured data in a later stage, the assumptions have always been well below our 10% uncertainty threshold.

Row 11

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Currency

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

7055

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Travel by company owned vehicles and consumption of natural gas for heating our buildings and tap water.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

Arcadis reports its emissions at a corporate level according to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Standard using the operational control approach. Our Scope 1 emissions include the sources for direct emissions over which we have operational control. Scope 1 includes the emissions of our company-owned vehicles and fuels (mostly natural gas) which are used for heating our buildings. In some offices, where we do not have measured data available for our consumption (e.g. we are part of multi-tenanted buildings), we have made assumptions based on average usage from other parts of our business. For example, if we lack accurate natural gas data used for heating in an office in Spain, we do not rely on data from the Netherlands due to different climates; instead we rely on other offices in the same country, neighboring country information like Italy or country average data to estimate consumption in combination with the local degree days, heating degree days (HDD) and cooling degree days (CDD) to normalize information for the area. Based on previous experiences with these assumptions, where we have received measured data in a later stage, the assumptions have always been below our 10% uncertainty threshold

Row 12

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Currency

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

7055

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Electricity consumption and cold and heating for our buildings.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

Arcadis reports its emissions at a corporate level according to the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard using the operational control approach. Our Scope 2 (market-based) emissions include sources of indirect emissions over which we have operational control. Scope 2 (market-based) includes the emissions of our electricity consumption (also taking into account our green electricity purchases) and purchased or generated cold and heat. In instances where we lack accurate measured data, we have made assumptions based on average usage from other (comparable) parts of our business. For example, if we lack electricity consumption data in one of our offices, climate-independent electricity consumption has been extrapolated based on the average climate-independent electricity consumption per day from the previous periods. For climate-dependent electricity consumption estimates, additionally the heating/cooling degree days have been considered. Based on previous

experiences with these assumptions, where we have received measured data in a later stage, the assumptions have always been well below our 10% uncertainty threshold.

Row 13

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Currency

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

0

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

0

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

No revenue associated with this client for 2023

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

Arcadis reports its emissions at a corporate level according to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Standard using the operational control approach. Our Scope 1 emissions include the sources for direct emissions over which we have operational control. Scope 1 includes the emissions of our company-owned vehicles and fuels (mostly natural gas) which are used for heating our buildings. In some offices, where we do not have measured data available for our consumption (e.g. we are part of multi-tenanted buildings), we have made assumptions based on average usage from other parts of our business. For example, if we lack accurate natural gas data used for heating in an office in Spain, we do not rely on data from the Netherlands due to different climates; instead we rely on other offices in the same country, neighboring country information like Italy or country average data to estimate consumption in combination with the local degree days, heating degree days (HDD) and cooling degree days (CDD) to normalize information for the area. Based on previous experiences with these assumptions, where we have received measured data in a later stage, the assumptions have always been below our 10% uncertainty threshold

Row 14

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Currency

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

0

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

0

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

No revenue associated with this client for 2023

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

Arcadis reports its emissions at a corporate level according to the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard using the operational control approach. Our Scope 2 (market-based) emissions include sources of indirect emissions over which we have operational control. Scope 2 (market-based) includes the emissions of our electricity consumption (also taking into account our green electricity purchases) and purchased or generated cold and heat. In instances where we lack accurate measured data, we have made assumptions based on average usage from other (comparable) parts of our business. For example, if we lack electricity consumption data in one of our offices, climate-independent electricity consumption has been extrapolated based on the average climate-independent electricity consumption per day from the previous periods. For climate-dependent electricity consumption estimates, additionally the heating/cooling degree days have been considered. Based on previous experiences with these assumptions, where we have received measured data in a later stage, the assumptions have always been well below our 10% uncertainty threshold.

Row 15

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Currency

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

13405899.6

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

28.08

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Travel by company owned vehicles and consumption of natural gas for heating our buildings and tap water.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

Arcadis reports its emissions at a corporate level according to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Standard using the operational control approach. Our Scope 1 emissions include the sources for direct emissions over which we have operational control. Scope 1 includes the emissions of our company-owned vehicles and fuels (mostly natural gas) which are used for heating our buildings. In some offices, where we do not have measured data available for our consumption (e.g. we are part of multi-tenanted buildings), we have made assumptions based on average usage from other parts of our business. For example, if we lack accurate natural gas data used for heating in an office in Spain, we do not rely on data from the Netherlands due to different climates; instead we rely on other offices in the same country, neighboring country information like Italy or country average data to estimate consumption in combination with the local degree days, heating degree days (HDD) and

cooling degree days (CDD) to normalize information for the area. Based on previous experiences with these assumptions, where we have received measured data in a later stage, the assumptions have always been below our 10% uncertainty threshold

Row 16

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Currency

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

13405899.6

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1.63

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Electricity consumption and cold and heating for our buildings.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

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Row 17

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Currency

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

2496662

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

5.23

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Travel by company owned vehicles and consumption of natural gas for heating our buildings and tap water.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

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Row 18

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

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

Select from:

☑ Currency

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

2496622

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Electricity consumption and cold and heating for our buildings.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

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experiences with these assumptions, where we have received measured data in a later stage, the assumptions have always been well below our 10% uncertainty threshold.
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

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

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

We provide our clients with Design and Consultancy services in diverse countries, regions, and markets. One request of a client might involve colleagues from multiple offices within a country or even from multiple different countries. In addition, we have a large, global group of colleagues working in more support roles like human resources, project assistants, client development, marketing and communications, the development of new services and solutions, etc. It is virtually impossible to determine for each and every one of our clients the percentage of these services they have been provided following their request (we have global, regional and local account leads but they may request different projects and engage with different teams). Arcadis develops its new and evolving services by monitoring trends and researching new market segments in a highly competitive industry. Without these activities, there is a fair chance we will be unable to fulfill emerging and competitive requests from clients. In order to gather more specific data, we could implement a system where also supporting roles register their spent hours on specific clients. However, we still envision difficulties in obtaining quality, measured data and this effort would likely take an unreasonably large resource pool to fulfil this specific request, and we don't expect a material impact to our overall emissions.
[Add row]

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.28.2) Describe how you plan to develop your capabilities

Internally, Arcadis has rolled out a commercial software platform (Non-Financial Reporting (NFR) system) for managing data from its 350 offices and 36,000 employees (as of end of 2023). The current system of reporting is able to aggregate emissions from regional to global level. As a professional service company, we allocate emissions to revenue to understand the emissions related to our services. We are also improving the data quality of our activity data by replacing estimates with actual consumption data. In 2023, we have also started calculating emissions for select key projects and engaging with our client on project emission reductions. [Fixed row]

(7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization’s energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

553

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

42572

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

43125

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

26231

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

174

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

26405

Consumption of purchased or acquired heat

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

1598

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

1598

Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

28.8

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

28.8

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

427

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

427

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

27211

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

44372

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

71583
[Fixed row]

(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(7.30.7) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

573

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Bioethanol for company-owned vehicles

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

29647

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Oil gasoline (petrol) and diesel for company-owned vehicles

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

12894

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Natural gas for heating offices.

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

43113
[Fixed row]

(7.30.9) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

Electricity

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

217

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

217

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

217

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

217

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

105

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

105

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

105

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

105

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

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

0

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

105

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

105

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

105

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

105
[Fixed row]

(7.30.14) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in 7.7.

Row 1

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ China

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1572

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ China

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Including the certificates consumed in Hong Kong and Macau; besides office electricity, certificates also cover electricity for working from home and in countries where applicable, for business travel with private or company-owned EVs, as well as commuting with EVs

Row 3

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ India

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1505

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ India

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2002

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Besides office electricity, certificates also cover electricity for working from home and in countries where applicable, for business travel with private or company-owned EVs, as well as commuting with EVs

Row 4

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Philippines

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2269

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Philippines

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2003

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Besides office electricity, certificates also cover electricity for working from home and in countries where applicable, for business travel with private or company-owned EVs, as well as commuting with EVs

Row 5

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Singapore

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

3

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ TIGR

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Singapore

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Besides office electricity, certificates also cover electricity for working from home and in countries where applicable, for business travel with private or company-owned EVs, as well as commuting with EVs

Row 6

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Australia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

374

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Australia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1986

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Besides office electricity, certificates also cover electricity for working from home and in countries where applicable, for business travel with private or company-owned EVs, as well as commuting with EVs

Row 7

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Greece

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

69

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Italy

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2004

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Besides office electricity, certificates also cover electricity for working from home and in countries where applicable, for business travel with private or company-owned EVs, as well as commuting with EVs

Row 8

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

185

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Besides office electricity, certificates also cover electricity for working from home and in countries where applicable, for business travel with private or company-owned EVs, as well as commuting with EVs

Row 9

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

31

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Italy

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2004

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Besides office electricity, certificates also cover electricity for working from home and in countries where applicable, for business travel with private or company-owned EVs, as well as commuting with EVs

Row 10

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Netherlands

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1923

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Netherlands

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Besides office electricity, certificates also cover electricity for working from home and in countries where applicable, for business travel with private or company-owned EVs, as well as commuting with EVs

Row 11

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Poland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

142

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Poland

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Besides office electricity, certificates also cover electricity for working from home and in countries where applicable, for business travel with private or company-owned EVs, as well as commuting with EVs

Row 12

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Belgium

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

633

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Italy

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2004

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Besides office electricity, certificates also cover electricity for working from home and in countries where applicable, for business travel with private or company-owned EVs, as well as commuting with EVs

Row 13

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ France

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

67

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Italy

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2004

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Besides office electricity, certificates also cover electricity for working from home and in countries where applicable, for business travel with private or company-owned EVs, as well as commuting with EVs

Row 14

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Italy

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

29

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Italy

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2004

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Besides office electricity, certificates also cover electricity for working from home and in countries where applicable, for business travel with private or company-owned EVs, as well as commuting with EVs

Row 15

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Portugal

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

4

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Italy

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2004

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Besides office electricity, certificates also cover electricity for working from home and in countries where applicable, for business travel with private or company-owned EVs, as well as commuting with EVs

Row 16

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Spain

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

75

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Italy

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2004

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Besides office electricity, certificates also cover electricity for working from home and in countries where applicable, for business travel with private or company-owned EVs, as well as commuting with EVs

Row 17

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Romania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

176

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Italy

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2004

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Besides office electricity, certificates also cover electricity for working from home and in countries where applicable, for business travel with private or company-owned EVs, as well as commuting with EVs

Row 18

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

848

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ REGO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Besides office electricity, certificates also cover electricity for working from home and in countries where applicable, for business travel with private or company-owned EVs, as well as commuting with EVs

Row 19

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Ireland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

462

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Italy

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2004

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Besides office electricity, certificates also cover electricity for working from home and in countries where applicable, for business travel with private or company-owned EVs, as well as commuting with EVs

Row 20

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Serbia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

25

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Italy

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2004

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Besides office electricity, certificates also cover electricity for working from home and in countries where applicable, for business travel with private or company-owned EVs, as well as commuting with EVs

Row 21

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

552

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Besides office electricity, certificates also cover electricity for working from home and in countries where applicable, for business travel with private or company-owned EVs, as well as commuting with EVs

Row 22

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Chile

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

93

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Chile

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Besides office electricity, certificates also cover electricity for working from home and in countries where applicable, for business travel with private or company-owned EVs, as well as commuting with EVs

Row 23

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Panama

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Panama

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2013

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Besides office electricity, certificates also cover electricity for working from home and in countries where applicable, for business travel with private or company-owned EVs, as well as commuting with EVs

Row 24

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Peru

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

36

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Peru

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2009

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Besides office electricity, certificates also cover electricity for working from home and in countries where applicable, for business travel with private or company-owned EVs, as well as commuting with EVs

Row 25

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Israel

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

89

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Israel

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2019

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Besides office electricity, certificates also cover electricity for working from home and in countries where applicable, for business travel with private or company-owned EVs, as well as commuting with EVs

Row 26

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Bahrain

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

18

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ United Arab Emirates

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2018

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Besides office electricity, certificates also cover electricity for working from home and in countries where applicable, for business travel with private or company-owned EVs, as well as commuting with EVs

Row 27

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Saudi Arabia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

74

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ United Arab Emirates

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2018

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Besides office electricity, certificates also cover electricity for working from home and in countries where applicable, for business travel with private or company-owned EVs, as well as commuting with EVs

Row 28

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Qatar

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

177

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ United Arab Emirates

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2018

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Besides office electricity, certificates also cover electricity for working from home and in countries where applicable, for business travel with private or company-owned EVs, as well as commuting with EVs

Row 29

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ United Arab Emirates

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

173

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ United Arab Emirates

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2018

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Besides office electricity, certificates also cover electricity for working from home and in countries where applicable, for business travel with private or company-owned EVs, as well as commuting with EVs

Row 30

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Canada

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

4809

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ US-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Besides office electricity, certificates also cover electricity for working from home and in countries where applicable, for business travel with private or company-owned EVs, as well as commuting with EVs

Row 31

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

12699

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ US-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Besides office electricity, certificates also cover electricity for working from home and in countries where applicable, for business travel with private or company-owned EVs, as well as commuting with EVs

Row 32

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Mexico

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

12

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Mexico

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2017

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Besides office electricity, certificates also cover electricity for working from home and in countries where applicable, for business travel with private or company-owned EVs, as well as commuting with EVs

Row 33

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Trinidad and Tobago

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Besides office electricity, certificates also cover electricity for working from home and in countries where applicable, for business travel with private or company-owned EVs, as well as commuting with EVs

Row 34

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

471

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This is renewable electricity which we buy via direct retail contracts from suppliers.

Row 35

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Australia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

276

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Australia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This is renewable electricity which we buy via direct retail contracts from suppliers.

Row 36

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Netherlands

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1472

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Netherlands

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This is renewable electricity which we buy via direct retail contracts from suppliers.

Row 37

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Belgium

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

447

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Belgium

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This is renewable electricity which we buy via direct retail contracts from suppliers.

Row 38

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ France

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

217

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ France

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This is renewable electricity which we buy via direct retail contracts from suppliers.

Row 39

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Italy

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

62.7

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Italy

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This is renewable electricity which we buy via direct retail contracts from suppliers.

Row 40

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Portugal

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

7.81

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Portugal

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This is renewable electricity which we buy via direct retail contracts from suppliers.

Row 41

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1015

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This is renewable electricity which we buy via direct retail contracts from suppliers.

Row 42

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Ireland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1.09

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Ireland

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This is renewable electricity which we buy via direct retail contracts from suppliers.

Row 43

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Brazil

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

80.7

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This is renewable electricity which we buy via direct retail contracts from suppliers.

Row 44

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Chile

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

127

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Chile

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This is renewable electricity which we buy via direct retail contracts from suppliers.

Row 45

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ United States of America

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

265

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ United States of America

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This is renewable electricity which we buy via direct retail contracts from suppliers.
[Add row]

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Australia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

467

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

467.00

Bahrain

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

16.6

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

16.60

Belgium

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1272

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1272.00

Brazil

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

232

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

232.00

Canada

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4048

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

79

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

4127.00

Chile

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

127

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

127.00

China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1019

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1019.00

China, Macao Special Administrative Region

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

41

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

41.00

France

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

227

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

227.00

Germany

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

596

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

616

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1212.00

Greece

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

58.5

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

58.50

Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

352

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

352.00

India

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1164

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1164.00

Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

445

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

445.00

Israel

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

76

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

76.00

Italy

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

74

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

18

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

92.00

Mexico

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3.5

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

3.50

Netherlands

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2830

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

217

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

506

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

209

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

3762.00

Panama

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0.04

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.04

Peru

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5.6

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

5.60

Philippines

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

793

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

793.00

Poland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

106

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

31

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

137.00

Portugal

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

7.8

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

7.80

Qatar

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

163

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

163.00

Romania

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

100

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

366

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

466.00

Saudi Arabi

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

64

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

64.00

Serbia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

8.9

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

8.90

Singapore

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1.6

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1.60

Spain

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

44.3

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

44.30

Switzerland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

23.9

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

23.90

Trinidad and Tobago

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

United Arab Emirates

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

126

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

126.00

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1156

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1156.00

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

10758

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

10758.00
[Fixed row]

(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.3

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

10900

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:
☑ full time equivalent (FTE) employee

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

34240

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

10

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Other emissions reduction activities

(7.45.9) Please explain

The decrease of 10% is partly due to the reduction of scope 1 emissions (-3%), which we achieved also due our transition to electric vehicles (-12% emissions) and also due to the increase of FTEs at the same time (5%).

Row 2

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.00000273

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

10900

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

3759000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

1

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Other emissions reduction activities

☑ Change in revenue

(7.45.9) Please explain

The small decrease of 1% was partly due to the decrease of our scope 1 emissions (-3%), and a small decrease of "total revenue". For this "total revenue" (denominator for 2022), we've added our 2022 acquisitions' historical revenue YTD prior to joining Arcadis, to get the % change of emission per organic growth. [Add row]

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 2

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and the target is currently being reviewed by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

11/15/2023

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2019

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

13300

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

12900

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

0.000

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

26200.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2029

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

71

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

7598.000

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

10000

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

290

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

10290.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

85.53

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ New

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Arcadis calculates scope 1 and 2 emissions using the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard and ISO 14064-1. Our Scope 1 emissions include fuel consumption from our company owned vehicles (business and commuter travel) and natural gas consumption for heating our leased buildings. Fugitive emissions from refrigerant leakage in our building cooling systems (HFC and PFC) are included from offices where we could collect them; and excluded when we are not able to collect the data from the landlord because according to our estimation calculation, these would represent less than 1.4% of our total emissions for an annual period, and therefore are considered de minimis. Our Scope 2 emissions include emissions from the generation of acquired and consumed electricity, steam, heat (district heating), or cooling (collectively referred to as "electricity").

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Reduce our absolute emissions to be in line with global decarbonization pathways.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Scope 1: Arcadis is in the process of transitioning its company fleet to electric vehicles; we are currently at about 23% transitioned and because fleet emissions make up the bulk of our scope 1 emissions continuing to transition our fleet to EVs will reduce these emissions. Also, as our leases in locations using non-electric heating expire, we are evaluating moving to all-electric offices, wherever feasible, which will also decrease our scope 1 emissions. Scope 2: Arcadis has purchased renewable electricity certificates covering 100% of our electricity consumption since 2022 and anticipate continuing to do so. We are also taking steps to reduce our energy consumption within our offices.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

Row 2

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ No, but we are reporting another target that is science-based

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

12/30/2012

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Country/area/region

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3, Category 6 – Business travel

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2010

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

5772.0

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

2748.0

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

1727.0

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

1727.000

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

10247.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100.0

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100.0

(7.53.1.40) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

100.0

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

21.0

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2020

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

30

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

7172.900

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

1197

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

100

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

1835

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

1835.000

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

3132.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

231.45

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target covers only Arcadis Netherlands B.V.: The Abs 1 target was set for our operations in the Netherlands (21% of the 2010 total Arcadis emissions) with the target year 2020. The Abs 1 target is already achieved but we understand it shall be kept in our CDP answer as "achieved". It also keeps being achieved, as the emissions in 2022 were 3132 t CO2e for the same scope.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Emission reduction

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

(7.53.1.86) List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

- Switching to green electricity & installing PV panels; - Fuel efficient lease cars; - Promoting use of public transport & moving offices next to train stations; - Improving offices (insulation, HVAC, lighting, etc.); - Reducing the number of company fleet vehicles

Row 3

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 3

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and the target is currently being reviewed by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

11/15/2023

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3, Category 2 – Capital goods

☑ Scope 3, Category 6 – Business travel

☑ Scope 3, Category 7 – Employee commuting

☑ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services

☑ Scope 3, Category 5 – Waste generated in operations

☑ Scope 3, Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2019

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

218000

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

3500

(7.53.1.16) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

4300

(7.53.1.17) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

6

(7.53.1.18) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3000

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

46000

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

17000

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

291806.000

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

291806.000

(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.36) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.37) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.38) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.39) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.40) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.41) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2029

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

45

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

160493.300

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

181000

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

2600

(7.53.1.61) Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3500

(7.53.1.62) Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1

(7.53.1.63) Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3000

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

29000

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

14000

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

233101.000

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

233101.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

44.71

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Arcadis also commits to reduce absolute scope 3 GHG emissions from purchased goods and services, capital goods, fuel- and energy-related activities not included in scopes 1 and 2, upstream transportation and distribution, waste generated in operations, business travel, and employee commuting 45% by 2029 from a 2019 base year. The target doesn't cover our estimated WFH-related emissions (under "scope 3 other"), as per the requirement of SBTi.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Reduce our absolute emissions to be in line with global decarbonization pathways.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

In the near-term, Arcadis is in the process of professionalizing its procurement organization to support its net zero target realization. As part of that process, category management strategies will be developed that will inform our decision making around purchased goods and services. We also joined CDP Supply Chain for the first time in 2023 and began receiving supplier emissions data. We intend to continue working with our suppliers to educate them about our net zero targets and the need for them to provide us with emissions data.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

Row 4

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 4

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and the target is currently being reviewed by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

11/15/2023

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3, Category 2 – Capital goods

☑ Scope 3, Category 6 – Business travel

☑ Scope 3, Category 7 – Employee commuting

☑ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services

☑ Scope 3, Category 5 – Waste generated in operations

☑ Scope 3, Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2019

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

13300

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

12900

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

218000

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

3500

(7.53.1.16) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

4300

(7.53.1.17) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

6

(7.53.1.18) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3000

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

46000

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

17000

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

291806.000

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

318006.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.36) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.37) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.38) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.39) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.40) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.41) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2035

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

90

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

31800.600

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

10000

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

290

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

181000

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

2600

(7.53.1.61) Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3500

(7.53.1.62) Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1

(7.53.1.63) Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3000

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

29000

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

14000

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

233101.000

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

243391.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

26.07

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Arcadis calculates scope 1 and 2 emissions using the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard and ISO 14064-1. Our Scope 1 emissions include fuel consumption from our company owned vehicles (business and commuter travel) and natural gas consumption for heating our leased buildings. Fugitive emissions from refrigerant leakage in our building cooling systems (HFC and PFC) are included from offices where we could collect them; and excluded when we are not able to collect the data from the landlord because according to our estimation calculation, these would represent less than 1.4% of our total emissions for an annual period, and therefore are considered de minimis. Our Scope 2 emissions include emissions from the generation of acquired and consumed electricity, steam, heat (district heating), or cooling (collectively referred to as “electricity”). Arcadis also commits to reduce absolute scope 3 GHG emissions from purchased goods and services, capital goods, fuel- and energy-related activities not included in scopes 1 and 2, upstream transportation and distribution, waste generated in operations, business travel, and employee commuting 45% by 2029 from a 2019 base year. The target doesn't cover our estimated WFH-related emissions (under "scope 3 other"), as per the requirement of SBTi.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Reduce our absolute emissions to be in line with global decarbonization pathways.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Scope 1: Arcadis already began transitioning its company fleet to electric vehicles; we have set an internal target of 100% fleet transition to EVs by 2030. Since our fleet emissions make up most of our scope 1 emissions, transitioning the whole fleet to EVs will be our major lever for reducing these emissions. Also, as our leases in locations using non-electric heating expire, we are evaluating moving to all-electric offices, wherever feasible, which will also decrease our scope 1 emissions. We are considering making all-electric offices a requirement for any new leases as part of our workplace policy as well. Scope 2: Arcadis has purchased renewable electricity certificates covering 100% of our electricity consumption since 2022 and anticipates continuing to do so. We are also taking steps to reduce our energy consumption within our offices. Scope 3: Arcadis is in the process of professionalizing its procurement organization to support its net zero target realization, and this is expected to be a multi year effort involving significant standardization and automation. As part of that process, category management strategies will be developed that will inform our decision-making around purchased goods and services. For each category, we will be relying on a mixture of emissions reduction activities, including (but not limited to): - Decarbonization of suppliers' industry. - Selecting low-emissions suppliers within each industry. - Selecting innovative technologies within industry. All of these activities will require significant supplier and industry collaboration. We began laying the groundwork for this collaboration by joining CDP Supply Chain for the first time in 2023. We intend to continue working with our suppliers to educate them about our net zero targets, the need for them to provide us with emissions data, and collaborate with them to reduce their emissions.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

(7.53.2) Provide details of your emissions intensity targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0000000000

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0000000000

Row 2

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Int 1

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

☑ Metric tons CO2e per unit FTE employee

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

1.1700000000

(7.53.2.54) % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

100.0

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0000000000

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

Row 3

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Int 3

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

☑ Metric tons CO2e per unit FTE employee

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

1.6200000000

(7.53.2.54) % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

100.0

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0000000000

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

Row 4

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Int 2

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

☑ Metric tons CO2e per unit FTE employee

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

2.3600000000

(7.53.2.54) % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

100.0

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0000000000

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

[Add row]

(7.54.2) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets.

Row 1

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Oth 1

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

12/30/2014

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Country/area/region

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

☑ Absolute

(7.54.2.5) Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Renewable fuel consumption

☑ Percentage of total fuel consumption that is from renewable sources

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

12/30/2014

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

42

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/30/2020

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

100

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

100

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

100.0000000000

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved

(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?

Yes, it helped to achieve "Abs1".

(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☑ No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This is a country-level target for the Netherlands. Arcadis has set targets to purchase specific percentages of power from renewable sources generated. The remaining 3.5% electricity is from a renewable source via purchased certificates (GO's). Also, in 2020 and 2023 this target was achieved and renewable electricity certificates have been purchased for the electricity not covered by direct contracts.

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

To achieve "Abs1"

(7.54.2.21) List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

The direct contracts for renewable electricity and for the remainder the purchase of certificates.

Row 2

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☑ Oth 2

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

09/20/2019

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:
☑ Absolute

(7.54.2.5) Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Low-carbon vehicles
☑ Percentage of low-carbon vehicles in company fleet

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

12/30/2019

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

0.0

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

100

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

23

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

23.0000000000

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?

Yes, it is part of our "Abs2" target, as this helps reduce our scope 1 emissions.

(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☑ No, it’s not part of an overarching initiative

(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target covers our entire fleet of company-owned vehicles, which also includes long-term hired cars (6 months). The baseline value (given as 0 %) and the percentage in reporting year (23%) have been calculated based on surveying the operating countries in the context of our net zero reduction models (for the 2019 baseline) and in the context of our electric vehicle transition initiative.

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

Reduce our scope 1 emissions

(7.54.2.20) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

We are working together with the fleet managers and people directors in each country to achieve this target. The status differs from country to country.

Row 3

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Oth 3

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

09/20/2021

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

☑ Absolute

(7.54.2.5) Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Renewable fuel consumption

☑ Percentage of total fuel consumption that is from renewable sources

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

12/30/2019

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

13.0

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/30/2022

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

100

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

100

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

100.0000000000

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved

(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?

Yes, it is part of our "Abs2" target, as it helps to reduce our scope 2 emissions.

(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☑ No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Our global target to purchase of 100% renewable electricity by 2022 covers every Arcadis office globally. We also realized this in 2023.

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

Reduce our scope 2 emissions

(7.54.2.21) List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

1.) We increased the number of direct contracts with renewable electricity suppliers for our offices; 2.) We bought renewable electricity certificates for the offices where we still don't have contracts with direct suppliers. In 2021 we achieved 90% and in 2022 and 2023 we achieved 100%.

Row 5

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Oth 4

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

09/20/2019

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

☑ Absolute

(7.54.2.5) Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Energy productivity

☑ Other, energy productivity, please specify :Offsetting our Carbon Footprint

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

12/30/2008

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

0.0

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

100

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

100

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

100.0000000000

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved and maintained

(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?

No.

(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☑ No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

As an interim measure on the way to "net zero", we have set a target to buy carbon offsets for 100% of our footprint, covering our own operations (scope 1 2) and part of our indirect emissions (since 2022 for scope 3 categories 2 through 7) for all of Arcadis globally. This target has already been reported as "achieved" for 2020 and can again be considered "achieved" in 2023. In 2019, Arcadis set this target of purchase of offsets by 2030.

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

Offset our emissions by investing in projects that mitigate climate change

(7.54.2.21) List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

In 2024, we have purchased carbon credits from three REDD projects (see question 7.79.1) to mitigate our 2023 footprint, like we've done for previous years.
[Add row]

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	*1*	*`Numeric input*
To be implemented	*5*	*212000*
Implementation commenced	*15*	*38000*
Implemented	*1*	*8631*
Not to be implemented	*0*	*`Numeric input*

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

☑ Other, please specify :renewable electricity purchase

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

8631

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

116961

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Example initiative from Arcadis globally: we continue the purchase of renewable electricity in 2023 which enables us to reduce our market-based scope 2 emissions by 8,631 MT CO2e (referring to the emissions from electricity generation in 2023).

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Transportation

☑ Company fleet vehicle replacement

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

23

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Netherlands: Electrifying the lease fleet (these savings of 23 t CO2e are calculated for only our fleet in the Netherlands). Besides that, of course we switch to EVs in the other countries with a fleet as well. Data for annual monetary savings and required investment wasn't available yet.

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Transportation

☑ Other, please specify

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

18

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Netherlands: Promoting cycling - replacing company long-term leased cars for business travel in the Netherlands leads to estimated savings of 18 MT CO2e annually for scope 1. Data for annual monetary savings wasn't available, and no monetary investment was required.

Row 4

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Transportation

☑ Other, please specify

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

18

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

☑ Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Netherlands: Promoting cycling - replacing private cars for business travel and commuting leads to estimated savings of also 18 MT CO2e annually for scope 3. Data for annual monetary savings wasn't available, and no monetary investment was required.

Row 5

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Transportation

☑ Business travel policy

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

175

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Philippines (GEC) - Reducing plane travel through the travel policy, educational measures, and frequency. Reduced travel by 65% by reducing travel budget. Data for annual monetary savings wasn't available, and no monetary investment was required.

Row 6

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Transportation

☑ Employee commuting

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

31

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Philippines (GEC): Promoted public transport - In the regional policy place incentives promoted public transport over travel by car or plane, via educational measures. Transfer 12.5% of private car usage to public transport on days needing to go to the office. Data for annual monetary savings wasn't available, and no monetary investment was required.

Row 7

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☑ Other, please specify **:**Reducing office floor space

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

6.4

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Romania: By giving up the second floor in 2022 and implementing an electricity saving guide for the office, we managed to reduce the electricity consumption for the first half of 2023 to 39098 kWh from 60171 kWh in the first half 2022. Data for annual monetary savings wasn't available, and no monetary investment was required. [Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Employee engagement

(7.55.3.2) Comment

In 2023, we continued implementing several awareness-raising activities including “Zero Emissions Day” and webinar series to educate employees on topics related to sustainability.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities

(7.55.3.2) Comment

FY23 budget includes funding for partnering with Thrust Carbon on travel emission monitoring and introduction of travel carbon budgets in 2024.

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Dedicated budget for energy efficiency

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Associated with developing fleet EV transition roadmap.

Row 4

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards

(7.55.3.2) Comment

In 18 of 23 countries (78%), we are certified according to ISO 14001 (and in a few also ISO 50001) and have dedicated budget to maintain our EMS certification and improve our environmental performance.

Row 6

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Internal incentives/recognition programs

(7.55.3.2) Comment

We provided incentives for our employee engagement activities.
[Add row]

(7.74.1) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Row 1

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:
☑ Group of products or services

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:
☑ No taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low carbon

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other
☑ Other, please specify

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

Arcadis provides a variety of engineering and design services for our clients to help them "improve quality of life". In our projects we work on solving some of the biggest issues facing our world, such as sustainability, urbanization, and climate change. Often the solutions enable our clients' GHG emissions to be reduced or address the physical risks associated with climate-related issues and ensure they meet regulatory requirements. In our Resilience Business area, we assist clients in developing climate strategies and inventories for quantifying and addressing emission sources. In many cases, this involves switching to cleaner sources of energy and improving the efficiency of industrial processes. In our Places Business area, we provide our clients with energy efficiency expertise and sustainable design of buildings in accordance with LEED and other sustainable design concepts. Providing renewable energy expertise and design services helps our clients move to more sustainable energy sources for their processes. At present, Arcadis quantifies avoided emissions within specific projects. We note that our services do not necessarily fit the CDP taxonomy for low-carbon products and services as these are geared toward single-type services or financial offerings. Arcadis does not produce any physical goods, although our work may be applied to making our clients' products more sustainable and may lead to avoided emissions. For some projects, we are estimating emissions avoided.

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

☑ No

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

3
[Add row]

(7.79.1) Provide details of the project-based carbon credits canceled by your organization in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☑ Forest ecosystem restoration

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

The Keo Seima Wildlife Sanctuary (KSWS) in Cambodia helps restore and protect over 950 wild species, including 75 globally threatened species. The project preserves the region's vulnerable wildlife and promotes sustainable development of local communities through securing the legal title to traditional lands. Through Fair Climate Fund, Arcadis invested in total in 136,700 of the forest's carbon credits for offsetting our footprint in 2020-2022 and to a smaller extent in 2023, saving 110.5 hectares of protected forest to work towards mitigating climate change.

(7.79.1.4) Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

3477

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of cancelation

Select from:

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancelation?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at cancelation

2018

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☑ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☑ VCS (Verified Carbon Standard)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

☑ Standardized Approaches

☑ Other, please specify **:**“Tool for the Demonstration and Assessment of Additionality in VCS Agriculture, Forestry and Other land use (AFOLU) Project Activities”, namely VCS Tool VT0001.

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

☑ Monitoring and compensation

☑ Other, please specify **:**1. Buffer pools within Certification Standard mitigates risk of reversal 2. Collaboration with local communities reduces risks of reversal (CCB Standard)

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**Accounted for within VCS project design and monitoring & verification

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

Further to climate, the program requires to address also social and biodiversity issues and adheres to the "Climate, Community and Biodiversity" Standards (https://verra.org/programs/ccbs) which are supporting land use projects in addressing climate change, benefitting local communities and smallholders, and conserving biodiversity.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

VCU Serial Number: 9866-151984441-151987917-VCS-VCU-263-VER-KH-14-1650-01012018-31122018-1

Row 2

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☑ Forest ecosystem restoration

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

Nii Kaniti, Peru: Forest conservation (REDD), in total 2.5 million tonnes of CO2 avoided to date. The project is developed in 7 native communities belonging to the Shipibo Conibo and Cacataibo ethnicity, which grouped occupy an area of 127,004.0 hectares of forest. This communities are politically located in the district of Irazola, Masisea, Calleria and Iparia in Padre Abad and Coronel Portillo provinces in the department and region of Ucayali, and in the district of Codo de Pozuzo, Puerto Inca and Tornavista in Puerto Inca province in the department and region of Huánuco. The purpose of the project is to conserve the forests of these

communities against the deforestation and degradation advance. It is proposed to reduce the pressure to change the land use in the project area with 4 components: proper use of communal land, capacity building for the management of natural resources, project finance and market linkages and finally strategic alliances. These actions are intended to prevent the advance of deforestation.

(7.79.1.4) Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

67000

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of cancelation

Select from:

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancelation?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at cancelation

2020

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☑ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☑ VCS (Verified Carbon Standard)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

☑ Standardized Approaches

☑ Other, please specify **:**VCS VT0001 tool "Tool for the demonstration and assessment of additionality for VCS project activities in Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use" (AFOLU) Version 3.0

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

☑ Monitoring and compensation

☑ Other, please specify **:**1. Buffer pools within Certification Standard mitigates risk of reversal 2. Collaboration with local communities reduces risks of reversal (CCB Standard)

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**Accounted for within VCS project design and monitoring & verification

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

Further to climate, the program requires to address also social and biodiversity issues and adheres to the "Climate, Community and Biodiversity" Standards (https://verra.org/programs/ccbs) which are supporting land use projects in addressing climate change, benefitting local communities and smallholders, and conserving biodiversity.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

Vintage is from both 2019 and 2020. VCU Serial Number: 11398-325274399-325341398-VCS-VCU-576-VER-PE-14-1360-01072019-30062020-1

Row 3

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☑ Forest ecosystem restoration

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

Tambopata, Peru: Forest conservation (REDD), in total 3.9 million tonnes of CO2 avoided to date. The Tambopata project is an internationally recognised biodiversity hotspot in the Peruvian Amazon, in the Madre de Dios region. Here, the lush tropical rainforests provide habitat for an incredible variety of rare and endangered wildlife including the giant otter, blue-headed macaw and jaguar. This project is creating an economic buffer zone around a 591,951 hectare forest. The smallholder farmer COOPASER cooperative that has been created is providing technical assistance, infrastructure for post-harvest management, quality control, and a route to market, helping local farmers with the transition to sustainable cacao production in agroforestry systems.

(7.79.1.4) Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

4600

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of cancelation

Select from:

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancelation?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at cancelation

2020

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☑ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☑ VCS (Verified Carbon Standard)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

☑ Standardized Approaches

☑ Other, please specify **:**VCS VT0001 tool "Tool for the demonstration and assessment of additionality for VCS project activities in Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use" (AFOLU) Version 3.0

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

☑ Monitoring and compensation

☑ Other, please specify **:**1. Buffer pools within Certification Standard mitigates risk of reversal 2. Collaboration with local communities reduces risks of reversal (CCB Standard)

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**Accounted for within VCS project design and monitoring & verification

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

Further to climate, the program requires to address also social and biodiversity issues and adheres to the "Climate, Community and Biodiversity" Standards (https://verra.org/programs/ccbs) which are supporting land use projects in addressing climate change, benefitting local communities and smallholders, and conserving biodiversity.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

VCU Serial Number: 13795-527261354-527265953-VCS-VCU-261-VER-PE-14-1067-01012020-31122020-1
[Add row]

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

(11.2.1) Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

(11.2.2) Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments

Select all that apply

☑ Education & awareness

☑ Law & policy

[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
	Select from: ☑ Yes, we use indicators	*Select all that apply* ☑ State and benefit indicators ☑ Pressure indicators

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

Legally protected areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Data not available

(11.4.2) Comment

We don't have data available at corporate level.

UNESCO World Heritage sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Data not available

(11.4.2) Comment

We don't have data available at corporate level.

UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Data not available

(11.4.2) Comment

We don't have data available at corporate level.

Ramsar sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:
☑ Data not available

(11.4.2) Comment

We don't have data available at corporate level.

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:
☑ Data not available

(11.4.2) Comment

We don't have data available at corporate level.

Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:
☑ Data not available

(11.4.2) Comment

We are currently gathering location-specific data on our own sites. However, we don't have data on areas important for biodiversity available at the corporate level. [Fixed row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

(13.1.1) Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to obtain third-party verification/assurance of other environmental information in our CDP response within the next two years

(13.1.2) Primary reason why other environmental information included in your CDP response is not verified and/or assured by a third party

Select from:

☑ No standardized procedure

(13.1.3) Explain why other environmental information included in your CDP response is not verified and/or assured by a third party

Lack of standardized method for verifying nature impact; however, additional guidance (e.g., SBTN, TNFD) and legislation (e.g., CSRD) has become available/gone into effect which will facilitate third-party verification in the future.
[Fixed row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Chief Executive Officer

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

[Fixed row]