



5. Appendices

- 180 **Appendix I. Other human resources metrics**
- 194 **Appendix II. Environmental performance indicators**
- 206 **Appendix III. EU Taxonomy**
- 224 **Appendix IV. Summary report on climate change risks and opportunities**
- 229 **Appendix V. List of material topics**
- 230 **Appendix VI. Communication channels and stakeholder expectations**

Curicó Hospital. Chile.

Appendix I. Other human resources metrics

Workforce breakdown by employee category, age and gender 2022

	TOTAL			UNDER 30				BETWEEN 30 AND 45				BETWEEN 46 AND 55				OVER 55			
				PERMANENT		TEMPORARY		PERMANENT		TEMPORARY		PERMANENT		TEMPORARY		PERMANENT		TEMPORARY	
	Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Senior management	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
Managers	78	69	9	-	-	-	-	9	1	-	-	37	7	-	-	23	1	-	-
Middle managers	925	823	102	9	1	-	-	284	36	28	3	295	43	17	1	182	18	8	-
Other line personnel	3,279	2,409	870	167	82	85	67	720	344	415	127	508	154	113	25	337	66	64	5
Clerical staff	633	240	393	29	46	50	45	59	121	31	32	30	97	9	5	30	45	2	2
Manual workers	19,946	7,974	11,972	665	575	397	281	2,179	2,766	881	692	1,813	3,453	412	600	1,431	3,281	196	324
Total	24,870	11,524	13,346	870	704	532	393	3,252	3,268	1,355	854	2,686	3,754	551	631	2,008	3,411	270	331

Workforce breakdown by employee category, age and gender 2021

	TOTAL			UNDER 30				BETWEEN 30 AND 45				BETWEEN 46 AND 55				OVER 55			
				PERMANENT		TEMPORARY		PERMANENT		TEMPORARY		PERMANENT		TEMPORARY		PERMANENT		TEMPORARY	
	Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Senior management	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
Managers	77	70	7	-	-	-	-	9	2	-	-	40	4	-	-	21	1	-	-
Middle managers	781	689	92	4	-	-	-	246	35	14	4	256	37	11	-	153	16	5	-
Other line personnel	3,244	2,441	803	160	67	102	59	793	342	376	125	491	140	129	18	337	46	53	6
Clerical staff	635	209	426	22	39	38	37	46	141	31	35	36	106	8	10	24	55	4	3
Manual workers	18,033	7,114	10,919	474	320	531	496	1,681	1,935	976	1,226	1,506	2,842	504	1,033	1,173	2,586	269	481
Total	22,779	10,532	12,247	660	426	671	592	2,776	2,455	1,397	1,390	2,332	3,129	652	1,061	1,713	2,704	331	490

Workforce breakdown by country and contract type

	2022			2021		
	PERMANENT	TEMPORARY	TOTAL	PERMANENT	TEMPORARY	TOTAL
Saudi Arabia	15	29	44	30	13	43
Algeria	3	3	6	3	3	6
Argentina	-	-	-	1	-	1
Canada	9	1	10	11	-	11
Chile	3,169	925	4,094	2,350	871	3,221
Colombia	127	235	362	197	391	588
Spain	13,105	2,127	15,232	10,482	3,519	14,001
United States	1,623	8	1,631	1,613	9	1,622
Ireland	34	-	34	20	-	20
Jordan	-	2	2	-	5	5
Kuwait	1	-	1	-	-	-
Mexico	450	274	724	91	706	797
Moldova	1	-	1	2	2	4
Norway	36	1	37	40	14	54
Oman	-	1	1	-	6	6
Panama	10	17	27	8	18	26
Peru	21	1,049	1,070	19	768	787
Polonia	2	-	2	3	-	3
Czech Republic	1,219	174	1,392	1,209	197	1,406
Slovakia	88	34	122	80	41	121
Sweden	31	4	35	22	-	22
Turkey	3	9	12	5	10	15
Uruguay	2	-	2	2	-	2
United Kingdom	3	24	27	6	11	17
Vietnam	1	-	1	1	-	1
Total	19,953	4,917	24,870	16,195	6,584	22,779

Nearly 100% of OHLA Group's contracts are full-time, except in the case of Services, where full-time contracts account for 52% of the total due to the seasonal nature of its activities.

Average age and length of service 2022

	2022		2021	
	AVERAGE AGE	AVERAGE LENGTH OF SERVICE	AVERAGE AGE	AVERAGE LENGTH OF SERVICE
Construction	44	6	44	6
Industrial	42	7	42	5
Services	47	7	47	2
Other activities	39	5	39	4
Total	46	7	46	3

Indirect jobs created

	2022		2021	
	NO. OF SUBCONTRACTOR COMPANIES	NO. OF EMPLOYEES	NO. OF SUBCONTRACTOR COMPANIES	NO. OF EMPLOYEES
Construction	2,250	16,988	2,724	13,949
Industrial	60	111	83	902
Services	353	1,370	713	2,766
Other activities	4	7	5	5
Total	2,667	18,476	3,525	17,622

Turnover⁽¹⁾ and new hires

	2022			2021
			TOTAL	TOTAL
Total departures	7,617	10,545	18,162	7,394
Total new hires	8,609	11,644	20,253	21,224

Churn rate: 23%

(1) The turnover rate is influenced by the seasonality of certain activities, such as the Services segment, as well as international staff movements (especially for staff attached to the "Manual workers" category). Calculation of the turnover rate includes voluntary departures, departures due to death, departures due to dismissal and departures due to retirement.

Hours of absenteeism⁽²⁾

2022			2021
		TOTAL	TOTAL
1,365,314	2,505,575	3,870,889	4,500,694

(2) Calculation of the hours of absenteeism includes: strikes, absences, temporary disability, and paid and unpaid leave.

Parental leave

	2022			2021
			TOTAL	TOTAL
Employees to have taken parental leave	304	291	595	337
Employees who returned to their job after their parental leave ended	166	191	357	263
Return rate	55%	66%	60%	78%

Dismissals by employee category, age and gender

	2022	2021
Senior management	-	2
Directores	1	5
Middle managers	32	67
Other line personnel	208	165
Clerical staff	52	42
Manual workers	1,563	3,540
Total	1,856	3,821

<30		30-45		46-55		>56		TOTAL 2022		TOTAL 2021	
											
252	123	554	209	288	132	202	96	1,296	560	2,880	941

OHLA Group gender pay gap by employee category, business unit and geographical area⁽³⁾

	2022			
	OHLA Europe	OHLA LATAM	OHLA North America	OHLA Services
Senior management	-	-	-	-
Directores	7.0%	-	23.5%	15.1%
Middle managers	-6.5%	16.2%	2.2%	12.3%
Other line personnel	21.9%	22.6%	12.8%	10.2%
Clerical staff	17.1%	6.9%	4.3%	-14.6%
Manual workers	19.4%	40.4%	8.9%	8.4%
Total	15.6%	19.6%	4.8%	16.1%

(3) Gender pay gap calculated according to the following formula: (Average pay for men - Average pay for women) / Average pay for men, whereby a percentage greater than zero means that the average pay for women is lower than the average pay for men.

The pay gap was calculated on the basis of total remuneration, which includes fixed remuneration, variable remuneration, remuneration in kind and other bonuses or wage supplements.

Business units and geographic areas include the following countries:

- Europe: Spain, Czech Republic, Ireland, Norway, Moldova, Slovakia, Turkey, Gibraltar, Poland, Romania, and parts of: Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Oman, Algeria, Vietnam.
- North America: United States and Canada.
- Latin America: Mexico, Peru, Colombia, Chile and Panama.
- Services: Spain, Mexico and Chile.

The gender pay gap was calculated after applying the relevant exchange rates for translation to euros.

Average remuneration at OHLA in 2022 by gender, age and employee category⁽⁴⁾

	UNDER 30		BETWEEN 30 AND 45		BETWEEN 46 AND 55		OVER 55		TOTAL	
										
Senior management	-	-	*	-	705,255	-	1,649,081	-	1,199,719	-
Managers	-	-	210,264	*	237,377	197,428	241,533	*	235,226	199,151
Middle managers	47,470	*	83,626	84,628	96,730	91,440	115,996	87,906	95,671	87,700
Other line personnel	36,303	27,974	42,718	35,864	51,160	39,509	58,561	40,203	46,861	35,617
Clerical staff	34,264	28,366	25,741	29,475	27,654	33,600	39,671	36,115	30,320	31,196
Manual workers	20,935	12,714	25,848	13,774	25,819	14,558	25,936	14,930	25,204	14,312

(4) Includes fixed remuneration, variable remuneration, remuneration in kind and other bonuses or wage supplements.

* Not available as the information comprises the confidentiality of the information on remuneration of the person represented in the employee category.

Average remuneration at OHLA in 2021 by gender, age and employee category⁽⁴⁾

	UNDER 30		BETWEEN 30 AND 45		BETWEEN 46 AND 55		OVER 55		TOTAL	
										
Senior management	-	-	*	-	539,008	-	1,597,846	-	1,191,655	-
Managers	-	-	190,961	*	251,231	144,004	241,780	*	242,053	163,508
Middle managers	65,851	*	93,483	78,153	97,054	87,162	114,021	87,244	99,531	82,908
Other line personnel	33,039	26,308	39,443	32,339	47,793	38,725	53,362	31,051	43,081	32,494
Clerical staff	31,889	25,971	24,104	29,849	34,911	31,351	37,457	29,995	30,636	29,632
Manual workers	32,486	22,939	40,309	21,082	40,363	15,973	42,444	11,123	39,376	17,149

(4) Includes fixed remuneration, variable remuneration, remuneration in kind and other bonuses or wage supplements.

* Not available as the information comprises the confidentiality of the information on remuneration of the person represented in the employee category.

Average remuneration at OHLA Services in 2022 by gender, age and occupational category⁽⁴⁾

	UNDER 30		BETWEEN 30 AND 45		BETWEEN 46 AND 55		OVER 55		TOTAL	
										
Senior management	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	*	-
Managers	-	-	144,200	*	143,102	108,650	115,636	-	138,308	117,425
Middle managers	-	-	53,595	46,409	64,855	63,846	61,070	-	60,572	53,116
Other line personnel	26,542	22,346	31,823	30,091	35,693	34,810	40,819	33,705	32,928	29,584
Clerical staff	15,885	16,593	16,081	19,166	17,210	16,814	19,154	26,075	16,493	18,899
Manual workers	12,325	12,526	15,924	13,727	16,613	14,507	15,445	14,948	15,584	14,275

(4) Includes fixed remuneration, variable remuneration, remuneration in kind and other bonuses or wage supplements.

* Not available as the information comprises the confidentiality of the information on remuneration of the person represented in the employee category.

Average remuneration at OHLA Services in 2021 by gender, age and occupational category⁽⁴⁾

	UNDER 30		BETWEEN 30 AND 45		BETWEEN 46 AND 55		OVER 55		TOTAL	
										
Senior management	-	-	-	-	**	-	-	-	*	-
Managers	-	-	132,606	*	123,443	104,425	93,241	-	122,256	111,437
Middle managers	-	-	48,716	54,237	64,077	63,372	56,774	-	58,449	57,282
Other line personnel	27,743	21,678	31,292	28,769	32,992	31,309	38,332	31,518	32,116	27,628
Clerical staff	11,839	11,596	14,121	17,373	22,587	18,713	13,784	20,368	14,503	16,312
Manual workers	11,618	12,410	15,528	13,904	16,160	15,069	14,878	15,834	15,004	14,751

(4) Includes fixed remuneration, variable remuneration, remuneration in kind and other bonuses or wage supplements.

* Not available as the information comprises the confidentiality of the information on remuneration of the person represented in the employee category.

Percentage of employees who earn remuneration above MW⁽⁵⁾

Country	MW / YEAR	% employees with salary = MW	% employees with salary > MW
Spain	14,000	42%	58%
United States	13,314	0%	100%
Chile	4,550	4%	96%
Mexico	2,726	0%	100%
Czech Republic	7,820	0%	100%
Peru	2,692	0%	100%
Colombia	2,651	0%	100%
Sweden	46,944	24%	76%
Turkey	4,417	0%	100%
Norway	62,832	16%	84%
Ireland	21,294	0%	100%
Canada	20,593	0%	100%
Slovakia	7,752	0%	100%
Panama	3,329	0%	100%

(5) MW: Minimum wage.

Average remuneration of senior management by gender⁽⁶⁾

	2022		2021	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Average remuneration of senior management (EUR thousand)*	1,113	-	1,417	-

(6) The data considered for the calculation include wages, short- and long-term variable remuneration, financial instruments or share-based payments, termination benefits, long-term savings schemes and other items, all relating to senior management, including the remuneration of the Chief Executive Officer for his executive duties.

Average remuneration of directors by gender⁽⁷⁾

	2022		2021	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Average remuneration of directors (EUR thousand)*	142	165	86,6	146,1

(7) The data considered for the calculation include the ordinary and extraordinary remuneration earned by external directors.

Training by training type and gender

CLUSTER	AREA	NO. OF PARTICIPANTS	TRAINING HOURS		NO. OF COURSES	WORKFORCE	
			ONLINE	FACE-TO-FACE		Male	Female
Non-subsidised training	Non-subsidised	2,494	7,572	19,331	488	1,237	1,257
Shared areas and depts.	Corporate training – OHLA Group	430	873	-	165	288	142
	Tenders, bidding and procurement	13	555	8	7	10	3
	Project performance	44	2,122	-	26	35	9
Business areas	Technical aspects – construction	598	3,042	3,807	330	543	55
	Technical aspects – industrial	20	820	-	18	17	3
	Technical aspects – services	483	458	16,253	72	347	136
	Technical aspects – concessions	1	45	-	1	1	-
Cross-cutting areas	Languages	258	2,688	6,160	222	168	98
	Occupational health and safety	8,389	3,338	21,327	512	5,484	2,905
	Quality and environment	1,942	1,874	1,314	689	1,697	245
	Office IT tech.	163	2,560	581	87	94	69
	HR	10	524	136	11	1	9
	Economic-financial	104	1,680	99	34	80	25
	Legislation	17	662	270	18	6	11
	Skills	38	577	76	27	18	20
	New technologies and digitalisation	48	1,820	-	34	42	6
Total		15,052	31,210	69,362	2,741	10,068	4,993

Training by employee category and gender

	HORAS DE FORMACIÓN	
		
Senior management	49.5	-
Directores	966.5	63.0
Middle managers	13,787.0	3,561.5
Other line personnel	15,562.5	6,217.5
Clerical staff	1,545.5	3,735.5
Manual workers	26,221.5	28,862.0
Total	58,132.5	42,439.5

Average hours of training

		
Senior management	5.5	-
Directores	14.0	7.0
Middle managers	16.7	34.9
Other line personnel	6.4	7.1
Clerical staff	6.4	9.5
Manual workers	3.2	2.4
Total	5.0	3.1
Promedio de horas de formación: 4.0		

Employees covered by collective agreement

Country	2022
Spain	15,232
Chile	2,816
Mexico	398
Peru	420
United States	860
Norway	31
Czech Republic	1,169
Total	20,926
Percentage	84.1

Appendix II: Environmental performance indicators

1	INTERNAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION	CONSTRUCTION	INDUSTRIAL	SERVICES	CORPORATE*	2022	2021	2020
						TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL
Fuel consumption from non-renewable sources (GJ)								
	Diesel fuel (l)	18,305,472.0	430,971.9	2,027,294.4	965,994.9	21,729,733.2	26,109,368.1	31,479,825.9
	Diesel fuel (GJ)	637,495.4	15,008.8	70,601.3	33,641.2	756,746.6	909,269.2	1,096,297.5
	Petrol (l)	1,920,452.0	7,304.8	198,233.9	148,326.9	2,274,317.6	4,502,530.9	5,304,098.0
	Petrol (GJ)	60,687.8	230.8	6,264.3	4,687.2	71,870.3	142,283.6	167,613.7
	Natural gas (m³)	5,568,629.4	0.0	241,663.0	0.0	5,810,292.4	5,660,814.4	6,650,943.6
	Natural gas (GJ)	234,550.7	0.0	10,178.8	0.0	244,729.5	238,433.5	280,137.7
	LPG (l)	431,369.4	100.0	58,797.9	0.0	490,267.3	2,223,822.7	563,269.2
	LPG (GJ)	10,590.6	2.5	1,443.6	0.0	12,036.6	54,597.4	13,828.9
	Lignite (kg)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00
	Lignite (GJ)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fuel consumption from non-renewable sources (GJ)		943,324.5	15,242.1	88,488.1	38,328.4	1,085,383.0	1,344,583.7	1,557,877.9
Fuel consumption from renewable sources (GJ)								
	Biodiesel (l)	332,900.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	332,900.0	1,928,100.0	1,226,590.0
	Biodiesel (GJ)	11,129.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	11,129.3	64,459.1	41,006.6
Indirect energy acquired for consumption								
	Electricity (GJ)	80,571.1	3,090.5	18	20,733.6	104,413.3	117,183.7	103,223.6
	Electricity (GJ) /with renewable certification (GJ)	9,390.3	0.0	0.0	220.1	9,610.4	7,449.9	1,909.2
Total energy consumption (GJ)		1,044,415.2	18,332.6	88,506.1	59,282.1	1,210,536.0	1,600,929.2	1,721,200.4

* Corporate centre includes data relating to all offices.
Data for electricity (GJ) with renewable certification for 2021 and 2020 were restated.

2	ENERGY INTENSITY	CONSTRUCTION	INDUSTRIAL	SERVICES	CORPORATE*	2022	2021	2020
						TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL
	Organisational measure of sales (EUR million)	2,699.3	130.6	394.3	25.5	3,249.7	2,778.6	2,830.8
	Energy intensity of sales (GJ/EUR million)	386.9	140.4	224.5	2,324.8	372.5	576.2	608.0

* Corporate centre includes data relating to all offices.

3	TOTAL WATER WITHDRAWAL BY SOURCE		CONSTRUCTION	INDUSTRIAL	SERVICES	CORPORATE*	2022	2021	2020
							TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL
		Surface water (m³)	100,412.7	1,346.8	0.00	0.0	101,759.5	106,802.2	413,510.4
		Groundwater (m³)	59,354.5	1.4	0.00	0.0	59,356.0	59,143.7	92,560.0
		Rainwater (own cisterns) (m³)	1,262.0	0.0	0.00	0.0	1,262.0	0.0	7,926.7
		Recovered water (m³)	8,239.6	1,082.0	0.00	0.0	9,321.6	2,881.5	8,502.9
		Water from distribution network (m³)	277,995.7	4,081.2	168.0	5,752.1	287,997.1	444,592.0	700,280.6
		Total (m³)	447,264.6	6,511.4	168.0	5,752.1	459,696.2	613,419.4	1,222,780.6

* Corporate centre includes data relating to all offices.

4	TOTAL VOLUME OF WATER RECYCLED AND REUSED		CONSTRUCTION	INDUSTRIAL	SERVICES	CORPORATE*	2022	2021	2020
							TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL
		Total volume of water recycled or reused (m³)	9,501.6	1,082.0	0.0	0.0	10,583.6	8,502.9	5,525.0
		Percentage of water recycled or reused as a percentage of total water consumed (%)	2.1%	16.6%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%	0.7%	0.3%

* Corporate centre includes data relating to all offices.

5	TOTAL WATER DISCHARGE BY QUALITY AND DESTINATION		CONSTRUCTION	INDUSTRIAL	SERVICES	CORPORATE*	2022	2021	2020
							TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL
		Into the soil (m³)	45,508.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	45,508.7	47.3	58,228.0
		Into sewerage system (m³)	197,474.6	485.5	6,336.0	0.0	204,296.1	103,065.7	64,971.1
		Into water bodies (m³)	114,260.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	114,260.0	0.0	0.0
		Other (m³)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,204.3	291,903.6
		Total by division (m³)	357,243.3	485.5	6,336.0	0.0	364,064.8	104,334.2	473,807.8

Treatment: discharge into the general sewage system and subsequent treatment (physico-chemical and biological as a minimum) at a WWTP.

Parameters: as per country authorisation and regulations.

“Other” refers to discharges to various destinations (surface water, groundwater, sewerage system) a breakdown of which cannot be given.

* Corporate centre includes data relating to all offices.

6 MATERIALS USED BY WEIGHT OR VOLUME		CONSTRUCTION	INDUSTRIAL	SERVICES	CORPORATE*	2022	2021	2020
						TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL
	Natural raw materials (soil, rock and quarry aggregates) (t)	2,475,814.8	88,420.0	0.0		2,564,234.8	4,373,689.2	11,059,233.4
	Reused material of external origin (aggregates, soil, rock) (t)	547,918.1	22.4	0.0		547,940.5	1,642,615.0	1,140,891.3
	Concrete (t)	1,317,017.4	1,728.0	0.0		1,318,745.4	2,208,927.4	1,648,490.7
	Cement (t)	68,143.6	2.8	0.0		68,146.4	79,722.6	114,757.9
	Topsoil of natural origin (t)	114,595.2	0.0	0.0		114,595.2	75,221.7	547,582.5
	Bituminous mixtures and bitumens (t)	595,787.2	493.0	0.0		596,280.2	407,446.2	972,311.5
	Metals (t)	132,322.2	129.6	0.0		132,451.8	115,271.9	89,499.2
	Reused topsoil of external origin (t)	14,475.1	0.0	0.0		14,475.1	64,831.0	56,425.4
	Wood (non-certified forest product) (t)	35,098.0	8.7	0.0		35,106.7	5,576.8	8,030.9
	Paper (non-certified non-recycled forest product) (t)	74.0	1.1	3.5	49.1	127.7	7,047.6	72.5
	Paints (t)	3,510.4	0.2	0.9		3,511.4	18,853.9	36,994.2
	Paper (non-certified recycled forest product) (t)	70.1	0.0	0.6	8.5	79.2	18.0	8.8
	Chemical products (solvents, phytosanitary products, fertilisers, etc.) (t)	2,862.8	5.3	56.3		2,924.4	670.6	2,448.6
	Total	5,307,688.7	90,811.1	61.3	57.6	5,398,618.7	8,999,891.8	15,676,746.8

* Corporate centre includes data relating to all offices.

7 USE OF RECOVERED MATERIALS		CONSTRUCTION	INDUSTRIAL	SERVICES	CORPORATE*	2022	2021	2020
						TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL
	Total (t)	562,393.2	22.4	0.0	0.0	562,415.6	1,707,446.0	1,197,316.7
	Percentage (%)	10.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.42%	18.97%	7.64%

Recovered materials include: Reused material of external origin and reused topsoil of external origin.

* Corporate centre includes data relating to all offices.

8 OWNED, LEASED OR MANAGED OPERATING FACILITIES THAT ARE ADJACENT TO OR LOCATED IN GEOGRAPHIC AREAS AND NON-PROTECTED AREAS OF HIGH BIODIVERSITY VALUE

In 2022, three owned or leased operating facilities were reported in or adjacent to protected areas: Pacadar Madrid, Pacadar Utrera and Elsan Madrid.

The effects and the control of impacts are the same. The potential effects are on water, the coastal environment and ecosystems, and existing fauna and flora. Impacts are controlled through management plans and offsetting measures.

9	TOTAL WEIGHT OF WASTE BY TYPE AND DISPOSAL METHOD	CONSTRUCTION	INDUSTRIAL	SERVICES	CORPORATE*	2022	2021	2020
						TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL
Non-hazardous waste (NHW) by type (t)		1,885,898.7	12,407.0	685.7	217.8	1,899,209.2	2,319,592.7	2,167,831.1
	Wood (%)	0.2%	5.4%	0.3%	0.0%	0.2%	0.3%	2%
	Scrap (%)	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0%
	Pruning waste (%)	1.8%	0.0%	97.4%	0.0%	1.8%	13.1%	15%
	Plastics (%)	0.0%	7.8%	2.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0%
	Paper and cardboard (%)	0.0%	7.4%	0.0%	100.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0%
	MSW (%)	5.4%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	5.3%	3.1%	4%
	Debris (%)	21.4%	75.9%	0.0%	0.0%	21.7%	42.4%	19%
	Concrete (%)	10.7%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	10.6%	1.7%	6%
	Reused topsoil (%)	15.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	15.6%	8.3%	21%
	Internal material reused (%)	44.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	44.4%	30.7%	33%
Non-hazardous waste (NHW) by treatment **		1,885,898.7	12,407.0	685.7	217.8	1,899,209.2	2,319,592.7	2,167,831.1
	Reuse (%)	60.8%	7.60%	0.54%	0.0%	60.5%	38.2%	57%
	Landfill (%)	18.1%	77.91%	1.9%	0.0%	18.5%	40.8%	27.1%
	Composting (%)	1.5%	0.00%	97.42%	0.0%	1.5%	0.2%	2.0%
	Recycling (%)	13.3%	14.49%	0.1%	100.0%	13.3%	2.3%	3.8%
	Incineration with energy recovery (%)	0.0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-
	Incineration without energy recovery (%)	6.3%	0.00%	0.00%	0.0%	6.3%	15.1%	-
Hazardous waste (HW) by type (t)		287,008.6	3.0	1.6	19.5	287,032.7	128,105.8	45,161.2
	Contaminated absorbents (%)	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Asbestos (%)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
	Contaminated sludge (%)	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%
	Contaminated metals (%)	75.6%	1.3%	0.6%	0.0%	75.6%	0.0%	0.0%
	Contaminated plastics (%)	0.0%	11.1%	64.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
	Chemical products (%)	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
	WEEE (%)	0.0%	31.8%	0.0%	44.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
	Oil bilges (%)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%
	Contaminated soil (%)	23.5%	29.5%	0.0%	0.0%	23.5%	98.4%	98.1%
	Other HW (%)	0.6%	26.1%	33.9%	55.8%	0.6%	0.9%	1.4%
Hazardous waste (HW) by treatment **		287,008.62	3.03	1.57	19.48	287,032.70	128,105.79	45,161.2
	Reused (%)	0.0%	9.9%	63.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Landfill (%)	23.9%	50.2%	0.0%	100.0%	24.0%	58.3%	96.4%
	Composting (%)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
	Recycling (%)	0.4%	35.9%	36.1%	0.0%	0.4%	41.7%	3.4%
	Incineration with energy recovery (%)	75.6%	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%	75.6%	0.0%	-
	Incineration without energy recovery (%)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-

* Corporate centre includes data relating to all offices.

** The indicators requested for the annual environmental data reporting campaign were updated in 2021. Two new destinations were included as a result of this update: incineration with energy recovery and without energy recovery; and the destinations of recovery, injection, deposits and other destinations were removed, as they tended to cause confusion and the values reported in 2019 and 2020 were non-material.

10 NUMBER OF ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLAINTS LODGED, ADDRESSED AND RESOLVED THROUGH FORMAL GRIEVANCE MECHANISMS

CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIAL SERVICES CORPORATE*

No significant incidents of non-compliance with laws and environmental regulations were reported in 2022

* Corporate centre includes data relating to all offices.

11	OHLA EMISSIONS BY SOURCE²¹	CATEGORY	(T)CO₂eq	%
Scope 1				
	Total Scope 1	-	88,547.0	5.0%
Scope 2				
	Total Scope 2	-	10,439.2	0.6%
Scope 3				
	Category 1	Supply chain (purchased goods and services)	1,387,990.5	78.3%
	Category 2	Capital goods	32,871.5	1.9%
	Category 3	Life cycle of fuels and energy consumption	19,153.2	1.1%
	Category 4	Upstream transportation and distribution	14,269.5	0.8%
	Category 5	Waste generated in operations	74,821.2	4.2%
	Category 6	Business travel	2,679.3	0.2%
	Category 7	Employee commuting	19,040.0	1.1%
	Category 8	Upstream leased assets	24,481.6	1.4%
	Category 9	Downstream transportation and distribution	-	-
	Category 10	Processing of sold products	-	-
	Category 11	Use of sold products	-	-
	Category 12	End-of-life treatment of sold products	-	-
	Category 13	Downstream leased assets	-	-
	Category 14	Franchises	-	-
	Category 15	Investments	98,496.0	5.6%
	Total Scope 3	-	1,673,802.8	100%

HFC and SF6 emissions are not significant in the context of the overall emissions calculation.

Shaded categories (9,10,11,12,13,14) do not apply to the Company's businesses.

21. Organisational limits: OHLA's emissions were calculated using the operational approach, The inventory applies to OHLA activities in all its geographies. For further information, OHLA's Carbon Footprint Calculations, which provide information on the methodology used, the standards used and the sources of emission factors, are available on the corporate website.

12	EMISSIONS BY BUSINESS LINE^{22*}	CONSTRUCTION	INDUSTRIAL	SERVICES	2022 TOTAL	2021 TOTAL	2020 TOTAL
	Scope 1 direct GHG emissions (tCO ₂ eq)	80,492.6	1,314.5	6,740.0	88,547.0	97,943.5	111,864.3
	Scope 2 indirect GHG emissions (tCO ₂ eq)	9,675.1	699.6	64.6	10,439.2	11,453.4	12,623.7
	Scope 3 indirect GHG emissions (tCO ₂ eq)	1,615,581.5	18,823.3	39,398.0	1,673,802.8	1,406,934.4	799,014.3
	Total GHG emissions (tCO₂eq)	1,705,749.2	20,837.4	46,202.5	1,772,789.0	1,516,331.3	923,502.3
	GHG emissions intensity (Scope 1+Scope 2/Sales) (tCO₂eq/EUR m)	33.4	15.4	17.3	39.4	39.5	44.0

In 2022, Scope 3 emissions included those of the Concessions and Development businesses of 797.6 tCO₂eq and 9.3 tCO₂eq, respectively.

Over the course of 2022, OHLA streamlined the Scope 3 calculation, expanding the number of categories it covers in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain, thereby reduce uncertainties in the result. This applied to both emissions in 2022 and emissions in 2021 for appropriate comparability of the data. For further information on the process for enhancing the calculation of emissions, see the section on *Climate change* in the chapter on *Sustainable business*.

13²²	NO_x, SO_x, AND OTHER SIGNIFICANT AIR EMISSIONS BY TYPE AND WEIGHT*	2022	2021	2020
	NO _x emissions (t)	101.5	125.8	148.5
	SO _x emissions (t)	118.3	151.2	183.4
	CO emissions (t)	39.9	49.5	58.7
	COV emissions (t)	9.2	11.6	13.8
	PM10 particulate matter emissions (t)	18.2	23.2	28.1

22. Organisational limits: OHLA's emissions were calculated using the operational approach, The inventory applies to OHLA activities in all its geographies. For further information, OHLA's Carbon Footprint Calculations, which provide information on the methodology used, the standards used and the sources of emission factors, are available on the corporate website.

Protected habitats and species affected by our operations

Habitats

Following are some of the main protected areas in which OHLA carries out its operations:

- **Parque Regional del Sureste de Madrid park. Spain.** The Elsan asphalt plant, which produces both hot and cold bituminous mixes, is located in this natural park. The area affected covers approximately 9 hectares, but the impacts are insignificant and controlled through emission measurements, control of suspended particles and treatment of discharges. The quality of the water discharged undergoes periodic controls.
- **Complejo Endorreico de Utrera. Spain.** This endorheic area was declared a Special Area of Conservation (SAC) via Decree 1/2017, of 10 January. Designated a Birds Directive Special Protection Area (SPA) in 2002 by complying with Directive 79/409/CEE on the conservation of wild birds (now Directive 2009/147/EC). Nature reserve declared by Law 2/1989 of 18 July 1989. The Pacadar plant, which produces precast concrete parts, is located 18 km from this reserve. Potential impacts on the habitat include: occasional pollution from hazardous waste in soils (reversible impact through clean-up technologies), pollution from non-hazardous dispersed emissions from the discharge of aggregates in the various silos and movements of heavy machinery (occasional reversible impact).
- **Parque Regional Manzanares - Jarama. Spain.** Natural reserve area-B1, and part affected by the Laguna del Campillo (SPA): SPA ES0000142 Cortados y cantiles de los ríos Jarama y Manzanares. SCI-SAC ES3110006 Vegas, cuestras y páramos del Sureste. The Pacadar precast concrete plant is located in this regional park, occupying approximately 14 hectares of land. The potential impacts are relatively insignificant and are controllable and reversible.
- **Cuenca Altoandina de los ríos Cañete y Huaura. Peru.** Functional Area of Inland Water Resources Research (Afirac) by the Directorate-General for Aquaculture Research (DGIA) of the Peruvian Government. Inside the area, construction and restoration work on defences of the Cañete and Huaura rivers is being carried out (on an area of approximately 5 hectares). Special care is being taken during execution of the works to avoid contaminating the water and affecting biotic elements (*Cryphiops Caementarius* freshwater shrimp) by relocating the hatcheries affected.
- **Parque Natural San José de Cúcuta. Colombia.** Declared a natural park in 2004 by Colombia's Special Administrative Unit of the National Natural Parks System (UAESPNN). Corporación Autónoma Regional de la Frontera Oriental (CORPONOR). Inside this protected area, OHLA is building the Cúcuta metropolitan aqueduct (occupying some 5 hectares within the natural park). Impacts on species in the intervention area: Tree felling and loss of habitat for endemic species (vascular epiphytes and cacti). Steps are being taken to mitigate the impacts through reforestation and rehabilitation of areas to plant trees and plants.
- **Tramo medio del Río Aragón. Marcilla. Navarra. Spain.** Special area of conservation (SAC). Bird Directive Special Protection Area –SPA B-151. Inside this special area, we are building the platform for the Zaragoza – Pamplona (Villafranca – Peralta subsection) high-speed line. Construction work on the railway line in this area, which occupies approximately 2 hectares, near the town of Marcilla (Navarre), is likely to have an impact on water pollution and biotic elements (European mink - *Mustela lutreola*). As a result, exhaustive controls are being carried out on breeding sites and the potential effects on the Aragón river.

Species

This section lists some of the endangered species according to the IUCN Red List identified during the assessment of potential environmental impacts of our projects, works and services.

European mink (*Mustela lutreola*)

- Conservation status: Critically endangered (CR)
- Population trend: Decreasing
- Habitat and ecology: European Mink is semi-aquatic, inhabiting densely vegetated banks of rivers, streams and, sometimes, lake-banks. It hunts both in riparian zones and in the water for amphibians, crustaceans, fish, small mammals, insects and birds.
- Threats: Logging & wood harvesting. Roads & railroads. Water management/use. Dams.
- Conservation actions: Part of the population occurs within protected areas. Included in a conservation breeding programme in Spain since 2004.

Egyptian vulture (*Neophron percnopterus*)

- Conservation status: Endangered (EN)
- Population trend: Decreasing.
- Habitat and ecology: Full migrant
- Threats: Ecosystem modifications. Roads, railroads & service lines
- Conservation actions: Species included in EU Birds Directive Annex I and the Bern Convention Appendix II.

Lesser Horseshoe Bat (*Rhinolophus hipposideros*)

- Conservation status: Near threatened (NT).
- Population trend: Decreasing.
- Habitat and ecology: Summer roosts (breeding colonies): natural and artificial underground sites in the southern part of the range, and in attics and buildings in the northern part of it. Winter: it hibernates in underground sties (including cellars, small caves and burrows).
- Threats: Disturbance and loss of underground habitats and attics (by conversion of attics for human habitation), change of agricultural management regime (loss of tree lines and hedgerows).
- Conservation actions: Protection through Bonn Convention (Eurobats) and Bern Convention. Included in Annex II (and IV) of EU Habitats and Species Directive through Natura 2000.

Eurasian otter (*Lutra lutra*)

- Conservation status: Near threatened (NT).
- Population trend: Decreasing.
- Habitat and ecology: Aquatic habitats, including highland and lowland lakes, rivers, streams, marshes, swamp forests and coastal areas.
- Threats: Man-made changes. Canalisation of rivers, removal of bank side vegetation, dam construction, draining of wetlands. Water pollution.
- Conservation actions: Listed on Appendix I of CITES, Appendix II of the Berne Convention, Annexes II and IV of the EU Habitat Directive (92/43/EEC).

Echinopsis pampana

- Conservation status: Endangered (EN).
- Population trend: Decreasing.
- Habitat and ecology: Endemic species of Peru.
- Threats: Gathering terrestrial plants. Many wild specimens are illegally collected and sold as ornamental plants.
- Conservation actions: This species occurs in a national nature reserve.

Ipê (*Handroanthus chrysanthus*)

- Conservation status: Vulnerable (VU).
- Population trend: Decreasing.
- Habitat and ecology: Found in Belize, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago and Venezuela. The population of this species is expected to fall by at least 30% over the next 100 years.
- Threats: Threatened by unsustainable exploitation. The threat of logging to this species remains due to international pressure for tropical sources of timber and the decline in other desirable tropical timber species.
- Conservation actions: *Handroanthus chrysanthus* is recorded in 17 ex situ collections (BGCI 2020) and has been found in many protected areas.

Appendix III. EU Taxonomy

Introduction

Regulation (EU) 2020/852, published by the European Parliament and the Council on 22 June 2020 under the framework of the European Green Deal, was issued to create a decarbonised and fairer economy capable of creating jobs in an equitable manner by defining economic activities that can be considered environmentally sustainable.

According to Article 8 of the Regulation, any undertaking which is subject to Directive 2014/95/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 October 2014 amending Directive 2013/34/EU as regards disclosure of non-financial and diversity information by certain large undertakings and groups (the 'NFRD') shall disclose how and to what extent the undertaking's activities are associated with economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under that Regulation.

As provided for in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2178, of 6 July 2021, supplementing Regulation (EU) 2020/852, specifically article 8, by specifying the content and presentation of information to be disclosed by undertakings subject to the NFRD concerning environmentally sustainable economic activities, this year these undertakings must disclose information on the proportion of the turnover, capital expenditure ("CapEx") and operating expenditure ("OpEx") of their Taxonomy-eligible, not Taxonomy-eligible, Taxonomy-eligible and aligned and Taxonomy-eligible and not aligned activities in accordance with the climate change mitigation and adaptation objectives defined in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 of 4 July 2021 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2020/852 by establishing the technical screening criteria for determining the conditions under which an economic activity qualifies as contributing substantially to climate change mitigation or climate change adaptation and for determining whether that economic activity causes no significant harm to any of the other environmental objectives (the Climate Delegated Act).

In addition, in December 2021 Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 was amended, establishing the necessary technical screening criteria for determining

whether an economy activity contributes to climate change mitigation or climate change adaptation and for determining whether that economic activity causes no significant harm to any of the other environmental objectives of the EU (circular economy, water and marine resources, pollution prevention and control, and biodiversity).

Therefore, after the latest amendments, economic activities are classified as:

- **Eligible:** activities listed and described in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 Annex I (mitigation) and Annex II (adaptation).
- **Non-eligible:** activities not included in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139, because they:
 - Have a significant negative impact on climate change.
 - Do not make a substantial contribution to climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation.
 - Include future revisions of the EU Taxonomy or approvals of documents that impact the current period.
- **Eligible aligned:** eligible activities that meet the technical screening criteria (TSC) of the climate change mitigation or climate change adaptation objective and ensure that they 'do no significant harm' (DNSH) to any of the four other objectives and are carried out in alignment with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (minimum social safeguards).
- **Eligible not aligned:** eligible activities that do not meet criteria for substantial contribution, DNSH and/or social minimum safeguards; i.e., do not meet one or more of the alignment requirements.

To this end, we took several steps prior to preparing the taxonomy report this year, the most important of which were: performing an exercise to understand the taxonomic criteria, providing internal training cycles for people involved and gathering informa-

tion on taxonomy-related criteria at asset/project/contract level for all OHLA Group companies subject to this assessment. We also put in place a governance model that sets up the necessary communication channels in an attempt to involve all of the Company's business managers, guaranteeing traceability of data, using a model like the financial consolidation model, and ensuring the reliability of taxonomy indicator disclosures.

The governance model is set out in an internal procedure, which defines the scope of the assessment, the method for calculating indicators and considerations for correctly gathering evidence and supporting the indicators. However, given the uncertainty regarding implementation of the taxonomy, reviews will be performed regularly so that this procedure is aligned with sectoral criteria and the new needs of the Regulation in future periods.

Against this backdrop, the understanding exercise was subject to European-wide sector scrutiny; e.g., the stance of the Spanish Association of Infrastructure Concession Operators and Construction Companies (SEOPAN) and the European Taxonomy applied to road projects guidelines.

Lastly, on 19 December 2022, the European Commission issued FAQs (Frequently Asked Questions) to clarify the interpretation of requirements with respect to alignment of activities. These notes aim to clarify the criteria set out in the Regulation, but do not clarify full application of criteria for all the activities described. Therefore, undertakings can justify their interpretations through this report. Accordingly, Taxonomy data are presented based on the Company's understanding and to comply with these obligations.

Assessment of compliance with Regulation (EU) 2020/852

OHLA is a global infrastructure group with more than a century of history under its belt. Positioned in three major geographies - Europe, Latin America and the United States - it seeks to generate value and drive talent in the communities in which it operates. In all of them, it undertakes infrastructure projects with the aim of promoting the growth and well-being of society, with a firm commitment to innovation and sustainability as progress enablers. The Group is primarily active in the construction, industrial and services sectors.

As it falls under the scope of the NFRD, OHLA Group is obliged to report on the extent to which its economic activities are Taxonomy-eligible and Taxonomy-aligned for the climate change mitigation and adaptation objectives. Commission Delegated Regulation 2021/2139, adopted on 4 June 2021, specifies the economic activities and the criteria they must meet in order to contribute to the first two environmental objectives, namely climate change mitigation (Annex I) and climate change adaptation (Annex II). As at the date of this report, no further regulations have been passed establishing the economic activities and the criteria to be met by those activities for the purpose of contributing to the four remaining environmental objectives: sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources, the transition to a circular economy, pollution prevention and control, and the protection and restoration of biodiversity. Therefore, the OHLA Group's EU Taxonomy report for 2022 is based on the analysis of the first two environmental objectives: climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation. The information is reported using the templates provided by the European Commission to standardise undertakings' reporting models.

Analysis applied

Taking OHLA Group's scope of consolidation, the analysis was carried out by mapping the minimum management unit of the Group's companies, i.e., at work/project or service level, in order to determine the correlation of those management units with activities that qualify as Taxonomy-eligible and Taxonomy-aligned economic activities and their financial performance, thus guaranteeing elimination of inter-company transactions and balances. While certain activities have been identified that could potentially contribute to the climate change adaptation objective, OHLA Group focused its assessment generally on the contribution to the climate change mitigation objective and specifically on certain economic activities for the climate adaptation objective.

To avoid double counting, where projects could be associated with more than one sustainable economic activity, the one with the strongest link to the main activity in each case was selected. Meanwhile, certain OHLA Group activities were identified as Taxonomy non-eligible, either because they do not have a significant impact on climate change mitigation or climate change adaptation, or because they are awaiting integration into the EU Taxonomy Regulation, or because they have a significant negative impact on climate change.

In addition, as OHLA Group carries out activities that could contribute to both the climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation objectives, it prioritised assessment of those economic activities that contribute to the climate change mitigation objective so as to ensure that it avoids the risk of double counting.

To calculate each of the key performance indicators (KPIs) provided for in the Regulation, the following financial metrics were considered:

- **Turnover.** The proportion of turnover referred to in Article 8(2), point (a), of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 was calculated as the part of the net turnover derived from products or services, including intangibles, associated with Taxonomy-aligned economic activities (numerator), divided by the net turnover (denominator) as defined in Article 2, point (5), of Directive 2013/34/EU.

- **Capital expenditure (CapEx).** The proportion of CapEx referred to in Article 8(2), point (b), of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 includes additions to tangible and intangible assets during the financial year considered before depreciation, amortisation and any re-measurements, including those resulting from revaluations and impairments, for the relevant financial year and excluding fair value changes. The calculation also covers additions to tangible and intangible assets resulting from business combinations.

- **Operating expenditure (OpEx).** The proportion of OpEx referred to in Article 8(2), point (b), of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 restricts calculation of this indicator to direct non-capitalised costs that relate to research and development, building renovation measures, short-term lease, maintenance and repair, and any other direct expenditures relating to the day-to-day servicing of assets of property, plant and equipment by the undertaking or third party to whom activities are outsourced that are necessary to ensure the continued and effective functioning of such assets. In addition to these items, leasing costs should be included by non-financial undertakings that apply national generally accepted accounting principles and do not capitalise right-of-use assets.

When calculating OpEx, the direct costs provided for in the Regulation were not included as part of the disclosure because they are not considered material for our businesses compared to total operating costs for the year (EUR 3,244,107 thousand in 2022 compared to EUR 73,837 thousand in 2021; 2.28% of total OpEx to be considered). Therefore, following the recommendations of the European Commission, the proportion of Taxonomy-eligible and Taxonomy-non-eligible economic activities was calculated using the financial KPIs of turnover and CapEx.

Key considerations

In the light of the current regulatory uncertainty on application of the criteria outlined in the Delegated Regulation, the Company laid the foundations for understanding the technical screening criteria so it could assess its assets for disclosing eligibility and alignment. Its understanding is explained in this chapter as required by the European Commission and in an exercise of transparency.

The key considerations taken into account when assessing activities in respect of the Taxonomy relate to the projects and services assessed.

With respect to the financial data used to calculate the KPIs (turnover, CapEx and OpEx), no extrapolations or approximations were made since the data taken as a basis for the assessment are audited financial data of OHLA Group and its subsidiaries for the year ended 31 December 2022.

Eligibility

In line with the assessment performed for the 2021 financial year to identify and calculate the Taxonomy-eligibility of OHLA Group's economic activities, the same scope of disclosures considered in the reporting period was the for financial and non-financial information. The same businesses/divisions, companies, works, projects and services were included.

In cases where there are contracts to perform different activities, the assessment was related to the activity considered to be the most relevant in terms of turnover, with the full amount included in the core business. Similarly, where an OHLA Group activity is eligible for more than one environmental objective, a single objective was chosen for recording the contract in order to avoid double counting in financial metrics.

Assessment was performed at the minimum management level to determine the eligibility of the activities. In this respect, the Group's finance and sustainability areas were assigned the proportion of turnover, CapEx and OpEx that matches the description of the activities listed in the Taxonomy Regulation based on the type of works, projects or services.

In assessing eligibility, the key considerations and assumptions regarding the most relevant eligible activities for the Company included in the Taxonomy were as follows:

Energy activities

With this group of activity, eligibility was calculated taking into account works, projects and services (including construction and operation) related to infrastructure designed for electricity generation using solar photovoltaic technology, activity 4.1, identified as one of OHLA Group's most relevant activities.

Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities

Projects carried out by the Company in this category include works/projects or services related to construction, extension and operation or renewal of water collection, treatment and supply systems, activities 5.1 and 5.2, and the construction, extension and operation of waste water collection and treatment, activity 5.3).

For Taxonomy activity 5.5 Collection and transport of non-hazardous waste in source segregated fractions,

only projects that comply with the strict description of the activity have been considered, which considers “the separate collection and transport of non-hazardous waste in single or comingled fractions aimed at preparing for reuse or recycling”, thus excluding from the scope of this category the various facility cleaning services carried out by the Services division of the OHLA Group, and including a single project related to the collection of waste in the terms set out in the regulation.

Transport activities

Activities related to infrastructure enabling low-carbon transport, as defined in Annex I of the Climate Delegated Act of the Taxonomy as activities related to infrastructure for personal mobility, cycle logistics (6.13), infrastructure for rail transport (6.14), construction and operation of infrastructure enabling low-carbon road and public transport (6.15), low-carbon inland waterway transport (6.16), and low-carbon airport infrastructure (6.17) have been considered eligible due to their potential to contribute to climate change mitigation by enabling zero-emission transport along these routes. The project’s technical report was used to verify the type and purpose of the infrastructure, which could be personal mobility or the transport of freight or passengers, and to ensure that the objective is not exclusively to store or transport fossil fuels.

Alignment

Based on the eligibility assessment, we drew up a system for compiling and evaluating information whereby the heads of each project/work/service performed a compliance assessment based on substantial contribution criteria (SCC) and criteria for doing no significant harm to other objectives (DNSH).

For the DNSH of climate change adaptation, the Company has its own approach to assessing the risks described in Annex A of the Taxonomy Regulation. In this respect, the Company has drawn up a corporate-wide climate change adaptation plan at asset level, taking the technical and financial considerations of the businesses themselves.

The climate risk and vulnerability assessment performed for activities that are potentially EU Taxonomy-aligned activities identified the economic activities and physical risks that could affect the Company’s performance over the forecast time frame and determined the exposure of those activities to the physical risks listed in Annex A

Likewise, and given that current regulations require the disclosure of key performance indicators in relation to “eligible” activities, these activities are considered to be included in the description of the Annex I activities mentioned above, whether or not they meet the technical screening criteria defined for each activity. Activities included that are considered ‘low carbon’ will determine compliance with the technical screening criteria to assess whether the activities are aligned, but not constraints to assessing eligibility alone. The same approach is used as in the assessment of the previous reporting period and maintained for eligibility this year. Similarly, the eligibility assessment considered sectoral guidelines issued during the current reporting period or drafts of guidelines; e.g., the sectoral guidelines issued by SEOPAN.

Building and real estate activities

In this group, we identified projects entailing construction of new buildings (activity 7.1) and renovation of existing buildings (activity 7.2). Here, all the financial indicators related to these types of projects were considered eligible.

of the Climate Delegated Regulation and their materiality. Lastly, for those considered material, a list of potential adaptation measures to reduce the risk inherent in the activity. The assessment was carried out based on three time horizons covering the period from the present to 2080 for OHLA Group: short term (2040), medium term (2060) and long term (2080).

The intention is to implement this plan in all geographies over the coming years and eventually cover all assets in which OHLA Group has an interest or has built.

The Taxonomy also considers that for an economic activity to be aligned; i.e., that it contributes substantially to the environmental objectives, the Company must also assure that it complies with minimum social safeguards in its operation. Therefore, OHLA Group has assessed aspects related to its performance in terms of human rights, tax, corruption and fair trade.

OHLA Group has a due diligence system, which is evaluated periodically, and has drawn up a specific policy on human rights. Further information is disclosed in the section on human rights. As for corruption, OHLA Group has an ISO 37001-certified management system, while regarding tax it has a tax policy and a tax risk control strategy. For fair trade, specific corporate procedures and rules are in place to ensure that it is managed appropriately.

However, for some activities the application criteria are not clearly defined in the Taxonomy Regulation. They require an interpretation and adaptation to the reality of OHLA Group’s business. Therefore, as explained in FAQ #9 of the European Commission’s explanatory notes, the criteria used for the main economic activities identified as eligible and aligned are as follows:

Energy activities

Activities related to low carbon energies make an immediate contribution to climate change mitigation due to the nature of the activity. For activity 4.1. Electricity generation using solar photovoltaic technology, compliance with the criteria for alignment is demonstrated by the documentation required for construction of the facility and the activity must effectively generate electricity generation using solar photovoltaic technology. Adequate evidence for alignment in this case includes waste management plans and environmental impact assessments.

were assessed based on best sectoral criteria and the criteria of the related project managers. Specifically, the road transport activity (6.15) was assessed for Taxonomy-alignment under two scenarios, a sectoral and a restrictive scenario. In the sectoral scenario, the assessment was carried out in accordance with the recommendations issued by SEOPAN and the European Taxonomy applied to road projects, considering that roads present alignment potential along the entire infrastructure by introducing improvements that enable or promote low-carbon transport. This criterion will not be reported in the European Commission tables.

Meanwhile, in the restrictive scenario, bearing in mind current uncertainty surrounding the potential alignment of the road activity arising from the interpretation of TSC, we decided not to include this activity as aligned in this scenario. This criterion will be reported in the European Commission tables.

The DNSH criteria of all transport activities were assessed asset by asset to find evidence inherent to each project and presenting them to the verifiers of

Transport activities

Assessing transport activities for alignment for substantial contribution to climate change mitigation is extremely complex. For activities 6.14 (infrastructure for rail transport), 6.16 (infrastructure enabling low carbon water transport) and 6.17 (low carbon airport infrastructure), substantial contribution criteria

this report. Where non-compliance with any of the Taxonomy criteria is detected, the necessary remedial action is taken for future periods, thus improving the transport activity's percentage of alignment. Evidence used for the current reporting period came from the normal information for this type of projects (e.g., environmental impact assessments, monitoring plans, remedial action during construction, flora and fauna management plans, and remedial action to mitigate noise, dust, etc.). In certain cases, e.g., construction and demolition waste, specific evidence or indicators were consulted to verify that it was effectively being recovered above the established threshold.

Building and real estate activities

In calculating alignment, we considered activities 7.1 construction of new buildings and 7.2 renovation of existing buildings. In the eligibility assessment we excluded infrastructures designed for storing fossil fuels.

The criteria used to assess alignment of building works were based on availability and the support of other sustainable building certification frameworks.

The DNSH criteria of this activity were assessed against the same sustainable certification criteria as the substantial contribution criteria.

The criteria required by the Taxonomy Regulation causes special problems for these activities as, in many cases, the requirements are stricter than those in current regulations. Often, these characteristics are determined in the design phase, which precludes sufficient remedial action from being taken to align the building once construction has begun. This makes it difficult to obtain the necessary evidence. Therefore, OHLA Group intends to start working on a system that will make it easier to obtain evidence so that the level of alignment will increase as tools are developed in the sector.

Calculations and result for each key performance indicator

Calculation of the indicators

Turnover

Numerator of the eligibility disclosure

Taxonomy-eligible turnover is calculated on the basis of the net turnover for 2022 associated with the economic activities carried out by OHLA Group. This association was based on an analysis of OHLA Group's total turnover, broken down by type of work and service contract associated with the activities listed in Annex I of the Climate Delegated Act.

Numerator of the alignment disclosure

Taxonomy-eligible turnover is calculated on the basis of the net turnover associated with the economic activities carried out by OHLA Group. This association was based on an analysis of OHLA Group's total turnover, broken down by type of work and service contract associated with the activities listed in Annex I of the Climate Delegated Act and being carried out in compliance with the substantial contribution criteria, the DNSH criteria and the social minimum safeguards, by the Group in 2022.

Denominator

The denominator of the turnover indicator considers the total volume of OHLA Group's net turnover, as set out in Note 3.22 of the financial statements.

CapEx

Numerator of the eligibility disclosure

The Taxonomy-eligible CapEx ratio is obtained by associating the percentage by weight of OHLA Group's turnover accounted for by each analysed minimum management unit identified as Taxonomy-eligible with the total capital expenditure for each company analysed. This percentage will serve as a multiplying factor to determine the CapEx associated with minimum management units that qualify as Taxonomy-eligible activities.

Numerator of the alignment disclosure

The Taxonomy-eligible CapEx ratio is obtained by associating the percentage by weight of OHLA Group's turnover accounted for by each analysed minimum management unit identified as Taxonomy-eligible and carried out in compliance with substantial contribution criteria, the DNSH criteria and the minimum social safeguards according to the Taxonomy, with the total capital expenditure for each company analysed. This percentage will serve as a multiplying factor to determine the CapEx associated with minimum management units that qualify as Taxonomy-eligible activities.

Denominator

The denominator of the CapEx indicator covers additions to tangible and intangible assets during the financial year considered before depreciation, amortisation and any re-measurements, including those resulting from revaluations and impairments, for 2022 at the OHLA Group, excluding fair value changes. The denominator also covers additions to tangible and intangible assets resulting from business combinations, as disclosed in Notes 3.1 and 3.3 of the financial statements.

Results

The analysis carried out indicates that 85.3% of turnover and 82.1% of CapEx at OHLA Group is Taxonomy-eligible and 15.0% of turnover and 18.7% of CapEx is Taxonomy-eligible and aligned.

Set out below are the templates for KPIs established in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2178 of 6 July 2021 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2020/852 by specifying the content and presentation of information to be disclosed. As we explained above, operating costs are immaterial at OHLA Group, and therefore the result of OpEx is not reported.

Economic activities

CODE(S)	ABSOLUTE TURNOVER (€)	PROPORTION OF TURNOVER (%)	CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION (%)	CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION (%)	Substantial contribution criteria			DNSH criteria ('Does not significantly harm')*					MINIMUM SAFEGUARDS (Y/N)	TAXONOMY-ALIGNED PROPORTION OF TURNOVER (%)	CATEGORY (ENABLING ACTIVITY) (E)	CATEGORY '(TRANSITIONAL ACTIVITY)' (T)			
					WATER AND MARINE RESOURCES (Y/N)	CIRCULAR ECONOMY (Y/N)	POLLUTION (Y/N)	BIODIVERSITY AND ECOSYSTEMS (Y/N)	CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION (Y/N)	CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION (Y/N)	WATER AND MARINE RESOURCES (Y/N)	CIRCULAR ECONOMY (Y/N)					POLLUTION (Y/N)	BIODIVERSITY AND ECOSYSTEMS (Y/N)	
A. TAXONOMY-ELIGIBLE ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES																			
A1. Environmentally sustainable activities (taxonomy-aligned)																			
4. Energy																			
4.1 Electricity generation using solar photovoltaic technology	4.1	€105,863,000.0	3.2%	100.0 %	0.0 %					N/A	Y	N/A**	Y	N/A**	Y	Y	3.2%	-	-
5. Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation																			
5.2 Renewal of water collection, treatment and supply systems	5.2	€1,661,683.3	0.1%	100.0 %	0.0 %					N/A	Y	Y	N/A**	N/A**	Y	Y	0.1%	-	-
5.5 Collection and transport of non-hazardous waste in source segregated fractions	5.5	€9,515,610.9	0.3%	100.0 %	0.0 %					N/A	Y	N/A**	Y	N/A**	N/A**	Y	0.3%	-	-
6. Transport																			
6.13 Infrastructure for personal mobility, cycle logistics	6.13	€28,430,150.3	0.9%	100.0 %	0.0 %					N/A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0.9%	F	-
6.14 Infrastructure for rail transport	6.14	€207,479,213.2	6.4%	100.0 %	0.0 %					N/A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6.4%	F	-
7. Construction and real estate activities																			
7.1 Construction of new buildings	7.1	€86,578,558.1	2.7%	100.0 %	0.0 %					N/A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2.7%	-	-
7.2 Renovation of existing buildings	7.2	€40,744,404.8	1.2%	100.0 %	0.0 %					N/A	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A**	Y	1.2%	-	T
9. Professional, scientific and technical activities																			
9.3 Professional services related to energy performance of buildings	9.3	€8,622,160.1	0.3%	100.0 %	0.0 %					N/A	Y	N/A**	N/A**	N/A**	N/A**	Y	0.3%	F	-
12. A. Human health and social work activities																			
12.1 Residential care activities	12.1	€0.0	0.0%	0.0 %	100.0 %					N/A	N/A	N/A**	N/A**	Y	N/A**	Y	0.0%	-	-
Turnover of Taxonomy-eligible and aligned activities (A.1)		488,894,780.7 €	15.0%														15.0%		
A2. Taxonomy-eligible but not environmentally sustainable activities (not taxonomy-aligned activities)																			
4. Energy																			
4.9 Transmission and distribution of electricity	4.9	€288,005.7	0.0%																
5. Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation																			
5.1 Construction, extension and operation of water collection, treatment and supply systems	5.1	€42,226,827.0	1.3%																
5.2 Renewal of water collection, treatment and supply systems	5.2	€26,153,914.3	0.8%																
5.3 Construction, extension and operation of waste water collection and treatment	5.3	€64,015,874.2	2.0%																
5.4 Renewal of waste water collection and treatment	5.4	€6,207,850.1	0.2%																
5.5 Collection and transport of non-hazardous waste in source segregated fractions	5.5	€11,331,648.3	0.3%																

Economic activities

CODE(S)	ABSOLUTE TURNOVER (€)	PROPORTION OF TURNOVER (%)	Substantial contribution criteria					DNSH criteria ('Does not significantly harm')*					MINIMUM SAFEGUARDS (Y/N)	TAXONOMY-ALIGNED PROPORTION OF TURNOVER (%)	CATEGORY (ENABLING ACTIVITY) (E)	CATEGORY '(TRANSITIONAL ACTIVITY)' (T)
			CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION (%)	CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION (%)	WATER AND MARINE RESOURCES (Y/N)	CIRCULAR ECONOMY (Y/N)	POLLUTION (Y/N)	BIODIVERSITY AND ECOSYSTEMS (Y/N)	CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION (Y/N)	CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION (Y/N)	WATER AND MARINE RESOURCES (Y/N)	CIRCULAR ECONOMY (Y/N)				
A. ACTIVIDADES ELEGIBLES SEGÚN LA TAXONOMÍA																
A2. Taxonomy-eligible but not environmentally sustainable activities (not taxonomy-aligned activities)																
6. Transport																
6.13 Infrastructure for personal mobility, cycle logistics	6.13	€1,541,887.4	0.0%													
6.14 Infrastructure for rail transport	6.14	€515,475,668.2	15.8%													
6.15 Infrastructure enabling low-carbon road transport and public transport	6.15	€1,121,564,252.1	34.4%													
6.16 Infrastructure enabling low carbon water transport	6.16	€88,454,487.0	2.7%													
6.17 Low carbon airport infrastructure	6.17	€25,142,890.0	0.8%													
7. Construction and real estate activities																
7.1 Construction of new buildings	7.1	€330,344,306.5	10.1%													
7.2 Renovation of existing buildings	7.2	€31,635,504.0	1.0%													
7.3 Installation, maintenance and repair of energy efficiency equipment	7.3	€27,730,063.7	0.9%													
9. Professional, scientific and technical activities																
9.3 Professional services related to energy performance of buildings	9.3	€0.0	0.0%													
12. A. Human health and social work activities																
12.1 Residential care activities	12.1	€0.0	0.0%													
Turnover of Taxonomy-eligible but not environmentally sustainable economic activities (A.2)		€2,292,113,178.3	70.3%													
Total (A.1 + A.2)		€2,781,007,959.0	85.3%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.0%	-
B. TAXONOMY NON-ELIGIBLE ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES																
Turnover of Taxonomy-non-eligible activities (B)		€478,664,040.9	14.7%													
Total (A + B)		€3,259,672,000.0	100.0%													

* The technical screening criteria for the other four environmental objectives (sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources; transition to a circular economy; pollution prevention and control; and protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems) have yet to be published.

** Not applicable according to Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 of 4 June 2021.

Economic activities

CODE(S)	ABSOLUTE TURNOVER (€)	PROPORTION OF TURNOVER (%)	CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION (%)	CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION (%)	Substantial contribution criteria			DNSH criteria ('Does not significantly harm')*					MINIMUM SAFEGUARDS (Y/N)	TAXONOMY-ALIGNED PROPORTION OF TURNOVER (%)	CATEGORY (ENABLING ACTIVITY) (E)	CATEGORY '(TRANSITIONAL ACTIVITY)' (T)			
					WATER AND MARINE RESOURCES (Y/N)	CIRCULAR ECONOMY (Y/N)	POLLUTION (Y/N)	BIODIVERSITY AND ECOSYSTEMS (Y/N)	CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION (Y/N)	CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION (Y/N)	WATER AND MARINE RESOURCES (Y/N)	CIRCULAR ECONOMY (Y/N)					POLLUTION (Y/N)	BIODIVERSITY AND ECOSYSTEMS (Y/N)	
A. TAXONOMY-ELIGIBLE ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES																			
A1. Environmentally sustainable activities (taxonomy-aligned)																			
4. Energy																			
4.1 Electricity generation using solar photovoltaic technology	4.1	€17,201.3	0.0%	100.0 %	0.0 %					N/A	Y	N/A**	Y	N/A**	Y	Y	0.0%	-	-
5. Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation																			
5.2 Renewal of water collection, treatment and supply systems	5.2	€128,486.8	0.1%	100.0 %	0.0 %					N/A	Y	Y	N/A**	N/A**	Y	Y	0.1%	-	-
5.5 Collection and transport of non-hazardous waste in source segregated fractions	5.5	€304,854.3	0.3%	100.0 %	0.0 %					N/A	Y	N/A**	Y	N/A**	N/A**	Y	0.3%	-	-
6. Transport																			
6.13 Infrastructure for personal mobility, cycle logistics	6.13	€963,962.8	0.9%	100.0 %	0.0 %					N/A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0.9%	F	-
6.14 Infrastructure for rail transport	6.14	€9,567,611.8	9.2%	100.0 %	0.0 %					N/A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	9.2%	F	-
7. Construction and real estate activities																			
7.1 Construction of new buildings	7.1	€6,107,612.7	5.9%	100.0 %	0.0 %					N/A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5.9%	-	-
7.2 Renovation of existing buildings	7.2	€1,799,336.3	1.7%	100.0 %	0.0 %					N/A	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A**	Y	1.7%	-	T
9. Professional, scientific and technical activities																			
9.3 Professional, scientific and technical activities	9.3	€267,263.1	0.3%	100.0 %	0.0 %					N/A	Y	N/A**	N/A**	N/A**	N/A**	Y	0.3%	F	-
12. A. Human health and social work activities																			
12.1 Residential care activities	12.1	€332,868.7	0.3%	100.0 %	0.0 %					N/A	N/A	N/A**	N/A**	Y	N/A**	Y	0.3%	-	-
CapEx of Taxonomy-eligible and aligned activities (A.1)		€19,489,197.7	18.7%														18.7%		
A2. Taxonomy-eligible but not environmentally sustainable activities (not taxonomy-aligned activities)																			
4. Energy																			
4.9 Transmission and distribution of electricity	4.9	€1,179.1	0.0%																
5. Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation																			
5.1 Construction, extension and operation of water collection, treatment and supply systems	5.1	€735,680.2	0.7%																
5.2 Renewal of water collection, treatment and supply systems	5.2	€126,343.1	0.1%																
5.3 Construction, extension and operation of waste water collection and treatment	5.3	€3,201,628.9	3.1%																
5.4 Renewal of waste water collection and treatment	5.4	€180,620.7	0.2%																
5.5 Collection and transport of non-hazardous waste in source segregated fractions	5.5	€333,239.8	0.3%																

Economic activities

CODE(S)	ABSOLUTE TURNOVER (€)	PROPORTION OF TURNOVER (%)	Substantial contribution criteria						DNSH criteria ('Does not significantly harm')*						MINIMUM SAFEGUARDS (Y/N)	TAXONOMY-ALIGNED PROPORTION OF TURNOVER (%)	CATEGORY (ENABLING ACTIVITY) (E)	CATEGORY '(TRANSITIONAL ACTIVITY)' (T)
			CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION (%)	CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION (%)	WATER AND MARINE RESOURCES (Y/N)	CIRCULAR ECONOMY (Y/N)	POLLUTION (Y/N)	BIODIVERSITY AND ECOSYSTEMS (Y/N)	CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION (Y/N)	CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION (Y/N)	WATER AND MARINE RESOURCES (Y/N)	CIRCULAR ECONOMY (Y/N)	POLLUTION (Y/N)	BIODIVERSITY AND ECOSYSTEMS (Y/N)				
A. TAXONOMY-ELIGIBLE ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES																		
A2. Taxonomy-eligible but not environmentally sustainable activities (not taxonomy-aligned activities)																		
6. Transport																		
6.13 Infrastructure for personal mobility, cycle logistics	6.13	€47,794.2	0.0%															
6.14 Infrastructure for rail transport	6.14	€13,006,368.5	12.5%															
6.15 Infrastructure enabling low-carbon road transport and public transport	6.15	€22,170,491.2	21.2%															
6.16 Infrastructure enabling low carbon water transport	6.16	€5,954,430.4	5.7%															
6.17 Low carbon airport infrastructure	6.17	€824,203.4	0.8%															
7. Construction and real estate activities																		
7.1 Construction of new buildings	7.1	€17,252,487.7	16.5%															
7.2 Renovation of existing buildings	7.2	€1,594,603.5	1.5%															
7.3 Installation, maintenance and repair of energy efficiency equipment	7.3	€821,730.51	0.8%															
12. A. Human health and social work activities																		
12.1 Residential care activities	12.1	€0.0	0.0%															
CapEx of Taxonomy-eligible but not environmentally sustainable economic activities (A.2)		€66,250,801.3	63.5%															
Total (A.1 + A.2)		€85,739,999.0	82.1%															18.7%
B. TAXONOMY NON-ELIGIBLE ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES																		
CapEx of Taxonomy-non-eligible activities (B)		€18,643,684.3	17.9%															
Total (A + B)		€104,383,683.3	100.0%															

* The technical screening criteria for the other four environmental objectives (sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources; transition to a circular economy; pollution prevention and control; and protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems) have yet to be published.

** Not applicable according to Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 of 4 June 2021.

Economic activities

CODE(S)	ABSOLUTE OPEX (€)	PROPORTION OF OPEX (%)	Substantial contribution criteria						DNSH criteria ('Does not significantly harm')*						MINIMUM SAFEGUARDS (Y/N)	TAXONOMY-ALIGNED PROPORTION OF TURNOVER (%)	CATEGORY (ENABLING ACTIVITY) (E)	CATEGORY '(TRANSITIONAL ACTIVITY)' (T)
			CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION (%)	CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION (%)	WATER AND MARINE RESOURCES (Y/N)	CIRCULAR ECONOMY (Y/N)	POLLUTION (Y/N)	BIODIVERSITY AND ECOSYSTEMS (Y/N)	CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION (Y/N)	CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION (Y/N)	WATER AND MARINE RESOURCES (Y/N)	CIRCULAR ECONOMY (Y/N)	POLLUTION (Y/N)	BIODIVERSITY AND ECOSYSTEMS (Y/N)				
A. TAXONOMY-ELIGIBLE ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES																		
A1. Eligible activities for mitigation																		
OpEx of Taxonomy-eligible and aligned activities (A.1)	0.0 €	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	-	-
A2. Taxonomy-eligible but not-taxonomy-aligned activities																		
OpEx of Taxonomy-eligible but not Taxonomy-aligned activities (A.2)	0.0 €	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (A.1 + A.2)	0.0 €	0.0%														0.0%		
B. TAXONOMY NON-ELIGIBLE ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES																		
OpEx of Taxonomy-non-eligible activities (B)	0.0 €	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (A + B)	0.0 €	0.0%																
TOTAL OPEX	€3,244,107,000																	

In addition, in the sectoral scenario assessed by the Company for activity 6.15, the results of the Taxonomy exercise would have an impact on the KPIs, increasing the percentage of eligibility and alignment (A.1). The Group's total figures for the Taxonomy-eligible and aligned activity would be 19.7% of turnover and 28.9% of CapEx of OHLA Group in this scenario and 15.0% of turnover and 18.7% of CapEx in the restrictive scenario.

The information contained in this report considers the methodology and results obtained by the OHLA Group in the first analysis carried out in accordance with Sustainable Finance Taxonomy Regulation 2020/852. However, further implementing guidelines, sectoral interpretations and views and the publication of the four remaining environmental objectives could lead to modifications or restatements of the information obtained from this analysis.

Appendix IV: Summary report on climate change risks and opportunities

Climate change: risk and opportunity management

OHLA's environmental management strategy contains a commitment to the responsible use of natural resources, the circular economy, the protection and conservation of biodiversity and the fight against climate change. Therefore, it has climate change mitigation and adaptation as material topics for the business in both the short and long terms. Based on this strategy, it has designed nine strategic lines of action aimed primarily at embedding sustainable criteria in works and projects and implementing responsible supply practices and the activities necessary for operation of the business, such as transport and renewable energy supply. OHLA is also aware of the potential impacts of climate change for its operations and sustainability over time, so it performed an in-depth assessment of these.

To start, in 2021 it conducted its first diagnosis to gauge the Company's alignment with the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosure (TCFD) recommendations. It took the results and drew up a road map so it could start closing the gap in the four areas: governance, strategy, risk management, and metrics and targets.

According to this roadmap and the TCFD recommendations, in 2022, OHLA conducted its first identification of climate risks- including physical and transition- and opportunities and business unit level - construction, development, industrial, concessions and services -. This study placed special emphasis on the assessment of physical risks of Taxonomy-aligned activities.

The findings of the assessment, presented in this report, will form the basis of prioritising climate change adaptation and other transition risk mitigation measures to boost OHLA's resilience in the foreseeable short-, medium- and long-term climate scenario, and prepare it for potential technological, regulatory

or market changes, etc. Moreover, the idea is to use the assessment as an input for the regulatory and operational framework in terms of OHLA Group's risk control and management.

OHLA plans to continue with this assessment of climate risks and opportunities to keep it up to date and allow timely steps to be taken in the related time horizons.

Approach and assessment of risks and opportunities

For the assessment of climate change risks and opportunities, we started with a list of risks and opportunities drawn up by OHLA's main business areas and other of the Group's internal corporate-wide areas, the risks and opportunities set out in the TCFD recommendations document and the 28 physical risks listed in the EU Taxonomy.

Climate risks and opportunities were assessed and prioritised using IPCC criteria.

For **physical climate risks**, its four core factors were considered:

- **Hazard.** This refers to the possible occurrence of natural or human-induced physical events that may cause damage and losses to property, infrastructure and the provision of services. Hazard is synonymous with "impact".
- **Exposure.** This refers to the presence of infrastructure or economic goods in places or environments that could be adversely affected. Exposures is synonymous with "location".

Specifically, the assessment of exposure to physical risks used climate data from Spanish and internationally renowned and accepted websites, such as Think Hazard and Copernicus. The assessment of hazard and vulnerability was also based on a qualitative scale. In this case, valuation

sources included scientific journals, the IPCC's latest report and information obtained and verified with the Company's areas through meetings.

The time horizons included are those used by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in its Sixth Assessment Report: near term (present- 2040), medium term (2041-2060) and long term (2061-2080). The climate scenarios used were the RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5 pathways. The first assumes growth in emissions until peaking in 2040. The second considers a scenario of sharp growth in emissions.

- **Vulnerability.** Refers to the propensity or predisposition to be adversely affected. It covers a range of concepts and elements, including sensitivity or susceptibility to damage and the lack of capacities to face them and adapt. Vulnerability is synonymous with "probability".
- **Adaptation.** Refers to the process of adjustment to actual or expected climate and its effects in order to moderate harm or exploit beneficial opportunities. Adaptation is synonymous with "risk reduction".

Once the values for each of these four components were determined, the risk value was calculated and categorised within the defined thresholds. The analysis was carried out globally for the Company's business units and specifically for the EU Taxonomy-aligned activities. For the aligned activities, the analysis included an estimate of the percentage of assets with a level of relevant risk and a proposal for adaptation measures, which will be reviewed and prioritised before implementation, in response to EU Taxonomy requirements.

For climate transition risks:

The relevant risks for OHLA were identified based on a review of technical publications and literature regarding the problems triggered by climate change. We also performed a qualitative assessment of

climate transition scenarios and expert review with the managers of the activities or processes affected, enabling us to determine the level of risks in the low, medium and high threshold for each scenario in the three defined time horizons.

The baseline scenarios for this assessment were developed by the International Energy Agency (IEA). Specifically, we used the Net Zero Emissions by 2050 (NZE), which assumes the economy will be climate-neutral by 2050, and the Stated Policies Scenario (STEPS), which provides a more conservative benchmark and takes a more granular, sector-by-sector look instead of taking for granted that countries will reach all their goals.

For climate opportunities:

Several business opportunities for the Group were identified, including three that can be grouped into large blocks of action: i) climate change adaptation of infrastructure; ii) promotion of investment and incentives in renewable energy and iii) construction and renovation of water infrastructure.

Given the defined scope, key considerations include the relevance and materiality of the risks affected within the context of a qualitative assessment of climate risks and not their integration into the Company's risk map or use for financial statements.

KEY PHYSICAL RISKS

KEY PHYSICAL RISKS	DESCRIPTION OF THE POTENTIAL IMPACT	ANALYSIS OF PHYSICAL SCENARIOS		
		Term	Scenario	Priority
Floods and heavy precipitation	The IPCC states, with high confidence, that the projected increase in the intensity of extreme precipitation translates to an increase in the frequency and magnitude of pluvial floods. These floods could seriously affect construction projects, causing material damages, delays, safety incidents and quality issues. For the industrial business, this could reduce profitability by giving rise to a higher number of days of downtime.	Near term	RCP 4.5	!!!
			RCP 8.5	!!!
		Medium term	RCP 4.5	!!!
			RCP 8.5	!!!
		Long term	RCP 4.5	!!
			RCP 8.5	!!
Cyclones, hurricanes, major storms and strong winds	According to the IPCC, climate change cause changes in oceanic and atmospheric currents, thus affecting the formation and shifting of cyclones, hurricanes, major storms and strong winds in different parts of the world; e.g., the United States and Europe. Alterations in wind patterns and wind intensity caused by climate change mechanisms can result in material damage to a construction site's structure, equipment or machinery, delays in the work and safety concerns for workers.	Near term	RCP 4.5	!!
			RCP 8.5	!!
		Medium term	RCP 4.5	!!!
			RCP 8.5	!!!
		Long term	RCP 4.5	!!!
			RCP 8.5	!!!
Heat waves	Heat waves should become more frequent and gradually more intense in coming years due to climate change. Bouts of extreme temperatures are associated with decreased safety and productivity of people working outdoors. Heat waves also affect continuity of construction work and activities, possibly resulting in interruptions or cost over-runs. Extreme heat causes tar roads to soften, so they must be resurfaced with more durable materials. It can also cause material damage, shorten the useful life and reduce the reliability of electronic components on railways.	Near term	RCP 4.5	!
			RCP 8.5	!!
		Medium term	RCP 4.5	!!
			RCP 8.5	!!!
		Long term	RCP 4.5	!!!
			RCP 8.5	!!!
Water stress and drought	The IPCC says that under a +2°C global warming scenario, the number of hydrological droughts in the Mediterranean region would increase. In Spain, the water year that just ended in September, was markedly dry, with average precipitation nationwide 25.3% below long-run levels. OHLA's activities can be affected by a lack of water because its processes are highly water intensive. An inability to access water could lead to lost earnings or potential stoppages of works or services.	Near term	RCP 4.5	!
			RCP 8.5	!!
		Medium term	RCP 4.5	!!
			RCP 8.5	!!
		Long term	RCP 4.5	!!
				!!!
Other physical risks identified	The most important are: sandstorms; landslides; forest fires; snow and freezing; temperature variability and heat stress.			

KEY TRANSITION RISKS

KEY TRANSITION RISKS	DESCRIPTION OF THE POTENTIAL IMPACT	ANALYSIS OF PHYSICAL SCENARIOS		
		Term	Scenario	Priority
Higher construction raw material prices	Manufacturing industries of raw materials required for construction (primarily cement and steel) are carbon intensive. Therefore, they are vulnerable to rising carbon and energy prices, which pose a high risk of the increases being passed on to upstream prices, indirectly affecting OHLA. The closer we get to a scenario of global decarbonisation, the greater the risk of increases in construction raw material prices due to market pressure towards decarbonisation of suppliers of carbon-intensive raw materials.	Near term	NZE	!!!
			STEPS	!!!
		Medium term	NZE	!!!
			STEPS	!!!
Increase in fossil fuel prices	Fossil fuel prices can be affected by several factors, including changes in supply and demand, market fluctuations and geopolitical events. Therefore, it is difficult to predict with a high degree of confidence how prices will move in a scenario of net zero emissions in 2050, although there are studies that show sharp increases in a scenario of strong decarbonisation.	Near term	NZE	!!!
			STEPS	!!!
		Medium term	NZE	!!!
			STEPS	!!!
Other transitions risks identified	The most important are: higher prices or decreased insurance coverage; supply chain disruptions; a drop in demand for road transport; the cost of transitioning to low-emission technology; higher demand for decarbonisation from lenders; inclusion in emissions trading schemes and/or carbon taxes.			

!!! High priority

!! Medium priority

! Low priority

KEY CLIMATE OPPORTUNITIES

KEY CLIMATE OPPORTUNITIES	DESCRIPTION OF THE POTENTIAL IMPACT	ANALYSIS OF PHYSICAL SCENARIOS		
Climate change adaptation of infrastructure	<p>One of the climate change adaptation priorities is acting on physical infrastructure for its exposure to outdoor weather conditions. Several assets may be reinforced, relocated or replaced by new equipment built to higher standards relative to physical risks.</p> <p>The need to adapt roads so that they are more resilient to climate change effects is also crucial. There are myriad adaptation solutions, e.g., protecting against landslides, reinforcing slopes, increasing the cutting and filling maintenance frequency, including retaining walls and vegetation, improving the drainage system, replacing the pavement surface layer or protecting foundations of bridges.</p>	Near term	NZE	!!!
			STEPS	!!
		Medium term	NZE	!!!
			STEPS	!!!
Promotion of investment and incentives in renewable energy	<p>European objectives for energy transition and decarbonisation open up opportunities to carry out renewable energy plant construction projects (solar photovoltaic and on-shore and off-shore wind). The International Energy Agency, in its <i>World Energy Outlook 2022</i> report, says that deployment of solar PV and wind power accelerates in all scenarios, setting new records every year to 2030. By mid-century, the combined share of these two technologies in the electricity mix reaches 45% in the average climate emissions scenario (STEPS).</p>	Near term	NZE	!!!
			STEPS	!!
		Medium term	NZE	!!!
			STEPS	!!!
Construction and renovation of water infrastructure	<p>Water infrastructure has gradually aged due to scant investment in renovation. In addition, the River Basin Management Plans of the third cycle (2022-2027) are in line with the European Green Deal and climate change adaptation objectives, with total investment of EUR 21 billion earmarked in Spain for the six-year period. In the international plan, water infrastructure construction and renovation opportunities in Latin America are even greater, with required investment of USD 142 billion according to the Inter-American Development Bank.</p>	Near term	NZE	!!!
			STEPS	!!!
		Medium term	NZE	!!!
			STEPS	!!!
Other climate opportunities identified	<p>The most important are: New opportunities related to decarbonisation of the economy (electrification and green infrastructure in cities); higher maintenance requirements due to the effects of climate change; increased demand for energy efficient building renovation and more service contracts; and water and waste infrastructure concessions.</p>			

- !!! High priority
- !! Medium priority
- ! Low priority

Appendix V. List of material topics

RESPONSIBLE MANAGEMENT

- Good governance and compliance.
- Financial and non-financial risk management.
- Transparency of information.

SUSTAINABLE BUSINESS

- Efficiency in the consumption of raw materials and use of environmentally friendly building materials.
- Efficient energy management: commitment to energy efficiency.
- Promoting the use of renewable energies.
- Climate change: reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.
- Efficient water use.
- Protection of biodiversity.
- Promotion of the circular economy.
- Sustainable and smart mobility.
- Range of sustainable solutions.

SOCIAL PROGRESS

- Diversity and equal opportunities.
- Attracting and retaining talent.
- Training, education and promoting the employability of the workforce.
- Occupational health and safety.
- Sense of belonging and job stability – Employer Branding.
- Work-life balance and digital disconnect measures.
- Management of risks and opportunities arising from workers in our value chain.
- Management of community relations and dialogue.
- Promoting global social action and volunteering projects.
- Social impact of OHLA’s actions.
- Respect for and compliance with human rights.
- Human rights impact assessment of OHLA operations.
- Responsible supply chain management.
- Supplier due diligence processes in relation to sustainability aspects.
- Responsibility towards customers.

Appendix VI: Communication channels and stakeholder expectations

STAKEHOLDER	MAIN COMMUNICATION CHANNELS	MAIN EXPECTATIONS
Capital markets: shareholders and investors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roadshows, online and face-to-face meetings, ad hoc briefing meetings, earnings presentations. Annual General Meeting. Communications with proxy advisors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Profit growth. Growth of the customer base. Business sustainability. Legal certainty. Inclusion in sustainability (ESG) indices. Control over accident rates. Transparency.
Lenders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CNMV. Corporate website. Roadshows, online and face-to-face meetings, ad hoc briefing meetings, earnings presentations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate economic justification of funded activities. Compliance with laws and regulations related to financing.
Business partners, agents or external partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Direct contacts. Fora and conferences. Working groups. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure compliance by business partners/business agents with laws and regulations. Integrity in participation of business partners/business agents in public tenders and calls for bids with private customers. Clarity in the partnership formula. Forge strategic relationships with OHLA over the long term.
Customers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Direct contacts Business managers Corporate website Fora Ethics Channel. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Product and service quality. Compliance with project and service requirements and deadlines. Compliance with laws and regulations. Integrity in OHLA's participation in public tenders. Compliance with labour and environmental laws and technical standards. Integrity in OHLA's participation in tenders. Good labour, environmental and execution practices. Effective, efficient and fluid communication. Claims response. Sustainable solutions offering.

STAKEHOLDER	MAIN COMMUNICATION CHANNELS	MAIN EXPECTATIONS
Suppliers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Direct contacts. Fora and conferences. Working groups. Ethics Channel. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transparency in selection. Free competition. Fair trade. Purchase warranties. Be a regular supplier of OHLA Group. Clarity in orders. Collection in accordance with payment terms.
Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Direct contacts. Working groups. Fora and conferences. Corporate website. Social media. Ethics Channel. Communication and sustainability mailboxes. Press releases, interviews. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ethical conduct. Image of the organisation. Reporting and disclosure of non-financial information. Transparency. Good environmental, labour and execution practices. Minimisation of impacts on the community. Control of social and environmental impacts and risks. Dialogue with communities. Promoting global social action and volunteering projects. Efficient resource and energy consumption. Promotion of renewable energies. Preservation of biodiversity. Promotion of the circular economy. Reduction of GHG emissions. Respect for and compliance with human rights. Sustainable solutions offering. Responsible supply chain management.

STAKEHOLDER	MAIN COMMUNICATION CHANNELS	MAIN EXPECTATIONS
Government / regulatory bodies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct contacts. • Fora and conferences. • Working groups. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compliance with laws and regulations. • CNMV: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compliance with securities market legislation. • Integrity in disclosures sent to the CNMV. • SEPBLAC: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compliance with anti-money-laundering legislation. • Integrity in disclosures sent to the SEPBLAC. • CNMC: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compliance with anti-trust legislation.
Analysts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNMV. • Corporate website. • Investor relations department: roadshows, online and face-to-face meetings, ad hoc briefing meetings, earnings presentations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Company strategy • Statement of cash flows • Changes in equity • Good governance and compliance • Profit growth • Growth of the backlog • Occupational risk prevention (accident rates) • Transparency of information • Control of social and environmental impacts and risks • Climate change: efficient resource and energy consumption, promotion of renewable energies and reduction of GHG emissions • Respect for and compliance with human rights • Sustainable solutions offering.
Insurance and reinsurance undertakings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct contacts. • Fora and conferences. • Working groups. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control of business-related impacts and risks.
Senior management and directors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internal committees. • Board committees. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good governance. • Ethical conduct. • Image of the organisation. • Reporting and disclosure of information on OHLA's compliance performance. • Transparency. • Integrity in OHLA's participation in public tenders and bids. • Compliance with legislation. • Execution of project without financial losses. • Corporate social responsibility. • Risk and opportunities management. • Talent attraction and retention.

STAKEHOLDER	MAIN COMMUNICATION CHANNELS	MAIN EXPECTATIONS
Employees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intranet (OHLA Link). • Working groups. • Ethics Channel. • Contact mailboxes. • Communications through corporate mails, magazines (<i>Mosaico</i>, <i>Tecno</i>) and newsletters (<i>OHLA News</i>). • Face-to-face meetings. • Internal surveys. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Satisfaction and motivation. • Risk-free job performance. • Career stability. • Career and personal development. • Appropriate training per work position. • Collective bargaining. • Freedom of association. • Diversity and equal opportunity. • Work-life balance measures.
Ex-employees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corporate website • Social media. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial independence and security.