



Climate Report 2023

Our commitment for the future



INTRODUCTION	4
The climate crisis requires immediate action	4
Powerful sustainability dynamics in Europe	5
Renewed public investment in favour of the climate	6
01 CLIMATE CHALLENGES AND CSR GOVERNANCE	7
A strong climate ambition	7
An engaged Board of Directors	8
A mobilised Finance department	8
CSR integrated at all levels of governance	9
02 RESPONSIBLE STRATEGY AND GROUP COMMITMENTS	10
CSR risk management	13
Environmental strategy, global strategy	14
Low-carbon strategy	15
Circular economy and biodiversity strategies: global environmental interactions	16
Low-carbon strategy applied to operations	18
Low-carbon at the heart of the Purchasing department's roadmap	21

03 LOW-CARBON ECONOMY OPPORTUNITIES	22
Reducing the Group's internal carbon emissions	23
• Energy consumption	23
• Transport and production	24
Avoiding carbon emissions for our customers	25
• Low-carbon design and construction	25
• Circular economy	28
• Sober energy use and energy efficiency, renewable energies	30
• Sustainable mobility	32

04 REDUCTION MEASURES AND TARGETS	33
2019, the reference year for the Group's reduction targets	34
1.5°C trajectory tracking - Scopes 1 and 2	35
Monitoring scope 3 upstream emissions	36
Calculating scope 3 downstream emissions, note on methodology	37
Glossary	38



L1ve, Paris: pioneering approaches to reusing and repurposing materials © Eiffage/Hugo Hébrard



Photovoltaic panels installed above the vines, Tresserre (Pyrénées Orientales) © Sun'Agri

The climate crisis requires immediate action

On the environmental front

Whereas the first part of the 6th Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) assessment report published in August 2021 concluded that climate change is accelerating, the second part of this report published in February 2022 focuses on the challenges relating to impacts, vulnerabilities and capacities for adapting to the climate crisis. Above all, this part introduces a new generation of climate scenarios called SSP (*Shared Socio-economic Pathways*) to replace the classic RCP (*Representative Concentration Pathways*) climate scenarios. This change in methodology provides

a greater level of precision and detail in terms of the input data for the climate models, and explores combinations not covered by the RCPs such as, for example, the conjunction of weak mitigation efforts and a weak limit to atmospheric pollution. They facilitate identification of the physical risks resulting from the impacts of meteorological and climate phenomena of varying frequency and amplitude.

In all the scenarios considered, global warming exceeds the 1.5°C mark within the next 20 years. Immediate action is therefore required in order to be able to adapt. This new situation, combining the ongoing need for mitigation

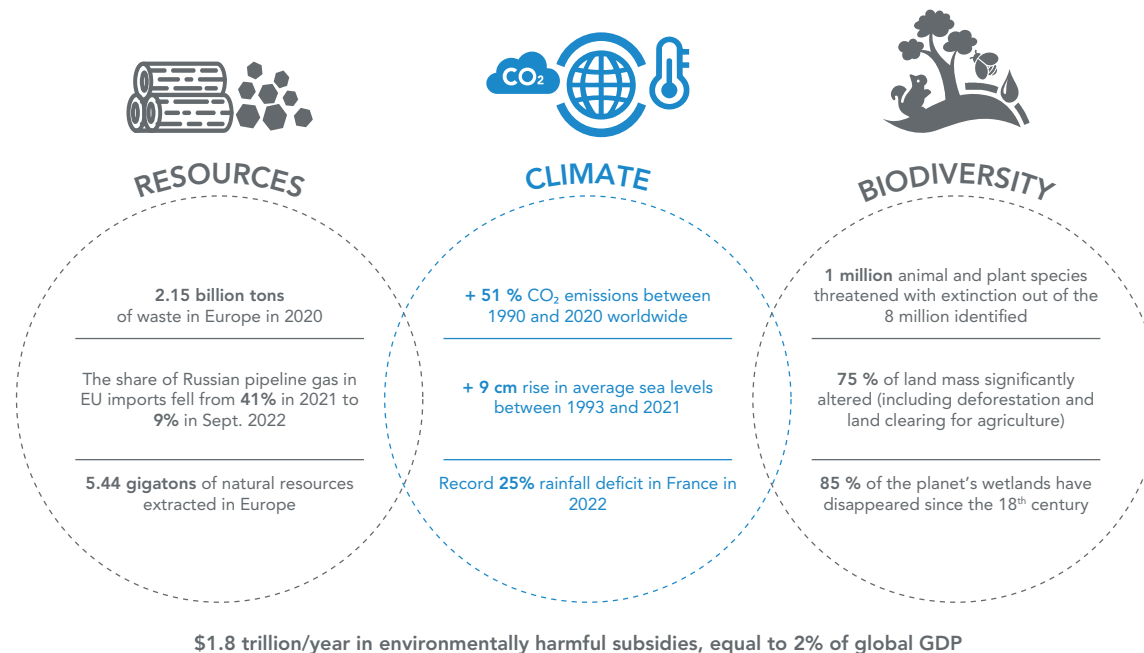
and the need for immediate adaptation, has a considerable influence on the climate strategies of companies, their insurers and their lenders. These financial stakeholders are primarily seeking to protect their portfolio of existing assets from the risks of climate change adaptation.

On the European front

The year 2022 saw deployment of the European recovery plan articulated around the ecological transition. The European taxonomy, an integral part of the European Green Deal, is an ambitious and globally unique framework and tool that aims to direct public and private financial flows towards economic activities considered as sustainable from a climate, environmental and social point of view, and provide a sustainable European model.

On the geopolitical front

The conflict in Ukraine escalated throughout 2022 to settle into a protracted war. Beyond the human consequences, this war calls into question the notions of sovereignty (energy, industrial, food), which are essential from an economic, social, political and even military perspective. Pending the positive impacts of the Green Deal and European energy measures such as Repower-EU, energy saving and energy efficiency plans support the quest for sober energy use, while reducing companies' scopes 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions across all sectors.



Sources: EU (2021); Directorate General for Energy and Climate (2022); I4CE (2022); Météo France (2023); Ministry of Ecological Transition and Territorial Cohesion (2022); Zones Humides (2022); L'Info Durable (2022)

Powerful sustainability dynamics in Europe

Green Deal and taxonomy: the gentle sustainable revolution

In December 2019, Europe took a big step towards economic sustainability with the entry into force of the Green Deal or Green Pact, setting the legally binding target of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 55% by the year 2030, compared to 1990 levels, and achieving carbon neutrality by 2050 at the latest.

To do this, comparability between the performances of European companies, from a climate, environmental and social perspective, is an essential prerequisite, supported by a common definition of sustainable economic development within the European Union.

Although the taxonomy is based on complex technical methods that are as yet incomplete, this does not undermine

the power of this sustainability dynamic, implanted at the heart of the European economy. Indeed, the obligation to report yearly on the share of revenue (CA), investment expenditure (Capex) and operating expenditure (Opex) in terms of eligibility and alignment with taxonomy criteria, serves to highlight the “green” activities that European companies can develop, and the actions relating to specific environmental criteria that need to be pursued to complete the alignment of the said activities with the taxonomy. Similarly, the obligation to comply with the social guidelines of the International Labor Organization (ILO) and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) is an exercise that is as useful as it is necessary, making it possible to check the compliance and comprehensive nature of companies’ systems. Thus, beyond providing a detailed classification system for financial purposes, the taxonomy offers a practical guide for implementing sustainable economic activities.

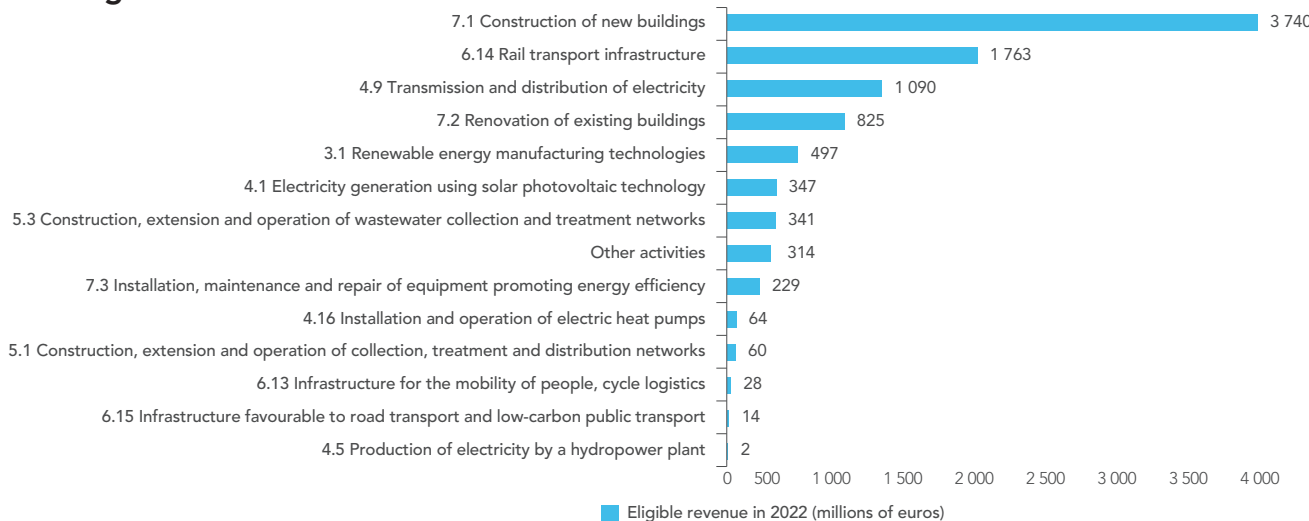
From standardised non-financial reporting to an extended duty of vigilance

As mentioned above, in 2023 and 2024, the regulatory landscape is due to be enriched with more structuring EU texts:

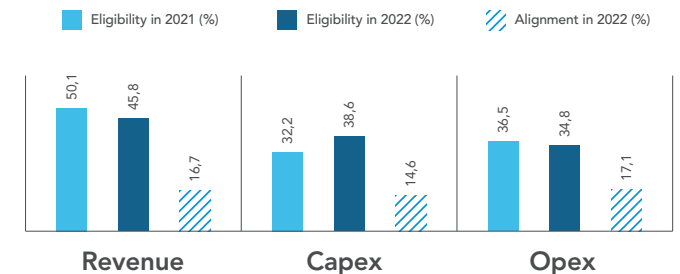
- the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) aims to significantly increase the level of precision, reliability and comparability of mandatory non-financial reporting, to which more than 50,000 companies in the European Union will now be subject,
- the Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive (CS3D) establishes the rules relating to obligations of vigilance for large companies, with regard to human rights and the environment. This applies not only to their own business activities and those of their subsidiaries, but also to direct and indirect suppliers, as well as the use and disposal of the goods produced.

By 2025, the European regulatory arsenal in favour of consolidating a sustainable European economy from an ethical, social and environmental perspective, will hence be complete.

List of eligible activities 2022



Eiffage taxonomy indicators



Renewed public investment in favour of the climate

In the current context of post-Covid recovery, public spending and investment in favour of the climate increased significantly in 2021. France invested more than 84 billion euros in favour of the climate that year, i.e. 79% more than in 2011. Public spending in favour of the climate, either budgetary or fiscal, amounts to 40 billion euros in The French draft finance law of 2023.

French local authorities in particular have devoted significant amounts to projects concerning the energy performance of new buildings, the energy renovation of public buildings and facilities, as well as renewable energies and low-carbon mobility.

This significant increase in investments in favour of the climate is very encouraging, even if we take into account the cumulative effects of projects that were postponed due

to the pandemic, and the increase in the cost of materials and inflation.

A context of fear of shortages

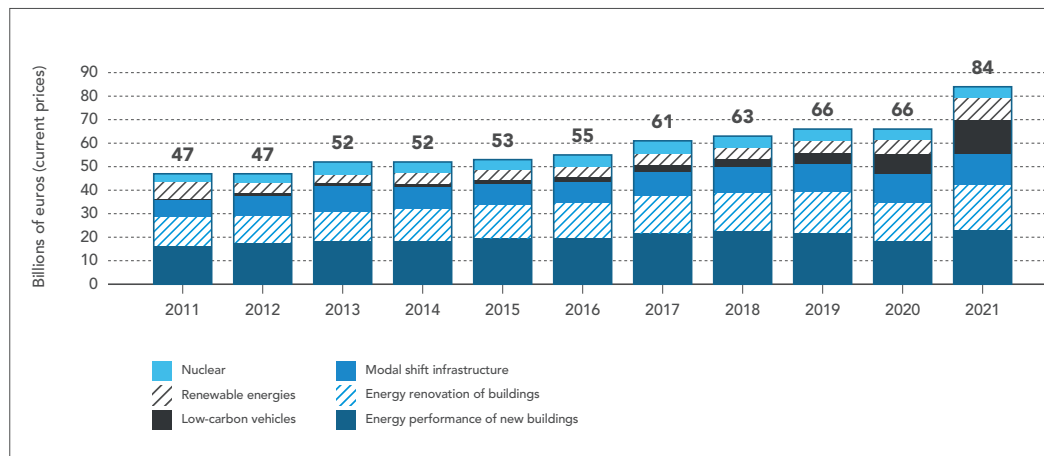
Finally, with the energy crisis linked to the current highly unsettled geopolitical context, Europe is paying a high price for its dependence on fossil fuels. In France, the tariff shield put in place in 2021, which had already been extended until December 2022 for gas and until 1 February 2023 for electricity, has been further renewed for 2023.

In order to eliminate the risk of shortages in 2022, public authorities are now engaging households, communities and businesses in sober energy use, which is no longer a taboo subject.

Whether due to economic constraints or the choice to adopt a sober energy use approach, the level of electricity consumption in January 2023 was down by 8% on average, compared to the average for previous years (2014-2019) at the same period, according to RTE. This reduction in electricity consumption concerned all sectors: industrial, tertiary and residential.

GRTgaz, the main gas carrier in France, has observed a fall in gas consumption resulting from a significant reduction in consumption by public distribution networks (-18.7%) and large industrial stakeholders connected to the transmission network (-3.7%). On the other hand, the "greater demand on gas-fired power plants to ensure the balance of the electricity system" partly compensates for these strong declines.

Climate investments in France by sector



Source: I4CE, Landscape of climate finance in France (2022)

(In billions of euros)	Investments in 2021	Evolution compared to 2020	Outlook 2022-2023*	
Energy performance of new buildings	22,5	+4,4 (+24 %)	Increasing	➔
Energy renovation of buildings	19,9	+3,3 (+20 %)	Increasing	➔
Modal shift infrastructure	12,9	+0,7 (+5 %)	Increasing	➔
Low-carbon vehicles	14,4	+5,8 (+68 %)	Increasing	➔
Renewable energies	9,5	+3,2 (+52 %)	Stable	➔
Nuclear	4,6	+0,1 (+2 %)	Stable	➔
Total investments	83,9	+17,6 (+27 %)	Increasing	➔

Source: I4CE, Landscape of climate finance in France (2022)

*Outlooks expressed in euros at current prices

A strong climate ambition



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Benoît de Ruffray
Chairman and CEO of Eiffage

2022 turned out to be the hottest year on record since 1900 and the driest since 1985.

All continents were impacted by numerous intense meteorological events – floods, heat waves – and their devastating consequences, for example megafires.

These tangible signs of climate change confirm the IPCC's predictions and challenge us to intensify our efforts by focusing on mitigating this change, while adapting as of now to its foreseeable consequences.

As a construction and concessions company, we already have numerous technical solutions to adapt our cities and our infrastructure to the consequences of climate change. But I remain concerned about the pace of this adaptation and its feasibility on all continents, which represents a major challenge.

Despite the difficulties linked to the extreme geopolitical tensions that are shaking Europe, we remain determined to do everything we can to respect our climate trajectory and achieve the objectives set out in 2020 for all our business lines: 46% reduction in scopes 1 and 2 emissions, and a 30% reduction in emissions linked respectively to the upstream and downstream value chain, by 2030 and compared to 2019 benchmark figures.

This strong climate ambition is supported, on the one hand, by the renewal of our biodiversity preservation action plan, officially submitted to the French Office for Biodiversity in November 2022 and, on the other hand, by the formalising of our efforts to deploy a real circular economy within our sector of activity.

This systemic operational strategy for sustainable development supports our efforts to gradually align with the objectives of the European taxonomy, and also helps us to anticipate the new European directives expected in 2023 and 2024, which will strengthen the comparability of companies' non-financial performances.

The Group's anchoring in Europe, a continent which displays very strong ambitions in terms of a successful ecological transition, is a powerful lever for consistency across all our operational entities.

« The IPCC predictions challenge us to intensify our efforts by focusing on mitigating climate change. »

An engaged Board of Directors



© Eiffage/Seignette et Lafontan

Isabelle Salaün

Chair of the Audit Committee

You chair the Audit Committee. How do you view the increasing requirements in terms of non-financial reporting?

It is appropriate for financial performance and non-financial performance to have become complementary tools for assessing the good health of a company and its ability to take into account the challenges of its internal and external stakeholders. As a company with strong values and strong employee ownership, we welcome this. Financial stakeholders are increasingly concerned with de-risking their portfolios, by eliminating assets that could easily depreciate because they are obsolete from an environmental precaution perspective, or are immature with regard to the new European frameworks, including the European taxonomy.

The European taxonomy, which came into force in 2021, was already a revolution in itself. However, two new European texts will have come into force by 2025: the CSRD and CS3D, requiring companies to produce extremely detailed non-financial reporting, both from a qualitative perspective and using quantitative criteria shared across the European Union.

These texts all converge on the same idea: companies are living, evolving organisms, capable of mutating their business models towards a sustainable transition, taking the upstream and downstream value chains with them. However, the objectives and indicator definitions need to be clear and shared across the 27 Member States, which is what the taxonomy and the CSRD bring. As we do not have time to wait for everyone to be ready at the same time, which would be unrealistic, the regulatory lever provides a common framework for nearly 50,000 European companies, all facing the same obligations. This common language and this common assessment of the same indicators will result in comparability between companies of the same size, or in the same sector, and will be greatly facilitated by the CSRD directive.

A mobilised Finance department



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Christian Cassayre

Chief Financial Officer

Non-financial and financial data: tools with different purposes but with common roots

Financial and non-financial data today require the same level of quality, even though they do not share the same history. A well-oiled and well-established approach on the one hand, and on the other, an emerging discipline that is still finding its feet and which the legislator is in the process of structuring (CSRD, taxonomy, etc.).

But in the end, it is the same notion of a faithful image of the company that we are looking for in these two elements of its identity.

It is up to us to write this new chapter, so that our non-financial data, most of which is essential for managing action plans

backed by social and environmental strategies, become benchmarks for our managers and for all our stakeholders.

The effectiveness of the non-financial steering committee: a transverse dynamic

To achieve this, we have chosen to move forward in project mode, involving the Sustainable Development and Transverse Innovation department, the Finance department and its shared service centres, the Purchasing department and the IT Systems department, to create a steering committee for our data, in which I actively participate.

We have a tremendous advantage at Eiffage: unified information systems, shared across our various business lines, in finance, equipment management or human resources, with numerous repositories that can be used to structure our environmental data.

It is on this basis that we are gradually moving from manual to automatic data collection, given that large amounts of data can be extracted from our systems or interfaced with our suppliers, for the purposes of periodically assessing our climate performance. That is the ambition of this project.

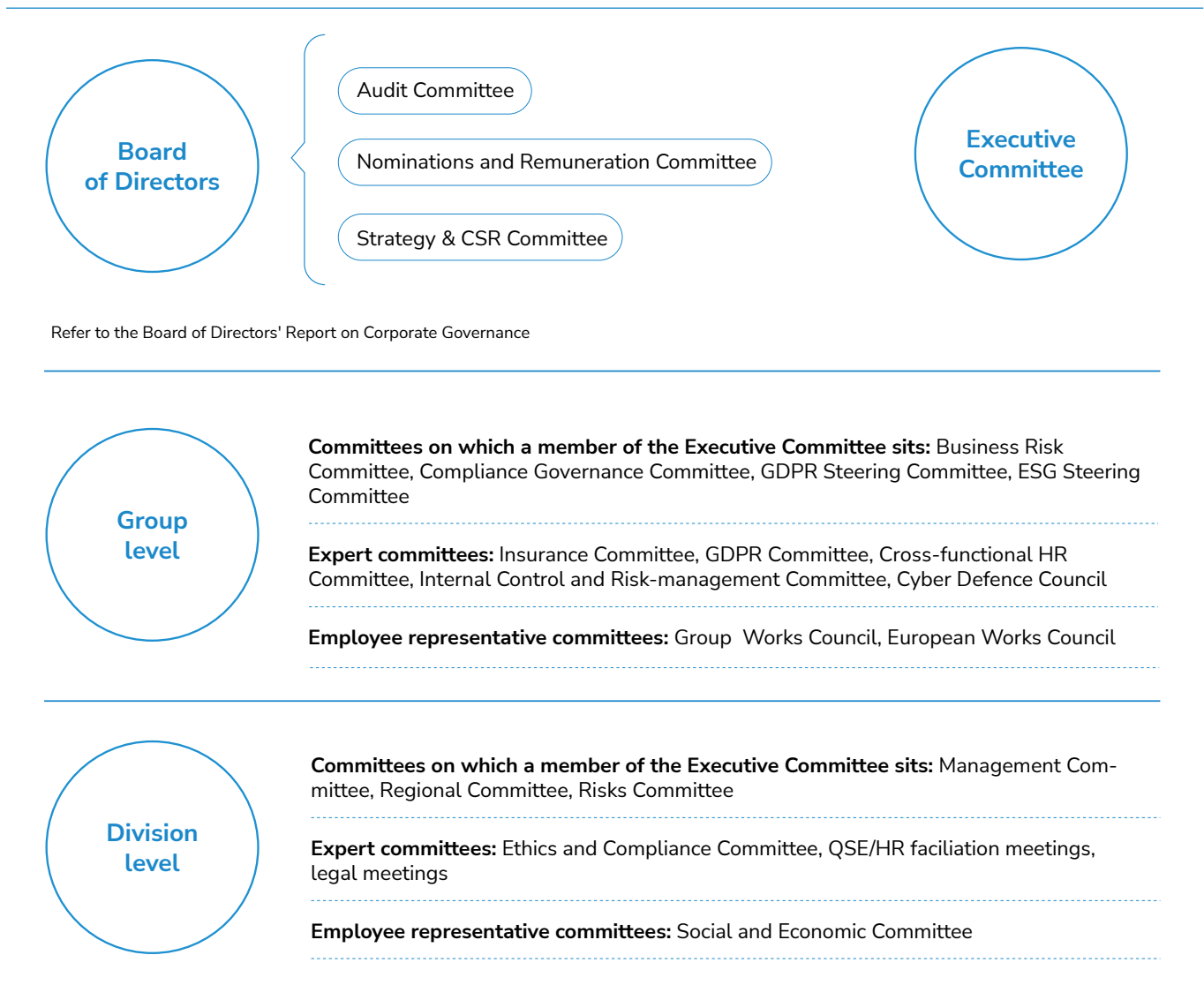
CSR integrated at all levels of governance

The climate emergency and its direct and indirect consequences on the design, construction and maintenance of the city and infrastructure, are of such importance for a public works and concessions group that their consideration integrates the highest strategic levels of the company. This is why the Group has incorporated the measurement and management of corporate social responsibility (CSR) into all its levels of governance, including environmental issues in particular.

Thus, for example, the Board of Directors validates the Group’s environmental strategy, the mapping of the main CSR risks and external growth operations, while integrating climate risk.

The Executive Committee, on the other hand, steers the environmental strategy, broken down into operational action plans within the business lines, through official commitments to reducing impacts, implementation of the European taxonomy, etc.

The infographic opposite illustrates the systemic nature of taking CSR issues into account, whether at Group level or within the divisions. Depending on circumstances, CSR issues are the subject of arbitration and decision-making within the Group or within division governing bodies, or give rise to a presentation of the measures implemented.



As indicated by the 6th assessment report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and reports on the continuing loss of biodiversity by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES), the gravity of climate and environmental issues can be felt everywhere and influences in multiple ways the decisions of civil society, institutions and economic and financial stakeholders.

Although the structuring actions resulting from these observations have adopted a pace that is heterogeneous and often too slow, the fact remains that awareness is real and the regulatory framework has made more significant progress in recent years. Thus, the ecological transition in Europe today benefits from an excellent springboard, the Green Deal, supported by new major legislative texts. The European green taxonomy, applicable since 2021, springs to mind, but also the directives expected in 2023 concerning companies' non-financial reporting (CSRD) and their duty of vigilance (CS3D).

The ecological transition of the business model, long hoped for, is therefore now supported, scrutinised and analysed by a multitude of converging frameworks.

Launched fifteen years ago, Eiffage's ecological transition strategy is not new, but it is now reaching maturity.

This chapter highlights the various tools that structure its strategic approach:

- the analysis of CSR risks in all their forms, environmental, social, societal and ethical, as well as the necessary integration of climate risks in the duty of vigilance (see page 13),
- a transverse approach to the sustainability of the Group's activities summarised in a global environmental strategy (see page 14), and broken down into three specific

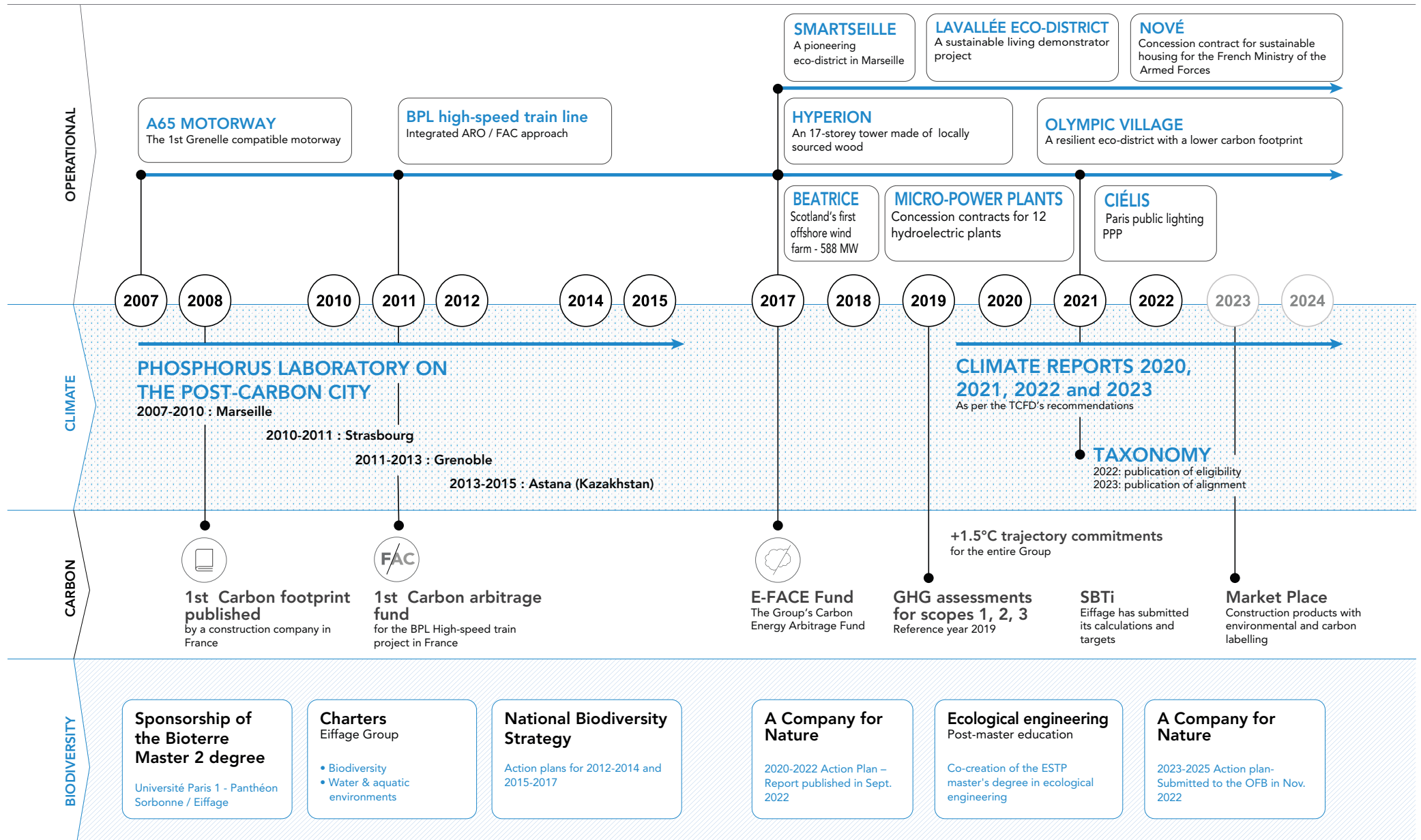
strategies: low-carbon, circular economy and biodiversity (see pages 15 to 17),

- operational action plans drawn up with the business lines to translate these strategies into action – such as the low-carbon action plans, and the sober energy use plans for the Group's low-carbon strategy (see pages 18 to 20),
- the major role of the Purchasing department in deploying the Group's environmental strategy (see page 21).

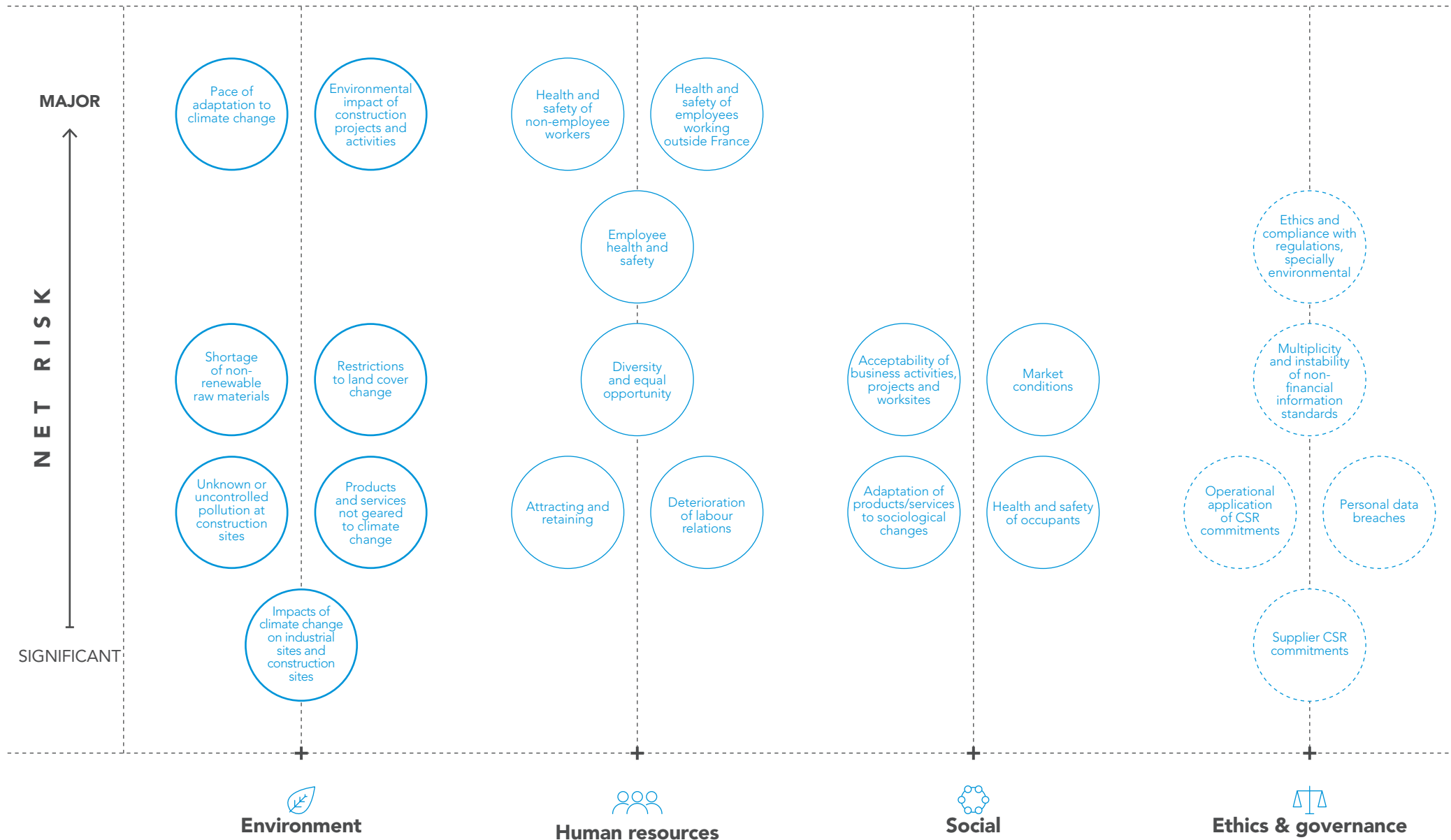


Project to extend lines A, B and C of the tramway in Angers (Maine-et-Loire) © Eiffage/Gaël Arnaud

Eiffage, a long-standing and systemic commitment



Main CSR Risk Map



CSR risk management

Taking into consideration the risks linked to the consequences of climate change has continued to develop since COP 21. These risks are now the subject of reports, whether these are strongly recommended (TCFD reference framework), or mandatory (due diligence, future CSRD directive).

Highly critical structural risks have been added to the standard range of industrial, social, monetary or geopolitical risks, and consideration of these risks can only serve to reinforce the ecological transformation of the business model.

The risk map opposite was co-created and updated by the Risk Management and Compliance department, the Sustainable Development and Transverse Innovation department, the Purchasing department and the Human Resources departments, before being validated by the governing bodies.

Risks relating to the consequences of climate change are included in the following structuring documents:

- the general risk map, which identifies the risks regardless of their nature or impact;
- the Risk Committee questionnaire, which has to be collected for each project exceeding certain thresholds, depending on the specificities of the business lines and the average amount of their business intake;
- current contracts for medium-sized and modest-sized businesses;
- the Non-Financial Performance Statement 2022.

These risks are also calculated in terms of the taxonomy alignment of revenue, Capex and Opex, particularly with respect to the first two climate objectives, the principle of “*Do no significant harm*” for the other environmental objectives, and finally the criteria linked to *Minimum Safeguards*.

Focus: duty of vigilance

Duty of vigilance is a regulatory obligation for a Group such as Eiffage, governed by the law of 27 March 2017.

It aims to prevent serious violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms, the health and safety of persons, as well as the environment, resulting from the activities of large French companies, including via their subsidiaries, suppliers or subcontractors with whom they have established a commercial relationship.

A vigilance plan, drawn up by the Risk Management and Compliance department on the basis of contributions from the departments contacted as part of the CSR risk mapping exercise, is validated by the Chairman and CEO, and is subject to annual presentation to the Group’s Audit Committee.

This plan includes, in particular, those risks linked to the duty of vigilance identified as being significant or major (net risk) for the Group, the actions taken to prevent these risks, the Group’s responsible purchasing approach (based, among other things, on evaluation tools and procedures), as well as the monitoring of these actions and their effectiveness.

In terms of climate-related risks, there are three of these: the speed of adaptation to climate change, solutions offered that are unsuited to this change, and the environmental impact of the Group’s activities. Remedial actions are described in the Non-Financial Performance Statement.

Finally, tools used to evaluate and monitor actions and their effectiveness include:

- For subsidiaries: an internal control system self-assessment campaign is organised each year covering human resources, prevention and the environment. In 2022, the questionnaire was reinforced for all themes and more particularly for the environment and prevention, including the health and safety of temporary workers.
- For subcontractors and suppliers: a third-party assessment procedure makes it possible to adapt the level of control according to the risks identified (simple, reinforced or in-depth checks using specialised tools and service providers). For example, the qualification of suppliers carried out via the Lodace Sourcing tool that uses various criteria, some of which are dedicated to the CSR positioning of the supplier, including its climate objectives.
- A whistleblowing system has been considerably strengthened in recent years by the commissioning of an outsourced “Eiffage integrity line” web platform. In particular, it allows employees to report breaches of subjects covered by the duty of vigilance. It ensures the rapid examination and precise follow-up of reports, with guarantees of confidentiality and protection for the whistleblower against disciplinary sanctions or reprisals. It continues to be rolled out in all of the Group’s subsidiaries abroad, with access for Eiffage’s stakeholders (e.g. co-contractors, subcontractors) planned for the near future.

See the Group’s Non-Financial Performance Statement for more detailed information on all the main risks relating to the duty of vigilance and the plan.

Environmental strategy, global strategy

Systemic consideration of the main pillars of sustainability is crucial, given that environmental issues are particularly interdependent. In fifteen years, the whole environmental

approach has rightly been shaken up, evolving from simply controlling the direct impacts of construction sites, to a multiple approach, dealing with climate, pressure on natural resources and damage to living ecosystems, subjects of

interest to the various divisions from the design phase of the project through to its realisation and until the end of its life.

Eiffage environmental strategy

Eiffage, an all-round contractor for sustainable cities and infrastructures

Strategic objectives	#1 Managing environmental risks all along the value chain and developing a culture of limiting impacts		#2 Provide cross-cutting solutions for the ecological transition while reducing and eliminating our adverse impacts		Sustainable Development Charter
Environmental challenges	CLIMATE	RESOURCES	BIODIVERSITY	LIMITING DIRECT IMPACTS	
Goals and challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imagining comprehensive low-carbon solutions for sustainable cities and infrastructures • Reducing scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions with low-carbon expertise and in compliance with the +1.5 °C trajectory 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alleviating pressure on natural resources all along the value chain • Systematically promoting the re-use and recycling of materials in proposals • Adapting the Group's logistical resources to the needs of the circular economy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrating the preservation of natural ecosystems: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - when preparing project proposals, - at worksites and during work, - in ecological engineering activity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing construction nuisances: noise, dust, waste, traffic, etc. • Reducing the use of non-renewable natural resources in industrial activities and projects 	
Innovative and targeted expertise*					
The European taxonomy	Climate change mitigation Climate change adaptation	Transition to a circular economy	Sustainable protection and use of water and marine resources Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	Sustainable protection and use of water and marine resources Pollution prevention and controls	
Themes addressed	# ENERGY TRANSITION AND LOW-CARBON	# ECO-DESIGN AND WASTE RECLAMATION	# BIODIVERSITY AND ECOLOGICAL ENGINEERING	# POLLUTION, WATER AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROVISIONS	
Group Policy	Low-carbon Charter Climate Report	Circular Economy Charter 2021-2025 low-carbon actions plans	Biodiversity Charter Circular Economy Strategy	Water and Aquatic Environment Charter 2023-2025 Biodiversity Action Plans	

*Areas of expertise: Low-carbon engineering and construction Circular economy Energy efficiency and economy, and renewable energies Eco-mobility Biodiversity and ecological engineering Urban revegetation and agriculture High quality of city life

Low-carbon strategy

In the context of the current climate crisis known to all, the Group's emissions reduction targets have been set according to the so-called 1.5°C trajectory, which is the most ambitious, covering scopes 1, 2 and 3 across all the Group's business lines.

Since 2018, Eiffage's low-carbon strategy has been based on two main pillars:

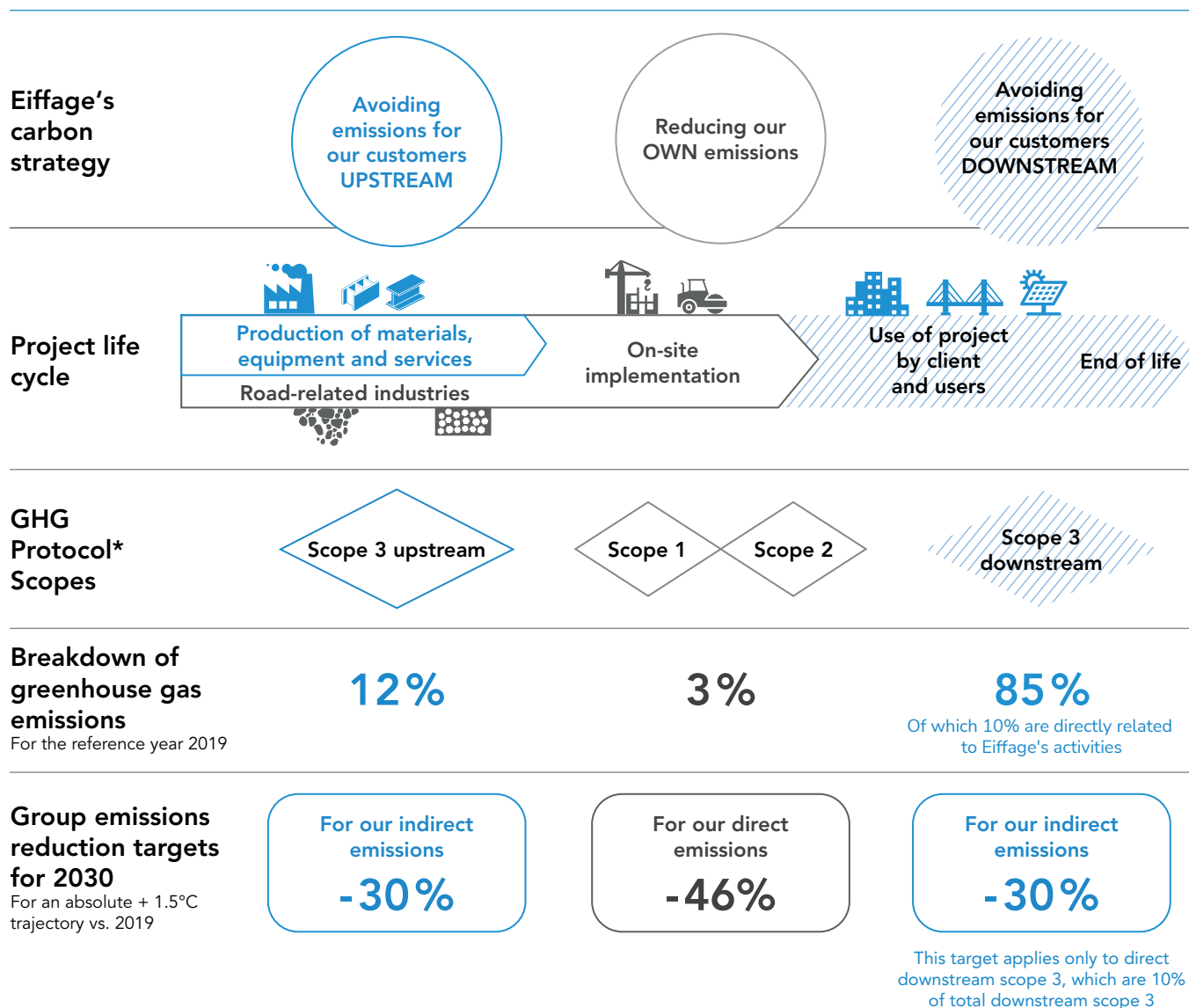
- reducing our own internal emissions,
- avoiding emissions for our customers, by producing low-carbon solutions.

The first objective is monitored by the so-called "grey" indicator, which groups together the greenhouse gas emissions produced within the internal scope, controlled by the company.

The emissions avoidance objective for our customers is monitored by the so-called "blue" indicator, which groups together the indirect emissions linked to the realisation of the solutions offered to customers. It makes it possible to highlight the emissions avoided, by calculating the carbon savings achieved in the low-carbon solutions of the various business lines in relation to standard reference solutions.

These savings can be made upstream by installing low-carbon materials, or downstream by creating solutions offering high energy performance, for example.

The measures and results relating to the implementation of this strategy are developed in chapter 4 of this report (see pages 34 to 37).



*Greenhouse Gas Protocol

Circular economy and biodiversity strategies: global environmental interactions

Proof, if it were required, of the interdependent nature of environmental issues, various models have been created to illustrate this interdependence. The “nine planetary boundaries theory” adopted at European and international levels, in reference to the nine biophysical processes which together regulate the stability of the planet, is one of these. Today, six of these nine limits have been exceeded at the global level: climate change, erosion of biodiversity, changes in land use, disruption of nitrogen and phosphorus cycles and now chemical pollution and changes to the water cycle.

Developing an environmental strategy involves encompassing these various realities. The Eiffage group has therefore developed two strategies that are complementary to its low-carbon strategy: a circular economy strategy and a biodiversity strategy.

Circular economy strategy

A circular economy offers an alternative to the dominant so-called linear paradigm, and has become a requirement in its own right for any sustainable development strategy. Linearity means the extraction of virgin raw materials to produce value-added elements intended to be used and then thrown away.

In terms of risk mapping, the integration of the circular economy into the environmental strategy, in conjunction with the carbon strategy, enabled Eiffage to qualify the following two main areas in 2019:

- pressure exerted on resources upstream, due to excessive extraction having an impact on living organisms and ecosystem dynamics;

- pressure on land downstream, due to a large quantity of waste that can generate diffuse or accidental pollution, while occupying land that is becoming scarce.

In terms of opportunities, in 2019 Eiffage’s Circular Economy Charter determined two operational pillars: the eco-design of structures and the recovery of materials.

Eiffage greatly extended this approach by involving all of the Group’s business lines working in the materials cycle (Construction, Energy Systems, Civil Engineering, Roads), in conjunction with the Purchasing and the Sustainable Development and Transverse Innovation department (DDDIT), in a year of discussion and reflection. This collaborative work largely contributed to the creation of Eiffage’s circular economy strategy, which was presented to general management in December 2022.

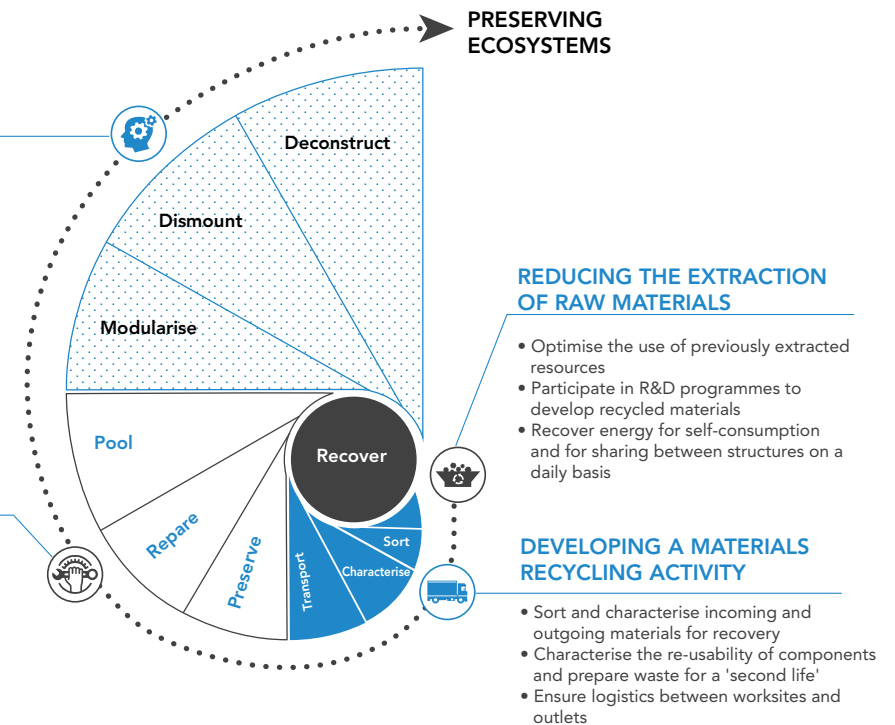
Circular economy strategy

DESIGNING REVERSIBLE STRUCTURES

- Modularise structures to enable their reuse for different purposes
- Whenever possible use just the necessary amount of locally available materials
- Dismount, disassemble, deconstruct and transport recoverable components without damaging them

MAKING STRUCTURES LAST LONGER

- Identify structures to be preserved
- Characterise the components to be refurbished or remanufactured
- Rethink how the structure may be used currently and in the future



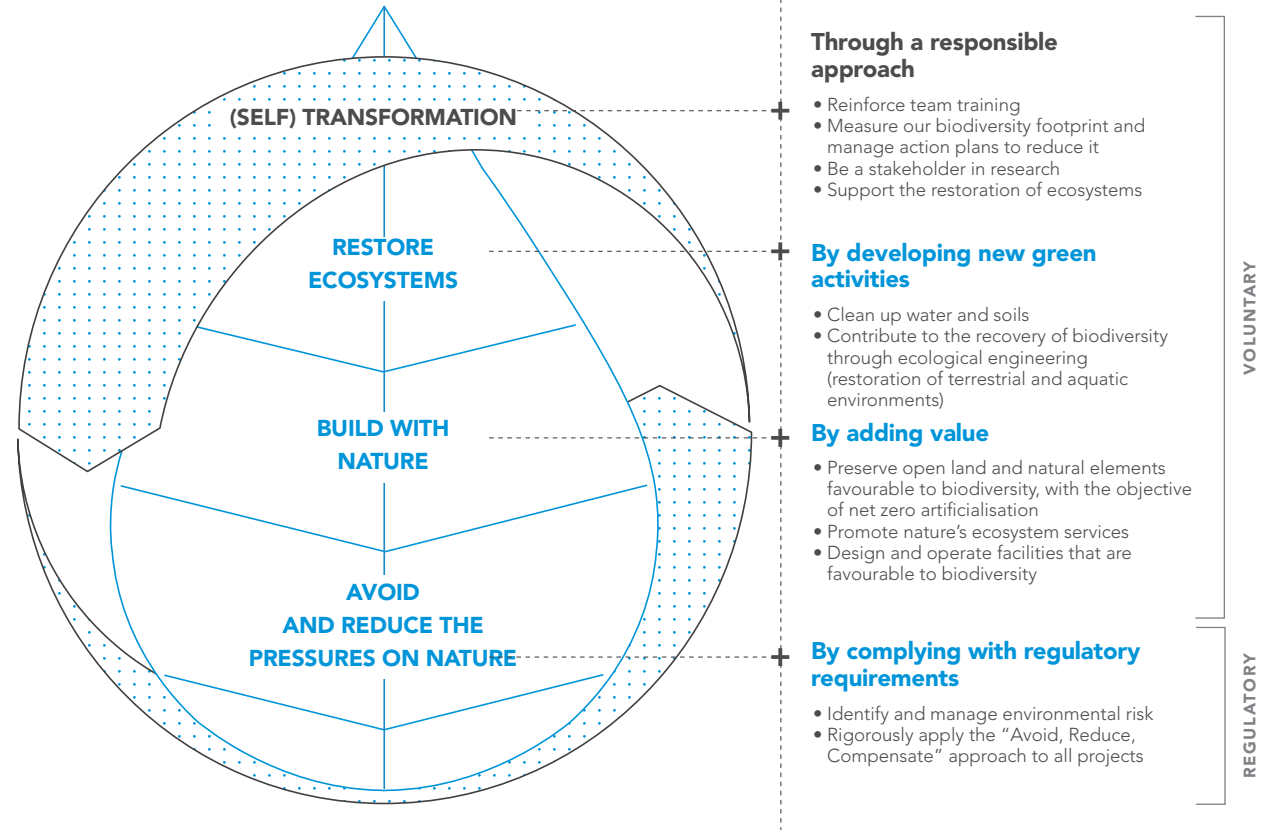
Biodiversity Strategy

The construction and concession business lines do not operate in urban or peri-urban areas alone. They also impact on agricultural environments, natural areas, soils and subsoils, waterways and groundwater, etc. Specific environments that contribute to a living, fragile and precious territory, on which fauna, flora and ecosystem services depend. This issue of preservation shows how vital it is for construction and concession business lines to integrate respect for the living world into their expertise at all phases in the project, and ensure that their interventions leave neither irreparable damage nor loss of ecological functionality.

In 2023, the Group's commitment to biodiversity is intensifying through the involvement of all of its business lines. Eiffage has renewed its commitment to the French Office for Biodiversity (OFB) through an ambitious action plan that will profoundly transform the way it considers and interacts with living things. This three-year commitment renews Eiffage's status as a "Company committed to nature" for the 2023-2025 period.

The 186 actions planned, specific to 23 perimeters, respond to the four axes of the Group's biodiversity strategy: the multiplication of ecological diagnostics in design to avoid and reduce pressure on ecosystems, action to infiltrate water into the soil and the development of spaces that are favourable to biodiversity to build in harmony with the living world, development of internal ecological engineering skills to respond to ecosystem restoration markets, or the training of teams in environmental issues to fundamentally transform the environmental approach.

Biodiversity strategy






Low-carbon strategy applied to operations

Controlling energy consumption has been reinforced by the implementation of sober energy use measures, both for environmental and economic reasons. Indeed, the Chairman and CEO of Eiffage, Benoît de Ruffray, validated a note on sober energy use for all Group entities in September 2022. It contributes to:

- the control of operational and financial risk linked to the risk of short-term energy shortages, within a geopolitical context disrupted by the Russia-Ukraine conflict;
- the control of general costs linked to energy consumption, sometimes too high;
- and the greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets for scopes 1 and 2, as defined in the Group's low-carbon strategy and implemented in the low-carbon action plans within the divisions.

The note on sober energy use reinforces the first part of the divisions' low-carbon action plans. As a reminder, these consist of the "reduce internal emissions (grey indicator)" section and the "actions to avoid emissions for customers (blue indicator)" section. Operating entities have developed a sober energy use plan adapted to their tertiary sites, their requirements in terms of mobility, and the management of real estate assets. Below are examples of actions to reduce internal emissions, followed by a summary of actions resulting from the business lines' sober energy use plans (see page 19). Finally, examples of actions to avoid emissions in the solutions offered are presented (see page 20). A wider range of examples can be found in the 2022 Climate Report.

Examples of actions to reduce internal carbon emissions (grey indicator)

THEMES	PRINCIPLES	EXAMPLES OF ACTIONS	EXAMPLES OF INDICATORS
 TRANSPORT	Business travel	Streamline business travel by adopting video-conferencing practices/promoting shared mobility solutions	Internal fleet fuel consumption = kg CO ₂ /vehicle and kg CO ₂ /km travelled
	Optimise the energy consumption of vehicles	Strengthen tools for measuring and analysing consumption per vehicle category, to raise user awareness of eco-driving techniques Replace light vehicles with low-emission vehicles (French Mobility Orientation Law schedule)/ Promote electric company vehicles	Vehicle fleet emissions in tCO ₂ eq/vehicle Number of low-emission vehicles/Vehicle CO ₂ emissions per employee
	Optimise the energy consumption of plant and machinery	Ensure the reliability of consumption data and the development of tools Eco-driving tools and support, avoid unnecessary slowing down, optimise logistics flows	100% quarterly consumption monitoring reports for all categories of equipment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Machine fleet emissions in tCO₂eq/hour • Target: 17% reduction in 2019 benchmark emissions • 100% reception of new machinery and equipment with training module + certificate
 ENERGY CONSUMPTION	Reduce the carbon footprint of equipment and buildings	For existing buildings, improve the energy performance of buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply the Tertiary Sector decree for all the buildings concerned (2040 target, i.e. -50% for buildings) • Develop a national plan to study the photovoltaic potential of real estate
	Reduce the carbon footprint of site facilities	Optimise the energy consumption of site installations by monitoring consumption	CO ₂ emissions from site installations per million euros of revenue
 PRODUCTION	Industrial machinery	Monitor the carbon footprint of our asphalt mixes and aggregates leaving the plant	CO ₂ emissions in kgCO ₂ eq/t of asphalt or aggregates
	Manage carbon monitoring	Develop the use of carbon tools in the professional sectors, including carbon management of our work-sites, and train employees in the use of these tools	tCO ₂ eq/k€ of works
	Reduce pressure on resources	Increase the proportion of recovered and/or recycled waste at directly-owned sites	Proportion of recovered or recycled waste (%)

Examples of actions under Eiffage's sober energy use plan

ENERGY CONSUMPTION OF BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT

Heating

- Limit heating temperature to 19°C
- Limit temperature to 16°C in the event of vacancy for 24 hours and if possible to 8°C as of 48 hours

Ventilation/ Cooling

- Air conditioning and/or air cooled to a minimum threshold of 26°C in summer
- Default power cut-off for office equipment in the evenings during the week and outside working days
- Reduce operating time slots for air handling units
- Reduce hot and cold supply/return setpoints for air handling units

Lighting

- Illuminated signs extinguished from 8 p.m. onwards and on weekends
- Install presence detectors in office spaces and switch off lighting after 8 minutes if no presence is detected
- Switch off illuminated signs during periods of tension on the electricity network (orange and red days in RTE's Ecowatt system)

REAL ESTATE

Leases

- It is now forbidden to sign commercial leases for premises that are not classified as "A" or "B" under the regulatory energy performance diagnostic
- Sites whose energy performance diagnostic is lower than the "B" classification will need to be subject to a short-term reflection between owner and tenant. If a renovation programme is not economically viable, departure from the site at the end of the lease should be considered

**Construction/
Renovation
Maintenance**

- Renovation of existing sites must aim for "A" or "B" performance thresholds for energy consumption (kWhEP/m².year) and greenhouse gas emissions (kgCO₂eq/m².year)
- Decisions to build new sites must comply with the RE2020 minimum target -20% energy consumption and -20% carbon emissions
- Particular attention will be paid to maintaining energy-intensive air conditioning systems responsible for nearly 5% of the Group's internal greenhouse gas emissions, in accordance with the recommendations of the note on air conditioning

MOBILITY

**Vehicle fleet
management**

- Application of the professional vehicle list dated 17 February 2022, guided by CO₂ emissions reduction
- Rapid deployment of general eco-driving training
- Proposal of a gross monthly allowance of €300 for employees who opt out of having a company car (allowance subject to charges and tax)
- Exclusion of vehicles over 5 years old from the service vehicle and commercial vehicle fleets
- Installation of charging stations for electric vehicles at our permanent sites based on the electric vehicles action plan




Business travel

- Opt for train travel
- Travel by train for journeys served by a high-speed line: strongly recommended for journeys of less than 3 hours and compulsory for journeys of less than 2.5 hours, in accordance with the travel policy

Employee travel

- Promote carpooling and public transport
- Feasibility study concerning an offer of electric bikes for employees, guaranteeing secure access conditions
- Feasibility study concerning on-site charging of personal bikes and electric scooters
- Adopt measures aimed at limiting employees returning home for lunch: installation of kitchen areas in the workplace or "connected fridge" type catering offered by catering SMEs at sites that don't have a company canteen

Examples of emissions avoidance actions in the products and services offered (blue indicator)

THEMES	PRINCIPLES	EXAMPLES OF ACTIONS	EXAMPLES OF INDICATORS
 LOW-CARBON EXPERTISE	Low-carbon offers and innovations	Propose a low-carbon variant for all tender projects > €5M and all design-construction projects ----- Develop a new low-carbon demonstrator and a low-carbon retrofit demonstrator for each region and each country	Number of low-carbon solutions provided to our customers ----- Low-carbon solutions implemented
	Low-carbon offers and innovations for energy business	Develop an industrialised energy renovation offer ----- Develop a CO ₂ capture offer for industrial process emissions	Volume of energy saving certificates (ESC) leveraged for customers ----- Volume of CO ₂ captured
	Low-carbon offers and innovations for roads business	Develop ARM 2500® and ARC 700® in-situ reprocessing ----- Develop road surface recycling with our range of plant-based binders Recytal®, Biophalt® and Bioklair®	Number of m ² implemented ----- Tonnage of Recytal® emulsion mixes; tonnage of Biophalt® and Bioklair® binders
	Low-carbon offers and innovations for the civil engineering, metal and rail business	Reduce our emissions through R&D and innovation, in particular our concrete, steel, bitumen and transport emissions ----- Integrate the CO ₂ criterion into variants	1 R&D project per operational department / per year ----- 100% of variants for projects > €500,000 (reuse and/or substitution of materials, reduction of freight, etc.)
	Low-carbon service offers for motorway concession business	Promote carpooling by offering reserved parking spaces and setting up reserved lanes ----- Promote low-emission vehicles by providing sufficient electric charging stations	Number of carpool parking spaces and open lanes ----- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of areas equipped with at least one very high power (VHP) or multi-standard terminal • Average distance between two equipped areas
	Carbon avoidance calculation	Make systematic use of digital tools that allow double € and CO ₂ quoting for all Group business lines	Existence of a €/CO ₂ digital interface for each division
 METHODS AND TOOLS	Low-carbon procurement	Make systematic use of the Purchasing department's Ecosource software, allowing multi-criteria environmental evaluations, including CO ₂	Number of employees using Ecosource
	Low-carbon variants and techniques	Propose low-carbon variants in Eiffage's responses to calls for tender	Number and amount in k€ of low-carbon offers
	Low-carbon construction methods	Optimise the management of cut and fill on the same site to avoid truck rotations for evacuation purposes	% of tenders won with a "cut and fill optimisation management" component
	Cooperation between stakeholders in the value chain	Cooperate with suppliers on carbon avoidance upstream of responses to calls for tender, e.g. Sekoya industrial club actions	% of external low-carbon solutions implemented in responses to calls for tender
 DISSEMINATE EXPERTISE	Externally	Carry out marketing for low-carbon solutions and support our customers in their efforts to reduce their carbon footprint	Create <i>ad hoc</i> low-carbon solutions
	Internally	Increase team skills relating to climate issues and promoting low-carbon offers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management 100% trained in low-carbon strategy via e-learning • Development of communication tools for all employees (Sharepoint, 15-minute environment sessions, etc.)

Low-carbon at the heart of the Purchasing department's roadmap

Accounting for more than 75% of the Group's emissions (scopes 1, 2, 3 upstream), decarbonising the procurement of products and services is an essential part of the Purchasing department's roadmap for 2025.

Refine measurement of scope 3 upstream emissions

Carbon reporting, which has been deployed by the Purchasing department for two years, measures scope 3 upstream emissions for the Group's business activities in France. This reporting is due to be refined to move towards a more precise measurement, that of physical flows. Refining carbon data is a process that requires full collaboration with suppliers. In 2022, the Group focused on the most emissions-intensive families of purchases, in particular ready-mixed concrete, for which nearly 50% of the Group's expenditure is now directly measured on the basis of physical flows.

Similarly, the first carbon measurements for the power tools family have been challenged, thanks to significant investment by Hilti, a specialist in professional tools for the construction industry, in the analysis of the environmental data relating to their products. Thus, more than 61% of Hilti's revenue with Eiffage is covered by LCAs (Life Cycle Analyses).

In 2023, the ambition is to continue this substantive work and be ever more demanding in terms of the quality of measurement and environmental data, by making suppliers fully responsible.

Deploy operational tools

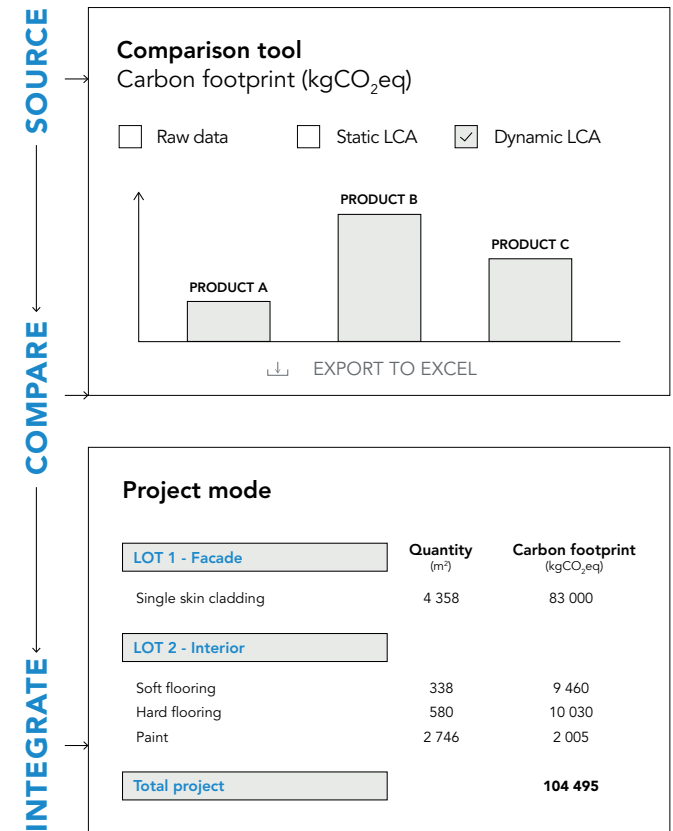
Ecosource, an internal tool for comparing the environmental performance of products, was rolled out in 2022: more than 300 people were trained in the various regions, and 4,000 connections recorded across all business lines (design offices, QSE, works, buyers, etc.). Ecosource is being used, for example, on the Athletes Village project (Seine-Saint-Denis), where the client's carbon requirements are particularly high.

Its growing use by operational staff is leading to changes, including three major ones: integration of dynamic LCA into the tool, in order to meet the requirements of the RE2020 framework, calculation of static LCA for other projects not subject to RE2020; and finally, a project mode to create lots, compare these lots and estimate the carbon footprint of a project.

Training for buyers

In order to properly appropriate the Group's low-carbon strategy, regulations and internal tools, buyer training relating to the ecological transition and, in particular, decarbonising procurement, will continue in 2023 in the various regions, via e-learning or face-to-face sessions. To ensure the development of team skills and expertise, the Group's 450 buyers will be regularly invited to assess their level of knowledge of carbon issues. An initial evaluation campaign is being launched in March 2023.

Ecosource Developments



The construction and concessions sector is experiencing major changes in construction methods. This change involves making systematic efforts to reduce and avoid carbon. Eiffage is supporting this development by providing employees with several innovative mechanisms, whether internal – financial support funds for innovation, multi-business working groups, digital ideas box, digital encyclopaedia of innovations – or external, like the Sekoya industrial club made up of various stakeholders in Eiffage’s value chain and dedicated to identifying innovative low-carbon solutions.

The Group is developing a great deal of expertise in economic activities covered by the European green taxonomy. As mentioned in the previous chapter, these activities are the subject of development plans to further contribute to the gradual decarbonising of the Group’s revenue.

The following are some examples.

Energy transition

Massive development of the renovation of existing structures; renewable electricity networks; increase in national and local renewable energy production capacities; development of micro hydropower plant fleets; development of carbon capture expertise.

Low-carbon materials and design

Low-carbon materials mix; tracing and labelling of biosourced materials; full traceability of carbon and low-carbon materials.

Circular economy

Decontamination of degraded soils and recycling of anthropised land; selective deconstruction of buildings and recovery of materials; systematic recycling and development of reuse.

Sustainable mobility

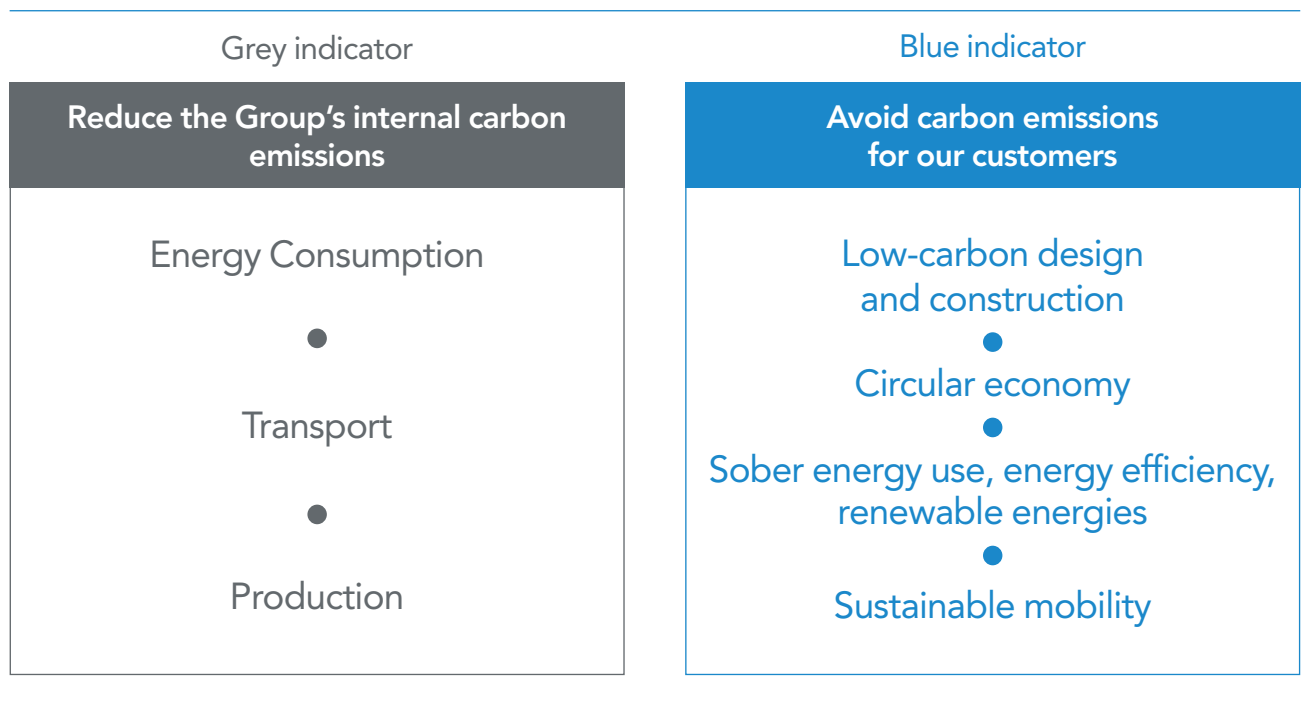
Development of soft mobility solutions; development of sustainable mobility solutions using green hydrogen; strengthening of expertise in rail, river and low-carbon public transport.

Biodiversity and ecological engineering

Project designs integrating the “Avoid, Reduce, Compensate” sequence as far upstream as possible; restoration of ecological continuities; analysis of the grey biodiversity of building materials.

The low-carbon strategy and its operational implementation includes two main components

- The production of internal carbon emissions corresponding to the “grey indicator”. “Internal” carbon reduction actions are covered on pages 23 and 24. To improve legibility, they are divided into three themes – Energy consumption, transport, production – which correspond to those included in the summary of low-carbon action plans on page 18;
- The avoidance of carbon emissions through Eiffage’s expertise in the Group’s core business lines, covered on pages 25 to 32, corresponding to the “blue indicator”. Examples of carbon avoidance actions in the products and services offered are presented on page 20.



Reducing the Group's internal carbon emissions

To accelerate the achievement of its scopes 1 and 2 emissions reduction targets, Eiffage is relying on several solutions: replacement of fossil fuels, improvement of logistics and production, procurement of low-emission vehicles and machinery, etc. The Group is also investing in self-consumption and Greenfield PPAs (direct purchase contracts for long-term renewable electricity): the first projects will be launched in 2023 and will ensure a growing share of the Group's electricity supplies from 2025.

ENERGY CONSUMPTION

Low-carbon, the watchword for the construction and transformation of the Group's headquarters and subsidiaries

The low-carbon strategy requires a major effort to decarbonise the Group's real estate assets, reinforced by the note on sober energy use published in September 2022.

In 2022, the Group's Real Estate department formally identified four priority areas of focus:

New sites: their carbon footprint and their energy footprint must meet high standards. Several real estate investments made in the various regions aim for the E3C2 level of the E+C- label. Since 1 July 2022, the Group has applied the RE2020 regulations to its own real estate investments, with an improved target of -20% energy consumption and -20% CO₂ emissions.

Existing building stock: the Real Estate department is leading an inter-division working group that brings together the expertise of the Eiffage Construction and Eiffage Energy Systems teams, to implement thermal and energy renovation solutions at several pilot sites, using low-carbon processes (Roads and other networks, geothermal, photovoltaic, etc.).

Energy consumption of buildings: in November 2022, 53 Eiffage sites, representing a total area of 270,520 square meters, were the subject of a joint action plan led by teams from the Real Estate department and Eiffage Energy Systems. Since publication of the Tertiary decree in 2021, more than 80 tertiary sites exceeding 1,000 square meters have been identified.



Charging stations for electric vehicles on the A6, Dracé
© Erolf production

Photovoltaic action plan: the Real Estate department studied the feasibility of equipping 25 Group sites with photovoltaic panels. Four have already been approved for investment, combining photovoltaic roofing and car park shades. The study will be extended in 2023 to 200 Group sites.

The low-carbon strategy also promotes combined efforts among Eiffage's European subsidiaries. Thus, Eiffage Benelux is applying strict rules for the construction of its future headquarters "The Source", in Brussels: conservation of the building's structure and sanitary facilities; dismantling of facades and technical installations; installation of heat pumps, photovoltaic panels, electrical terminals and rainwater recovery systems, etc. Eiffage Benelux has also carried out energy audits for most of its subsidiaries' head offices, with a view to installing solar panels and charging stations, improving heating and air conditioning systems, etc.

In Spain, the head office of Eiffage Energía Sistemas, in Albacete, will host a pilot plant project for the production and storage of green hydrogen, produced by electrolysis during the day using solar energy. This hydrogen will be used to recharge a fuel cell for the headquarters' night-time energy consumption, and to power a 5-ton forklift truck. The project received a grant of €400,000 from Eiffage's internal Seed'Innov fund, dedicated to supporting innovation in the Group's operational entities.

TRANSPORT AND PRODUCTION Practices are evolving

The Group's internal emissions are mainly driven by gas, diesel and non-road diesel consumption. These non-renewable energies are used mainly for production requirements or for freight and travel. In order to reduce these emissions by 46%, numerous actions have been implemented within the business lines in order to:

- reduce consumption by installing more efficient equipment, precise monitoring of consumption, changing practices through training and raising awareness, etc.
- reduce emissions linked to this consumption, by replacing them with less carbon-intensive energy sources: switching vehicles to biodiesel, electrifying vehicles and factories, deploying charging infrastructures, abandoning heavy fuel oil in favour of propane, etc.

This strategy was enriched this year with the deployment of sober energy use plans, which are in line with actions already being carried out and work to support them.

Examples of actions relating to vehicles and machinery.

Electric vehicle charging infrastructure

The deployment of electric vehicle charging infrastructure continued for the Group's property portfolio and objectives were achieved in 2022, with a total of 684 AC7 22 kW charging terminals and 140 DC25 200kW charging terminals. In the carpark at its Vélizy-Villacoublay headquarters, Eiffage has now installed more than 220 electric charging terminals for a total of 850 parking spaces, which is more than is required by the Mobility Orientation Law.

Electrification of fleets

While the Mobility Orientation Law requires 10% renewal of the vehicle fleet with low-emission vehicles in 2022 and 20% in 2023, the Group has raised these ambitions with a renewal target of 20% in 2022 and 30% in 2023. At the end of 2022, orders placed reached 20% for electric company vehicles and 16% for utility vehicles, i.e. 19% in all, excluding motorway concessions. It should be noted that given the current context, delivery times for electric vehicles are extended. In terms of motorway concessions, more than 150 light vehicles are already running on electricity and a hundred are on order.

Biofuels

Eiffage Route has reached 20% distribution of B100 on its fleet of trucks (a biofuel made from rapeseed, produced locally and sustainably and emitting 65% less CO₂ than diesel), and is aiming for 40% by the end of 2023. At the end of 2022, more than 50 B100 tanks servicing 300 trucks had been installed.

Managing energy consumption

Eiffage Energy Systems, 85% of whose CO₂ emissions originate from the fuel consumption of its 10,000 vehicles, has implemented this in its regional departments.

Connected equipment

In 2023, Eiffage Route will deploy eMAT Connect, a tool for collecting data relating to the use of its machinery in real time. This tool will be used to steer action plans: improving worksite organisation and maintenance services; targeted training initiatives.

Examples of actions carried out for production tools

Connected factories

An internal tool for connecting asphalt plants is being deployed at more than 40 sites. It will help operators to optimise production in real time, and manage actions to reduce energy consumption.

Again regarding asphalt plants, the use of biogas has increased from 0% to 5%, with a target of 25% by 2026 for all industrial units wholly owned by Eiffage Route.

Quarries

Eiffage Route has rolled out the Group's low-carbon strategy plan for 2025, with three objectives: reduce energy consumption; electrify uses; develop alternative solutions (biofuels and photovoltaic panels). In particular, the company plans to achieve a materials utilisation rate of over 85% in order to rationalise their energy consumption and their CO₂ emissions. Experiments have been launched to replace diesel with biofuels.

Eiffage Route is also developing the electrification of the internal transport of materials, by replacing machines with conveyor belts, and is experimenting with electric crushers on the workforce.

Low-carbon design and construction

The energy renovation of buildings: a major project

According to the Ministry of Ecological Transition and Territorial Cohesion, the building sector represented 44% of the energy consumed in France in 2020, with energy consumption of buildings equivalent to 65.6 MtCO₂, of which nearly 75% corresponds to heating* alone. The energy renovation of buildings is therefore an essential lever to achieve the emissions reduction objectives set by the national low-carbon strategy. Eiffage Construction has made it one of the pillars of its strategy plan. In order to offer competitive solutions adapted to the various regions, the Construction division has set up agencies specialising in the



Energy renovation of the Thorez residence, Bègles (Gironde)
© Eiffage/Alban Gilbert

energy renovation of buildings in each regional department. To raise awareness and support Eiffage stakeholders in this matter, a reference document on the energy renovation of housing is being drawn up. It will focus on collective housing, the case most often encountered and therefore having significant potential in terms of reducing CO₂ emissions.

A global energy renovation project requires several interventions on the building. Indeed, to obtain an effective reduction in emissions and significantly improve the comfort of the occupants, it is necessary to act on the building as a whole. Thus, insulation work on the building skin is accompanied by a review of the heating and domestic hot water systems. There are numerous low-carbon global heating solutions, such as virtuous heating networks – in which renewable energies represent more than 50% of the energy mix – biomass boiler rooms, heat pumps or hybrid solutions using both heat pumps and gas boilers. Finally, this work is supplemented by a review of the ventilation systems. Indeed, many homes are equipped with inefficient natural or mechanical ventilation, often very energy-intensive, and failing to provide optimal indoor air quality throughout the year.

A perfect illustration of this approach to existing real estate, Eiffage and Arcade-VYV, now working together as part of the Nové project company, signed a 35-year concession contract with the Ministry of Armed Forces in 2022 for the management of its housing stock in France. This includes, in particular, the energy renovation of more than 8,000 homes and the construction of around 3,000 homes. The distinguishing nature of this real estate stock lies in the diversity of building types (individual houses, intermediate housing and collective housing), the construction methods (from heritage buildings to 21st century buildings), the energy supply solutions and geographical situations, given that the



View of the Nové project, rental stock being built for the Ministry of Armed Forces © Soho architecture

accommodation is distributed throughout France. Nové can rely on the expertise of Eiffage Construction in terms of energy renovation, in order to achieve the ambitious objectives of the Ministry of Armed Forces: to obtain at least a C energy label as well as a level C climate label for its housing.

* Source: data service calculations and statistical studies based on the energy assessment and Ceren

New tools to measure the environmental impact of Eiffage's products

The Group's achievement of greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets is primarily dependent on its ability to measure the environmental impact of its projects and translate this into greenhouse gas emissions. To do this, "carbon calculators" adapted to the Group's business lines and based on carbon data from official sources, such as the Ademe Carbon database or the Inies database, have been developed by Eiffage.

These digital interfaces make it possible to establish a double quote in euros and in tons of carbon equivalent, and to highlight for customers the carbon savings of the different variants offered.

The carbon calculator dedicated to business lines in the Infrastructures division is a good example of these internal calculation tools. Co-developed with an external design office, it is used on a daily basis at Eiffage Génie Civil and Eiffage Métal, and continues to evolve. With a very realistic consideration of the different modes of freight, this tool has already proven itself during responses to calls for tender.

This calculator is in the process of being certified by the Association Bas Carbone (ABC), which guarantees compliance with calculation standards and consequently the credibility of the data provided to customers.

Eiffage Energy Systems on the other hand has opted for Nooco, a carbon calculation tool that can be adapted to the heating, ventilation and air conditioning trades. It covers the wide range of expertise in the division and is being rolled out to all pricing offices, with around ten regions having received training.

At Eiffage Route, the CARL carbon calculator, implemented in 2021, has gained in maturity and its use in commercial proposals is becoming widespread. It facilitates low-carbon environmental comparisons right from the design phase and highlights the potential for CO₂ savings on construction sites. It helps pricing offices to offer low-carbon variants by pointing out the most carbon intense items. At the end of November 2022, CARL had been used in 310 cases and posted a balance sheet of 40,000 tons of CO₂ avoided thanks to the solutions offered to customers. The real gains compared to the volume of business won is around 20,000 tons of CO₂, or the annual carbon footprint of 1,600 French citizens.



Gergovie high school, a building with a minimal carbon impact, Clermont-Ferrand (Puy-de-Dôme) © Eiffage/Joël Damase

At its worksites, Eiffage Construction promotes a mix of low-carbon materials

Aware of the environmental impact of traditional building materials, for several years now Eiffage Construction has been developing solutions that promote a low-carbon materials mix for its customers. Projects using biosourced materials (straw, wood, raw earth, etc.) are increasing and capturing the interest of architects and buyers alike.

A model of low-carbon construction, the Gergovie high school in Clermont-Ferrand (Puy-de-Dôme), delivered in July 2022, took biosourced materials into account from the design stage: 3,900 cubic meters of wood from the Massif Central were used to build 11,200 square meters of timber frame walls and lay 12,900 square meters of flooring, and 12,000 bales of straw from Limagne were used for the thermal insulation of the walls. The building is equipped with a wood pellet boiler for heating and 2,000 square meters of solar panels. The timber frame walls were manufactured at a workshop located 20 kilometres from the site. The Gergovie high school obtained E4C2 level of the E+C- label and the BBCA excellence label.

03 LOW-CARBON ECONOMY OPPORTUNITIES

Another exemplary project: Eiffage Immobilier won a joint contract for 250 new housing units at the Nouveau Bassin urban development zone, in Caen (Calvados). In response to the city's strong ambitions in terms of low-carbon, the programme aims for level 1 of the bio-based building label and proposes the use of three materials to reduce greenhouse gas emissions during the construction phase:

- 1/3 of the buildings in load-bearing stone from the Cintheaux quarry (Calvados): a major reference for the city of Caen and a geo-sourced material with low environmental impact (extraction and processing consumes very little energy);
- 1/3 of the buildings in raw earth: this project will participate in the development and structuring of the raw earth sector, while reusing the excavated earth of the peninsula, depending on the level of pollution, granular skeleton and the level of clay;
- 1/3 of the buildings using a mixed wood/concrete structure.

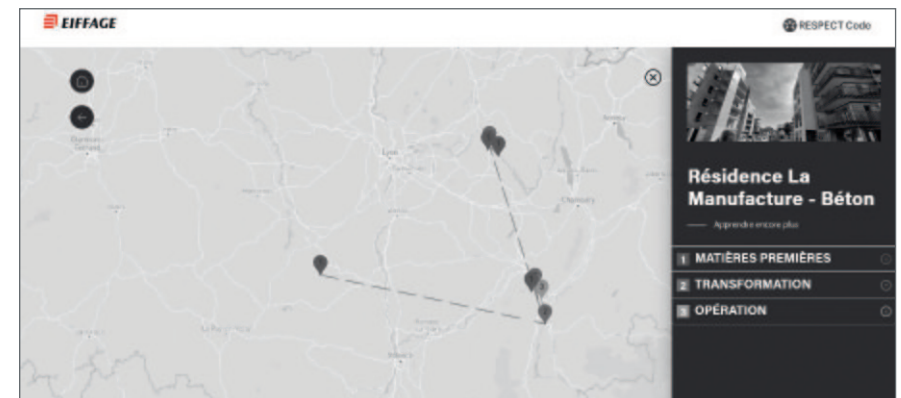
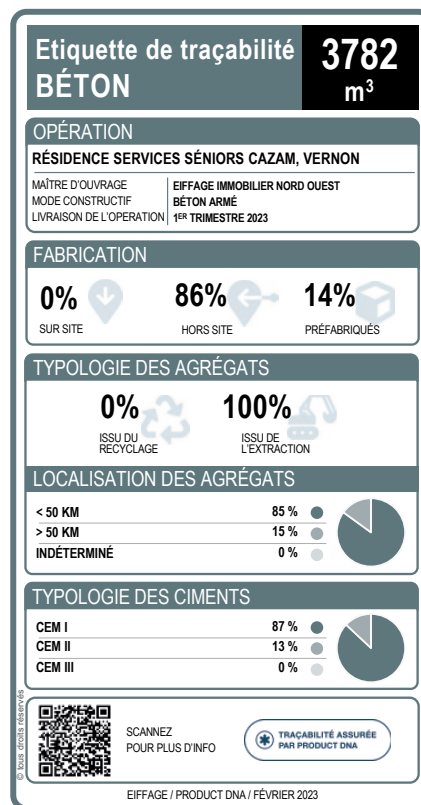
Traceability in construction

To ensure the traceability of construction materials used on its sites, Eiffage has developed a methodology that guarantees the origin of the materials, from the worksite to the raw materials extraction zone.

Launched in 2017 for wood products, this pioneering approach has since been extended to new materials. It is characterised by its flagship deliverable, the material label, which summarises various data on the places of extraction and processing, and the nature of the traced material. It is guaranteed by Product DNA, an independent auditor and expert in supply chain traceability, based on concrete evidence collected at each stage in the material's life.

After successfully transposing the approach to biosourced products for the Gergovie high school in Clermont-Ferrand (Puy-de-Dôme), Eiffage is today delivering its first two projects applying traceability to concrete and steel (including for prefabricated elements) with the Cazam residence in Vernon (Eure) and the Manufacture residence in Grenoble (Isère).

To further highlight its transparency approach, Eiffage is launching a platform that will soon be available online via its website or by scanning the QR codes on the material labels. This new platform will make it possible to communicate traceability information both to project owners and to the Group's end customers. For the moment, it covers eight pilot projects and will highlight all future operations where materials are traced.



Platform presenting the eight projects traced at Eiffage

Circular economy

Eiffage is developing materials reuse and recovery solutions

Reuse, selective deconstruction, recycling of materials... In terms of the circular economy, Eiffage teams are seeking to optimise the use of products and materials from the project design phase, and use them in an eco-responsible manner. To do this, they favour materials recovery processes in the broad sense, either internally or in partnership with local structures, focusing on reuse wherever possible.

These approaches are encouraged by the current regulatory landscape, which has seen many changes in 2022, with the publication of several highly anticipated application texts: strengthening of sorting and traceability obligations, creation of the EPR (Extended Producer Responsibility) for construction products and materials, provided for by the AGECE law of 2020; RE2020 legislation extended to office buildings; integration of the circular economy into the European green taxonomy, etc.

Among the flagship projects of 2022, Eiffage Construction delivered L1ve at the end of November, a major renovation project for the former Peugeot headquarters, located on avenue de la Grande Armée in Paris, and built in 1973. A demonstrator of sustainable construction, this project awarded by the Gecina, one of the driving forces behind the "Booster du Réemploi" initiative (Reuse Booster)*, required the basic architecture of the site to be preserved, in particular the monumental structure of the large gallery on the ground floor.

A circular economy approach that is unprecedented for the central Paris area has been applied for the renovation works: – more than 81 tons of materials were reused, including 2,700 square meters of raised flooring provided by Mobius Réemploi;

- a new floor covering was created using 835 square meters of old facade stones that were cut and sanded;
- finally, the flights of stairs were designed using carbon-free cement made from waste from the steel industry and a binder that emits seven times less CO₂ than a conventional solution.

In total, more than 60,000 tons of CO₂ equivalent have been saved. These characteristics allow L1ve to target several environmental certifications and labels, including HQE Sustainable Building Exceptional level and WiredScore®, the project having already won the MIPIM Award for the "Best Futura Project" category in 2020.

Demcy, a subsidiary of Eiffage Génie Civil dedicated to selective deconstruction and recycling, carried out numerous deconstruction projects in 2022, strongly developing a reuse

approach. In Douvrin (Pas-de-Calais), for example, Demcy completed deconstruction of the workshops at the Usine Française de Mécanique, i.e. 110,000 square meters, on behalf of ACC, a subsidiary of Stellantis, after cleaning and asbestos removal works. In 2023, this site will host a gigafactory producing electric batteries, the first factory of this type in France, with a production capacity of 8 GWh per year. Among other Demcy flagship projects in 2022: demolition of the A7 motorway bridge in Bourg-lès-Valence (Drôme), where 3,000 cubic meters of prestressed concrete was reused as backfill, and the dismantling of an old farmhouse near Montpellier (Hérault), which provided for the 100% reuse of materials, i.e. 22 tonnes.

Eiffage Route is multiplying low-carbon innovations in its asphalt mixes

For several years, Eiffage Route has successfully deployed exemplary low-carbon solutions at its worksites, by focusing on both energy consumption (heating and transport) and on raw materials (recycling of asphalt aggregates and integration of plant-based substitutes).

In 2022, its plant-based Biophalt®, BioKlair®, Recyclean® and Bio-Ertalh® recycled mixes represented 1% of total mix production, and Eiffage Route is maintaining its target of 5% by 2030. The binders in these mixes come from by-products of the forestry and paper industry. They function as carbon sinks, by storing the carbon fixed by the Landes pine trees during their growth, and regenerate bitumen from the existing roads. They are therefore paving the way towards the production of responsibly produced asphalt, mainly using European raw materials.



Installation of Biophalt® plant-based asphalt, A40 motorway Vonnas-Mâcon (Ain) © APRR

* Group of real estate players that aims to massively employ reuse techniques

03 LOW-CARBON ECONOMY OPPORTUNITIES

Biophalt®

Eiffage Route was awarded the Grand Prix des Trophées 2022 by the National Federation of Public Works for implementation of Biophalt®, its plant-based asphalt offering high technical and environmental performance, along two kilometres of the A40 motorway. Biophalt® combines several innovations: the use of a plant-based binder, which completely replaces oil-based bitumen; the recycling of 40% to 55% of asphalt aggregates from the existing road surface; reduced manufacturing temperatures.

In 2022, Biophalt® was tested in other regions of France, in particular on the A34 motorway in the Ardennes (1.6 kilometres), and on roads in Haute-Garonne (1.7 kilometres), Bouches-du-Rhône (1.3 kilometres) and Orne (3 kilometres).

Recyclean®

8,500 square meters of road surfaces on the RD53 near Hazebrouck (Nord) were reprocessed by Eiffage Route using Recyclean® and the ARC 1000® road surface reprocessing unit. This exclusive reprocessing process under wet conditions safely reuses road surfaces containing polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), which are toxic molecules.

Bio-Ertalh®

This mix, made up of recycled aggregates treated with a low-carbon hydraulic binder and whose clinker is replaced by ash from biomass, was tested on the A40 motorway at the Viry toll gate (Haute-Savoie). Winner of the Roads and Streets Innovation Committee in 2020, it is the subject of a patent application.

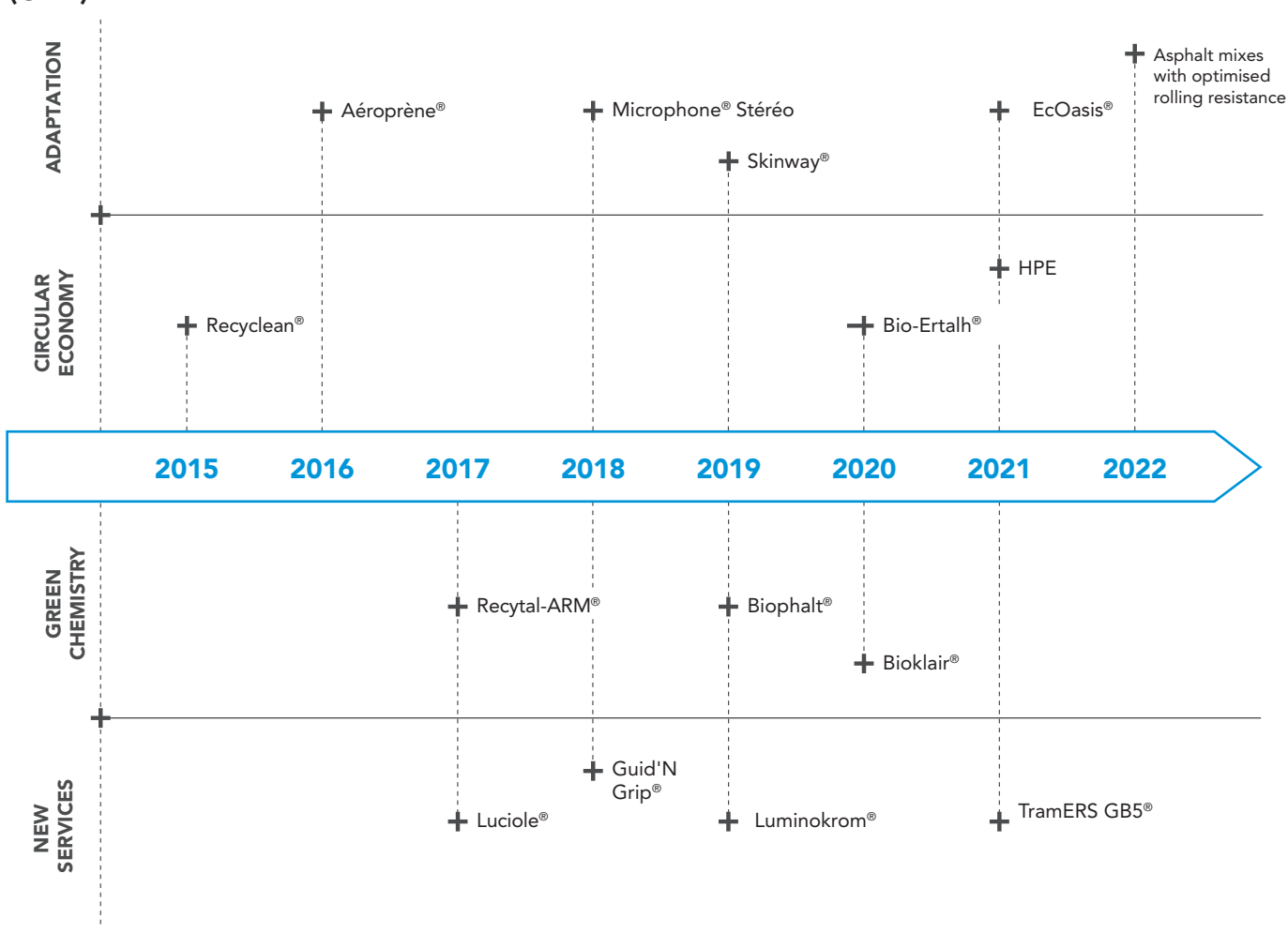
Eiffage Route is now also working on the possibility of dismantling its products, in order to reduce the carbon and materials impact of its offer. As part of the I-Street project, Eiffage Route has produced a demonstrator for a removable urban roadway with a functionalised surface layer of over 180 square meters, in Nantes (Loire-Atlantique). This road surface is made up of two-layer draining hexagonal concrete slabs, made from local and recycled natural aggregates. Technical and scientific monitoring is being

carried out over a period of one year, in partnership with Gustave Eiffel University.

Advantages: the road surface is easy to dismantle, providing access to underground networks without the need for maintenance work, and its porous structure allows rainwater to drain away.

Eiffage Route is developing numerous innovations, which are not just focused on the circular economy, as shown in the infographic below. Eiffage Route is frequently recognised during calls for projects by the Roads and Streets Innovation Committee, an organisation which is part of the Ministry for Ecological Transition and Territorial Cohesion promoting road innovation.

The Group's low-carbon solutions recognised by the Roads and Streets Innovation Committee (CIRR)



Sober energy use and energy efficiency, renewable energies

Renewable energies: Eiffage is making a remarkable breakthrough

Eiffage’s development strategy in the field of renewable energies is bearing fruit: in the ranking established by Wikisolar, Eiffage has now reached the world podium of builders of turnkey solar power plants greater than 5 MWp (Megawatt-peak). The Group rose from 5th to 3rd position in the world for solar energy installation, and from 6th to 4th in the world for operations and maintenance, and became Europe’s leading manufacturer.

This breakthrough is promising, given that the context is very favourable on a national and global level. Irena – the International Renewable Energy Agency – reveals in its “Global Landscape of Renewable Energy Finance 2023” report that global investment in energy transition technologies, including energy efficiency, reached \$1.3 trillion in 2022, a new record representing an increase of 50% compared to 2019.

Our Spanish subsidiary, Eiffage Energía Sistemas, confirms its position as a major design and build contractor for renewable energy production units, with the installation in 2022 of 1.5 GW of nominal photovoltaic power and 600 MW of wind power (thus avoiding 15 million tons of CO₂ emissions). Since it was created, it has built 98 photovoltaic power plants, with a capacity of 3.2 GWp, and 94 wind farms, with a capacity of 3.5 GW, and represents more than 80% of the Group’s efforts in this sector.

In 2022, Eiffage Energía Sistemas:

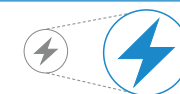
- delivered five photovoltaic power plants in Albacete in Spain (96,500 MWh). The Paradise Park photovoltaic power plant in Jamaica, delivered in 2019, is the largest in the Caribbean (51.5 MWp);
- participated in several renewable energy projects in South America: Guanchoi in Chile (179 MWp), Fundación in Colombia (136 MWp) and Clemesi in Peru (122 MWp).

Eiffage Energy Systems, on the other hand, built 200 MWp of photovoltaic panels in France in 2022, i.e. a total of 1,100 MWp at the end of 2022.

Smulders, a subsidiary of Eiffage Métal in Belgium and European leader in transition parts for the offshore wind sector, won several projects in 2022 including:

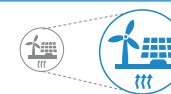
- two major contracts with a total capacity of 1.2 GW off the coast of Germany, awarded by Ørsted, the world leader in offshore wind power;
- the manufacture of transition parts for the future He Dreih offshore wind farm, with a capacity of 900 MW, a contract awarded by the German energy company EnBW.

In addition, Eiffage Métal France and Smulders will manufacture the floats for the offshore wind farm pilot projects “The Floating Wind Turbines of the Gulf of Lion”, off Port Barcarès and Leucate (Aude), and “Provence Grand Large”, off Port-Saint-Louis-du-Rhône (Bouches-du-Rhône). Smulders will also manufacture the transition parts for the offshore wind farm on the islands of Yeu and Noirmoutier (Vendée), which will have a total capacity of 496 MW and produce an average of 1,900 GWh per year as of 2025.



Electricity due to dominate in the world

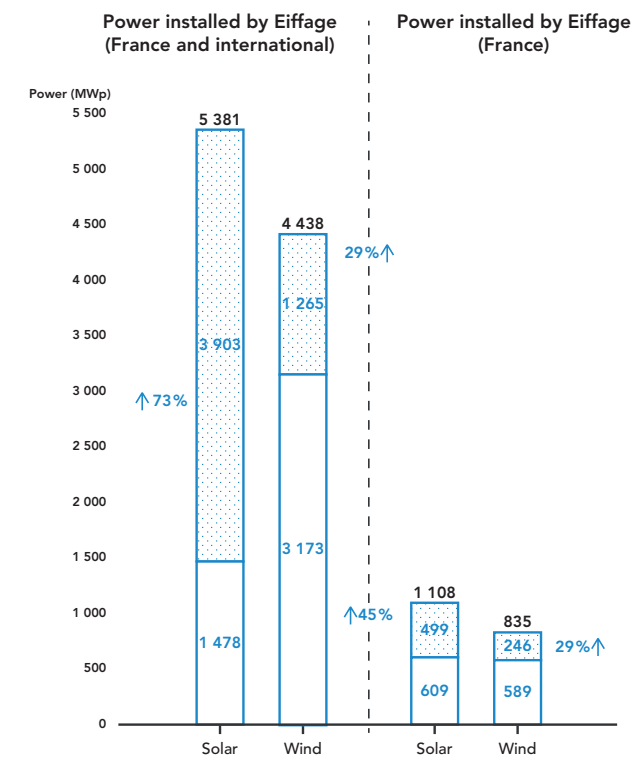
- In 2019 = 21% of final energy use
- In 2050 = more than 50%
- Predominant in the industrial, construction and transport sectors



Renewable energies will soon be in the lead

- In 2030 = 40% of the energy mix
- In 2050 = 73% of the energy mix

Source: The International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) – March 2022



The new self-consumption market

In France, the Acceleration of Renewable Energies Law, passed in February 2023, will enable strong development in the photovoltaic energy market for car parks and buildings. This is particularly relevant for self-consumption, which guarantees end customers a certain amount of autonomy in terms of carbon-free electricity consumption at a guaranteed cost over time. The rules provide for the solar energy equipping of 50% of surfaces over 1,500 m² for car parks and 60% of the roofs of new non-residential buildings.

Exceptional construction site at SKF, in Saint-Cyr-sur-Loire

In Saint-Cyr-sur-Loire, near Tours (Indre-et-Loire), the manufacturer SKF (ball bearings) has equipped the car park of its site with photovoltaic shade structures. The installation entered into service on 15 December 2022. For this exceptional project, Eiffage Energy Systems installed 14 rows of solar panels covering 60% of the 600-space car park, representing 5,700 modules over a surface area of 12 500 m² and power amounting to 2.5 MWp. At present, this is the largest fleet of photovoltaic panels in self-production in France; the energy produced will supply the plant with 6% of its total energy needs.

Local energy communities

Eiffage Energía Sistemas is supporting local energy community projects in Spain that contribute to creating a collaborative and decentralised energy system. The company has delivered one of the largest self-consumption photovoltaic power plants in Europe for the Cosentino group (architecture and design), in Almería (Andalusia), capable of producing 20 MWh per year in addition to the 34 MWh generated by an initial installation to cover 40% of Cosentino's annual energy consumption.

Eiffage, an energy producer and supplier

Beyond its expertise as a renewable energies installer for its customers, the Eiffage group is developing two new businesses – the production and supply of renewable energies – and is seeking to contribute to the energy sovereignty of Europe. To achieve this, it has been investing for several years in production processes, such as hydropower stations, photovoltaic parks, and developing its land reserves, e.g. abandoned motorways and APRR service areas.

In 2022, Eiffage Concessions and EDF Renouvelables commissioned a solar power plant near the A19 motorway operated by APRR in Subligny (Yonne). Made up of 26,000 photovoltaic panels distributed over 10 hectares, this 10 MW power plant will produce 10.5 GWh per year, the equivalent of the average annual electricity consumption of 4,600 people.

Three new micro-power plants in Albarine (Ain), Gardon (Gard) and Agout (Tarn) have expanded Eiffage Concessions' hydropower portfolio, bringing it to 14 micro-power plants in 2022.

The French group Sun'R has integrated the Eiffage group and is now its platform for the development of renewable energies. The acquisition of 75% of the company's capital at the end of 2022 and the expected synergies with the rest of the Group will allow Eiffage to move into a different dimension in this field. Founded in 2007, this mission led company is committed to the ecological transition and an expert in renewable energies, and owns via its subsidiary Sun'R Power a 100 MWp solar park currently in operation with 700 MWp under development.

Among its other activities:

- pioneering work in solar power for agriculture, Sun'Agri designs and implements intelligent solutions for adapting the agriculture sector to climate change, with 220 hectares currently protected or under study, equivalent to approximately 150 MWp;
- Volterres, a short-circuit green electricity supplier, will deliver nearly 1 TWh in 2023 to 15,000 professional sites, thanks to a network of more than 40 partner power plants;
- Sun'Hydro is the entity dedicated to hydropower production. It is responsible for operating the Group's micro-power plants – 17 GWh in 2022. In 2023, this subsidiary will continue its development and will achieve a production capacity of nearly 40 GWh.

Sustainable mobility

APRR, the first French concessions company to equip its motorways with free-flow tolls

The first motorway in France operating with a completely dematerialised toll system became a reality with the commissioning of the A79 motorway between Digoin (Saône-et-Loire) and Sazeret (Allier), in early November 2022. Part of a strategic transverse axis, it connects the Atlantic seaboard to Germany, Switzerland and Italy.

The free-flow system replaces the traditional toll gate with a full-lane gantry equipped with an automatic badge or license plate reading system. By eliminating the braking, stopping, restarting sequence, traffic is more fluid and customers save fuel while reducing their CO₂ emissions, particularly heavy goods vehicles. Beyond the carbon emissions advantages, the free-flow system limits land area requirements to traffic lanes only, reducing land artificialisation and light pollution thanks to the absence of a toll platform.

As part of the redevelopment of the Chambéry motorway interchange (Savoie), AREA has set up a ticket-free entry system, with the installation of a gate on the new access ramp to the motorway heading towards Annecy. This new system, which is more fluid and more ecological, will be extended to around 30 stations and toll gates in the AREA network by 2028. Work will begin in 2024.

New uses with high environmental value on motorways

The APRR and AREA networks have become the first motorway networks in France to equip 100% of their service areas with electric charging terminals. It now has 773 ultra-fast charging terminals available for all types of vehicles, with a station approximately every 30 kilometres.

In 2022, 35 new terminals opened, i.e. a new charging terminal every fortnight on average, with power of up to 350 kW for ultra-fast charging. By facilitating access to charging terminals across the country, these new generation



Free-flow toll station on the A79 motorway, Digoin (Saône-et-Loire)
© Eiffage

stations contribute to the growth of the electric vehicle sector.

In addition, the system of carpooling areas continues to develop on the APRR and AREA networks. The multiplication of carpooling possibilities on the motorway contributes to decarbonising this flexible and fast mode of transport, and the development of carpooling areas is part of local authorities' climate, air and energy plans. In 2022, these convergent strategies enabled APRR and AREA to add 16 additional carpooling car parks to the hundred already in existence. Their design incorporates a permeable coating for the parking spaces and lighting from solar-powered streetlamps. On the A79 motorway, 106 carpool parking spaces connected to public transport networks have been created in all service areas.

In Grenoble (Isère), the lane reserved for carpooling motorists on the A480 motorway heading in the Lyon/Grenoble direction, put into service in 2020, has been extended by an additional kilometre. The innovative M'Covoit-Lignes+ system, launched in 2020 to encourage carpooling, is convincing more and more passengers and motorists. Operating on the principle of public transport, with fixed stops and times, it offers places dedicated to carpooling located near the main distributors.

Under the impetus of its Chairman and CEO, Eiffage made a proactive commitment in 2021 to align its activities with limiting global temperature rise to 1.5°C, in accordance with the Paris Agreement, and supplemented with the commitment to align with net-zero by 2050. This trajectory, applied to all business lines, is translated into targets for reducing greenhouse gas emissions, set in relation to the reference year 2019:

- minus 46% for scopes 1 and 2 emissions by 2030;
- minus 30% for scope 3 upstream emissions by 2030;
- minus 30% for scope 3 direct downstream emissions by 2030.

To monitor these commitments as closely as possible, Eiffage follows the method proposed by the GHG Protocol, which developed the various carbon calculation scopes: scopes 1, 2 and 3:

Direct greenhouse gas emissions (or scope 1) are produced directly by the company and come from fixed or mobile installations located within the organisational perimeter and controlled by the organisation. Examples: energy used by fixed and mobile sources, consumption of industrial stations, refrigerants, process emissions, etc.

Indirect energy-related emissions (or scope 2) are indirect emissions associated with the production of energy used for the organisation's activities. Unlike scope 1, these greenhouse gas emissions are not geographically produced at the site of energy consumption, but at the site of production (nuclear power stations, thermal power stations, etc.). Examples: emissions relating to the supply of heating networks or the production of electricity, consumed by the organisation.

Scope 3 emissions are all emissions indirectly produced by the activities of the organisation, not accounted for in scopes 1 and 2 and linked to the complete value chain. Scope 3 emissions can therefore be "upstream": these are emissions that stop when the building, equipment or infrastructure is delivered. They can also be "downstream": these are emissions related to the use, upkeep, maintenance and end-of-life of the building, equipment or infrastructure. Examples: procurement of raw materials, services or other products, employee travel, upstream and downstream transport of goods, management of waste resulting from the organisation's activities, use and end-of-life of products and services sold, immobilisation of goods and production equipment, etc.



Centrale photovoltaïque Ceclavín, province de Cáceres, Espagne
© Eiffage Energía Sistemas

Measure, make reliable and verify

Eiffage is committed to the Science-based targets initiative (SBTi), a non-profit association created by the United Nations Global Compact, the World Resources Institute, WWF and CDP. This is with a view to verifying calculation methods, the Group's reduction targets, and updating its approach according to the recommendations of the international community. Eiffage has filed these commitments and the associated calculations with the SBTi, with June 2023 set as the validation target.

In 2022, Eiffage expanded its calculations and is publishing in the following pages of this report the emissions data for all scopes for France and for international operations for the reference year 2019, as well as their evolution over subsequent years.

The data published in this report on scopes 1, 2 and 3 upstream emissions have been verified by an independent third-party organisation, as part of the publication of the Group's Non-Financial Performance Statement.

These efforts go hand in hand with substantial work, still in progress, to improve the reliability of carbon emissions data, which is essential for measuring and managing carbon performance and reporting to stakeholders on the results of the climate strategy.

2019, the reference year for the Group's reduction targets

Eiffage has chosen 2019 as the reference year for its carbon emissions. This year, which preceded the Covid-19 pandemic, is representative of the Group's activity and associated emissions. The complete emissions of scopes 1, 2, 3 upstream and scope 3 downstream have been calculated and published in previous climate reports. This approach has made it possible to produce a very comprehensive map of the Group's emissions for all its business lines and for its entire value chain.

Also, it should be noted that:

- as an industrial stakeholder, working in the roads industry in particular, the Group's scopes 1 and 2 emissions are largely impacted by emissions relating to the production of materials and asphalt;
- as a major contractor for construction, civil engineering, rail projects, etc., emissions relating to the manufacture of materials purchased for these projects largely dominate scope 3 upstream emissions. Indeed, procurement represents 89% of scope 3 upstream emissions, mainly driven by concrete, steel and bitumen;

– finally, as a stakeholder in linear infrastructures, the emissions relating to their use over the long term constitute the major part of scope 3 downstream emissions.

This data has been verified by an independent third party organisation before publication. It should nevertheless be noted that scopes 1 and 2 emissions, calculated on the basis of essentially physical data, present a much higher level of reliability than the figures for scope 3 upstream and downstream emissions, calculated more broadly on the basis of financial data.

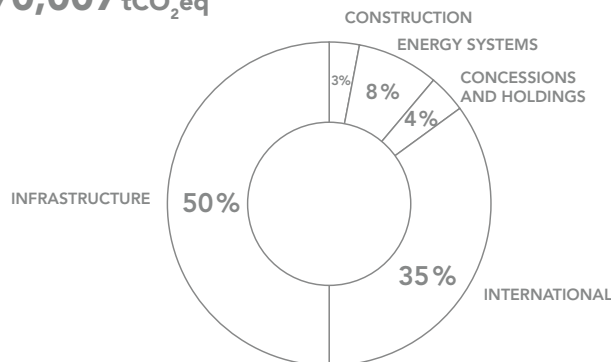
Scopes 1 and 2 emissions*

YEAR 2019 - FRANCE AND INTERNATIONAL

665,798 tCO₂eq

INCLUDING INTERNATIONAL

170,007 tCO₂eq



*Including emissions from the Bocahut lime plant (Nord)

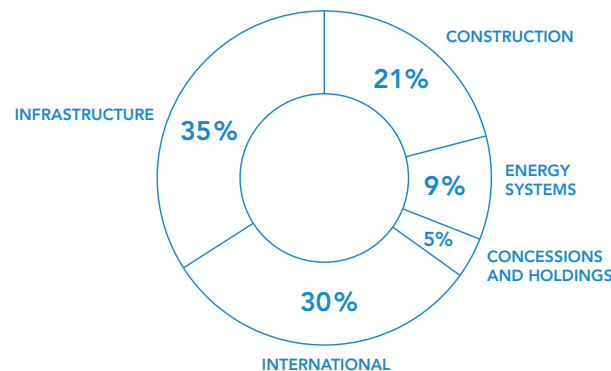
Scope 3 upstream emissions

YEAR 2019 - FRANCE AND INTERNATIONAL

4,250,000 tCO₂eq

INCLUDING INTERNATIONAL

1,260,000 tCO₂eq



Scope 3 downstream emissions

YEAR 2019 - FRANCE AND INTERNATIONAL

22,560,000 tCO₂eq

INCLUDING INTERNATIONAL

5,420,000 tCO₂eq

1.5°C trajectory monitoring - Scopes 1 and 2

Emissions down in 2022

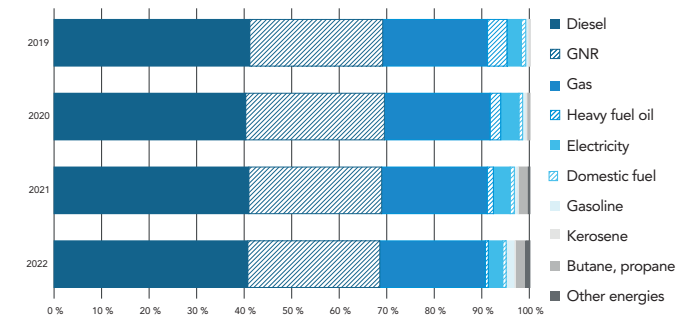
The data for 2022 shows a sharp drop in emissions compared to 2021, despite a particularly high level of emissions that year. The analysis of energy supplies shows a very sharp reduction in the consumption of heavy fuel oil, previously widely used in the Group's factories, in favour of propane, which produces much less emissions, or electricity. Off-road diesel consumption is also down in favour of biofuels; diesel/gasoline consumption is also down overall. It should be noted that this general decrease is undoubtedly a result of the phenomenon of rising prices, for gas in particular.

A controlled trajectory

In order to compare the Group's carbon emissions from one year to the next, the trajectory displayed in the infographic below represents the evolution of emissions at 2019 constant scope (excluding disposals/acquisitions since then).

The Group's scopes 1 and 2 emissions are down compared to 2021, this reduction reaching almost 10% compared to the reference year 2019. Although the Group is not completely aligned with the 1.5°C trajectory, these outcomes are encouraging. They are the result of actions carried out over several years through low-carbon action plans, and reinforced in 2022 by the difficult energy supply conditions as well as the sober energy use plans put in place.

Evolution of the breakdown of scopes 1 and 2 emissions relating to energy



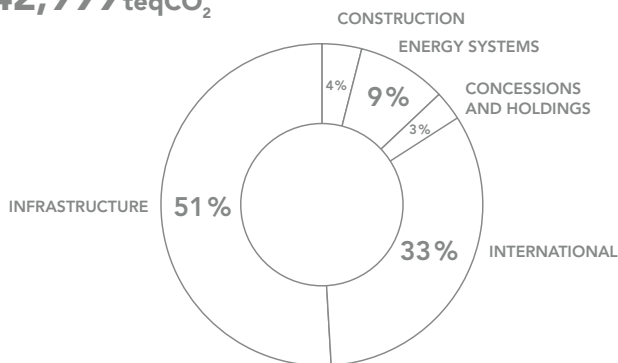
Scopes 1 and 2 emissions*

YEAR 2022 – FRANCE AND INTERNATIONAL

728,868 tCO₂eq

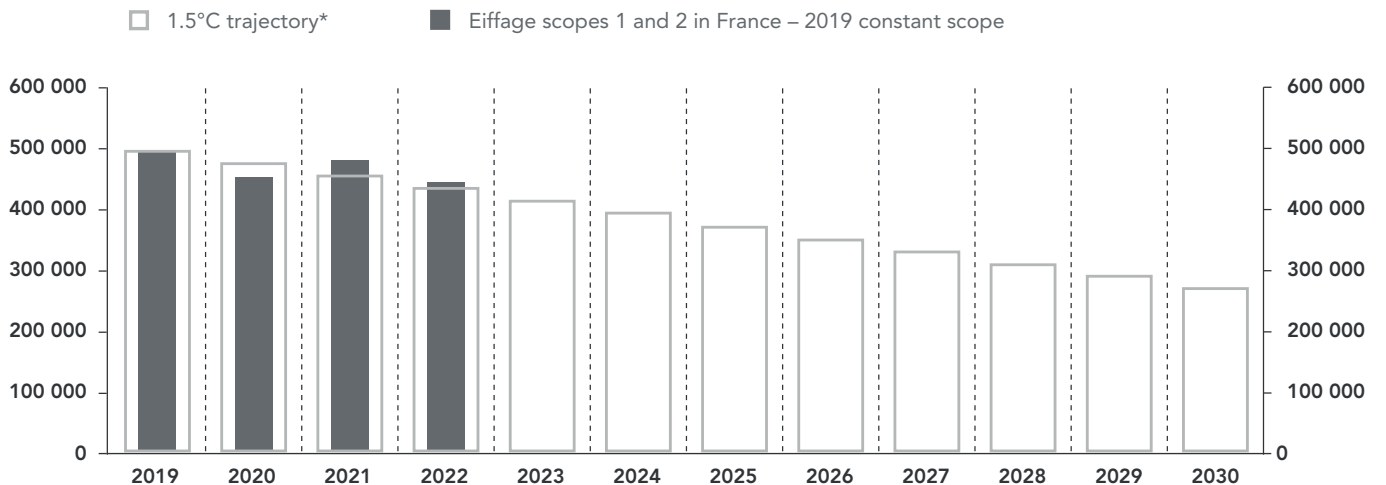
INCLUDING INTERNATIONAL

242,999 teqCO₂



* Including emissions from the Bocahut lime plant (Nord)

Monitoring the 1.5°C trajectory for Eiffage scopes 1 and 2 emissions in France (excluding acquisitions)



* Not adjusted according to the organic growth differential, compared to the 2019 reference scenario, with 2.4% projected growth per year by 2030

Monitoring scope 3 upstream emissions

Scope 3 upstream emissions include all indirect emissions generated upstream of the Group's value chain. The Eiffage-Quantis study, which continued in 2021 and 2022, has refined and expanded the calculations relating to Eiffage's scope 3 upstream emissions for the year 2019, by extending them to international operations and to concessions activities. These data have been audited both by Quantis and by an independent third-party organisation, as part of the Non-Financial Performance Statement exercise – making it possible to render the figures more reliable, thanks to the feedback obtained.

2019 to 2021: promising results

The evolution of scope 3 upstream emissions between 2019 and 2021 was marked by the halting of business activities

due to the global health crisis in 2020. Emissions thus fell before rising again in 2021, without however recovering their initial pre-crisis level: they remain 6% lower than in 2019, the reference year, taking into account organic growth. An encouraging sign that the Group is going in the right direction, the trend now needs to be confirmed and monitoring the evolution of emissions in 2022 will be important.

The breakdown by emissions per item, meanwhile, remains substantially the same between 2019 and 2021, with the highest-emitting item being the category purchased goods and services by the Group. The Purchasing department is therefore carrying out awareness-raising and emissions reduction actions with suppliers, service providers and also the Group's customers, in order to decarbonise their activities and products.

Calculating scope 3 upstream emissions for international operations

The Group's scope 3 upstream emissions, for France and international operations, are estimated at 4,060,000 tCO₂eq in 2021. Emissions generated by international operations were mainly calculated according to revenue, being based on the models for the French divisions, to take into account the business-emissions relationship; indeed, some activities generate more emissions than others. In order to obtain more precise data and refine these estimates, international data reliability work is underway.

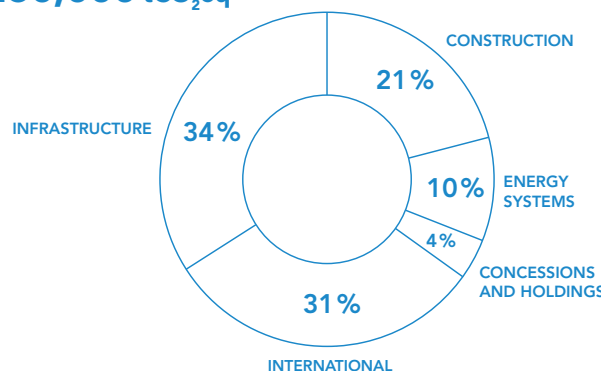
Scope 3 upstream emissions

YEAR 2021 - FRANCE AND INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS

4,060,000 tCO₂eq

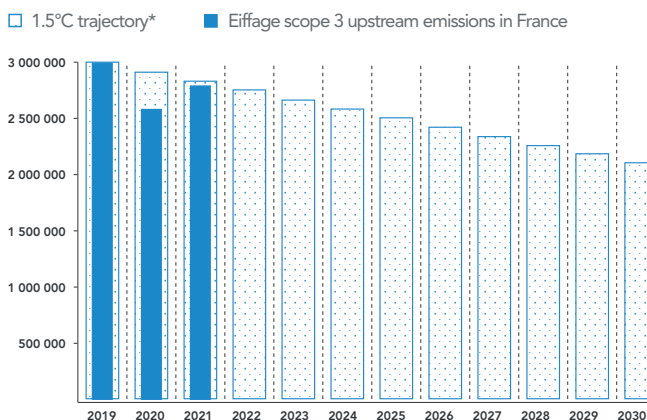
INCLUDING INTERNATIONAL

1,260,000 tCO₂eq



Monitoring Eiffage's scope 3 upstream emissions in France, variable scope

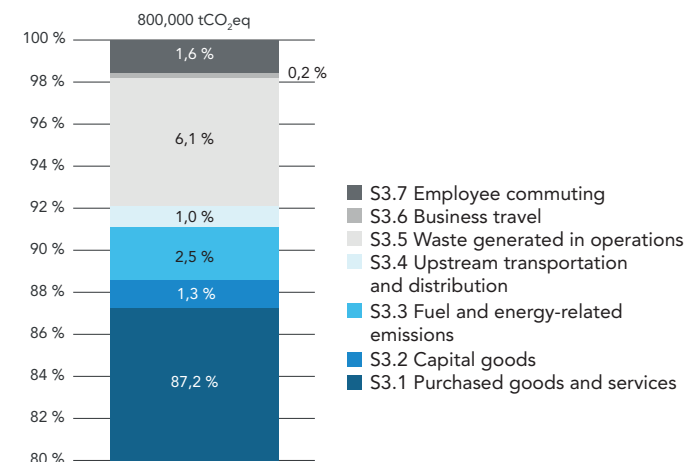
(including acquisitions)



* Not adjusted according to the organic growth differential, compared to the 2019 reference scenario, with 2.4% projected growth per year by 2030

Breakdown of Eiffage scope 3 upstream emissions per item in France in 2021

(scale from 80% to 100%)



Calculating scope 3 downstream emissions, note on methodology

With the calculation of the two aspects of scope 3 emissions for France and for international operations, the Eiffage Group has an understanding of the entire carbon footprint of its business activities.

Scope 3 downstream emissions represented 85% of the Group's total CO₂ emissions in 2019. This greater share is explained by the fact that scope 3 downstream emissions represent the use of the projects delivered over a period of several years (15 to 50 years).

As mentioned above (see page 33), scope 3 downstream emissions are broken down into scope 3 "direct downstream" and "indirect downstream" emissions:

- **scope 3 direct downstream** emissions include the emissions directly generated by the structures or products sold, throughout their lifetime. For example, emissions generated by the energy consumed by a boiler. This portion represents Eiffage's main lever for action concerning its scope 3 downstream emissions;
- **scope 3 indirect downstream** emissions include the emissions generated indirectly by the structures or products sold, throughout their lifetime. For example, emissions generated by vehicles using a delivered road infrastructure. Eiffage has little leeway regarding this aspect of scope 3 downstream emissions.

Although each of the Eiffage divisions has a different impact according to the nature of its business and the lifespan of the works produced, this highlights the strategic need to involve the whole value chain in efforts to decarbonise the Group's business activities and revenue.

As part of its commitments to the SBTi, Eiffage has decided to extend the target of reducing CO₂ emissions by 30% from scope 3 upstream emissions to its scope 3 direct downstream emissions by 2030. Indeed, the methodology validated by

the SBTi does not take into account scope 3 indirect downstream emissions, given that companies have little or no leverage to reduce these emissions.

Scope 3 direct downstream emissions come mainly from the Energy Systems division, already committed under its 2021-2025 low-carbon strategy plan to developing low-carbon offers in conjunction with its equipment and energy process suppliers. The savings in energy and CO₂ emissions made possible upstream by virtuous choices, have a positive impact on sober energy consumption downstream during the life of the building or equipment.

In the table below, the shaded items represent the heaviest categories in the weight of scope 3 downstream emissions as a whole.

	DIRECT EMISSIONS	INDIRECT EMISSIONS
Construction	Negligible	Energy consumption of buildings by users
Infrastructures	Considered negligible (lighting, smoke extraction, etc.)	Energy consumption of cars, trucks and trains in circulation
Energy Systems	Energy consumption related to the installation of energy equipments	Negligible
Concessions	Energy consumption mainly reported in scopes 1 and 2	Vehicle, airplane, train traffic and events

Scope 3 direct downstream emissions 2019

3,100,000 tCO₂eq
INCLUDING INTERNATIONAL
750,000 tCO₂eq

Scope 3 indirect downstream emissions 2019

19,460,000 tCO₂eq
INCLUDING INTERNATIONAL
4,670,000 tCO₂eq

Glossary

LCA stands for “Life Cycle Analysis”: an assessment method aimed at quantifying the environmental impacts of a product or service.

BBCA stands for “Bâtiment Bas Carbone” (Low-carbon building): the function of the BBCA label is to promote buildings with an exemplary carbon footprint.

Capex stands for “capital expenditure”: this term includes all expenses by a company related to its material investments. It includes the main cost of these investments, start-up costs or production adaptation costs.

CIRR stands for “Comité Innovation Routes et Rues” (Roads and Streets Innovation Committee): a committee set up in 2007 by the Transport Infrastructure Department of the Ministry for Ecological Transition and Territorial Cohesion, to encourage innovation in the roads sector.

CSRD stands for “Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive”: this new European directive modifies the regulations relating to non-financial reporting for companies in the EU, by strengthening the place of sustainable development issues in companies’ strategy, governance and risk management.

CS3D stands for “Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive”: this new European directive aims to regulate companies’ duty of vigilance from both a social and environmental perspective.

EFRAG stands for “European Financial Reporting Advisory Group”: international non-profit association that represents the EU for the development of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), developing the climate reporting standard for companies within the framework of the future CSRD directive.

FNTF stands for “Fédération Nationale des Travaux Publics” (National Federation of Public Works): a professional organisation dedicated to the development of the profession and which brings together 8,000 construction companies.

IPCC stands for “Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change”.

IPBES stands for “Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services”.

LOM stands for “Loi d’Orientation des Mobilités” (Mobility Orientation Law) implemented in December 2019.

OECD stands for “Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development”.

OFB stands for “Office Française de la Biodiversité” (French Office for Biodiversity).

ILO stands for “International Labor Organization”.

Opex stands for “Operating Expenses”: these are the operating expenses borne by a company for the requirements of its activity.

Greenfield PPA stands for “Greenfield Power Purchase Agreement”: direct purchase contract for long-term renewable electricity.

RE2020: environmental regulation for new buildings that came into force in 2021, under the “Evolution of Housing, Development and Digital” law (ELAN).

EPR (REP PMCB) stands for “Extended Producer Responsibility” for construction products and materials: the EPR relating to construction products and materials was created by the AGEC law (Anti-waste Law for a Circular Economy) and requires that, as of January 2022, waste from construction products and materials be taken back free of charge when subject to separate collection, in order to ensure traceability.

GDPR stands for “General Data Protection Regulation”: the GDPR governs the processing of personal data within the European Union.

CSR stands for “Corporate Social Responsibility”.

SBTi stands for “Science-based targets initiative”: the SBTi supports companies that seek to align their greenhouse gas reduction targets with climate science data.

Sekoya: name of the low-carbon industrial club initially created in 2019 by Eiffage and Impulse Partners, and which has now been joined by other construction stakeholders, to promote low-carbon solutions in construction.

TCFD stands for “Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures”: a working group created in 2015 following the COP 21, to establish a reporting framework for climate-related financial risks and enable investors to take them into account in their decision-making.

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