Veidekke ASA

2024 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2024

Word version

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

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09/27/2024, 08:13 am

Contents

C1. Introduction

(1.1) In which language are you submitting your response?

Select from:

☑ English

(1.2) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

Select from:

☑ NOK

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

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

☑ Privately owned organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

Veidekke is one of Scandinavia's largest construction groups, with nearly 8,000 employees. The group is headquartered in Oslo and has operations in the major growth areas in Norway, Sweden and Denmark. Veidekke provides services related to construction, civil engineering, road maintenance and asphalt and aggregates. To ensure proximity to the customer, good solutions, and efficient project execution, Veidekke has organized its operations in the following business segments: - Veidekke Construction Norway - Veidekke Infrastructure Norway - Veidekke Construction Sweden - Veidekke Infrastructure Sweden - Veidekke Denmark/Hoffmann In 2023 Veidekke produced revenues of NOK 43.2 billion. The Veidekke share is listed on the Oslo Stock Exchange. Construction Norway Veidekke's construction operation is one of Norway's largest contractors, with a 10% market share and an ambition to be the preferred contractor in the markets served by the company. Repeat customers account for a large part of the revenue. To best meet client expectations, Veidekke has elected to specialize in the product categories residential buildings, office buildings, schools and healthcare buildings, and to strengthen its presence in and around the country's largest cities. This also helps reduce project risk and boost profitability. Projects undertaken by Construction Norway are expected to rely on sustainable production from start to finish, and Veidekke seeks to get involved from an early stage in the client's project, to be in a position to better help the client choose climate-friendly options. Infrastructure Norway Veidekke is a nationwide Norwegian civil engineering contractor with expertise in the construction of roads, railways, power plants, industrial facilities, and airports. The company is also Norway's largest asphalt producer and contractor, the second largest aggregates producer, and a major player in the maintenance of public roads. Civil engineering and asphalt operations entail significant greenhouse gas emissions as well as dust and noise, and Veidekke has set ambitious goals to reduce negative

impact on the climate, the environment, and the surroundings. Construction Sweden Veidekke is a major construction contractor in Sweden, with a 4% of market share. The business is focused on the growth regions around Stockholm, Gothenburg, and Malmö. Veidekke has a broad portfolio of construction projects in Sweden, with an emphasis on residential buildings, offices, hotels, healthcare buildings, and schools. The company places great emphasis on product expertise and the ability to compose teams with the right competence and relevant experience for the specific assignment. Construction Sweden is working to achieve its environmental goals by cutting consumption of energy and materials, and limiting waste. Infrastructure Sweden Veidekke has solid positions in the Swedish markets for infrastructure, extraction, heavy industry, energy, and recycling facilities/landfills and also produces and lays asphalt. Most of the business takes place in the metropolitan regions of Stockholm, Gothenburg, and Malmö. To arrive at the best and most sustainable solutions, Veidekke seeks collaboration with clients from an early stage of a project. Denmark/Hoffmann AS Representing Veidekke in the Danish market, Hoffmann AS specializes in the development and construction of commercial building projects, primarily office buildings, hotels and shopping malls, in close collaboration with the client. The company culture focuses on succeeding together, with a vision to contribute to sustainable societal development and to build a better future, where people thrive and enjoy life.
[Fixed row]

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

(1.4.1) End date of reporting year

12/31/2023

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

Select from:
☑ Not providing past emissions data for Scope 1

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

Select from:

☑ Not providing past emissions data for Scope 2

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

Select from:

☑ 3 years

[Fixed row]

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

43146000000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

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

[Fixed row]

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

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

NO0005806802

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

5967007LIEEXZXHF4O96

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

(1.15) Which real estate and/or construction activities does your organization engage in?

Select all that apply

☑ New construction or major renovation of buildings

☑ Other real estate or construction activities, please specify **:**Veidekke undertakes all types of building construction and civil engineering contracts, develops residential projects, maintains roads, and produces asphalt and aggregates.

(1.22) Provide details on the commodities that you produce and/or source.

Timber products

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Retailing

(1.22.4) Indicate if you are providing the total commodity volume that is produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are providing the total volume

(1.22.5) Total commodity volume (metric tons)

350000

(1.22.8) Did you convert the total commodity volume from another unit to metric tons?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.22.9) Original unit

Select all that apply

☑ Cubic meters

(1.22.10) Provide details of the methods, conversion factors used and the total commodity volume in the original unit

It is estimated that Veidekke sourced 610 000 m3 timber in 2023. Considering the average weight of sourced timber is dry, 1 ton dry timber is estimated to be equal to about 1.5 to 2 m3 timber. Using this calculation: 610 000 / 1.75 m3 per tonn is estimated to around 350 000 ton timber. How many cubic meters (m^3) of wood make up a ton depends on the density of the wood, which varies with the type of wood and its moisture content. Generally, for wood used in Norway, we can use the following approximate values: Dry wood: approximately 0.5 to 0.7 tons per cubic meter (m^3). This means that one cubic meter weighs between 500 and 700 kg. Moist wood:

can weigh up to 1 ton or more per cubic meter, depending on the water content. Keep in mind that these are approximate values, and the actual density can vary based on moisture content and the specific conditions of the wood.

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Boards, plywood, engineered wood

☑ Hardwood logs

☑ Sawn timber, veneer, chips

☑ Wood-based bioenergy

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

☑ 1-5%

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(1.22.14) In the questionnaire setup did you indicate that you are disclosing on this commodity?

Select from:

☑ Yes, disclosing

(1.22.15) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

☑ No

(1.22.19) Please explain

The use of timber in projects is minimal, so it is considered not significant. The use of wood pellets in asphalt plants will have some impact on Veidekke's revenue but does not constitute a significant portion of the revenue. We determine whether timber is significant to our organization in terms of revenue by assessing its

contribution to overall sales. We use specific thresholds and consider other indicators beyond revenue, such as environmental impact and supply chain dependencies.
[Fixed row]

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

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

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

(1.24.6) Smallholder inclusion in mapping

Select from:

☑ Smallholders not relevant, and not included

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

In 2023, Veidekke has begun requesting supplier data from all of our direct suppliers on both climate and forest-related data. This is a long-term strategy for Veidekke, where our aim is to improve data quality over time and reach a higher coverage. A data collection template was sendt to 13 suppliers (with 7 replies) in Norway and Sweden regarding collection of data for use of timber in their supply chain, as well as collecting emissions data from suppliers. The were selected based on those who represent over 50% of spend in the category for purchasing timber.
[Fixed row]

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

	Plastics mapping	Primary reason for not mapping plastics in your value chain	Explain why your organization has not mapped plastics in your value chain
	Select from: ☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	*Select from:* ☑ Not an immediate strategic priority	*Mapping plastics in the value chain has not been an immediate strategic priority for Veidekke.*

[Fixed row]

(1.24.2) Which commodities has your organization mapped in your upstream value chain (i.e., supply chain)?

Timber products

(1.24.2.1) Value chain mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.24.2.2) Highest supplier tier mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:
☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.2.3) % of tier 1 suppliers mapped

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(1.24.2.7) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

[Fixed row]

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

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

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

1

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

Immediate action

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

2

(2.1.3) To (years)

5

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

Impact of investment

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

6

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

Select from:
☑ No

(2.1.3) To (years)

50

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

Includes the lifetime expectancy of buildings and civil engineering projects, our science-based targets and climate risk analysis.
[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Biodiversity

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

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

☑ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Local

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ LEAP (Locate, Evaluate, Assess and Prepare) approach, TNFD

☑ TNFD – Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ COSO Enterprise Risk Management Framework

☑ Internal company methods

International methodologies and standards

☑ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard

Databases

☑ Nation-specific databases, tools, or standards

Other

☑ Desk-based research

☑ External consultants

☑ Internal company methods

☑ Materiality assessment

☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)

☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)

☑ Landslide

Chronic physical

☑ Soil erosion

☑ Sea level rise

☑ Scarcity of land resources

☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events

☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)

☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms

☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements

☑ Changes to national legislation

Market

☑ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials

Reputation

☑ Stigmatization of sector

Technology

☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

Liability

☑ Exposure to litigation

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ NGOs
☑ Customers
☑ Employees
☑ Investors
☑ Suppliers
☑ Regulators
☑ Local communities

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

In 2023, Veidekke conducted a Double Materiality Analysis to enhance data quality and identify key material topics for the organization. Veidekke's four-step process involved understanding and describing the business and its value chain, identifying risks and opportunities in the short, medium, and long term, assessing materiality, and setting threshold values, aligning with the CSRD. The company used previous descriptions of its own operations and value chain (up- and downstream) and mapped its activities, business model, and relationships to ensure a comprehensive view of its operations. This process also helped in identifying impacts and dependencies. The board of directors was involved in the process and decided on material topics. Probability, consequence and mitigating measures were assessed. This has been reported and discussed with the company's audit committee. The group management assesses and decides on measures to reduce risk. Veidekke engaged in a broad process involving internal and external stakeholders. This included surveys, meetings, and interviews with selected stakeholders to capture a wide range of perspectives. The material topics identified in the analysis will guide Veidekke's reporting from the financial year 2024 and inform further strategic follow-up. Veidekke established a multidisciplinary project group with members from sustainability, environment, procurement, compliance, finance, HR, and OHS functions. This group met weekly to assess each step of the process. The board of directors was actively involved, receiving updates during the board's strategy meeting in September 2023 and participating in subsequent meetings. The identified material issues will be integrated into Veidekke's strategy and monitored at board meetings. The processes for identifying, assessing, and managing climate-related risk are incorporated into the company's overall risk management – from projects to business areas. The objective is to avoid, limit, control, and measure financial risk, promote capital rationalisation and optimise the group's financial resources. Veidekke's framework for managing project uncertainties focuses on the tender and execution phases, these analyses are incorporated into financial reports and are reviewed by management. Veidekke Group uses Active Risk Manager (ARM) to streamline risk management, centralizing risks, controls, opportunities, actions, incidents and audits. ARM is used in Civil Engineering Norway, Road Maintenance Norway, and Construction Norway, with Construction Sweden and Infrastructure Sweden in the pilot stage. At the project level, a risk and vulnerability analysis is required by law and is conducted early in all projects to avoid areas prone to physical climate and environmental risks. For climate-related impacts, Veidekke conducted a climate risk analysis for all physical installations in Scandinavia, based on scenario analysis. The analysis relied on quantitative and qualitative data from various sources. Climate projections in the RCP8.5 scenario were based on the Norwegian Environment Agency's "Climate in Norway 2100" report and the EUROCOREX model. The analysis considered short-term (2030–

2060) and long-term (2070–2100) timeframes. In a 4C scenario, Veidekke anticipates a significant rise in damage due to physical climate risks, including more frequent landslides, storm surges, storms, and heavy precipitation.
[Add row]

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

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

To assess the materiality of the identified IROs, all were reviewed using the same methodology, following the ESRS. Impacts and dependencies were identified based on Veidekke's activities in our own operations and value chain. Risks and opportunities are explored based on identified dependencies and impacts, for example GHG emissions from Veidekke's operations poses a risk to revenues in the form of increased carbon taxes and liability issues in not reaching our emissions targets. Material impact concerns how Veidekke impacts the world around (inside-out assessment). To determine the degree of materiality, impacts are assessed with effect, extent and irreparability, and probability. Financial impact concerns how Veidekke is impacted by its surroundings (outside-in assessment). Risks and opportunities are described, and their financial impact on the company is assessed based on direct financial impact, or indirect financial impact, through reputation or access to resources, and the likelihood of this risk or opportunity occurring. The activity mapping and stakeholder dialogs 138 different relevant impacts, risks and opportunities were identified, across 16 different sub-topics in the ESRS.
[Fixed row]

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

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:
☑ Yes, we are currently in the process of identifying priority locations

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

Select all that apply
☑ Direct operations

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

☑ Areas important for biodiversity

☑ Areas of high ecosystem integrity

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

A diversity of nature types are pivotal to safeguarding the diversity of species, the scope of variation and the ecological connections in nature. Veidekke has mapped all sites operated by the Norwegian business in or near red-listed nature types and protected areas. The overview includes plots of land 100%-owned in the reporting year and is linked to Norwegian industrial operations only. The table is based on the IUCN Red List. Also included are nature types that, while not on the IUCN Red List, are protected by national authorities. Categorising the extent to which nature types are in danger of disappearing, the Red List for nature types has been prepared by the Norwegian Artsdatabanken and experts. Nature types assessed in the categories critically endangered (CR), endangered (EN) or vulnerable (VU) are defined as endangered. Veidekke's Construction and Infrastructure operations handle protected nature types at project level. As of today, data are not aggregated at group level.

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

Select from:

☑ No, we have a list/geospatial map of priority locations, but we will not be disclosing it

[Fixed row]

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

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Revenue

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ % decrease

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☑ 1-10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Frequency of effect occurring

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

A substantive financial or strategic impact on our business is defined as follows in our risk management process: Generally, a financial or strategic impact is substantive if the impact of an individual event amounts to 5% or more of Veidekke's expected total profit. The amount corresponds to more than NOK 72 million. Definition of likelihood: Very likely: occurring within the next year Likely: occurring within next 2 years More likely than not: occurring after 2 years Unlikely: occurring within next 10 years Very unlikely: occurring within next 50 years Definition of magnitude of impact: High: Severe consequences for the group's profitability, tendering, reputation Medium-high: consequences for the group's profitability, tendering, less contracts Medium: Minor economic consequences Medium-low: Some influence on Veidekke's profitability Low: No influence on Veidekke's profitability At project level, a three-point estimation is also used to determine probable outcome, including estimation of the outcome in the worst of ten possible outcomes, estimation of the outcome in an average project, and estimation of the outcome in the best of ten possible outcomes. The overall result is an estimation of the probability, in percent, that the risk / opportunity will occur. Management monitors the project portfolio on an ongoing basis to ensure an acceptable level of risk exposure and a robust basis for profitability. Guidelines and procedures for risk management are for both tendering and project execution phases, with regard to quality, progress, profitability, health, safety, and the environment. The development and profitability of the order book is a fixed agenda item for the management teams of the individual companies, group management and the board of directors. Process for responding to climate-related risk and opportunities: Identified risks and opportunities are prioritized according to likelihood and impact. At project level, all identified risks and opportunities require that action is taken to minimise risk impact and maximize the opportunity. The aim is to achieve Veidekke's profitability target. The group is

managed in accordance with clear financial targets related to profit margin, capital yield and capital structure. These targets are broken down into sub-targets for profitability and cash flow requirements in each operation. Projects are subject to profit margin targets, including financial items.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Revenue

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ % increase

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☑ 1-10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Frequency of effect occurring

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

A substantive financial or strategic impact on our business is defined as follows in our risk management process: Generally, a financial or strategic impact is substantive if the impact of an individual event amounts to 5% or more of Veidekke's expected total profit. The amount corresponds to more than NOK 72 million. Definition of likelihood: Very likely: occurring within the next year Likely: occurring within next 2 years More likely than not: occurring after 2 years Unlikely: occurring within next 10 years Very unlikely: occurring within next 50 years Definition of magnitude of impact: High: Severe consequences for the group's profitability, tendering, reputation Medium-high: consequences for the group's profitability, tendering, less contracts Medium: Minor economic consequences Medium-low: Some influence on Veidekke's profitability Low: No influence on Veidekke's profitability At project level, a three-point estimation is also used to determine probable outcome, including estimation of the outcome in the worst of ten possible outcomes, estimation of the outcome in an average project, and estimation of the outcome in the best of ten possible outcomes. The overall result is an estimation of the probability, in percent, that the risk / opportunity will occur. Management monitors the project portfolio on an ongoing basis to ensure an acceptable level of risk exposure and a robust basis for profitability. Guidelines and procedures for risk management are for both tendering and project execution phases, with regard to quality, progress, profitability, health, safety, and the environment. The development and profitability of the order book is a fixed agenda item for the management teams of the individual companies, group management and the board of directors. Process for responding to climate-related risk and opportunities: Identified risks and opportunities are prioritized according to likelihood and impact. At project level, all identified risks and opportunities require that action is taken to minimise risk impact and maximize the opportunity. The aim is to achieve Veidekke's profitability target. Financial management The group is managed in accordance with clear financial targets related to profit margin, capital yield and capital structure. These targets are broken down into sub-targets for profitability and cash flow requirements in each operation. Projects are subject to profit margin targets, including
[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

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

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

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

Forests

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ Yes, only in our upstream/downstream value chain

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

Select from:

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

(3.1.3) Please explain

Timber is not a strategic resource in Veidekkes operations, both in terms of cost and in terms of revenue. As such any risks with regards to timber would not have a substantive effect on the organisation.

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ No

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

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(3.1.3) Please explain

Veidekke Sirkulær has entered into a collaboration agreement with AION under which plastic from construction sites is collected and sent directly to AION for use in the manufacture of new products. Risks associated with plastics have not been evaluated or strategically prioritized yet.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Norway

☑ Sweden

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Veidekke's Norwegian and Swedish asphalt and aggregates operations have mapped chronic physical risks resulting from climate change for each of Veidekke's 53 production sites, spread all around Norway and Sweden, from north to south. In a 2C scenario, there is a high probability that at least one of the identified acute physical risks will occur in at least 20% of the locations in the period 2030–2060. The assessment also points to a high probability that at least 70% of the locations will experience at least one of the physical risks by the end of the century. The main chronical physical risks identified are landslides, floods, and storms. Veidekke's Norwegian and Swedish asphalt and aggregates operations had a revenue of NOK 3,599 million in 2023, which corresponds to 8% of Veidekke's total revenue in 2023. Veidekke accounts for approximately two million tonnes of Norway's total annual asphalt production of six million tonnes. When all input factors are included, Veidekke's annual greenhouse gas emissions linked to the production and laying of asphalt amount to approximately 110,000 tonnes, seen in a life cycle perspective (ref. Environmental product declaration EPD A1–A5).

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased indirect [operating] costs

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

Select all that apply

☑ Long-term

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

Select from:

☑ Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

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

Physical climate risks pose a significant threat to Veidekke's asphalt and aggregate production operations, which are part of the Infrastructure business unit in Veidekke Norway, and Sweden. In 2023, this segment generated NOK 3,599 million in revenue, accounting for 8% of Veidekke's total revenue. Veidekke is responsible for producing approximately two million tonnes of Norway's total annual asphalt production of six million tonnes. Physical climate risks can disrupt production by damaging facilities, delaying operations, and increasing maintenance costs. Such disruptions could lead to a temporary halt in production, causing a potential revenue loss. If a severe flooding event led to a 10% reduction in production capacity, this could result in an estimated revenue shortfall of NOK 360 million, or about 0.8% of Veidekke's total revenue. Moreover, the added costs of repair and flood mitigation could further impact financial performance, reducing operating margins and increasing capital expenditures. Given Veidekke's annual greenhouse gas emissions linked to asphalt production and laying, which total approximately 110,000 tonnes, the environmental and financial costs of flood-related damages could also include higher emissions during recovery and reconstruction efforts. Overall, these risks could negatively affect Veidekke's financial position, performance, and cash flows, emphasizing the need for robust flood risk management strategies to mitigate potential financial impacts.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

55279000

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

2618555100

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

*Calculation approach: The quantification of costs was obtained through a survey sent out to all asphalt and aggregate sites in Norway. This survey received feedback based on qualified estimates from each site manager. The costs are related to potential restoration costs from damages caused by the physical risks. Approach and assumptions: 1. Eight physical risks have been identified to have a high probability of affecting 20% of the 53 asphalt and aggregate sites in the period 2030-2060. In the period 2070-2100 the probability that a site will be affected by at least one of the identified risk increases to 70%. 2. The financial impact figure assumes that one physical risk affect 70% of 53 sites (53 asphalt and aggregates sites) once in the period 2070-2100: 3. Financial implications due to the respective events, and estimated costs: a. floods NOK 29,5 million b. storm surges NOK 19,2 million c. landslides NOK 70,4 million d. increased snow NOK 3,0 million e. increased precipitation NOK 13,9 million f. droughts NOK 1,5 million g. storms NOK 70,6 million h. snow cover NOK 1,5 million Total number of sites (70% out of 53 sites) affected by one physical risk once: 70,6 (representing the highest cost) * 53*70% 2 618 555 100 NOK. Total number of sites (70% out of 53 sites) affected by one physical risk once: 1.5 (representing the lowest cost) * 53*70% 55 279 000 NOK.*

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☑ Improve monitoring of direct operations

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

135000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

*Nine production sites have been identified to have a high probability of being affected by a physical climate risk, in the timeframe 5 to 10 years from now. Veidekke is considering relocating the production sites to avoid the effects of physical climate risks. The costs are mainly related to the relocation of 9 production sites consisting in dismantling, transportation, and reconstruction of the sites. Relocation of 1 production site: 15000000 NOK Relocation of 9 production sites: 15000000 * 9 135000000 NOK*

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Veidekke's Norwegian and Swedish asphalt and aggregates operations consist of 53 sites. The production sites are spread around the country, which reduces the risk of several sites being affected by an acute physical risk at the same time. In addition, some of the asphalt plants are mobile. Mitigation and control efforts with example: Risk management is a key aspect of Veidekke's project-based business. Veidekke seeks to identify risks early on, so that risk-reduction measures can be implemented. Existing sites are assessed regularly with regard to acute and chronical climate risks, such as landslides, floods, and storms, and such assessment is also a very important factor prior to the establishment of new production sites. Relocation of sites is an example of response. Veidekke supports the SDGs and is cooperating with a range of stakeholders to achieve the goals within and outside its own supply chains. Based on the material topics for Veidekke's sustainability work, Climate impact and the main goal 13 Take urgent action to combat climate change and it's impacts has been identified as particularly relevant.

Forests

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk2

(3.1.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Timber products

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Market

☑ Lack of availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Norway

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Veidekke's business extends to Scandinavia, where constructing buildings and infrastructure for local markets comprises much of the group's activities. Veidekke aims to use Nordic timber and avoid tropical timber. The group also encourages customers to avoid tropical timber. As part of Veidekke's risk management process, suppliers are routinely asked to provide information on the country of origin and certification schemes. A potential risk is shifts in consumer preferences toward certified or sustainable timber. Lack of traceability and verification of certified timber poses a threat to achieving 100% traceability and certified wood in all projects by 2025. Failing to meet these targets could raise credibility and reputation concerns among important clients. Veidekke primarily sources timber from the Nordic region,

considered low risk regarding deforestation, and ensures a large proportion of the timber procured is sustainable and produced locally. Shifts in consumer preferences could lead to more demand for certified timber or transparency in production, and Veidekke needs to remain proactive to maintain demand and avoid negative impacts on its reputation

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Decrease in shareholder value

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

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

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

Select from:

☑ Very unlikely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Low

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

A risk has been identified of negatively impacting the group's reputation in the event Veidekke is unable to provide customers with sustainable forest products. The potential financial impact of this risk has been estimated to a 1% reduction in the demand for construction.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

430000000

(3.1.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

430000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

A risk has been identified of negatively impacting the group's reputation in the event Veidekke is unable to provide customers with sustainable forest products. The potential financial impact of this risk has been estimated to a 1% reduction in the demand for construction. This would reduce Veidekke's revenue by 1 %, or approximately NOK 430 million.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☑ Greater traceability of commodities

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

125000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Cost associated with start up of a traceability project, includes a one time cost of approximately 80 000 NOK, with followup required internally, with costs of manhours spent to implement the project. Additionally, many of Veidekke employees are certified under climate and environmental building standards such as BREEAM construction and infrastructure, and Nordic Swan Ecolabel, and the group is investing in building further environmental standards expertise in-house. The group's expertise, comprise 47 BREEAM Accredited Professionals and cost related to courses to maintain the accreditations are estimated to approximately NOK 44 650 per year (950NOK per person per year). Any other additional cost related to the certifications and technical solutions for the project is transferred to the end customer. By summing 80 000 44 650 the estimated costs are around 125 000 NOK.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

In order to take part in enhancing traceability in the value chain in the construction industry, Veidekke is a member of the "Prosjekt sporbarhet og produktmerking" project, focused on developing technological solutions to enhance traceability of products to source, and keeping track of certifications. See more abotu the project

here: https://byggstand.no/prosjekter/sporbarhet-og-merking/. Additionally, many of Veidekke employees are certified under climate and environmental building standards such as BREEAM construction and infrastructure, and Nordic Swan Ecolabel, and the group is investing in building further environmental standards expertise in-house. The group's expertise is essential to meet the clients demand and ensure low risk and be able to take part in tender processes.
[Add row]

(3.1.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics from the reporting year that are vulnerable to the substantive effects of environmental risks.

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:
☑ Assets

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ 1-10%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

1700000000

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ 1-10%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

The identified physical risk applies to assets related to the asphalt and aggregate plants in Norway and Sweden. The value of the fixed installations, amounts to NOK 1,700 million.

Forests

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Revenue

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

430000000

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

Cost associated with start up of the project, one time cost, with followup required internally, with costs of manhours spent to implement the project. In order to take part in enhancing traceability in the value chain in the construction industry, Veidekke is a member of the "Prosjekt sporbarhet og produktmerking" project, focused on developing technological solutions to enhance traceability of products to source, and keeping track of certifications. See more abotu the project here: https://byggstand.no/prosjekter/sporbarhet-og-merking/
[Add row]

(3.5) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(3.5.1) Select the carbon pricing regulation(s) which impact your operations.

Select all that apply
☑ Norway carbon tax

(3.5.3) Complete the following table for each of the tax systems you are regulated by.

Norway carbon tax

(3.5.3.1) Period start date

12/31/2022

(3.5.3.2) Period end date

12/30/2023

(3.5.3.3) % of total Scope 1 emissions covered by tax

78

(3.5.3.4) Total cost of tax paid

44519593

(3.5.3.5) Comment

N/A
[Fixed row]

(3.5.4) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?

Veidekke wants to be part of the solution by promoting sustainability both in its industry and in the context of urban and social development. The group has adopted science-based near-term and net-zero targets in scope 1, 2 and 3 to achieve substantial reductions in its own greenhouse gas emissions, and aims to phase out fossil fuels entirely in the longer term. All GHG targets are approved by the Science-based targets initiative. Veidekke is also working on reducing climate impacts throughout the construction and civil engineering supply chain (scope 3), which is responsible for major emissions in connection with the production and transportation of materials such as concrete and steel, the operations of sub-contractors and further use of products following delivery to customers. The ambition of being an industry leader in the area of climate and environmental management best practice is set out in Veidekke's environmental policy and expresses the group's intention to lead industry efforts to reduce emissions and safeguard the environment. The policy and related targets are operationalised through the business areas' analysis of their activities, identification of key performance indicators (KPIs) and implementation of concrete action plans to reduce emissions and other negative climate impacts. Veidekke strives for continuous environmental improvements, and the different business areas have integrated environmental and climate considerations into their management systems. The majority of Veidekke's operations are ISO 14001 certified. Implementation of the environmental policy in Veidekke entails: Operating its business in accordance with the Paris Agreement and playing an active role in the transition to a net-zero society.   Addressing climate risk systematically, as both a financial risk and a financial opportunity.   Actively assisting customers, suppliers and partners with their adjustment to a climate-neutral society. Through innovation and cooperation, we seek to find solutions to environmental challenges.   Adding value for customers through our environmental expertise, and challenging and advising customers to reduce their environmental impact.   Preventing and controlling pollution, safeguarding natural diversity, reducing resource consumption (including of water), and playing an active role in developing a circular economy.   Applying our management system, which gives us an overview of our environmental impact, so that we can improve our environmental performance continuously. This is the aim for all our processes and products, throughout our value chain and throughout the life of each asset.   The environment is an integral consideration throughout our business, in our entire chain of production – from project planning to execution – and when purchasing products and materials.   Investing selectively in innovation and solutions that support the green shift.   Being familiar with and complying with laws, rules and our own requirements.   Contributing beyond our own business, in industry organisations, educational institutions, research and development and cooperation with authorities and politicians In 2021, Veidekke revised its corporate strategy to incorporate climate as one of three pillars for the group's success in the strategy period to 2025. The strategy, which is based on analyses of trends, materiality and climate risk and opportunities, emphasises that Veidekke should take on a leadership role in the green shift. The group intends to mitigate the implication of the Norwegian tax risk by reducing both energy consumption and emissions from all operations. Veidekke's operations generate significant greenhouse gas emissions, particularly related to asphalt factories, aggregate plants and machinery used in projects. Use of fossil energy carriers at the asphalt factories in Norway accounts for 47% of Veidekke's direct greenhouse gas emissions. Which of the fossil-free energy carriers available on the respective production sites are most effective is subject to continuous evaluation. As at the end of 2021, all three Swedish asphalt factories were powered by renewable energy. Conditional upon sufficient customer demand, 24 of the remaining 25 factories are ready to begin using renewable energy in 2023. While Veidekke is targeting a rapid transition, future market needs and the pace of technological developments will be evaluated before investments are made. By way of transitional solution, all mobile asphalt factories will be powered by biofuels until a zero-emissions energy carrier becomes available. Company-wide energy consumption has been reduced year by year since 2020, while the renewable share increased from 37% in 2021 and 39% in 2022, and 43% in 2023. HVO and biofuel oil have replaced fossil energy sources in several projects and asphalt factories.

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp1

(3.6.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Not applicable

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Markets

☑ Stronger competitive advantage

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Denmark

☑ Norway

☑ Sweden

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Veidekke has several business opportunities that solidify its role in the green shift, leading to the creation of new areas such as Veidekke Circular, Veidekke Green Incubator, and Veidekke Offshore Wind. The group aims to become a key player in the value chain for floating offshore wind facilities and is already engaged in a major feasibility study on floating wind turbine foundations. Veidekke has built a substantial green portfolio across all its operations, responding to increased demand for green buildings and renewable energy projects. The company aims to leverage its environmental expertise to add value for customers and boost green portfolio revenues, which amounted to NOK 15,965.7 million in 2023. This revenue is expected to grow by 1–10% annually over the next five years, driven by Veidekke's Economic Activity Report, green loans, and customer preferences. For the reporting year 2023, Veidekke is reporting the shares of operating revenues and capital expenditure that are taxonomy eligible and taxonomy aligned. 92% of operating revenues were considered taxonomy eligible, which is on a par with the overall mapping of activities for 2022. 7% of the operating revenues were considered taxonomy aligned. The share of EU taxonomy operating revenue alignment is expected to increase to 8% in 2025 and 25% in 2030. A prerequisite is that criteria are considered before work starts on the projects, and that it is a priority for customers.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

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

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

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

Select from:

☑ Virtually certain (99–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ High

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

Veidekke expects an increase in its portfolio revenue from green building codes and from renewable energy installations related to hydro and wind. Revenue from these specific low carbon products amounted to NOK15 965 million in 2023, which corresponds to 37% of Veidekke's revenue (NOK 43 146 million) in 2023 and is expected to increase by 1–10% annually over the next five years. Assumptions: The increase is expected to be non-linear and is highly dependent on the types of projects. This assessment is based on Veidekke's Economic Activity Report, increased offers related to green loans, and customers' preferences.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.17) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term - minimum (currency)

20375000000

(3.6.1.18) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

26868000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

*Figures used in calculations: From 2019–2021, the average annual revenue from the green portfolio increase was 5%. The reported potential figure is based on an average 5% annual increase over five years, (NOK 43 146 million * 37%*(15%)5) NOK 20 375 million. Assumptions: The increase is expected to be non-linear and is highly dependent on the types of projects. This assessment is based on Veidekke's Economic Activity Report, increased offers related to green loans, and customers' preferences.*

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

49400

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Method for calculation of cost to realise opportunity: Many of Veidekke employees are certified under climate and environmental building standards such as BREEAM, and Nordic Swan Ecolabel, and the group is investing in building further environmental standards expertise in-house. The group's expertise, comprise 52 BREEAM Accredited Professionals, and cost related to courses to maintain the accreditations are estimated to approx. 950 per person and year, NOK 49400 per year in total. Additional cost related to the building project is transferred to the end customer.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

To realize this opportunity Veidekke plans to further build on the skills acquired and distribute these skills among more people and in more locations. This will be achieved through implementation of projects, training, and internal experience transfer. In addition, Veidekke has established the initiatives Veidekke Circular and Veidekke Green Incubator to kick off innovation and development of projects which enhance circularity and realize the opportunities in building energy efficient buildings, such as sourcing local renewable energy, and installing energy efficient solutions such as hydro and wind power. Offshore wind is a new focus area for Veidekke. The group has a clear ambition to become a key part of the value chain for floating offshore wind, and is already participating in a larger feasibility study to specifically look into how the floating foundations for the wind turbines best can be resolved. Veidekke Sirkulær, will handle ongoing circular projects and take the initiative for new climate solutions in the building and construction industry. The company is currently running a pilot project at Ulven in Oslo, where crushed concrete from a demolition project replaces all virgin stone masses in the new concrete. Veidekke expects an increase in its green portfolio revenue from both green building codes and renewable energy installations such as hydro and wind constructions. In 2023, annual revenue from these specific low-carbon products amounted to NOK 15 965 million. Veidekke's new head office will be classified as a green building in line with the EU taxonomy and will be certified according to BREEAM Excellent. Examples of circular measures in the building include a concrete supporting structure made with 100% recycled aggregate, reduced use of materials in the construction of the roof and floor partitions, and reuse of furniture and fixtures from the old head office. During 2023 Veidekke boosted its NollCO2 expertise through the project Lund's Science Village. The project is the first lab-equipped building certified according to NollCO2, a certification entailing a net zero climate impact. The NollCO2 certification has been established by the Sweden Green Building Council (SGBC). Veidekke is currently conducting several net zero carbon building projects and the share is expected to increase in the years to come.

Forests

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp2

(3.6.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Timber products

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Markets

☑ Increased demand for certified and sustainable materials

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Norway

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Veidekke has identified an opportunity to replace traditional, higher-emission materials with low-emission wood products in construction projects, positioning Veidekke as a leading provider of sustainable buildings. The strategy involves building expertise in wood construction, substituting materials like concrete and steel, which require much energy to produce, with natural, forest-origin materials. Northern Europe has sustainable forest-origin materials readily available, and using solid wood can reduce carbon emissions by 36%, as demonstrated by the "Maskinparken TRE" project in Trondheim, Norway. However, Veidekke's market research indicates that customers are unwilling to pay more for homes built with lower-emission materials, so projects must be commercially viable. In Norway, around 12 million m³ of timber are logged annually, with the SKOG22 strategy suggesting an increase to 15 million m³ to meet Paris Agreement goals. To boost wood use in construction, short-distance raw materials and recycled wood are essential. Veidekke is a partner in the Circwood project, focusing on wood reuse in the construction industry. As a partner, we ensure contractors' interests are represented, with our representative on the SirkTRE steering committee. Though wood reuse is outside our core business, our involvement reflects our commitment to sustainable practices.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues through access to new and emerging markets

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

Select all that apply

☑ Long-term

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

Select from:

☑ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-low

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

The opportunity to meet increasing environmental requirements set by developers can significantly impact Veidekke's financial position, performance, and cash flows. By excelling in sustainability, Veidekke gains a competitive advantage, potentially qualifying for more bids and contracts, thereby increasing revenue linked to sustainable building projects. This growth in sustainable projects could enhance the company's assets through the development of eco-friendly infrastructure. On the expenditure side, there might be initial costs associated with meeting these higher environmental standards, but these could be offset by the long-term profitability of securing more contracts. Cash flows would likely improve as the organization attracts more projects and clients focused on sustainability.

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

15000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

An average of 3 large projects using solid wood and timber is started per year the past 6 years. Using the study done on Maskinparken 3, comparing the main costs for the use of laminated timber and cement and steel for the carrying systems, provided an estimate of NOK4 million per project using laminated timber. Thus, an estimation of around NOK10-20 million a year is the cost to realise the opportunity, as the costs vary based on the size of the project.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Most timber projects built by Veidekke are on behalf of public clients, or large clients who have climate on their agenda, an example of which is the Wilds Minne school in Kristiansand, as well as several other schools being built in the Oslo and Trondheim area. Student housing using solid wood is also underway at for example Kallerud in the Oslo area. Veidekke has also been working to take technology to the commercial housing market and performs evaluations of materials in every construction process. As an example, wood is being evaluated as a replacement for concrete in project in the Trondheim area and has been found to reduce emissions. Veidekke employees have gained substantive experience from this process, and new projects of the same type will start next year. No tropical timber is used, and the use of timber is estimated to cut emissions from all materials by 50%, compared to using other materials. Furthermore, the increased awareness and experience gained, as well as the advancing technologies exposes the use of timber to competition from other materials such as extreme-low-carbon concrete, which Veidekke needs to take into consideration in the years to come.
[Add row]

(3.6.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics in the reporting year that are aligned with the substantive effects of environmental opportunities.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:
☑ Revenue

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

15964020000

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ 31-40%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

The share of certified and renewable projects in % of the company's revenue was approx. 37% in 2023, compared to approx. 25% in 2022. The projects include buildings and structures that qualify for environmental certification standards as well as engineering services or projects related to renewable energy such as wind and hydro. The number of certified projects has increased, and their share of revenue is therefore expected to increase in the coming years.

Forests

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ CAPEX

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

80000

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

Veidekke, as a key member of the traceability project, is aligned with the objective of enhancing traceability within the construction industry's value chain. Recognizing the importance of product identification and labeling, Veidekke actively collaborates with other stakeholders to ensure that the needs of all actors throughout the product lifecycle are addressed. By contributing its expertise and resources, Veidekke helps ensure that the traceability systems implemented at the producer and supplier levels are robust and meet the requirements of downstream users, ultimately improving overall efficiency and accountability in the construction industry.
[Add row]

C4. Governance

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

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

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

Select all that apply

☑ Executive directors or equivalent

☑ Non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☑ Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

Of the shareholder-elected board members, four are women and three are men. Veidekke thus complies with the provisions of the Public Limited Liability Companies Act on gender balance on the boards of listed companies. Efforts are made to have board members from all Scandinavian countries. Five of the shareholder-elected board members are residents in Norway and two in Sweden. Veidekke's diversity policy applies to the company at large, including the board of directors. The composition of Veidekke's board of directors is in compliance with the Norwegian public limited liability companies act, which regulates composition of boards of publicly listed companies, and with the stipulations of the Norwegian Corporate Governance Board's Code of Conduct (NUES).

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

Veidekke-diversity-and-gender-equality-policy.pdf
[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select all that apply
☑ Board chair
☑ Board-level committee

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☑ Board mandate

☑ Individual role descriptions

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

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

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

Select all that apply

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

☑ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan

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

☑ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities

☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

☑ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Sustainability, including climate-related issues, is integrated into Veidekke's strategies and management systems. The board of directors holds ultimate responsibility, while the group management team, led by the Group CEO, oversees day-to-day implementation. The board ensures value creation, proper organization, and fair treatment of all shareholders. The Group CEO is responsible for the business strategy, including budgets, climate initiatives, monitoring, reporting to the board, and

achieving group targets. In 2023, Veidekke's board and CEO guided the development and implementation of the climate transition plan, which includes setting and monitoring corporate targets, such as SBTi-approved emission reductions. This science-driven strategy aims to align Veidekke and its value chain with the 1.5C target and ensure relevance in a net-zero economy. The board receives quarterly updates on direct (scope 1 and 2) GHG emissions, annual updates on indirect (scope 3) emissions, and discusses progress at the annual strategy seminar and in the sustainability brief. In 2023, the board oversaw the updating of the double materiality assessment, which elaborated on identifying Veidekkes material dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities.. The board was briefed on the double materiality analysis process at the board's strategy meeting in September 2023, and participated in the process at two subsequent ordinary board meetings. Scenario analysis also informs the decisions the board makes with regards to climate strategy. Climate risk is integrated into Veidekke's board committees as follows: Project Committee regularly assesses climate impacts, risks, and environmental concerns for projects over NOK 800 million. The committee deepens the board's insight into major new projects, assists the Group CEO in decision-making on significant bids, and addresses projects with unique content or risk. It also fosters collaboration between the board and management on project development, leverages board members' expertise in large construction projects, and discusses topics like environmental certifications (e.g., BREEAM), greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, and climate risk. Audit Committee and the board oversee the company's risk appetite, annually assessing climate risks and their effects on the balance sheet, while facilitating cooperation on sustainability and risk management. Remuneration Committee includes climate target achievements in incentive models and has tied senior executives' bonuses to climate performance since 2020. It also advises on compensation for the Group CEO and management. The board is also on the jury for Veidekkes "Miljøpris", an award given to the projects, units and groups in Veidekke that implement actions, encourage innovation, cirularity and resource efficiency in the development of products, processes and collaboration with stakeholders in the valuechain. Climate considerations are also incorporated into investment, dive

Forests

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

Select all that apply

☑ Board chair

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☑ Individual role descriptions

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement

☑ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities

☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

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

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Because the Chair of the Board of Directors is responsible for the overall business strategy, s/he is ultimately responsible for forest-related issues. Veidekke applies an integrated and multi-disciplinary management approach which includes forest-related activities into the group's general management and board level decisions. Sustainability, including climate-related issues, is integrated into Veidekke's strategies and management systems. The board of directors holds ultimate responsibility, while the group management team, led by the Group CEO, oversees day-to-day implementation. The board ensures value creation, proper organization, and fair treatment of all shareholders. The Group CEO is responsible for the business strategy, including budgets, monitoring, reporting to the board, and achieving group targets. Due to the nature of Veidekke's operations, with many ongoing projects, the bottom-up reporting procedure is crucial to secure board-level monitoring and reviewing. In 2023, the board oversaw the updating of the double materiality assessment, which elaborated on identifying Veidekkes material dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities, covering both nature and climate-related issues. The board was briefed on the double materiality analysis process at the board's strategy meeting in September 2023, and participated in the process at two subsequent ordinary board meetings. In 2022, Veidekke Sirkulær was established, which works with reuse, recycling, and other complex issues related to circularity, including resource use. By developing more resource efficient and circular business models that make it easier for the customer to choose sustainably, the board has oversight into the strategy Veidekke Sirkulær develops. The board chair and the board are also responsible for reviewing potential innovation plans and making major business decisions. This is done by analysing the risks and opportunities associated with the innovation plans. Remuneration Committee includes climate target achievements in incentive models and has tied senior executives' bonuses to climate performance since 2020. It also advises on compensation for the Group CEO and management. The board is also on the jury for Veidekkes "Miljøpris", an award given to the projects, units and groups in Veidekke that implement actions, encourage innovation, cirularity and resource efficiency in the development of products, processes and collaboration with stakeholders in the valuechain. Nature considerations are also incorporated into investment, divestment, and acquisition decisions according to the company's standard processes. Ultimately, the board is responsible for assessing risk in collaboration with group management.

Biodiversity

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

Select all that apply

☑ Board chair

☑ Board-level committee

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☑ Board mandate

☑ Individual role descriptions

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

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

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Veidekke is actively working with assessing impacts, risks and opportunities on biodiversity, and is planning on completing the Biodiversity survey in 2025, and will be disclosing board related questions next year.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

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

☑ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues

☑ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process

☑ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)

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

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

☑ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

☑ Management-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

Forests

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

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

☑ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues

☑ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process

☑ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)

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

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

☑ Active member of an environmental committee or organization

[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a climate transition plan

☑ Implementing a climate transition plan

☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis

☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

☑ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues

☑ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

☑ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

Other

☑ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Sustainability, including climate-related issues, is integrated into group strategies and all components of Veidekke's management systems. The ultimate responsibility rests with the board of directors, while the day-to-day implementation of sustainability work is supervised by the group management team, in which the Group CEO has the highest management responsibility for climate-related issues, therein group's business strategy, including initiatives to counter climate change, monitor climate-related issues, report issues to the board, and ensure that group targets are achieved. Business areas are responsible for implementing and following up on measures designed to ensure the achievement of sustainability and social responsibility objectives and targets. Through data collection, analysis and various reports, the CEO is informed from all business areas quarterly or annually, through monthly reports, meetings, and ad hoc special reports on climate related issues. Sustainability and innovation are among the factors assessed when decisions about major projects are to be made. Climate and the environment are integrated into the business areas' management systems. The group prepares a framework document, which, through analyses and action plans, goes on to be adapted by the business units and approved by their boards, for use by the unit at a local level.

Forests

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

☑ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues

☑ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

Other

☑ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

☑ Annually

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Sustainability, including nature-related issues, is integrated into group strategies and all components of Veidekke's management systems. The ultimate responsibility rests with the board of directors, while the day-to-day implementation of sustainability work is supervised by the group management team, in which the Group CEO has the highest management responsibility for climate-related issues, therein group's business strategy, including initiatives to counter climate change, monitor climate-related issues, report issues to the board, and ensure that group targets are achieved. Business areas are responsible for implementing and following up on measures designed to ensure the achievement of sustainability and social responsibility objectives and targets. Through data collection, analysis and various reports, the CEO is informed from all business areas quarterly or annually, through monthly reports, meetings, and ad hoc special reports on nature related issues. Sustainability and innovation are among the factors assessed when decisions about major projects are to be made. Climate and the environment are integrated into the business areas' management systems. The group prepares a framework document, which, through analyses and action plans, goes on to be adapted by the business units and approved by their boards, for use by the unit at a local level.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

☑ Annually

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Veidekke is actively working with assessing impacts, risks and opportunities on biodiversity, and is planning on completing the Biodiversity survey in 2025, and will be disclosing board related questions next year.
[Add row]

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

Climate change

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

11.6

(4.5.3) Please explain

The long-term bonus programme runs from 2023 to 2025 (inclusive). The programme is available to group management and the management teams of the different operations. The aim of the programme is to help motivate executives to adopt a long-term perspective in their work for Veidekke, and to ensure that managers have the same incentives to promote the company's development and value creation as the shareholders. The maximum accrual is 90% of annual salary spread over three years, i.e. the maximum annual accrual is 30%. The accrued long-term bonus is paid out after year three (i.e. in 2026). The bonus payment is split into shares in Veidekke ASA (50%) and cash (50%). The shares are subject to a two-year lock-in period.

Forests

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

Select from:
☑ No, but we plan to introduce them in the next two years

(4.5.3) Please explain

Monetary incentives for forest related issues have not been prioritised by Veidekke given the financial immateriality of the topic. Veidekke has a yearly Miljøpris, given to projects with high rate of material circularity and resource efficiency on the project, this acts as a non-financial incentive for project-leaders to engage in activities to enhance Veidekkes role in the climate transition.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Corporate executive team

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Achievement of climate transition plan

Emission reduction

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Remuneration received by senior executives comprises a fixed element (basic salary) and a variable element (bonus). Together, the basic salary and bonus comprise the total remuneration received by an employee for his/her services. The bonus payment depends on whether set targets are achieved in the reporting year. The bonus programme for the corporate management team stipulates a maximum bonus payment of 50% of the annual salary. In the case of the Group CEO, half of the bonus is linked to the group's results, 30% is linked to the operational targets described below, and a 20% discretionary component is determined by the remuneration committee each year, based on an overall assessment of target achievement. For the other members of the corporate management team, the bonus is divided into two parts, where the maximum bonus in respect of achieved financial results comprises two-thirds of the bonus while one-third is linked to operational targets. The bonus for achieved financial results is linked to adopted profit-margin targets. The operational targets are linked to cash flow from operations, reductions in work-related injuries, reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, and an increase in the number of female line managers. Criteria for operational climate-related targets: Reduction in greenhouse gas emissions Share of the operational target: 25% - Annual linear reduction of 4.2% of scope 1, 2 and 3 greenhouse gas emissions (50% reduction 2018–2030) - The individual year's target is set when the carbon budget is revised and verified each year. If the company has under- or overperformed, the gap is distributed over the years remaining until 2030, and a target is set on this basis. In line with the Paris Agreement, Veidekke has adopted the targets of reducing scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions by 50% by 2030. Scope 1 and 2 have 2018 as a baseline, and scope 3 has 2020 as a baseline, as well as a net zero target by 2045. The company launched a greenhouse gas budget broken down by operational unit in 2020, and started quarterly GHG emission reporting and annual follow-up on the budget.

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

To ensure adequate performance, financial incentives related to achieving climate goals have been introduced, along with measures to ensure proper follow-up and implementation by management. The Veidekke group's greenhouse gas budget is broken down by operational unit. Compliance with emissions budgets is monitored in the same way as for financial and OHS targets, and both sustainability-linked loans (company level) and financial management incentives are linked to the greenhouse gas budget. Veidekke measures progress by reference to the climate budget and the adopted KPIs on a quarterly basis for scopes 1 and 2 and annually for scope 3. Responsibility for analysing the figures and implementing necessary measures lies with the business areas. Annual revision of Veidekke's climate plans to 2030 and 2045 is expected to provide input on new measures and build acknowledgement that early action is crucial. To identify how the 2030 target can be achieved, the group has developed a general measure-analysis tool to identify how the 2030 target can be achieved and is working on defining indicators and developing strategies. The incentives can further engage commitments and actions within business areas, to follow-up and implementation of actions to reduce emissions. Veidekke has developed an action plan that sets priority measures to achieve the climate goals successively year by year. In 2023, Veidekke's emissions in scope 1 and 2 totalled 62 thousand tonnes, down 10% from the previous year and 45% less than in the base year 2018. Similarly, emissions in scope 3 for the year 2023 were 958 thousand tonnes of CO2e, which is down 8% from the previous year and 31% less than in the base year 2020.
[Add row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

The environment is an integral consideration throughout our business, in our entire chain of production – from project planning to execution – and when purchasing products and materials. Veidekkes Climate and Environment policy and supplier code of conduct coveres all of Veidekkes operations, upstream and downstream, including engagement with stakeholders. Additionally, Veidekkes supplier code of conduct which applies to all suppliers in the value chain emphasises Veidekkes commitments to the ILO principles. Veidekkes climate transition plan addresses the commitment to not investing in fossil fuel expansion.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to a circular economy strategy

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Climate-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to net-zero emissions

☑ Commitment to not invest in fossil-fuel expansion

Social commitments

☑ Adoption of the UN International Labour Organization principles

☑ Commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights

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

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Veidekke - climate-and-environmental-policy.pdf

Row 2

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Forests

☑ Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Veidekke will contribute to stopping deforestation and the conversion of natural ecosystems associated with Veidekkes production and purchase of goods and services. For Veidekke, this means setting strict requirements when purchasing wood products, as well as actively working to raise awareness among our stakeholders of the consequences of deforestation. Similarly, Veidekke's commitment includes safeguarding the rights of indigenous peoples and applies throughout the value chain.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to a circular economy strategy

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

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Forests-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to no-conversion of natural ecosystems by target date, please specify :2025

☑ Commitment to no-deforestation by target date, please specify :2025

Social commitments

☑ Adoption of the UN International Labour Organization principles

Additional references/Descriptions

☑ Description of impacts on natural resources and ecosystems

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

Select all that apply

☑ No, but we plan to align in the next two years

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Veidekke -policy-against-deforestation.pdf
[Add row]

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

☑ Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)

☑ UN Global Compact

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

UN Global Compact: Veidekke is a member and complies with the UN Global Compact's 10 principles for responsible business conduct. Veidekke's EVP for strategy and sustainability chairs the board of directors. Veidekke intends to be an industry leader in the green shift in terms of reducing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting the environment. The company supports the UN Global Compact, which requires it to take a precautionary approach to environmental challenges, promote increased environmental responsibility, and encourage the development and use of environmentally friendly technologies. Science Based Targets Initiative: Veidekke's climate targets of halving greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 and reaching net zero by 2045 have been approved by the SBTi.
[Fixed row]

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

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

Select all that apply

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a public commitment or position statement in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

(4.11.3) Global environmental treaties or policy goals in line with public commitment or position statement

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

Veidekke climate-and-environmental-policy.pdf

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

Select from:
☑ No

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

Sustainability is integrated into all components of Veidekke's management systems, with ultimate responsibility resting with the group's board of directors. The group's core values form the basis for all business and development activities in Veidekke. Corporate strategies outline what the company aims to achieve during the strategy period. Veidekke is a strategic partner of ZERO. To help achieve the group's goals, the business units implement local initiatives as well as general group-wide activities. Members of Veidekke's management are free to make decisions, as long as they are in compliance with the group's core values and rules. Veidekke's ethical guidelines apply to both the group and suppliers and provide a framework for correct behaviour for day-to-day work and collaboration with external partners. Implementation of the guidelines is a continuous process at every level of every Veidekke unit. Veidekke's compliance with legislation, regulations, and corporate values relies on choices made every day by every employee. It is therefore vital that employees understand and identify with the core values that underpin Veidekke's management structure and corporate conduct. The group conducts a wide range of development and training programs related to ethics and compliance with laws, regulations, and guidelines. The mandatory e-learning programme "Wise Choices" encompasses the most central issues and dilemmas related to corporate social responsibility in Veidekke: occupational health and safety, climate change and the environment, the market and competition, anti-corruption, and suppliers and professionalism. The group's environmental policy states that Veidekke aims to be the industry leader in the green shift – in reducing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting the environment. Deliveries are expected to meet or exceed the customer's expectations, and to utilize and further expand the expertise of employees and suppliers. Through dialogue with stakeholders, Veidekke can identify issues early on, and find the most sustainable solutions. Veidekke collaborates with industrial associations, trade unions and special interest organisations, and strives to involve customers and local communities through dialogue meetings, project websites and social media. This engagement further helps strengthen the progress towards reaching Veidekkes climate targets, along side the Climate transition plan, helps increase resilience to the impacts and risks related to climate
[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:

☑ Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

Grønn Byggallianse, including the Norwegian Green building council

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

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

Grønn Byggallianse and Norwegian Green Building Council merged, effective 1 July 2018. The goal of the merger is to promote consideration for the environment and sustainability as the self-evident route to go for the entire Norwegian construction and real estate sector. Builders and property managers are key players in the effort to achieve more environmentally efficient construction, and can greatly impact resource efficiency and reduction of environmental risk. Grønn Byggallianse is an environmental network comprising the largest property players in Norway, with a building stock of 36 million square meters and around 300 members from across the value chain. The network aims to provide an arena for active builders who want to become more environmentally sound and form the forefront of the Norwegian construction industry's environmental efforts. The network wants to serve as an industry sparring partner for the government on environmental issues. The network secretariat serves as a knowledge and information hub for participants. Veidekke participates in different working groups, such as the Green expert group, to develop best practice, gather experience and inspire, and contributes to public consultations on standards such as BREEAM.

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

50000

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

The funding represents the annual membership fee.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 2

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:

☑ Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

ZERO

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

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

The environmental foundation ZERO (Zero Emission Resource Organisation) is an independent, not-for-profit organization that promotes practical solutions to address the climate crisis. ZERO's goal is to be a driver of zero emission solutions. ZERO is politically independent, takes an analytical and knowledge-based approach, and generates knowledge through continuous cooperation with external actors across business sectors, research, policy and organisational networks. Veidekke is a strategic partner to Zero. This partnership aims to promote fossil-free building sites, the use of renewable materials and hydrogen as an energy source.

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

350000

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

Veidekke is a strategic partner to Zero. This partnership aims to promote fossil-free building sites, the use of renewable materials and hydrogen as an energy source.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

[Add row]

(4.12) Have you published information about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ GRI

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy

☑ Governance

☑ Emission targets

☑ Value chain engagement

☑ Dependencies & Impacts

☑ Biodiversity indicators

☑ Emissions figures
☑ Risks & Opportunities
☑ Public policy engagement
☑ Content of environmental policies

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Strategy – p109-139 Governance p136-139 Emission targets p115-127 Emissions figures p 5, and 115. Risks and opportunities p186-192 Value chain engagement p118 Dependencies and impacts 115-136 and 191 Content of environmental policies p115-127

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

Veidekke Annual Sustainability Report 2023.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

No additional comment
[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

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

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

☑ Annually

Forests

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(5.1.3) Primary reason why your organization has not used scenario analysis

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.1.4) Explain why your organization has not used scenario analysis

Veidekke's activities both impact and depend on nature. Loss of biodiversity entails risks related to resource availability, ecosystem services and price increases. Veidekke's decision to develop a circular business model is based on both consideration for nature and the desire to reduce business risk. Veidekke is currently analysing its dependence and impact on nature in accordance with recognised frameworks such as those of the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures

(TNFD), the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and the Science Based Targets Network (SBTN), as well as corresponding requirements under the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD). Going forward, Veidekke will evaluate the need for a scenario analysis to further develop our risk analysis and increase the resilience of our strategies against nature risk.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP5

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical
☑ Market
☑ Reputation

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:
☑ 4.0ºC and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2020

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply
☑ 2030
☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts
☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance
☑ Other finance and insurance driving forces, please specify **:**Insurance companies, loan requirements

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

A 4C (RCP 8.5) scenario assumes business as usual, where companies and society in general continue operations as of today's standard into the foreseeable future. Asphalt and aggregates operations currently account for more than 10% of the group's revenue. Veidekke operates 28 asphalt factories and 25 aggregates plants in Norway and Sweden. The installations have a lifetime of up to 30 years, and represent total invested capital which amounted to approximately NOK 1.7 billion at year-end. Veidekke has carried out a climate risk analysis for all physical installations in Scandinavia. The analysis relies on quantitative and qualitative data from a variety of sources. The climate prognoses in the RCP8.5 scenario are based on the Norwegian Environment Agency's "Climate in Norway 2100" report and the

EUROCOREX model. The time frame relevant for the analysis was identified as short term (2030–2060) and long term (2070–2100). In a 4C scenario, Veidekke will see a significant rise in damage as a result of physical climate risks. The analysis covers acute and chronic climate risk in the form of more frequent and severe landslides, storm surges, storms, and precipitation. There is a high risk that 70% of the locations assessed will be affected by at least one physical climate risk in the short term (2030–2060). In the long term, the scope affected by physical risks increases, as does the likelihood of chronic climate risks. In a 4C scenario, 85% of the locations assessed have a high risk of being subject to at least one physical risk. The group is working on developing robust strategies to mitigate the physical climate risks assessed in the RCP8.5 scenario analysis. At project level, legal requirements include a risk and vulnerability analysis to be completed at an early stage of all projects. The main purpose is to avoid development in areas particularly exposed to physical climate risks such as floods, landslides, avalanches, radon radiation, acute pollution, etc. In Norway, Veidekke is a contractor for the operation and maintenance of public roads. The contracts in this segment are time-limited, with a typical duration of five to eight years. Frequent weather changes can entail risk. Increased risk of water, landslides and extreme weather along the roads can also provide opportunities for assignments that the company has the expertise to handle.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

A 4C (RCP 8.5) scenario assumes business as usual, where companies and society in general continue operations as of today's standard into the foreseeable future. This scenario is essential in the understanding of potential risks and opportunities. The company has prepared a climate risk analysis, informed by a scenario analysis with recommended measures to mitigate risks and exploit opportunities related to physical risk. Assessment of climate risk is included in the corporate management group's annual plans and the board's annual sustainability review. In its analysis, Veidekke has assessed climate risk in the form of physical risks and opportunities linked to products and services, resource efficiency, energy sources, market, and robustness. The company must identify, manage and, as far as is practically possible, reduce risks related to the business, which Veidekke does by; • identifying risk • understanding how risk arises • assessing severity and probability • estimating the effectiveness of existing and available measures. Through a double materiality analysis conducted in accordance with the CSRD, Veidekke has assessed risks linked to climate and nature. The board of directors was involved in the process and decided on material topics. Probability, consequence and mitigating measures were assessed in order to assess the resilience of Veidekke's strategy. This has been reported and discussed with the company's audit committee. The group management assesses and decides on measures to reduce risk. The processes for identifying, assessing, and managing climate-related risk are incorporated into the company's overall risk management – from projects to business areas.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ IEA NZE 2050

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

1990

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Finance and insurance

☑ Cost of capital

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer attention to impact

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Level of action (from local to global)

☑ Global targets

☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

Direct interaction with climate

☑ Perception of efficacy of climate regime

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

This scenario assumes that global warming can be limited to a 1.5C temperature increase. It assumes stricter climate policies, with aligned global climate measures in the near future. In this scenario, more attention is given to transition risks and transition opportunities, with limited attention to physical risks. In this scenario, global GHG emission reached their peak in 2020, and must be reduced to net zero by 2050. Stricter policies and frameworks, such as the EU taxonomy, tend to affect large corporations like Veidekke first. Also, the Scandinavian governments have committed to the Paris Agreement, and the Norwegian government committed to reducing GHG emissions by at least 50% by 2030, compared with the reference year 1990, and to becoming a low-emission society by 2050. Government regulations aimed at cutting emissions may change Veidekke's operating conditions. Short term (0–2 years) risks are related to financial implications. In a medium-term (2–10 years) and long-term (10–50 years) perspective, there is increased risk of more disruptive interventions, including political instruments. A carbon price increase was identified as one of the top three transitional climate risks, based on political probability, financial relevance, and internal management. In Norway, analyses indicate that higher CO2 taxation is required in a short and medium term. Veidekke conducted a comprehensive company-wide analysis of the consequences of an increase in CO2 taxation and other CO2-related fees. The calculations show that the changes could have the potential to increase current CO2-related costs from 600 NOK per tCO2 in 2021 to 3000 NOK per tCO2 in 2030. The transition risk has been calculated through qualitative analysis of document data and dialogue. The aggregated data have provided important support for Veidekke's strategic decision-making. In 2021, group management and the board of directors defined climate as one of three pillars underpinning the group's future success. The company has now adopted the targets of reducing its greenhouse gas emission by 50% by 2030, both in its own operations (scopes 1 and 2; base year 2018) and in its supply chains (scope 3, base year 2020), and achieving net zero emissions in all scopes by 2045. Veidekke has also incorporated these targets into financial loan terms and in senior executive incentives.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

In this scenario, global GHG emission reached their peak in 2020, and must be reduced to net zero by 2050. Stricter policies and frameworks, such as the CSRD, tend to affect large corporations like Veidekke first. Also, the Scandinavian governments have committed to the Paris Agreement, and the Norwegian government committed to reducing GHG emissions by at least 50% by 2030, compared with the reference year 1990, and to becoming a low-emission society by 2050. This scenario is essential in the understanding of potential risks and opportunities. The significance of climate-related risks and opportunities: The company has prepared a climate risk analysis, informed by a scenario analysis with recommended measures to mitigate risks and exploit opportunities related to transition risk. Assessment

of climate risk is included in the corporate management group's annual plans and the board's annual sustainability review. In its analysis, Veidekke has assessed climate risk in the form of transition risks and opportunities linked to products and services, resource efficiency, energy sources, market, and robustness. The company must identify, manage and, as far as is practically possible, reduce risks related to the business, which Veidekke does by; • identifying risk • understanding how risk arises • assessing severity and probability • estimating the effectiveness of existing and available measures. Through a double materiality analysis conducted in accordance with the CSRD, Veidekke has assessed risks linked to climate and nature. The board of directors was involved in the process and decided on material topics. Probability, consequence and mitigating measures were assessed in order to assess the resilience of Veidekke's strategy. This has been reported and discussed with the company's audit committee. The group management assesses and decides on measures to reduce risk. The processes for identifying, assessing, and managing climate-related risk are incorporated into the company's overall risk management – from projects to business areas.
[Add row]

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

Climate change

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

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

☑ Strategy and financial planning

☑ Resilience of business model and strategy

☑ Capacity building

☑ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

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

The scenario narratives used for the physical climate scenario was based on RCP 8.5 assessing short (0-2 years), medium (2-10 years) and long term (10-50 years) physical risk and financial implications. The transition scenario shows a 1.5ºC aligned future. The results of the scenario analysis conducted emphasises that Veidekke needs to stay abreast of the GHG-emission reduction targets set by the Scandinavian governments. Veidekke has also noted high awareness of climate risks among investors and other stakeholders. The outcomes of the scenario analysis also emphasised that if risks associated with changes in policies and regulations are not addressed, the price of emitting CO2 may increase, hence raising operational costs for Veidekke, which may also find itself unable to respond to

more rapid political changes and new, more stringent environmental and climate requirements. Going forward, the EU taxonomy, a classification system for sustainable economic activity, will play a defining role in determining which activities qualify as sustainable, which projects can secure financing, and what the cost of financing will be. Increased carbon prices were identified as one of the top three transitional climate risks, based on political probability, financial relevance, and internal management. In Norway, analyses indicate that higher CO2 taxation will be required in a short- and medium-term perspective. Veidekke conducted a comprehensive company-wide analysis of the consequences of an increase in CO2 taxation and other CO2-related fees. The calculations show that prices could increase CO2-related costs from currently NOK 600 per tCO2, to NOK 3000 in 2030. Veidekke takes a proactive approach to managing these risks in order to increase our resilience. The company is integrating sustainability into all operations, from planning to execution, as well as in the procurement of products and materials. In a construction company's value chain, materials are a major source of greenhouse gas emissions. While Veidekke's construction operation is already working to reduce the carbon footprint of materials, the company will need to use more low-emission materials going forward. Veidekke has adopted quantitative targets for all operations, in the form of carbon budgets which stipulate reducing GHG emissions in accordance with the Paris Agreement and incorporating the targets into loan agreements. Executive incentives are linked to meeting the carbon budget goals. An example of a transition Veidekke has already started, is switching from fossil fuels to renewable energy carriers in the asphalt production. This analysis supports Veidekke's strategy of net-zero GHG emissions by 2045. Physical climate risks increase with warmer climate scenarios, and in the longer term. However, even at a 2ºC temperature increase, Veidekke's risk level increases significantly. The most important physical climate risks identified relate to landslides, storm surges and storms. One variable affecting Veidekke's decision-making in the coming years is the EU Taxonomy, which Veidekke is a subject to.
[Fixed row]

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

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:
☑ Yes, we have a climate transition plan which aligns with a 1.5°C world

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.2.4) Plan explicitly commits to cease all spending on, and revenue generation from, activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.2.5) Description of activities included in commitment and implementation of commitment

Veidekke has not invested significant CapEx amounts during 2023 in coal, oil and gas-related financial activities and has no plans for this in the future.

(5.2.7) Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan

Select from:

☑ We have a different feedback mechanism in place

(5.2.8) Description of feedback mechanism

Veidekke maintains an open dialogue with several investors on an annual basis. Climate risk, strategy, and Veidekkes low carbon transition plan are among the topics discussed in the meetings. The investors in turn provide very valuable feedback for our further work. The board has overall responsibility for sustainability, while the daily sustainability work is managed by group management. Achievement of goals against strategic ambition is discussed. at the board's annual strategy seminar. In addition, developments in greenhouse gas emissions and climate risk management are discussed in the annual sustainability briefing of the board. Veidekke's Group Chief Executive has overall responsibility for implementing and following up Veidekke's strategy. The responsibility for implementing and following up measures lies in Veidekke's five business areas. Here, action plans are developed and key indicators (KPIs) are determined. The business transition plans are endorsed and followed up in the respective management groups.

(5.2.9) Frequency of feedback collection

Select from:

☑ More frequently than annually

(5.2.10) Description of key assumptions and dependencies on which the transition plan relies

Veidekke's strategy is to take "an active role in the green shift" as one of three pillars towards 2025 involves making ongoing selections of projects, materials, suppliers, energy carriers, investments, initiatives, business model and customers, in line with Veidekke's ambitions. For example, efforts are made to use fossil-free and emission-free energy carriers and alternatives to bitumen are being sought in asphalt production. The group has assets that we both own and rent that may be exposed to transition risk. The rate of replacement for these is assessed at the time of entering into purchase or lease contracts and changing needs are assessed at least annually. Continuous adjustments are made in connection with the applicable functional requirements and customer criteria for emissions, among other things. For example, for Building Construction, this will be in energy efficiency and choice of energy sources in the buildings we build for our customers.

(5.2.11) Description of progress against transition plan disclosed in current or previous reporting period

The company's business strategy expresses a clear ambition to take an active role in the green shift. Veidekke has strategies and business systems that support this: the Business Areas safeguard the group strategy guidelines and adapt the strategy to their markets and segments. Veidekke has developed a transition plan for

climate, an action-oriented and climate science-led strategy that strives to ensure that Veidekke (and its value chain) is on its way to 1.5C. Veidekke strives to ensure that the business model will remain relevant in a net zero economy. Climate risk is part of the overall risk management at Veidekke. The company has prepared a climate risk analysis with recommended measures to mitigate risk and exploit opportunities related to physical risk and transition risk. In the analysis, Veidekke has assessed climate risk in terms of physical risk and transition risk and opportunities related to products and services, resource efficiency, energy sources, market and robustness. Veidekke reports direct emissions (scope 1 and 2) every quarter, while indirect emissions (scope 3) are reported annually. Developments are followed up at quarterly meetings, and all employees have access to the data through the company's digital target board. Climate reporting encompasses all the business areas, as well as subsidiaries and joint ventures with an ownership interest of more than 50%. For the reporting year 2023, Veidekke is reporting the shares of operating revenues and capital expenditure that are taxonomy eligible and taxonomy aligned. 92% of operating revenues were considered taxonomy eligible, which is on a par with the overall mapping of activities for 2022. 7% of the operating revenues were considered taxonomy aligned. This share is expected to increase in the future, when the criteria can be considered before work starts on the project, and at which point this is also a priority for customers. Infrastructure projects were not assessed with regard to alignment in 2023.

(5.2.12) Attach any relevant documents which detail your climate transition plan (optional)

Veidekkes Climate transition plan.pdf

(5.2.13) Other environmental issues that your climate transition plan considers

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**Circular economy

(5.2.14) Explain how the other environmental issues are considered in your climate transition plan

The company's strategy to take "an active role in the green shift" as one of three pillars towards 2025 involves making ongoing selections of projects, materials, suppliers, energy carriers, investments, initiatives, business model and customers, in line with Veidekke's ambitions. For example, efforts are made to use fossil-free and emission-free energy carriers and alternatives to bitumen are being sought in asphalt production. The group has assets that we both own and rent that may be exposed to transition risk. The rate of replacement for these is assessed at the time of entering into purchase or lease contracts and changing needs are assessed at least annually. Continuous adjustments are made in connection with the applicable functional requirements and customer criteria for emissions, among other things. For example, for Building Construction, this will be in energy efficiency and choice of energy sources in the buildings we build for our customers.
[Fixed row]

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

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

Select all that apply

☑ Products and services

☑ Upstream/downstream value chain

☑ Investment in R&D

☑ Operations

[Fixed row]

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

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Risks and opportunities related to the growing demand from customers for sustainable solutions with low GHG emissions. Veidekke's asphalt and aggregates operations in Norway are significantly impacted by the chronic physical risks of climate change, particularly due to the identified risks of landslides, floods, and storms across its 53 production sites. In a 2C scenario, the probability of acute climate events affecting at least 20% of these sites by 2030-2060, and 70% by the end of the century, poses a substantial threat to the company's infrastructure and operational stability. These risks could lead to disruptions in production, increased maintenance costs, and damage to critical assets, thereby affecting the availability and cost-efficiency of Veidekke's asphalt and aggregates products. The group operates 28 asphalt factories, 25 quarries and five landfill sites, as well as 25 road maintenance contracts. The production sites are spread around the country, which reduces the risk of several sites being affected by an acute physical risk at the same time. In addition, some of the asphalt plants are mobile. Mitigation and control

efforts with example: Risk management is a key aspect of Veidekke's project-based business. Veidekke seeks to identify risks early on, so that risk-reduction measures can be implemented. Existing sites are assessed regularly with regard to acute and chronical climate risks, such as landslides, floods, and storms, and such assessment is also a very important factor prior to the establishment of new production sites. The company's strategy to take "an active role in the green shift" as one of three pillars towards 2025 involves making ongoing selections of projects, materials, suppliers, energy carriers, investments, initiatives, business model and customers, in line with Veidekke's ambitions. For example, efforts are made to use fossil-free and emission-free energy carriers and alternatives to bitumen are being sought in asphalt production. The group's near and long-term science-based emissions reduction targets have been approved by the SBTi. With environmental expertise and a broad portfolio of green products and services the group can pre-empt statutory changes, proactively adapt the business and utilize insight to develop solutions which ensure effective climate adaptation and are beneficial to the environment and attractive to customers. Veidekke intends to help overcome climate-related challenges while simultaneously fulfilling its own as well as customers and society's expectations. This is reflected in Veidekke's group strategy, which emphasizes taking responsibility for reducing greenhouse gas emissions while simultaneously exploiting opportunities offered by the green shift in the form of innovation, cooperation, and selective investment in support of climate-friendly solut

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Veidekke aims to be an industry leader in the adoption of environmental management best practice (including climate-related initiatives) and seeks to promote sustainability both in its industry and in the context of urban and social development. The group has adopted specific targets to achieve substantial reductions in its own greenhouse gas emissions and aims to phase out fossil fuels entirely in the longer term (10–50 years). Veidekke is also working to reduce climate impacts throughout the construction and civil engineering supply chain (scope 3), which is responsible for major emissions related to the production and transportation of materials such as concrete and steel, the operations of sub-contractors and further use of products following delivery to customers. Veidekke is increasingly incorporating sustainability considerations into its strategies and processes. The pillars the group's business has always rested on are people and the customers' projects. The group strategy adopted in 2021 identified climate as a third strategic pillar. Veidekke is committed to taking a proactive approach to the green shift to ensure future success. Veidekke has set targets aligned with the Paris Agreement, of halving greenhouse gas emissions by 2030, both in its own operations (scopes 1 and 2; base year 2018) and in its supply chains (scope 3; base year 2020), and of achieving net zero emissions in all supply chains (scopes 1, 2 and 3) by 2045. In recent years, Veidekke has surveyed material categories and emissions in scope 3, i.e. emissions from sources in the supply chain which are not owned or controlled

by Veidekke. The highest emissions arise in connection with the purchase of goods and services, and Veidekke is initiating dialogue with suppliers and partners to identify more sustainable solutions that reduce emissions. Scope 3 emissions are estimated annually and are included in Veidekke's CDP Climate Change reports. Scope 3 has been estimated on an annual basis since 2018. The base year for scope 3 has been set to 2020, at which point in time the data are deemed sufficiently certain to form the basis for setting reduction targets.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Veidekke can also gain competitive advantage from fulfilling market demand for new products with a lower carbon footprint. R&D investments have already enabled development of new low-emissions solutions to meet such customer requirements, e.g. in the form of low-temperature asphalt and asphalt using a plant-based binding agent. Veidekke invests continuously in, for example, its asphalt works, so as to reduce emissions from the operations. When buying new machines and vehicles, the aim is for these to be electric-powered. More and more of Veidekke's business areas have established climate and environmental funds to create innovation and development that will contribute to climate cuts. Moving forward, work is being done to develop an overall investment plan related to reducing greenhouse gas emissions and meeting the transition plan. New asphalt product: Veidekke's researchers have developed a more environmentally-friendly asphalt that reduces greenhouse gas emissions by up to 80% by replacing fossil crude oil in the binding agent with a plant-based oil. The asphalt, which is at least as durable as traditional asphalt, won Veidekke's Scandinavian environmental award in 2021. In 2023 Veidekke initiated the project 3D concrete printing, intending to test out new innovative technology with great potential for sustainability, material efficiency, and GHG emission savings for the construction industry. The group strives to reduce climate impacts throughout the construction and civil engineering supply chain (scope 3), which is responsible for major emissions in connection with the production and transportation of materials such as concrete and steel, the operations of sub-contractors, and further use of products following delivery to customers. To stay ahead of the game in terms of technology developments, Veidekke also collaborates with leading research groups at universities, colleges, and technical colleges.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

In 2015, Veidekke committed to run its business in accordance with the Paris Agreement. The group has adopted the objective of cutting its own greenhouse gas emissions by 50% by 2030 and 90% by 2045, compared to the benchmark year 2018. Veidekke's near-term (2030) and net-zero (2045) targets have been validated by the SBTi. This commitment is further confirmed by the adoption of a carbon budget to be implemented on an equal basis with financial and health and safety targets. Loans incorporating sustainability terms and financial incentives for executives are also linked to the carbon budget. Veidekke was one of the first companies on the Oslo Stock Exchange to undertake, in November 2015, to conduct its operations in accordance with the Paris Agreement (at the time the UN's two-degree target). This commitment provided a clear direction for the environmental work, and the focus was placed on cutting emissions throughout the value chain. The carbon budget has prompted Veidekke to implement appropriate emissions reduction measures, such as continuing to implement renewable energy carriers in its asphalt plants. Veidekke's climate and environmental policy clearly expresses an ambition of being an industry leader in the green shift, expressing the group's intention of leading industry efforts to reduce emissions and safeguard the environment. The policy and related targets are operationalized through the business areas' analysis of their activities, identification of key performance indicators (KPIs) and implementation of concrete action plans to reduce emissions and other negative climate impacts. Veidekke strives for continuous environmental improvements, and the different business areas have integrated environmental and climate considerations into their management systems. The number of fossil-free construction sites operated by Veidekke in Norway in 2023 was 56 compared to 45 in 2022, and 28 in 2021.. Fossil-free construction sites entail a transition from fossil to renewable energy carriers such as electricity, district heating and/or sustainable, palm oil-free biofuels. Veidekke's construction operation in Oslo aims to achieve zero-emissions status by the end of 2023.

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Forests

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

Veidekke's strategy for reaching its long-term objectives by using more sustainable construction materials, such as timber. In 2022, the group established the company Veidekke Sirkulær, which works with reuse, re-use, recycling and other complex issues related to circularity. By developing more resource-efficient and circular business models that make it easier for the customer to choose sustainably, such investments should strengthen competitiveness and help define the Veidekke of the future. With high environmental ambitions, the Oksenøya center project uses wood extensively. All buildings are wood clad, and the BBS and kindergarden are solid wood projects. Oksenøya center is a FutureBuilt project and will be certified to the top BREEAM standard "BREEAM-NOR Outstanding", previously only achieved by a handful of projects in Norway. The project aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by a minimum of 50% in transport, energy, and material use, and represents

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Forests

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

Veidekke's strategy to capitalize on this opportunity involves building expertise in wood construction and aligning with market trends that favor sustainability. Decisions have been made to invest in partnerships like the Circwood project, enabling Veidekke to remain at the forefront of wood reuse and sustainable construction practices. Additionally, the company must carefully manage project costs and collaborate closely with timber suppliers to ensure a steady and cost-effective supply of sustainable materials, while also balancing commercial realities with sustainability goals. Another example of how forest-related issues are integrated into financial planning is purchase agreements with suppliers such as Optimera in Norway, Kungälvs Trä in Sweden and XL-Byg in Denmark. Through these agreements we keep striving to reach 100% certified timber inn our supply chain.
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ Revenues

☑ Direct costs

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Veidekke aims to be an industry leader in the adoption of environmental management best practice, and seeks to promote sustainability both in its industry and in the context of urban and social development. The group has adopted specific targets to achieve substantial reductions in its own greenhouse gas emissions, and aims to phase out fossil fuels entirely in the longer term. Veidekke is also working on reducing climate impacts throughout the construction and civil engineering supply chain (scope 3), which is responsible for major emissions in connection with the production and transportation of materials such as concrete and steel, the operations of sub-contractors, and further use of products following delivery to customers. Veidekke invests continuously in, for example, its asphalt works, so as to reduce emissions from the operations. When buying new machines and vehicles, the aim is for these to be electric-powered. More and more of Veidekke's business areas have established climate and environmental funds to create innovation and development that will contribute to climate cuts. Moving forwards, work is being done to develop an overall investment plan related to reducing greenhouse gas emissions and meeting the transition plan. As the demand for low emission products grows, Veidekke will gain a competitive advantage by being able to offer low-carbon products and services. The share of certified and renewable projects in % of the companys' revenue was 37% in 2023, compared to 25% in 2022. The projects include buildings and structures that qualify for environmental certification standards as well as engineering services or projects related to renewable energy such as wind and hydro. The proportion is expected to increase in the years ahead. The number of certified projects increased from 2022 to 2023. Annual revenue from the group's green portfolio is expected to grow by 1–10% annually over the next five years. This assessment is based on Veidekke's Economic Activity Report, increased offers related to green loans, and customers' preferences. The increase in demand for green building services represents an opportunity for Veidekke. Many Veidekke employees are certified under relevant climate and environmental standards. For

example, 40 staff in Norway are BREEAM Accredited Professionals (AP). The group is investing in the development of additional in-house expertise on environmental standards.

Row 2

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ Revenues

☑ Direct costs

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Forests

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

Veidekke strives to increase efforts in forest-related risks and opportunities as part of the group's long-term business objective of being a leading supplier of sustainable construction in Scandinavia. Through R&D efforts and industry collaborations, Veidekke aims to fully integrate forest-related issues into its long-term business objectives and are working towards it continuously. An example of an ongoing R&D project is CircWood (https://www.nibio.no/en/projects/circular-use-of-wood-for-increased-sustainability-and-innovation-circwood) where Veidekke is a partner and part of the steering group. Activity in the project is based on verification and evaluation of the "Design of the Future" concept, development of the concept into marketable products, and new business models for partners based on the building's circular flow. The purpose of the project is to contribute solutions and conditions to help political strategies for circular economy and sustainable development be achieved. The project contributes to Sweden's role as a pioneer in the transition to a wood construction-related circular economy and showcases examples of responsible and resource-efficient use of wood from Swedish forests. This is also emphasised in our policy against deforestation, aiming for 100% third party-certified timber products as well as achieving 100% traceability by 2025. Forest-related issues are integrated into Veidekke's long-term strategy as a central focus of innovation in the construction industry. With high environmental ambitions, the Oksenøya center project uses wood extensively. All buildings are wood clad, and the BBS and kindergarten are solid wood projects. Oksenøya center is a FutureBuilt project and will be certified to the top BREEAM standard "BREEAM-NOR

Outstanding", previously only achieved by a handful of projects in Norway. The project aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by a minimum of 50% in transport, energy, and material use, and represents Veidekke's strategy for reaching its long-term objectives by using more sustainable construction materials, such as timber. In 2022, the group established the company Veidekke Sirkulær, which works with reuse, re-use, recycling and other complex issues related to circularity. By developing more resource-efficient and circular business models that make it easier for the customer to choose sustainably, such investments should strengthen competitiveness and help define the Veidekke of the future.
[Add row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:
☑ A sustainable finance taxonomy

(5.4.1.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.1.3) Objective under which alignment is being reported

Select from:

☑ Climate change mitigation

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Revenue/Turnover

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

2855000000

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

6.6

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

8

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

25

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

91.6

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

8.4

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

A three-step approach has been applied to assess Veidekke’s compliance with the EU taxonomy. First, activities were analysed through review of projects in all business areas, to identify taxonomy-eligible activities. At any given time, Veidekke's project portfolio comprises more than 600 unique projects, all of which must be assessed individually to determine whether they qualify as “in alignment” with the taxonomy's sustainability criteria. To simplify the process, projects were assessed under their main activity. For some smaller business areas with more homogeneous activity, the entire business area was assessed as one. The 2023 survey did not assess taxonomy-alignment for projects valued at less than NOK 25 million. Next, each project was assessed against taxonomy alignment requirements. Finally, Veidekke's activities were also mapped and confirmed to meet the social rights conditions. This includes assessment of the company's policies and practices related to human rights, corruption, taxation, and fair competition. Assessment of taxonomy-eligible activities 2023 The bulk of Veidekke's activities are taxonomy eligible. Non-eligible activities are mainly associated with the production of aggregates. Also, some minor projects have activities that are unmapped and that have therefore been categorised as non-eligible. Five taxonomy-qualified activities account for 84% of Veidekke’s total operating revenues: • Construction of new buildings • Infrastructure enabling road transport and public transport • Renovation of buildings • Infrastructure for rail transport • Maintenance of roads and motorways Most Veidekke operations must meet the following require ments for an activity to qualify as taxonomy aligned: • Climate risk analysis must be carried out, and climate adaptation measures must be implemented • Environmental impact analysis • 70% of waste must be prepared for reuse, recycling, or recovery • Circularity requirements • Energy and water consumption requirements • Protected nature, arable land, forest etc. may not be built on • Concrete requirements in relation to chemicals and pollution • Noise and dust management, avoiding spread of invasive species and water stress • The activity cannot increase net greenhouse gas emissions Assessments of whether activities were in alignment were based on industry interpretations from Norwegian Contractors Association – Building and Construction (EBA) and The Swedish Construction Federation. Assessment of taxonomy-aligned activity 2023 Of the operating revenues assessed as taxonomyeligible in 2023, 7% were considered taxonomyaligned, and hence sustainable. Of the ongoing 2023 portfolio, 16 projects were assessed to satisfy the technical criteria for taxonomy alignment, and hence to be sustainable. These projects all belonged to the "construction of new buildings" or “renovation of existing buildings” categories and were assessed under the "climate change mitigation" environmental objective. One of the projects that is on track to satisfy the technical criteria for taxonomy alignment, is Veidekke's new head office, current ly under construction at Ulven, Oslo. As previously mentioned, infrastructure projects were not assessed with regard to taxonomy alignment in 2023. The process for assessing Veidekke's investments against taxonomy guidelines is still being developed, and Veidekke's investments have therefore not yet been assessed against alignment criteria. It is estimated that of the group’s taxonomy-eligible capital expenditure in 2023, a very low proportion would meet the technical criteria for taxonomy alignment.
[Add row]

(5.5) Does your organization invest in research and development (R&D) of low-carbon products or services related to your sector activities?

	Investment in low-carbon R&D	Comment
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*N/A*

[Fixed row]

(5.5.6) Provide details of your organization's investments in low-carbon R&D for real estate and construction activities over the last three years.

Row 1

(5.5.6.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Fuel switching

(5.5.6.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Basic academic/theoretical research

(5.5.6.3) Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

6.9

(5.5.6.5) Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

10.9

(5.5.6.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Two third of Veidekke's scope 1 and 2 emissions are mainly linked to energy consumption for machinery and equipment. Electrification will contribute strongly to reduction, but other energy carriers, such as hydrogen, will also become part of the energy mix. The development of a fuel cell for hydrogen will provide the opportunity for zero-emission solutions linked to heavy machinery as well as the production of heat on construction sites. Together with electrification, this will eventually contribute to Veidekke reaching its climate targets in scope 1, both in the 2030 and 2045.

Row 2

(5.5.6.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify

(5.5.6.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Applied research and development

(5.5.6.3) Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

0.7

(5.5.6.5) Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

1.4

(5.5.6.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Concrete is the material that causes Veidekke's biggest climate footprint, along with steel and bitumen. To reduce our Scope 3 emissions, Veidekke aims to reduce the consumption of new concrete by crushing old concrete and further reusing new concrete. This will also reduce the consumption of primary materials such as aggregate for new concrete as well as the degradation of nature in connection with aggregate production. Veidekke works actively to achieve its climate targets related to scope 3, by testing and implementing alternative solutions with lower GHG emissions.

Row 3

(5.5.6.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Alternative low-CO2 cements/binders / Low clinker cement

(5.5.6.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Small scale commercial deployment

(5.5.6.3) Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

0.5

(5.5.6.5) Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

6.8

(5.5.6.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Concrete is the material that causes Veidekke's biggest climate footprint, along with steel and bitumen. In addition to exploiting the opportunities that now exist in CCS related to the production of cement, Veidekke must contribute to the development of alternative types of cement that limit the consumption of traditional portland cement, reduce its concrete consumption, and look for alternative materials to traditional concrete. For Veidekke, this is largely about being able to handle piloting, testing, and implementation of concrete types based on new binder combinations. Veidekke works actively to achieve its climate targets related to scope 3, by testing and implementing alternative solutions with lower GHG emissions.
[Add row]

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

	Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities	Environmental externality priced
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Carbon

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

☑ Shadow price

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

☑ Drive low-carbon investment

☑ Incentivize consideration of climate-related issues in decision making

☑ Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities

☑ Stress test investments

☑ Other, please specify **:**Stakeholder expectations

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

☑ Alignment to scientific guidance

☑ Cost of required measures to achieve climate-related targets

☑ Existing or pending legislation

☑ Scenario analysis

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

The shadow price is based on the EPD, including kgCO2eq per produced tonnes asphalt, as required by the Norwegian Public Roads Administration in their evaluation process. Each provider is attributed an additional or reduced cost, depending on whether their kgCO2e per produced asphalt is higher or lower than the average among the providers. The additional cost is set to NOK 7.5 in 2023, from NOK 5 in 2022 per kgCO2eq/tonne asphalt and added to the total cost of each provider.

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

☑ Uniform

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

☑ Evolutionary

(5.10.1.9) Indicate how you expect the price to change over time

The shadow price is based on the EPD, including kgCO2eq per produced tonnes asphalt, as required by the Norwegian Public Roads Administration in their evaluation process. Each provider is attributed an additional or reduced cost, depending on whether their kgCO2e per produced asphalt is higher or lower than the average among the providers. The additional cost is set to NOK 7.5 2023 from NOK 5 in 2022 per kgCO2eq/tonne asphalt and added to the total cost of each provider. The price per kgCO2eq/tonne asphalt is expected to increase every year. With consumer preferences leaning towards low-emission products, demand for the following will continue to increase. - fossil free produced asphalt - recycling rate in asphalt production - roads paved with environmental asphalt Conditional upon sufficient customer demand, 24 of the remaining 25 factories are ready to begin using renewable energy in 2023. While Veidekke is targeting a rapid transition, future market needs and the pace of technological developments will be evaluated before investments are made.

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

7500

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

7500

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

Select all that apply

☑ Operations

☑ Product and R&D

☑ Risk management

☑ Opportunity management

☑ Value chain engagement

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, for some decision-making processes, please specify **:**Carbon price are used to inform decision-making processes around research and development of new products mainly related to asphalt factories in Norway.

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

39

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.10.1.16) Details of how the pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve your objectives

Asphalt production is an energy-intensive activity, and to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions, Veidekke evaluates on an ongoing basis which of the fossil-free energy carriers available at the respective production sites are most effective. While Veidekke is targeting a rapid transition, it will continue to evaluate future market needs and the pace of technological developments before making investments. By way of a transitional solution, all mobile asphalt factories will be powered by biofuels until a zero-emissions energy carrier becomes available. The implication of a carbon price relates most directly to the asphalt operation, and to asphalt customers' requiring EPDs for asphalt. Environmental declarations are incorporated in public contracts and green rating systems such as BREEAM, and Veidekke's asphalt operations in Norway therefore supplies EPDs for the asphalt produced by the company.
[Add row]

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

Suppliers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change
☑ Forests

Smallholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

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

(5.11.3) Primary reason for not engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:
☑ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

(5.11.4) Explain why you do not engage with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Veidekke is not currently working with smallholders on forest-related issues. As most of the timber used by the group is sourced from large Nordic suppliers, this aspect is not applicable.

Customers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

Investors and shareholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

Other value chain stakeholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

☑ Impact on deforestation or conversion of other natural ecosystems

☑ Impact on pollution levels

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Scope 3 emissions: Products must comply with NS 15251:2007 or provide EPDs for emissions reporting. NS 3720 Climate Accounting: Focus on suppliers providing key building components. Pollution: Completion of risk assessments in CoBuilder is required for hazardous materials. Deforestation: Only FSC/PEFC certified timber; no tropical timber allowed.

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

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

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

6037

Forests

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

Select from:

☑ No, we do not currently assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, but we plan to do so within the next two years

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Material sourcing
☑ Procurement spend
☑ Product lifecycle
☑ Regulatory compliance
☑ Product safety and compliance
☑ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to climate change

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Veidekke's contract terms stipulate requirements for subcontractors. In identifying breaches of the requirements for subcontractors, engagement is prioritised for the suppliers in question. Furthermore, in the Professional Conduct requirements, the terms specifically mention that the sub-contractors shall use modern construction machinery, equipment and motor vehicles with the lowest possible fuel consumption, CO2 emissions and noise output. As such contractors with such equiment available will be prioritized.

Forests

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

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

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

Select all that apply
☑ Material sourcing
☑ Procurement spend
☑ Product lifecycle
☑ Regulatory compliance
☑ Product safety and compliance
☑ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to forests

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Veidekke's contract terms stipulate requirements for subcontractors. In identifying breaches of the requirements for subcontractors, engagement is prioritised for the suppliers in question. This is based on material sourcing, by forexample requesting low carbon materials used in projects, as well as certifications for wood-based materials used. Suppliers with high procurement spend are also prioritised as they are often responsible for larger parts of Veidekkes scope 3 emissions. EPDs or similar documentation is requested for materials and goods purchased for projects, inforing on the product lifecycle, and encouraging recycling in all aspects of the prodjects. All suppliers are subject to regulatory compliance, to both regional and national regulations. Product safety and compliance is also prioritised in that any breaches of these may pose serious risks to Veidekkes operations.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

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

Select from:

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

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Veidekke's contract terms stipulate requirements for subcontractors, and the group conducts project site inspections. Where a breach of contract or laws and regulations has been identified, the subcontractor must rectify the situation. Some subcontractors have been banned from working on Veidekke projects.

Forests

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

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

Select from:

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

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Veidekke's contract terms stipulate requirements for subcontractors for timber, and requires all sourced timber to be certified with either PFC or FSC certifications. Where a breach of contract or laws and regulations has been identified, the subcontractor must rectify the situation. Some subcontractors have been banned from working on Veidekke projects.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Adoption of the UN International Labour Organization Principles

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ First-party verification
☑ Supplier self-assessment
☑ Off-site third-party audit
☑ Community-based monitoring
☑ Supplier scorecard or rating
☑ Grievance mechanism/ Whistleblowing hotline

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

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

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

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

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

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

Select from:

☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☑ Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance

☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Veidekke gives priority to suppliers who work actively and systematically with sustainability, who continuously strive to reduce energy consumption and waste, and who demonstrate corporate social responsibility in their choice of materials and in interventions in nature, this is outlined in Veidekke's supplier code of conduct. Additionally, suppliers are required to provide EPDs on all products provided, and Veidekke Infrastructure and Construction in Sweden include requirements in supplier contracts, in accordance with Veidekke Sweden's environmental requirements.

Forests

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Compliance with an environmental certification, please specify **:**FSC

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Certification

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

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

Select from:

☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Veidekke gives priority to suppliers who work actively and systematically with sustainability, who continuously strive to reduce energy consumption and waste, and who demonstrate corporate social responsibility in their choice of materials and in interventions in nature, this is outlined in Veidekke's supplier code of conduct. Additionally, suppliers are required to provide EPDs on all products provided, and Veidekke Infrastructure and Construction in Sweden include requirements in supplier contracts, in accordance with Veidekke Sweden's environmental requirements.
[Add row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☑ Support suppliers to set their own environmental commitments across their operations

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Encourage collaborative work in landscapes or jurisdictions

☑ Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce environmental impacts on products and services

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

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

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

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

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

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

To reduce Veidekke's impacts on the environment and achieve our emissions reduction targets, several projects targeting products and services innovation have been initiated across our business areas. For example, Veidekke Construction Norway is engaging with the Trøndelag county municipality in a pilot project using 1,300 cubic meters of extreme low-carbon concrete. This technique requires innovative solutions provided by Doka to keep the concrete at a stable positive temperature for casting. This collaboration with Doka ensures a significantly lower carbon footprint. Veidekke has also collaborated with Ramirent to test how their solution RamiShare can be used to share a fleet of lifts across all subcontractors on a project. This reduces both costs and emissions, as there are fewer transports to and from the project sites, fewer onsite suppliers, and better OHS control (Occupational health and safety). Finally, all contractual partners of Veidekke Construction Norway have the lowest carbon emissions based on emissions per price. We are continuing to engage potential future suppliers to also provide this statistic, so that Veidekke can make an informed decision that helps to reduce our emissions. To bolster reuse of materials and produce less waste, we are also currently testing delivery of products in steel barrels instead of pallets and pallet frames in a project. Other examples include: - A collaboration Veidekke Infrastructure Sweden has initiated with Preem to ensure secure access to HVO to satisfy increased fuel requirements. - In 2022, Veidekke Industrial increased the use of biocoal, and thereby the collaboration with associated suppliers. - Veidekke is collaborating with suppliers to increase the levels of cleaning masses to reuse and recycle them. - Veidekke Industrial is also looking into the research and development of using fossil free substitutes for bitumen such as lignin-based raw materials. The measure of success for these partnerships lie in establishing new low-carbon products and building methods as standard practice across our industry. The overall aim is to achieve Veidekkes near-term and long-term science -based taget in 2030.

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

Select from:

☑ No, this engagement is unrelated to meeting an environmental requirement

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

Forests

(5.11.7.1) Commodity

Select from:

☑ Timber products

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ No deforestation and/or conversion of other natural ecosystems

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

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

☑ Other innovation and collaboration activity, please specify :Engaging in collaborative project to enhance traceability in the value chain.

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

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

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.7.7) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive impacts and/or dependencies related to this environmental issue covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

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

Veidekke engages with direct suppliers through dialogue and collaboration. We have high standards for certification standards (PEFC, FSC) and help suppliers achieve their sustainability goals and end deforestation by systematically integrating sustainability into company operations, customer projects and all parts of the value chain. When engaging with new suppliers we focus on the suppliers' internal procedures to conclude on their business strategy and participate in R&D projects. Veidekke does not allow the use of tropical timber in its own projects, and advises customers against such use. FSC, PEFC or equivalent certificates are requested for all timber and timber products. Example of completed supplier engagement: through SDG 12 'Responsible consumption and production and 15 'Life on land' we seek to optimise mass balance and utilisation of resource and set strict requirements when purchasing wood products. One vital aspect of limiting the conversion of ecosystems is protecting biodiversity and native species. Through an R&D preliminary study on invasive species in the materials handling industry, Veidekke is helping to build knowledge about invasive species. The study, which was completed in 2022, was carried out in collaboration with VIAQ and various Swedish industry stakeholders and received support from the Development Fund of the Swedish Construction Industry. Veidekke is engaged in a traceability project adressing labelling and tracebility for stakeholders in the value chain for products and services traded in the construction industry. The identification and labeling of products often begin with the manufacturer/suppliers. To ensure satisfactory identification and labeling at this stage, it is important to capture the needs of the various stakeholders further along in the product life cycle Building material manufacturers want to establish a standard and methodology for a unified approach to labeling and identifying products, as well as communicating delivery information digitally. Enhancing traceability in the value chain is crucial to ensure transparency, efficiency, and compliance throughout the entire lifecycle of the products

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement **:**100% Certified wood

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

[Add row]

(5.11.8) Provide details of any environmental smallholder engagement activity

	Commodity
Row 1	*Select from:* ☑ Timber products

[Add row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:
☑ 76-99%

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

Veidekke aims to play an active role in the green shift, by prioritizing customers and projects where the group's expertise can help reduce the environmental footprint throughout the value chain. Early involvement and cooperation with the client and consultants are prerequisites to resolving climate issues, for example by engaging customers to choose low carbon cement and encouraging the reuse of materials in construction projects, as well as providing technical expertise in can help customers reduce energy consumption in new and existing buildings. The engagement campaigns are mainly directed towards repeat customers in all Veidekke operations. To be able to deliver at the quality level expected by customers, Veidekke seeks to initiate a customer dialogue early on. Involving those executing a project in its planning, is a clear trend in the construction and civil engineering sector. Early involvement is intended to help ensure that customers and contractors agree on the interpretation of the project and that the order defines the quality expected of the end product (e.g., in the form of climate reduction initiatives). To ensure that its service and products meet customer expectations, Veidekke uses customer satisfaction surveys and tools for improving and monitoring customer dialogue. The aim is to gather feedback and documentation for future discussions with customers. Customers' experience of cooperation and service during a project is a key element of the overall delivery. Customers who are dissatisfied with the process are unlikely to place new orders. Ensuring that customer needs are understood, and facilitating productive ongoing communication, are crucial aspects of project execution. From late 2021 to the start of 2022, Veidekke conducted a series of interviews among key customers to examine how they viewed sustainability as a factor in their decisions going forward. Intended to supplement the materiality analysis, the interviews have also informed both the group strategy. The interviews revealed new key material issues in biodiversity and ecosystems, as well as use of materials and circularity.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Veidekke aims to become an industry leader in the adoption of environmental management best practice and seeks to promote sustainability in the context of the construction and civil engineering industry. The group has adopted specific targets to achieve substantial reductions in its own greenhouse gas emissions and aims to phase out fossil fuels entirely in the longer term. Veidekke is also working on reducing climate impacts throughout the construction and civil engineering supply chain (scope 3). Our main sources of emissions are associated with materials used in construction and civil engineering projects, including concrete, steel and bitumen, which account for 56 % of total scope 3 emissions. Early involvement and interaction with the customer and other partners during the design phase is vital for achieving good solutions. Although an increasing number of customers express high climate expectations, Veidekke believes that there is a need for more ambitious customers that better facilitate innovation. The introduction of the EU Taxonomy and more ambitious environmental certification schemes will reinforce this development. The increase of EU taxonomy aligned projects, will support the achievment of Veidekkes' near-term and long-term science -based target in 2030. Environmentally certified construction and civil engineering projects and renewable energy projects accounted for around 25% of the group's revenues in 2022. The projects include buildings and structure

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

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

Sharing information on Veidekke's environmental initiatives, progress, and achievements in relation to CDP reporting, S&P CSA reporting, and target setting through SBTi is crucial for maintaining transparency and trust with investors and shareholders. These disclosures demonstrate Veidekke's commitment to sustainability and responsible business practices, which are increasingly important to stakeholders who prioritize environmental, social, and governance (ESG) criteria. By clearly communicating our environmental efforts and alignment with global standards, we enhance investor confidence, attract sustainable investment, and reinforce our reputation as a forward-thinking company. Additionally, sharing this information helps showcase our progress in mitigating climate risks, positioning Veidekke as a leader in the green transition, and aligning our growth strategy with long-term value creation for shareholders.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Engagement activities related to sharing Veidekke's environmental initiatives have led to several positive outcomes, both anticipated and already realized. 1. Strengthened Investor Relations: Transparently communicating our progress through CDP reporting, S&P CSA, and SBTi has strengthened relationships with sustainability-focused investors, boosting confidence in Veidekke's long-term strategy. 2. Enhanced Reputation and Market Position: Sharing our environmental achievements has enhanced Veidekke's reputation as a leader in sustainable construction, making us a preferred partner for environmentally conscious clients. 3.

Alignment with Regulatory Expectations: Engaging in these reporting activities prepares Veidekke for stricter environmental regulations, reducing the risk of non-compliance and associated costs. 4. Employee Engagement and Attraction: Public environmental commitments have positively impacted employee engagement and helped attract top talent who value sustainability. 5. Anticipated Long-Term Value Creation: As global demand for sustainable products rises, Veidekke's transparent commitment to sustainability positions us to capitalize on emerging opportunities, ensuring sustained growth and profitability.
[Add row]

(5.13) Has your organization already implemented any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement?

	Environmental initiatives implemented due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement	Primary reason for not implementing environmental initiatives	Explain why your organization has not implemented any environmental initiatives
	Select from: ☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	*Select from:* ☑ Not an immediate strategic priority	*Other engagements are prioritised.*

[Fixed row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

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

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

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

Climate data is included in the climate accounting based on operational control. Having operational control means having day-to-day control over the building, installation, or equipment, as well as being able to monitor our progress against our emissions targets.

Forests

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

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

Veidekkes forests-related data also uses the operational control for monitoring our suppliers ensuring progress towards our targets of 100% certified timber in our supply chain.

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

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

Veidekke is working on improving data quality of our use and recycling of plastics in projects and value chain. Veidekke Sirkulær has entered into a collaboration agreement with AION under which plastic from construction sites is collected and sent directly to AION for use in the manufacture of new products. Using the operational control appraoch for plastics use will give us an understanding of our actual impacts and progress on targets.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

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

Veidekke is currently developing procedures for identifying its impact on nature and is analysing its activities by means of selected pilot projects. Using the operational approach allows us to monitor our actual impacts and progress on targets set.
[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, a change in methodology

☑ Yes, a change in boundary

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

Scope 3 emissions for 2020–2023 have been restated with a significantly increase from previous annual reports. The main reason for the increase is that the calculation reflects Veidekke's total expenditure.
[Fixed row]

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

(7.1.3.1) Base year recalculation

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.1.3.2) Scope(s) recalculated

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3

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

Veidekkes recalculation policy defines the threshold of significant or accumulative to be 5% change compared to base year. The policy also defines what Veidekke means by structural changes. The purpose of the policy is to make sure the base year is comparable to the current business, excluding changes in emissions allocated to organic growth, in line with the Greenhouse gas protocol.

(7.1.3.4) Past years’ recalculation

Select from:

☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

	Scope 2, location-based	Scope 2, market-based	Comment
	Select from: ☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure	*Select from:* ☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure	*No comment*

[Fixed row]

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

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

111707.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Relevant, calculated. Includes direct emissions from fuel consumption. Data collection: Primary activity data. Emission factor - Source: Defra. The emission factor includes fuel combustion (tank to wheel).

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1653.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Relevant, calculated. Includes indirect emissions from the consumption of electricity, district hearing, and district cooling. Data collection: Primarily activity data. Emission factor - Source: IEA, Defra. The emission factor includes fuel combustion (tank to wheel).

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

58888.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Relevant, calculated. Relevant, calculated. Includes indirect emissions from the consumption of electricity, district hearing, and district cooling. Data collection: Primarily activity data. Emission factor - Source: AIB and Guarantees of origin. The emission factor includes fuel combustion (tank to wheel).

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1000420

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Relevant, calculated. The majority of scope 3 category 1 emissions are linked to purchases of goods and services for construction projects such as infrastructure and buildings. The emission factor covers the product phases A1–A3 in an EPD, including raw materials, transport to factory, and manufacturing, providing an emission

intensity per currency unit (kgCO2eq/NOK) for deliveries to Veidekke. The factor is calculated based on activity data from Veidekke's largest suppliers, showing purchased quantities delivered in the reporting period with associated kgCO2eq greenhouse gas emissions, and Veidekke's purchasing volume from the same suppliers in the same period, providing an emission intensity per currency unit (kgCO2eq/NOK) for deliveries from a given supplier. If activity data (with EPD) from the supplier is not available, emissions are estimated from a weighted average emission factor for suppliers in the same procurement category who have provided activity data. Data is based on a spend analysis. The result is a combination of activity data and estimates, with the respective share being specific per year. The method is based on Veidekke's procurement data, which is a dataset that includes all incoming invoices for all majority-owned subsidiaries in the group, and emission factors that are either calculated based on activity data collected from Veidekke's largest suppliers.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

18660

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Relevant, calculated. The method is based on Veidekke's procurement data, which is a dataset that includes all incoming invoices for all majority-owned subsidiaries in the group. Source of factor: Exiobase; emissions per NOK

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

20805

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Relevant, calculated. Data collection: The result is based on activity data. The data includes direct emissions from fuel consumption and indirect emissions from the consumption of electricity, district heating, and district cooling. Emission factor: The emission factor includes the production and combustion of energy sources used

in the production of fuel, electricity, district heating, and district cooling. Greenhouse gas emissions from transmission and distribution are also included in the emission factor and constitute a small share. Source of factor: Defra and IEA location-specific.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

164588

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Transport and distribution of products purchased by the reporting company in the reporting year between Veidekke and level 1 suppliers and own operations (in vehicles and facilities not owned or controlled by Veidekke). Data collection: The result is a combination of activity data and estimates; the respective share is specific per year. Data collection follows the same process as category 1 Purchased goods and services. Emission factor: Fuel type reported by selected transport services. Transport services: The emission factor includes the production and combustion of fuel (well-to-wheel). Source of factor: Defra, Transport of materials: Greenhouse gas emissions equivalent to A4 (Transport to market) in an EPD per product. Source of factor: EPD. If a specific emission factor is not available, generic sources are used.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4227

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Relevant, calculated. Disposal and treatment of waste generated in the reporting company's operations in the reporting year. Data collection: The result is a combination of activity data and estimates; the respective share is specific per year. Data collection follows the same process as Category 1 Purchased goods and services. See Category 1 description Emission factor. The emission factor is specific to the type of waste and waste treatment method. Source of factor: Defra –

Landfill: The emission factor includes transport to the landfill and emissions from the landfill "gate to grave". Energy and material recycling: The emission factor includes transport to the waste treatment facility only.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3458.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Relevant, calculated. Transport of employees for business-related activities in the reporting year using vehicles not owned or operated by Veidekke. Data collection: Primarily activity data: Sources of passenger kilometers, distance, etc. are Veidekke's payroll department and travel agency Emission factor: Specific emission factor, depending on the distance traveled, mode of transportation, and ticket type (applies to air travel only) and reimbursement paid per kilometer. The emission factor for air travel includes a climate forcing factor. The emission factor includes the production and combustion of fuel (well-to-wheel). Source of factor: Defra (Defra factor inclusive of climate forcing).

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6952

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Relevant, calculated. Transport of employees between home and workplace in the reporting year in vehicles not owned or operated by Veidekke. Data collection: Primarily activity data: Reimbursement for use of private vehicle categorised as commuting, in kilometers. A significant portion of Veidekke employees receives compensation for commuting. The percentage is specific per year: A survey regarding commuting among office-based staff with a fixed workplace could provide a

more comprehensive carbon footprint, but these employees constitute only a small percentage of Veidekke's workforce. Source of emission factor: Defra. The emission factor includes the production and combustion of fuel (well-to-wheel).

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

942.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

*Relevant, calculated. Operation of assets leased to Veidekke in the reporting year and not included in scopes 1 and 2. This includes, for example, the pellet burners used by the asphalt operations. Data collection and emission factor: Primarily activity data; kWh/kg/liter per energy source * kgCO2eq per energy source (pellets, fuel, country-specific electricity, district heating, or district cooling). The emission factor includes the production and combustion of fuel (well-to-wheel). Greenhouse gases from transmission and distribution are also included in the emission factor for electricity. Source of factor: Defra and IEA location-based country-specific*

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4254

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Relevant, calculated. Transport paid by the customer (applies if a business operation sells products picked up by the customer). Relevant products include landfill materials and aggregates. Data collection: The result is based on the number of tonnes of product transported and estimates of the type of transport and distance to the end customer Emission factor: If specific transport data is not available, generic data is used, equivalent to A4 in an EPD for a similar product.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not relevant, Veidekke does not have any emissions related to this category.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

90869

(7.5.3) Methodological details

*Relevant, calculated. Related to energy consumption during the use-phase of delivered buildings in the reporting year. Data collection: Primarily activity data, the remainder is estimated. Delivered buildings 50 million NOK / SEK / DKK, the remainder is estimated, heated area, kWh/m2, percentage distribution per energy source. Data collection and emission factor: kWh per energy source * kgCO2eq per energy source (country-specific electricity, district heating, district cooling). 50 year lifespan, in accordance with building regulation. The emission factor includes the production and combustion of energy sources used in the production of electricity, district heating, and district cooling. Greenhouse gases from transmission and distribution are also included in the emission factor and constitute a small share. Source of factor: The factor used is emission factor for the reporting year: IEA, location-based country-specific emission factor, and Defra.*

Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

83407

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Relevant calculated. Waste management and end-of-life treatment related to materials purchased by Veidekke in the reporting year. Data collection: The result is a combination of activity data and estimates, with the respective share being specific per year. Data collection and data are the same as for Category 1 Purchased goods and services. See Category 1 description. Source of factor: Greenhouse gas emissions equivalent to C1–C4 in an EPD per product. If a specific emission factor is not available, a generic emission factor is used.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

*Relevant, calculated, 0 GHG emissions in 2020. Energy consumption in assets owned by Veidekke (lessor) and leased to others in the reporting year, not included in scopes 1 and 2. For Veidekke, this includes the lease of machines and vehicles. Data collection and emission factors: Primarily activity data: kWh/kg/liter per energy source * kgCO2eq per energy source (fuel). The emission factor includes the production and combustion of fuel (well-to-wheel). Factor source: Defra*

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not relevant, Veidekke does not have any emissions related to this category.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14

(7.5.3) Methodological details

*Relevant, calculated. Veidekke's share of energy consumption (corresponding to scopes 1 and 2) in joint ventures Data collection and emission factors. Activity data: Veidekke's share in the joint venture, e.g., in public-private partnerships (PPP). kWh per energy source * kgCO2eq per energy source (e.g., fuel, country-specific electricity, district heating, district cooling). The emission factor includes the production and combustion of energy sources used in the production of fuel, electricity, district heating, and district cooling. Greenhouse gases from transmission and distribution are also included in the emission factor and constitute a small share. Source of factor: Defra and IEA country-specific emission factor for electricity*

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

NA

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

NA
[Fixed row]

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

Reporting year

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

60149

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Includes direct emissions from fuel consumption. Data collection: Primary activity data Emission factor - Source: Defra. The emission factor includes fuel combustion (tank to wheel)
[Fixed row]

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

Reporting year

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

1643

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

44308

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Includes indirect emissions from the consumption of electricity, district hearing, and district cooling. Data collection: Primarily activity data Emission factor; Source: IEA, Defra, AiB and guarantees of origin from hydro power.
[Fixed row]

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

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Relevant, calculated

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

722324

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply
☑ Supplier-specific method
☑ Average data method
☑ Spend-based method

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

20

(7.8.5) Please explain

Relevant, calculated. The majority of scope 3 category 1 emissions are linked to purchases of goods and services for construction projects such as infrastructure and buildings. The emission factor covers the product phases A1–A3 in an EPD, including raw materials, transport to factory, and manufacturing, providing an emission intensity per currency unit (kgCO2eq/NOK) for deliveries to Veidekke. The factor is calculated based on activity data from Veidekke's largest suppliers, showing purchased quantities delivered in the reporting period with associated kgCO2eq greenhouse gas emissions, and Veidekke's purchasing volume from the same suppliers in the same period, providing an emission intensity per currency unit (kgCO2eq/NOK) for deliveries from a given supplier. If activity data (with EPD) from the supplier is not available, emissions are estimated from a weighted average emission factor for suppliers in the same procurement category who have provided activity data. Data is based on a spend analysis. The result is a combination of activity data and estimates, with the respective share being specific per year. The method is based on Veidekke's procurement data, which is a dataset that includes all incoming invoices for all majority-owned subsidiaries in the group, and emission factors that are either calculated based on activity data collected from Veidekke's largest suppliers.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

27106

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

The method is based on Veidekke's procurement data, which is a dataset that includes all incoming invoices for all majority-owned subsidiaries in the group. Source of factor: Exiobase; emissions per NOK

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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

14900

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Data collection: The result is based on activity data. The data includes direct emissions from fuel consumption and indirect emissions from the consumption of electricity, district heating, and district cooling. Emission factor: The emission factor includes the production and combustion of energy sources used in the production of fuel, electricity, district heating, and district cooling. Greenhouse gas emissions from transmission and distribution are also included in the emission factor and constitute a small share. Source of factor: Defra and IEA location-specific.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

58346

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

☑ Spend-based method

☑ Fuel-based method

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

20

(7.8.5) Please explain

Transport and distribution of products purchased by the reporting company in the reporting year between Veidekke and level 1 suppliers and own operations (in vehicles and facilities not owned or controlled by Veidekke). Data collection: The result is a combination of activity data and estimates; the respective share is specific per year. Data collection follows the same process as category 1 Purchased goods and services. Emission factor: Fuel type reported by selected transport services. Transport services: The emission factor includes the production and combustion of fuel (well-to-wheel). Source of factor: Defra, Transport of materials: Greenhouse gas emissions equivalent to A4 (Transport to market) in an EPD per product. Source of factor: EPD. If a specific emission factor is not available, generic sources are used.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

1549

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Spend-based method

☑ Waste-type-specific method

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

20

(7.8.5) Please explain

Disposal and treatment of waste generated in the reporting company's operations in the reporting year. Data collection: The result is a combination of activity data and estimates; the respective share is specific per year. Data collection follows the same process as Category 1 Purchased goods and services. See Category 1 description Emission factor. The emission factor is specific to the type of waste and waste treatment method. Source of factor: Defra – Landfill: The emission factor includes transport to the landfill and emissions from the landfill "gate to grave". Energy and material recycling: The emission factor includes transport to the waste treatment facility only.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

4294

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Distance-based method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Transport of employees for business-related activities in the reporting year using vehicles not owned or operated by Veidekke. Data collection: Primarily activity data: Sources of passenger kilometers, distance, etc. are Veidekke's payroll department and travel agency Emission factor: Specific emission factor, depending on the distance traveled, mode of transportation, and ticket type (applies to air travel only) and reimbursement paid per kilometer. The emission factor for air travel includes a climate forcing factor. The emission factor includes the production and combustion of fuel (well-to-wheel). Source of factor: Defra (Defra.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

7733

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Distance-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Transport of employees between home and workplace in the reporting year in vehicles not owned or operated by Veidekke. Data collection: Primarily activity data: Reimbursement for use of private vehicle categorised as commuting, in kilometers. A significant portion of Veidekke employees receives compensation for commuting. The percentage is specific per year: A survey regarding commuting among office-based staff with a fixed workplace could provide a more comprehensive

carbon footprint, but these employees constitute only a small percentage of Veidekke's workforce. Source of emission factor: Defra. The emission factor includes the production and combustion of fuel (well-to-wheel).

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

960

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Asset-specific method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

*Operation of assets leased to Veidekke in the reporting year and not included in scopes 1 and 2. This includes, for example, the pellet burners used by the asphalt operations. Data collection and emission factor: Primarily activity data; kWh/kg/liter per energy source * kgCO2eq per energy source (pellets, fuel, country-specific electricity, district heating, or district cooling). The emission factor includes the production and combustion of fuel (well-to-wheel). Greenhouse gases from transmission and distribution are also included in the emission factor for electricity. Source of factor: Defra and IEA location-based country-specific*

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

4459

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Distance-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Transport paid by the customer (applies if a business operation sells products picked up by the customer). Relevant products include landfill materials and aggregates. Data collection: The result is based on the number of tonnes of product transported and estimates of the type of transport and distance to the end customer Emission factor: If specific transport data is not available, generic data is used, equivalent to A4 in an EPD for a similar product.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

The products that are sold are not further processed by any third party.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

71528

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Methodology for direct use phase emissions, please specify :Energy consumption during the use-phase of the buildings including lifespan

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

*The data collection comprises: Energy consumption during the use-phase of delivered buildings in the reporting year. Data collection: Primarily activity data, the remainder is estimated. Delivered buildings 50 million NOK / SEK / DKK, the remainder is estimated, heated area, kWh/m2, percentage distribution per energy source. Data collection and emission factor: kWh per energy source * kgCO2eq per energy source (country-specific electricity, district heating, district cooling). 50 year lifespan, in accordance with building regulation. The emission factor includes the production and combustion of energy sources used in the production of electricity, district heating, and district cooling. Greenhouse gases from transmission and distribution are also included in the emission factor and constitute a small share. Source of factor: The factor used is emission factor for the reporting year: IEA, location-based country-specific emission factor, and Defra.*

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

41616

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier-specific method

☑ Spend-based method

☑ Waste-type-specific method

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

20

(7.8.5) Please explain

Waste management and end-of-life treatment related to materials purchased by Veidekke in the reporting year. Data collection: The result is a combination of activity data and estimates, with the respective share being specific per year. Data collection and data are the same as for Category 1 Purchased goods and services. See Category 1 description. Source of factor: Greenhouse gas emissions equivalent to C1–C4 in an EPD per product. If a specific emission factor is not available, a generic emission factor is used.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

3507

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Asset-specific method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

*Energy consumption in assets owned by Veidekke (lessor) and leased to others in the reporting year, not included in scopes 1 and 2. For Veidekke, this includes the lease of machines and vehicles. Data collection and emission factors: Primarily activity data • kWh/kg/liter per energy source * kgCO2eq per energy source (fuel). The emission factor includes the production and combustion of fuel (well-to-wheel). Factor source: Defra*

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Veidekke does not have any franchise activity.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

27

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Fuel-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

*Veidekke's share of energy consumption (corresponding to scopes 1 and 2) in joint ventures Data collection and emission factors. Activity data: Veidekke's share in the joint venture, e.g., in public-private partnerships (PPP). kWh per energy source * kgCO2eq per energy source (e.g., fuel, country-specific electricity, district heating, district cooling). The emission factor includes the production and combustion of energy sources used in the production of fuel, electricity, district heating, and district cooling. Greenhouse gases from transmission and distribution are also included in the emission factor and constitute a small share. Source of factor: Defra and IEA country-specific emission factor for electricity*

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not relevant for our business model.

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not relevant for our business model.
[Fixed row]

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

Past year 1

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/30/2022

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

781071

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

24980

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

16338

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

85900

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

8863

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

3670

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

7407

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

836

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

4781

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

88345

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

23145

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

41

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

0

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

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

No emissions have been identified in category Processing of sold products and Franchises

Past year 2

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/30/2021

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

894140

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

20710

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

17866

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

129464

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

4886

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

4436

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

4709

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

1215

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

5411

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

104247

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

54796

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

20

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

0

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

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

No emissions have been identified in category Processing of sold products and Franchises

Past year 3

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/30/2020

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

1000420

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

18660

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

20805

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

164588

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

4227

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

3458

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

6952

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

942

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

4254

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

90869

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

83407

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

14

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

0

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

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

No emissions have been identified in category Processing of sold products and Franchises
[Fixed row]

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

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

23_EY_Assurance_CDP_Letter_Veidekke_2023.signert.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

1-4

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:
☑ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

23_EY_Assurance_CDP_Letter_Veidekke_2023.signert.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

1-4

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:
☑ Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

23_EY_Assurance_CDP_Letter_Veidekke_2023.signert.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

1-4

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 3: Investments
☑ Scope 3: Capital goods
☑ Scope 3: Business travel
☑ Scope 3: Employee commuting
☑ Scope 3: Use of sold products
☑ Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution
☑ Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Scope 3: Upstream leased assets
☑ Scope 3: Downstream leased assets
☑ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
☑ Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
☑ Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products

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

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

23_EY_Assurance_CDP_Letter_Veidekke_2023.signert.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

1-4

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

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

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change in emissions since the answer to this question is based on the location-based scope 2 results. Therefore, purchased guarantees of origin for renewable electricity have not been taken into account. Increased use of biofuel is reported in row Other emissions reduction activities

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3823

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

5.6

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*The initiative mainly reflects the company-wide increase of biofuel in 2023. Where emission-free solutions are not available, sustainable biofuels without palm oil are used. The number of fossil-free construction sites in Norway was 56 in 2023, 45 in 2022 and 28 in 2021. Gross Scope 12 emissions decreased by 3823 tonnes of CO2e due to the increased use of biofuels. Veidekke's total scope 1 and scope 2 emissions in the previous year (2022) was 68333 tonnes CO2e, therefore we arrived at – 5.6% through (-3823/68333) * 100 - 5.6% (decrease in emissions).*

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No divestments activities have been indentified

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

275

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.4

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*In 2022, Construction Norway took over all the shares in Constructa Entreprenør AS. The company operates a construction business centred on Bergen, Norway, focusing primarily on commercial buildings and public buildings. The company was merged with Veidekke Entreprenør AS from 1st January 2023. Constructas scope 1, 2 in 2023 was 275. Gross Scope 12 emissions increased by 275 tonnes of CO2e due to the acquisition. Veidekke's total scope 1 and scope 2 emissions in the previous year (2022) was 68333 tonnes CO2e, therefore we arrived at 0.4% through (275 / 68333) * 100 0.4 % (increase in emissions).*

Mergers

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No merges were made in 2023.

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3717

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

5.4

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*Veidekke executes various construction and civil engineering projects. The energy consumption (e. fuel and electricity) required in a project varies greatly, because of different needs at different stages. Project in 2023 where in a less energy intensive execution phases compared to 2022. Veidekke's total scope 1 and scope 2 emissions in the previous year was 68333 tonnes CO2e, therefore we arrived at -5.4 % through (-3717/68333) * 100 -5.4% (decrease in emissions).*

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No changes in methodology have been identified in 2023.

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No changes in boundaries have been identified.

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No changes in physical operating conditions have been indentified

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

724

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.8

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*Veidekke's total scope 1 and scope 2 emissions in the previous year was 81290 tonnes CO2e, therefore we arrived at 0.8% through (724/81290) * 100 0.8% (increase in emissions).*

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No other changes have been indentified.
[Fixed row]

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

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

21189

(7.12.1.2) Comment

Biogenic emissions comprise carbon dioxide from bioenergy combustion (HVO, bio-oil etc.), as part of the biological carbon cycle. Veidekke requires that suppliers use palm-free bioenergy, and the emissions are considered sustainable, resulting in net zero emissions.
[Fixed row]

(7.15) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ CO2

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

59144

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

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

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ CH4

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

261

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

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

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ N2O

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

744

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

[Add row]

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

	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Denmark	*1238*	*241*	*1163*
Norway	*46825*	*939*	*42610*
Sweden	*12086*	*463*	*295*

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Veidekke Infrastructure NorwayVeidekke is a nationwide Norwegian civil engineering contractor with expertise in the construction of roads, railways, power plants, industrial facilities, and airports. The company is also Norway's largest asphalt producer and contractor, the second largest aggregates producer, and a major player in the maintenance of public roads in Norway. Emissions from operations linked to administration of the group are also included.

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

39509

Row 3

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Veidekke Denmark/HoffmannHoffmann is a construction company with a long history in the Danish market, where it represents Veidekke. The company has a longstanding focus on developing and constructing commercial buildings.

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

1238

Row 4

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Construction SwedenVeidekke is one of Sweden's largest construction contractors, accounting for 4% of the total Swedish market. The business is focused on the growth regions around Stockholm, Gothenburg and Malmö.

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

4994

Row 5

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Infrastructure SwedenVeidekke has solid positions in the Swedish markets for infrastructure, extraction, heavy industry, energy and recycling facilities/landfills and also produces and lays asphalt.

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

7091

Row 6

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Veidekke’s Construction NorwayVeidekke’s Norwegian construction operation is the country’s largest, with a total market share of 10%. The operation has a broad portfolio of projects, such as apartment buildings, office buildings, schools and health facilities.

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

7311
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Veidekke Infrastructure NorwayVeidekke is a nationwide Norwegian civil engineering contractor with expertise in the construction of roads, railways, power plants, industrial facilities, and airports. The company is also Norway's largest asphalt producer and contractor, the second largest aggregates producer, and a major player in the maintenance of public roads in Norway. Emissions from operations linked to administration of the group are also included.

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

579

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

28450

Row 3

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Veidekke Denmark/HoffmannHoffmann is a construction company with a long history in the Danish market, where it represents Veidekke. The company has a longstanding focus on developing and constructing commercial buildings.

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

241

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

1193

Row 4

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Construction SwedenVeidekke is one of Sweden's largest construction contractors, accounting for 4% of the total Swedish market. The business is focused on the growth regions around Stockholm, Gothenburg and Malmö.Construction Sweden was established as a separate operational unit in 2021, when Veidekke's Swedish operations were split in two.

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

308

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

414

Row 5

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Veidekke’s Construction NorwayVeidekke’s Norwegian construction operation is the country’s largest, with a total market share of 10%. The operation has a broad portfolio of projects, such as apartment buildings, office buildings, schools and health facilities.

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

360

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

14229

Row 6

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Infrastructure SwedenVeidekke has solid positions in the Swedish markets for infrastructure, extraction, heavy industry, energy and recycling facilities/landfills and also produces and lays asphalt. Infrastructure Sweden was established as a separate operational unit in 2021, when Veidekke's Swedish operations were split in two.

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

155

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

23
[Add row]

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

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

60149

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

1643

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

44308

(7.22.4) Please explain

The climate reporting comprises all business areas as well as subsidiaries and jointly controlled companies with 50% ownership share.

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

If relevant, all other entities are included in scope 3 category 15 investments.
[Fixed row]

(7.23) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

Select from:
☑ No

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

	Requesting member	Major sources of emissions
Row 1	*Select from:*	*The calculation is project specific*

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Embodied carbon emissions data for new construction or major renovation projects is possible through early project involvement,

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

Veidekke can provide embodied carbon emissions data for new construction or major renovation projects. The life cycle stages covered depends on the customers requirements. The most common applied tool is One Click LCA. Veidekke seeks to achieve environmental improvements in all its projects, and sees scope for making production more sustainable through early project involvement, e.g embodied carbon emission assessments for a specific project.
[Add row]

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.28.2) Describe how you plan to develop your capabilities

Veidekke seeks to achieve environmental improvements in all its projects, and sees scope for making production more sustainable through early project involvement, e.g embodied carbon emission assessments for specific projects. Early involvement and interaction with the customer and other partners during the design phase is vital for achieving good solutions. The introduction of the EU Taxonomy and more ambitious environmental certification schemes will reinforce this development. Veidekke seeks solutions to environmental challenges through innovation and collaboration. The group will reduce its own emissions where possible but will also help customers and suppliers adapt to a net-zero society by actively leveraging its skills and expertise to reduce the climate footprint of its partners.
[Fixed row]

(7.29) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

Select from:
☑ More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

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

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

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

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

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

82649

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

234084

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

316734

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

102165

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

10279

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

112444

Consumption of purchased or acquired heat

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

2182

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

2792

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

4975

Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

0

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

0

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

186996

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

247155

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

434152
[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

63196

(7.30.7.8) Comment

All renewable fuels are palm oil-free sustainable biofuels, (e.g HVO). The fuel have a biofuel sustainability statement according to International Sustainability and Carbon Certification, ISCC-EU.

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

19255

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Renewable share in blended diesel and petrol.

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

198

(7.30.7.8) Comment

renewable hydrogen

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No energy consumption from coal

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

143821

(7.30.7.8) Comment

This includes petrol, diesel and burning oil.

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

90263

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Natural gas and, liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG).

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

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No energy consumption from other non-renewable fuels.

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

316734

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Includes total fuel consumption in 2023.
[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Sweden

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

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

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

17528

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Sweden

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No further comments

Row 2

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Norway

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

450

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Norway

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

no further comments
[Add row]

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Denmark

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2087

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

483

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2570.00

Norway

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

85277

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1382

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

86659.00

Sweden

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

25079

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

3109

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

28188.00
[Fixed row]

(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.00000143

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

61792

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

43146000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Location-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

19

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Other emissions reduction activities

(7.45.9) Please explain

Emission reduction activities reduced emissions in scope 1 and 2 by 3823 tCO2e from 2022 to 2023. The following GHG reduction initiatives were implemented in 2023: The number of fossil-free construction sites increased from 45 in 2022 to 56 in 2023. This number is expected to increase in future, as Veidekke has several hundred active construction and civil engineering sites at any given time. Veidekke is working to make a larger proportion of its construction sites fossil-free. The Initiative reflects the company-wide increase of biofuel in 2023 compared to 2022. Where emission-free solutions are not available, sustainable biofuels without palm oil are used.
[Add row]

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☑ Abs 2

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:
☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Veidekke_SBTi certificates.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:
☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

08/10/2022

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Location-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2018

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

111707

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1653

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

113360.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2045

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

90

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

11336.000

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

60149

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1643

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

61792.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ Yes, it covers land-related emissions/removals associated with bioenergy and non-land related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT with bioenergy)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

50.54

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers company-wide emissions in all operations.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

The group strategy expresses a clear ambition of taking on an active role in the green shift, and Veidekke has laid out strategies and business systems that underpin this ambition. Veidekke has adop ted the goals of the Paris Agreement and has had its own climate targets validated by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). The group's climate targets have been distributed among the five business areas, with an annual greenhouse gas emissions budget.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Veidekke has adopted the targets of halving greenhouse gas emissions from its operations by 2030 and achieving net zero emissions by 2045. The targets, which apply to both the group's own operations (scope 1 and 2) and the rest of the value chain (scope 3), are in accordance with the Paris Agreement and the emissions

pathway that limits global warming to 1.5C. In 2022, Veidekke became the first construction company in Scandinavia to have both short- and long-term targets validated by the Science Based Target initiative. The group has adopted a climate plan for the transition to a zero-emission society that identifies priority measures for achieving its climate targets successively, year by year.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

Row 3

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Veidekke_SBTi certificates.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

08/10/2022

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Location-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2018

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

111707.0

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1653.0

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

113360.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100.0

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100.0

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100.0

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

50

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

56680.000

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

60149

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1643

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

61792.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ Yes, it covers land-related emissions/removals associated with bioenergy and non-land related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT with bioenergy)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

90.98

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers company-wide emissions in all operations.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

The group strategy expresses a clear ambition of taking on an active role in the green shift, and Veidekke has laid out strategies and business systems that underpin this ambition. Veidekke has adop ted the goals of the Paris Agreement and has had its own climate targets validated by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). The group's climate targets have been distributed among the five business areas, with an annual greenhouse gas emissions budget.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Veidekke has adopted the targets of halving greenhouse gas emissions from its operations by 2030 and achieving net zero emissions by 2045. The targets, which apply to both the group's own operations (scope 1 and 2) and the rest of the value chain (scope 3), are in accordance with the Paris Agreement and the emissions

pathway that limits global warming to 1.5C. In 2022, Veidekke became the first construction company in Scandinavia to have both short- and long-term targets validated by the Science Based Target initiative. The group has adopted a climate plan for the transition to a zero-emission society that identifies priority measures for achieving its climate targets successively, year by year.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

Row 4

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 4

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Veidekke_SBTi certificates.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

08/10/2022

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3, Category 15 – Investments

☑ Scope 3, Category 2 – Capital goods

☑ Scope 3, Category 6 – Business travel

☑ Scope 3, Category 7 – Employee commuting

☑ Scope 3, Category 11 – Use of sold products

☑ Scope 3, Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Scope 3, Category 9 – Downstream transportation and distribution

☑ Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

☑ Scope 3, Category 8 - Upstream leased assets

☑ Scope 3, Category 13 – Downstream leased assets

☑ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services

☑ Scope 3, Category 5 – Waste generated in operations

☑ Scope 3, Category 12 – End-of-life treatment of sold products

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2020

(7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1000420

(7.53.1.15) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

18660

(7.53.1.16) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

20806.0

(7.53.1.17) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

164588

(7.53.1.18) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

4227

(7.53.1.19) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3458.0

(7.53.1.20) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

6952

(7.53.1.21) Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

942.0

(7.53.1.22) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

4254

(7.53.1.24) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

90870

(7.53.1.25) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

83407

(7.53.1.26) Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.28) Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

14

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1398598.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1398598.000

(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.36) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.37) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.38) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.39) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.40) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.41) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.42) Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.43) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.45) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.46) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.47) Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.49) Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

100.0

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100.0

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2045

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

90

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

139859.800

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

722324

(7.53.1.60) Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

27106

(7.53.1.61) Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

14900

(7.53.1.62) Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

58346

(7.53.1.63) Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1549

(7.53.1.64) Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

4294

(7.53.1.65) Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

7733

(7.53.1.66) Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

960

(7.53.1.67) Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

4459

(7.53.1.69) Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

71528

(7.53.1.70) Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

41616

(7.53.1.71) Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3507

(7.53.1.73) Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

27

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

958349.000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

958349.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ Yes, it covers land-related emissions/removals associated with bioenergy and non-land related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT with bioenergy)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

34.98

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers company-wide emissions in all operations.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

The group strategy expresses a clear ambition of taking on an active role in the green shift, and Veidekke has laid out strategies and business systems that underpin this ambition. Veidekke has adop ted the goals of the Paris Agreement and has had its own climate targets validated by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). The group's climate targets have been distributed among the five business areas, with an annual greenhouse gas emissions budget.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Veidekke has adopted the targets of halving greenhouse gas emissions from its operations by 2030 and achieving net zero emissions by 2045. The targets, which apply to both the group's own operations (scope 1 and 2) and the rest of the value chain (scope 3), are in accordance with the Paris Agreement and the emissions pathway that limits global warming to 1.5C. In 2022, Veidekke became the first construction company in Scandinavia to have both short- and long-term targets validated by the Science Based Target initiative. The group has adopted a climate plan for the transition to a zero-emission society that identifies priority measures for achieving its climate targets successively, year by year.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

Row 5

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 3

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Veidekke_SBTi certificates.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

08/10/2022

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services

☑ Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

☑ Scope 3, Category 6 – Business travel

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2020

(7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1000420

(7.53.1.16) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

20806.0

(7.53.1.19) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3458.0

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1024684.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1024684.000

(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.37) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.40) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

73

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

50

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

512342.000

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

722324

(7.53.1.61) Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

14900

(7.53.1.64) Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

4294

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

741518.000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

741518.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ Yes, it covers land-related emissions/removals associated with bioenergy and non-land related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT with bioenergy)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

55.27

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers company-wide emissions in all operations.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

The group strategy expresses a clear ambition of taking on an active role in the green shift, and Veidekke has laid out strategies and business systems that underpin this ambition. Veidekke has adop ted the goals of the Paris Agreement and has had its own climate targets validated by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). The group's climate targets have been distributed among the five business areas, with an annual greenhouse gas emissions budget.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Veidekke has adopted the targets of halving greenhouse gas emissions from its operations by 2030 and achieving net zero emissions by 2045. The targets, which apply to both the group's own operations (scope 1 and 2) and the rest of the value chain (scope 3), are in accordance with the Paris Agreement and the emissions

pathway that limits global warming to 1.5C. In 2022, Veidekke became the first construction company in Scandinavia to have both short- and long-term targets validated by the Science Based Target initiative. The group has adopted a climate plan for the transition to a zero-emission society that identifies priority measures for achieving its climate targets successively, year by year.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☑ Net-zero targets

(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

08/10/2022

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

☑ Abs1

☑ Abs2

☑ Abs3

☑ Abs4

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/30/2045

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.54.3.7) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Veidekke_SBTi certificates.pdf

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

☑ Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers comapny-wide emissions in all operations.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

The group strategy expresses a clear ambition of taking on an active role in the green shift, and Veidekke has laid out strategies and business systems that underpin this ambition. Veidekke has adop ted the goals of the Paris Agreement and has had its own climate targets validated by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). The group's climate targets have been distributed among the five business areas, with an annual greenhouse gas emissions budget.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

☑ No, we do not plan to mitigate emissions beyond our value chain

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, we plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization at the end of the target

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

We will neutralise residual emissions through carbon capture and other methods that remove CO2e from the atmosphere.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

Our policy defines the threshold of significant or accumulative, the policy also defines what Veidekke means by structural changes. The purpose of the policy is to make sure the base year is comparable to the current business, excluding changes in emissions allocated to organic growth, in line with the Greenhouse gas protocol.
[Add row]

(7.55) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	*0*	*`Numeric input*
To be implemented	*5*	*46500*
Implementation commenced	*2*	*48000*
Implemented	*1*	*1910*
Not to be implemented	*0*	*`Numeric input*

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

☑ Liquid biofuels

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

1910

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.9) Comment

The initiative reflects the company-wide increase of biofuel in 2023 compared to 2022. Where emission-free solutions are not available, sustainable biofuels such as HVO without palm oil are used. Veidekke is working to make a larger proportion of its construction sites fossil-free. The number of fossil-free construction sites in Norway was 56 in 2023, 45 in 2022, and 28 in 2021.
[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Dedicated budget for low-carbon product R&D

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Infrastructure Norway is striving to reduce the carbon footprint by changing energy carriers at the asphalt factories, developing more environmentally friendly asphalt with a plant based binding agent. Veidekke has a dedicated Competence Centre for asphalt development. Veidekke's researchers have developed a more environmentally-friendly asphalt that reduces greenhouse gas emissions by up to 80% through the replacement of fossil crude oil in the binding agent with a plant-based oil.
[Add row]

(7.72) Does your organization assess the life cycle emissions of new construction or major renovation projects?

	Assessment of life cycle emissions	Comment
	Select from:	*No Comment*

	Assessment of life cycle emissions	Comment
	☑ Yes, both qualitative and quantitative assessment	

[Fixed row]

(7.72.1) Provide details of how your organization assesses the life cycle emissions of new construction or major renovation projects.

(7.72.1.1) Projects assessed

Select from:

☑ All new construction and major renovation projects

(7.72.1.2) Earliest project phase that most commonly includes an assessment

Select from:

☑ Design phase

(7.72.1.3) Life cycle stage(s) most commonly covered

Select from:

☑ Cradle-to-grave

(7.72.1.4) Methodologies/standards/tools applied

Select all that apply

☑ One Click LCA

(7.72.1.5) Comment

No comment
[Fixed row]

(7.72.2) Can you provide embodied carbon emissions data for any of your organization's new construction or major renovation projects completed in the last three years?

	Ability to disclose embodied carbon emissions	Comment
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*No comment*

[Fixed row]

(7.72.3) Provide details of the embodied carbon emissions of new construction or major renovation projects completed in the last three years.

Row 1

(7.72.3.1) Year of completion

2023

(7.72.3.2) Property sector

Select from:
☑ Office

(7.72.3.3) Type of project

Select from:

☑ New construction

(7.72.3.4) Project name/ID (optional)

BIR in Bergen

(7.72.3.5) Life cycle stage(s) covered

Select from:

☑ Cradle-to-grave

(7.72.3.6) Normalization factor (denominator)

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Calculation of areas and volumes of buildings Norsk Standard 3940:2012

(7.72.3.7) Denominator unit

Select from:

☑ square meter

(7.72.3.8) Embodied carbon (kg/CO2e per the denominator unit)

461

(7.72.3.9) % of new construction/major renovation projects in the last three years covered by this metric (by floor area)

0.2

(7.72.3.10) Methodologies/standards/tools applied

Select all that apply

☑ One Click LCA

(7.72.3.11) Comment

BIR AS (the inter-municipal waste management company covering the Bergen region). Veidekke completed the construction of a new terminal for the underground waste system and new headquarters at Nygårdstangen in Bergen. The office part of the building is certified in accordance with the BREEAM-NOR Excellent environmental standard.

Row 3

(7.72.3.1) Year of completion

2021.0

(7.72.3.2) Property sector

Select from:

☑ Education

(7.72.3.3) Type of project

Select from:

☑ New construction

(7.72.3.4) Project name/ID (optional)

Torvbråten skole

(7.72.3.5) Life cycle stage(s) covered

Select from:

☑ Cradle-to-grave

(7.72.3.6) Normalization factor (denominator)

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Calculation of areas and volumes of buildings Norsk Standard 3940:2012

(7.72.3.7) Denominator unit

Select from:

☑ square meter

(7.72.3.8) Embodied carbon (kg/CO2e per the denominator unit)

425

(7.72.3.9) % of new construction/major renovation projects in the last three years covered by this metric (by floor area)

0.3

(7.72.3.10) Methodologies/standards/tools applied

Select all that apply

☑ One Click LCA

(7.72.3.11) Comment

The project had a high focus on environmental and energy efficiency solutions. The project is certified according to Nordic Swan Ecolabel. The project also won prize for Best Building - https://norskbyggebransje.no/nyheter/torvbraten-er-arets-skolebygg-2021

Row 4

(7.72.3.1) Year of completion

2021.0

(7.72.3.2) Property sector

Select from:

☑ Residential

(7.72.3.3) Type of project

Select from:

☑ New construction

(7.72.3.4) Project name/ID (optional)

Nyegaardskvartalet

(7.72.3.5) Life cycle stage(s) covered

Select from:

☑ Cradle-to-grave

(7.72.3.6) Normalization factor (denominator)

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Calculation of areas and volumes of buildings Norsk Standard 3940:2012

(7.72.3.7) Denominator unit

Select from:

☑ square meter

(7.72.3.8) Embodied carbon (kg/CO2e per the denominator unit)

796

(7.72.3.9) % of new construction/major renovation projects in the last three years covered by this metric (by floor area)

1.3

(7.72.3.10) Methodologies/standards/tools applied

Select all that apply

☑ One Click LCA

(7.72.3.11) Comment

Nyegaardskvartalet - residential building with BREEAM-NOR certification (250 family homes) and a retail (1st floor)

Row 5

(7.72.3.1) Year of completion

2021.0

(7.72.3.2) Property sector

Select from:
☑ Mixed use

(7.72.3.3) Type of project

Select from:
☑ New construction

(7.72.3.4) Project name/ID (optional)

Sølvparken

(7.72.3.5) Life cycle stage(s) covered

Select from:
☑ Cradle-to-grave

(7.72.3.6) Normalization factor (denominator)

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify **:**Calculation of areas and volumes of buildings Norsk Standard 3940:2012

(7.72.3.7) Denominator unit

Select from:

☑ square meter

(7.72.3.8) Embodied carbon (kg/CO2e per the denominator unit)

306

(7.72.3.9) % of new construction/major renovation projects in the last three years covered by this metric (by floor area)

0.5

(7.72.3.10) Methodologies/standards/tools applied

Select all that apply

☑ One Click LCA

(7.72.3.11) Comment

Sølvparken is a residential and retail building, 11 0000 m2 with BREEAM NOR certification.

Row 6

(7.72.3.1) Year of completion

2022.0

(7.72.3.2) Property sector

Select from:

☑ Residential

(7.72.3.3) Type of project

Select from:

☑ New construction

(7.72.3.4) Project name/ID (optional)

Bologna Cederhusen

(7.72.3.5) Life cycle stage(s) covered

Select from:

☑ Cradle-to-grave

(7.72.3.6) Normalization factor (denominator)

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Calculation of areas and volumes of buildings are made according to Boverket´s building regulations

(7.72.3.7) Denominator unit

Select from:

☑ square meter

(7.72.3.8) Embodied carbon (kg/CO2e per the denominator unit)

426

(7.72.3.9) % of new construction/major renovation projects in the last three years covered by this metric (by floor area)

0.5

(7.72.3.10) Methodologies/standards/tools applied

Select all that apply

☑ One Click LCA

(7.72.3.11) Comment

Cederhusen is Swedens largest massive-wood residential block. The building frame is constructed in massive wood and covered with cedar shingles, with the exception of the bottom two storeys, which are being erected in concrete. Wooden buildings have the advantage of binding carbon dioxide, as well as being lightweight and quieter during construction and use.
[Add row]

(7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

Select from:
☑ Yes, I will provide data through the CDP questionnaire

(7.73.1) Give the overall percentage of total emissions, for all Scopes, that are covered by these products.

0

(7.73.2) Complete the following table for the goods/services for which you want to provide data.

	Requesting member	Name of good/ service	Type of product
Row 1	*Select from:*	*This information is project specific. Veidekke have not executed any project in the reporting year.*	*Select from:* ☑ Final

[Add row]

(7.73.3) Complete the following table with data for lifecycle stages of your goods and/or services.

Row 1

(7.73.3.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.73.3.2) Name of good/ service

Emissions are project specific. Veidekke can provide embodied carbon emissions data for new construction or major renovation projects. The life cycle stages covered depends on the customers requirements. The most common applied tool is One Click LCA. Veidekke seeks to achieve environmental improvements in all its projects, and sees scope for making production more sustainable through early project involvement, e.g embodied carbon emission assessments for a specific project.
[Add row]

(7.73.4) Please detail emissions reduction initiatives completed or planned for this product.

Row 1

(7.73.4.3) Description of initiative

Veidekke seeks to achieve environmental improvements in all its projects, and sees scope for making production more sustainable through early project involvement, e.g embodied carbon emission assessments for specific projects. Early involvement and interaction with the customer and other partners during the design phase is vital for achieving good solutions. The introduction of the EU Taxonomy and more ambitious environmental certification schemes will reinforce this development. Veidekke seeks solutions to environmental challenges through innovation and collaboration. The group will reduce its own emissions where possible but will also help customers and suppliers adapt to a net-zero society by actively leveraging its skills and expertise to reduce the climate footprint of its partners.
[Add row]

(7.73.5) Have any of the initiatives described in 7.73.4 been driven by requesting CDP Supply Chain members?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.74.1) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Row 1

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☑ Group of products or services

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Green & renewable construction projects

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power

☑ Other, please specify :Green building codes and renewable energy installations

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

The share of certified and renewable projects in % of the company's revenue was approx. 37% in 2023, compared to approx. 25% in 2022. The projects include buildings and structures that qualify for environmental certification standards as well as engineering services or projects related to renewable energy such as wind and hydro. The number of certified projects has increased, and their share of revenue is therefore expected to increase in the coming years. Environmental certifications for building and civil engineering projects (e.g construction for hydro and wind power plants) are issued by third parties in accordance with standards such as BREEAM, LEED, DGNB, Nordic Swan Ecolabel and Miljöbyggnad (Sweden Green Building Council).

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

☑ No

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

37

Row 3

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☑ Group of products or services

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

☑ The EU Taxonomy for environmentally sustainable economic activities

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Buildings construction and renovation

☑ Other, please specify **:**Construction of new buildings, codes CCM 7. 1 / CCA 7. 1 / CE 3. 1

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Assessment of taxonomy-aligned activity 2023: Of the operating revenues assessed as taxonomy eligible in 2023, in total 7% were considered taxonomy aligned, and hence sustainable. Of the ongoing 2023 portfolio, 16 projects were assessed to satisfy the technical criteria for taxonomy alignment, and hence to be sustainable. These projects all belonged to the "construction of new buildings" or “renovation of existing buildings” categories and were assessed under the "climate change mitigation" environmental objective.

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

☑ No

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

6

Row 4

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☑ Group of products or services

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

☑ The EU Taxonomy for environmentally sustainable economic activities

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Buildings construction and renovation

☑ Other, please specify **:**Renovation of existing buildings, codes CCM 7. 2 / CCA 7. 2 / CE 3. 2

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Assessment of taxonomy-aligned activity 2023: Of the operating revenues assessed as taxonomy eligible in 2023, in total 7% were considered taxonomy aligned, and hence sustainable. Of the ongoing 2023 portfolio, 16 projects were assessed to satisfy the technical criteria for taxonomy alignment, and hence to be sustainable. These projects all belonged to the "construction of new buildings" or “renovation of existing buildings” categories and were assessed under the "climate change mitigation" environmental objective.

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

☑ No

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

0.6
[Add row]

(7.77) Did your organization complete new construction or major renovations projects designed as net zero carbon in the last three years?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.77.1) Provide details of new construction or major renovations projects completed in the last 3 years that were designed as net zero carbon.

Row 1

(7.77.1.1) Property sector

Select from:
☑ Education

(7.77.1.2) Definition(s) of net zero carbon applied

Select all that apply
☑ National/local green building council standard, please specify :Sweden green building council

(7.77.1.3) % of net zero carbon buildings in the total number of buildings completed in the last 3 years

0.4

(7.77.1.4) Have any of the buildings been certified as net zero carbon?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.77.1.5) % of buildings certified as net zero carbon in the total number of buildings completed in the last 3 years

0.4

(7.77.1.6) Certification scheme(s)

Select all that apply
☑ NollCO2 (SwedenGBC)

(7.77.1.7) Comment

Lund's Science Village (2023) is the first lab-equipped building certified according to NollCO2, a certification entailing a net zero climate impact. The NollCO2 certification has been established by the Sweden Green Building Council (SGBC). In order for a building to be certified, it must have a net zero climate impact for its entire life cycle of 50 years, from raw material extraction to final disposal of the building materials. This is a highly demanding standard that will be part of the path towards Sweden's goal of climate neutrality by 2045. An important aspect in the process toward NollCO2 certification has been reducing material use at every stage. The building's skeleton is made from a hybrid framework using structural steel with a recycling rate of over 65 percent. Climate-enhanced concrete and hollow core slabs made with sustainable cement were used for the foundation. Steel beams have been used where weather conditions are most severe and a glass wall protects the wooden facade against heavy rain and direct sunlight, which increases sustainability and reduces energy consumption. The building will use a reversible heat pump that works with existing district heating and cooling systems to recycle heat and cold. Thereby, considerably reducing the property's need for external heating and cooling. At Space, this means utilising surplus heat from the tenant Oatly's cold rooms.
[Add row]

(7.79) Has your organization canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:
☑ No

C8. Environmental performance - Forests

(8.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of forests-related data?

	Exclusion from disclosure
Timber products	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(8.2) Provide a breakdown of your disclosure volume per commodity.

	Disclosure volume (metric tons)	Volume type	Sourced volume (metric tons)
Timber products	*350000*	*Select all that apply* ☑ Sourced	*350000*

[Fixed row]

(8.5) Provide details on the origins of your sourced volumes.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Norway

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

987.3

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

In 2023, Veidekke's largest supplier accounted for approximately 25% of our total spend. Due to a lack of comprehensive data from other suppliers, our calculations of sourced timber for the year are based on data from this key supplier. Through dialogue with our suppliers, it has become clear that there are challenges in the digitalization of the value chain, particularly in achieving the required level of detail and facilitating information sharing across projects. To address these challenges, Veidekke has taken the lead role in the Merke Project, an initiative focused on improving information sharing and enhancing the level of detail in project documentation. Veidekke remains confident that our timber sourcing practices do not contribute to the conversion of natural ecosystems or deforestation, due to the use of FSC and PEFC certification schemes. Certified wood is a mandatory requirement for all suppliers providing timber products to Veidekke.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Sweden

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

3814.8

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

In 2023, Veidekke's largest supplier accounted for approximately 25% of our total spend. Due to a lack of comprehensive data from other suppliers, our calculations of sourced timber for the year are based on data from this key supplier. Through dialogue with our suppliers, it has become clear that there are challenges in the digitalization of the value chain, particularly in achieving the required level of detail and facilitating information sharing across projects. To address these challenges, Veidekke has taken the lead role in the Merke Project, an initiative focused on improving information sharing and enhancing the level of detail in project documentation. Veidekke remains confident that our timber sourcing practices do not contribute to the conversion of natural ecosystems or deforestation, due to the use of FSC and PEFC certification schemes. Certified wood is a mandatory requirement for all suppliers providing timber products to Veidekke.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

2

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

In 2023, Veidekke's largest supplier accounted for approximately 25% of our total spend. Due to a lack of comprehensive data from other suppliers, our calculations of sourced timber for the year are based on data from this key supplier. Through dialogue with our suppliers, it has become clear that there are challenges in the digitalization of the value chain, particularly in achieving the required level of detail and facilitating information sharing across projects. To address these challenges, Veidekke has taken the lead role in the Merke Project, an initiative focused on improving information sharing and enhancing the level of detail in project documentation. Veidekke remains confident that our timber sourcing practices do not contribute to the conversion of natural ecosystems or deforestation, due to the use of FSC and PEFC certification schemes. Certified wood is a mandatory requirement for all suppliers providing timber products to Veidekke.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Belgium

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

0.01

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Timber sourced from Belgium in 2023: 0.000126 metric tons In 2023, Veidekke's largest supplier accounted for approximately 25% of our total spend. Due to a lack of comprehensive data from other suppliers, our calculations of sourced timber for the year are based on data from this key supplier. Through dialogue with our suppliers, it has become clear that there are challenges in the digitalization of the value chain, particularly in achieving the required level of detail and facilitating information sharing across projects. To address these challenges, Veidekke has taken the lead role in the Merke Project, an initiative focused on improving information sharing and enhancing the level of detail in project documentation. Veidekke remains confident that our timber sourcing practices do not contribute to the conversion of natural ecosystems or deforestation, due to the use of FSC and PEFC certification schemes. Certified wood is a mandatory requirement for all suppliers providing timber products to Veidekke.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Germany

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

0.02

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

In 2023, Veidekke's largest supplier accounted for approximately 25% of our total spend. Due to a lack of comprehensive data from other suppliers, our calculations of sourced timber for the year are based on data from this key supplier. Through dialogue with our suppliers, it has become clear that there are challenges in the digitalization of the value chain, particularly in achieving the required level of detail and facilitating information sharing across projects. To address these challenges,

Veidekke has taken the lead role in the Merke Project, an initiative focused on improving information sharing and enhancing the level of detail in project documentation. Veidekke remains confident that our timber sourcing practices do not contribute to the conversion of natural ecosystems or deforestation, due to the use of FSC and PEFC certification schemes. Certified wood is a mandatory requirement for all suppliers providing timber products to Veidekke.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Estonia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

5.11

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

In 2023, Veidekke's largest supplier accounted for approximately 25% of our total spend. Due to a lack of comprehensive data from other suppliers, our calculations of sourced timber for the year are based on data from this key supplier. Through dialogue with our suppliers, it has become clear that there are challenges in the digitalization of the value chain, particularly in achieving the required level of detail and facilitating information sharing across projects. To address these challenges, Veidekke has taken the lead role in the Merke Project, an initiative focused on improving information sharing and enhancing the level of detail in project documentation. Veidekke remains confident that our timber sourcing practices do not contribute to the conversion of natural ecosystems or deforestation, due to the use of FSC and PEFC certification schemes. Certified wood is a mandatory requirement for all suppliers providing timber products to Veidekke.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Finland

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1.51

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

In 2023, Veidekke's largest supplier accounted for approximately 25% of our total spend. Due to a lack of comprehensive data from other suppliers, our calculations of sourced timber for the year are based on data from this key supplier. Through dialogue with our suppliers, it has become clear that there are challenges in the digitalization of the value chain, particularly in achieving the required level of detail and facilitating information sharing across projects. To address these challenges, Veidekke has taken the lead role in the Merke Project, an initiative focused on improving information sharing and enhancing the level of detail in project documentation. Veidekke remains confident that our timber sourcing practices do not contribute to the conversion of natural ecosystems or deforestation, due to the use of FSC and PEFC certification schemes. Certified wood is a mandatory requirement for all suppliers providing timber products to Veidekke.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Unknown origin

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

345184.85

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

In 2023, Veidekke's largest supplier accounted for approximately 25% of our total spend. Due to a lack of comprehensive data from other suppliers, our calculations of sourced timber for the year are based on data from this key supplier. Through dialogue with our suppliers, it has become clear that there are challenges in the digitalization of the value chain, particularly in achieving the required level of detail and facilitating information sharing across projects. To address these challenges, Veidekke has taken the lead role in the Merke Project, an initiative focused on improving information sharing and enhancing the level of detail in project documentation. Veidekke remains confident that our timber sourcing practices do not contribute to the conversion of natural ecosystems or deforestation, due to the use of FSC and PEFC certification schemes. Certified wood is a mandatory requirement for all suppliers providing timber products to Veidekke.
[Add row]

(8.7) Did your organization have a no-deforestation or no-conversion target, or any other targets for sustainable production/ sourcing of your disclosed commodities, active in the reporting year?

Timber products

(8.7.1) Active no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a no-conversion target

(8.7.2) No-deforestation or no-conversion target coverage

Select from:

☑ Suppliers

(8.7.5) Other active targets related to this commodity, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have other targets related to this commodity

[Fixed row]

(8.7.1) Provide details on your no-deforestation or no-conversion target that was active during the reporting year.

Timber products

(8.7.1.1) No-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☑ No-conversion

(8.7.1.2) Your organization's definition of "no-deforestation" or "no-conversion"

Conversion: loss of a natural ecosystem as a result of its replacement with agriculture or another land use, or due to a profound and sustained change in a natural ecosystem's species composition, structure, or function.

(8.7.1.3) Cutoff date

Select from:

☑ 1993-1997

(8.7.1.4) Geographic scope of cutoff date

Select from:

☑ Applied globally

(8.7.1.5) Rationale for selecting cutoff date

Select from:

☑ Sector-wide agreement/recommendation

(8.7.1.6) Target date for achieving no-deforestation or no-conversion

Select from:
☑ 2025
[Add row]

(8.7.2) Provide details of other targets related to your commodities, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target, and progress made against them.

Timber products

(8.7.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☑ Target 1

(8.7.2.2) Target contributes to no-deforestation or no-conversion target reported in 8.7

Select from:
☑ Yes, this target contributes to our no-conversion target

(8.7.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(8.7.2.4) Commodity volume covered by target (metric tons)

Select from:
☑ Disclosure volume

(8.7.2.5) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Third-party certification

☑ % of volume third-party certified

(8.7.2.7) Third-party certification scheme

Forest management unit/Producer certification

☑ FSC Controlled Wood certification

(8.7.2.8) Date target was set

06/22/2022

(8.7.2.9) End date of base year

12/30/2021

(8.7.2.10) Base year figure

74

(8.7.2.11) End date of target

12/30/2025

(8.7.2.12) Target year figure

100

(8.7.2.13) Reporting year figure

85

(8.7.2.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(8.7.2.15) % of target achieved relative to base year

42.31

(8.7.2.16) Global environmental treaties/ initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goals

(8.7.2.17) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Veidekke will contribute to stopping deforestation and the conversion of natural ecosystems associated with our production and purchase of goods and services. Our target for using 100% certified wood products applies to all our suppliers and our direct operations.

(8.7.2.18) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

The group zero-deforestation policy states that Veidekke shall help stop deforestation and the conversion of natural ecosystems in its production and purchasing of goods and services. This involves both setting strict requirements when purchasing wood products and raising awareness of the consequences of deforestation among the company's stakeholders.

(8.7.2.20) Further details of target

Veidekke will contribute to stopping deforestation and the conversion of natural ecosystems associated with our production and purchase of goods and services. For Veidekke, this means setting strict requirements when purchasing wood products, as well as actively working to raise awareness among our stakeholders of the consequences of deforestation. Similarly, our commitment includes safeguarding the rights of indigenous peoples and applies throughout our value chain. Veidekke is developing expertise in conducting assessments in line with the mitigation hierarchy and undertakes construction work in accordance with the projects' certifications and environmental monitoring plans. Conducting assessments in line with the mitigation hierarchy means seeking to avoid damage to the climate and nature by identifying impacts, dependencies, risks and opportunities related to climate and nature. Where impacts cannot be avoided, damage must be limited and affected areas must be restored. Compensation is only relevant if alternative measures cannot be implemented or are insufficient.

Timber products

(8.7.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 2

(8.7.2.2) Target contributes to no-deforestation or no-conversion target reported in 8.7

Select from:

☑ Yes, this target contributes to our no-conversion target

(8.7.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(8.7.2.4) Commodity volume covered by target (metric tons)

Select from:

☑ Disclosure volume

(8.7.2.5) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Traceability

☑ % of volume traceable to traceability point

(8.7.2.6) Traceability point

Select from:

☑ Country/area of origin

(8.7.2.8) Date target was set

06/22/2022

(8.7.2.9) End date of base year

12/30/2021

(8.7.2.10) Base year figure

74

(8.7.2.11) End date of target

12/30/2025

(8.7.2.12) Target year figure

100

(8.7.2.13) Reporting year figure

85

(8.7.2.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(8.7.2.15) % of target achieved relative to base year

42.31

(8.7.2.16) Global environmental treaties/ initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goals

(8.7.2.17) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Veidekke will contribute to stopping deforestation and the conversion of natural ecosystems associated with our production and purchase of goods and services.

(8.7.2.18) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

When purchasing wood products, Veidekke seeks to prioritise locally produced materials, i.e. from the Nordic region rather than Europe and from Europe rather than other parts of the world. Veidekke participates in industry collaboration to develop standardised system support for the exchange of data regarding documentation and traceability in the value chain. Veidekke uses certifications to ensure traceability (zero deforestation). The work to fulfill the requirements related to deforestation is an ongoing non-linear process.

(8.7.2.20) Further details of target

Veidekke will contribute to stopping deforestation and the conversion of natural ecosystems associated with our production and purchase of goods and services. For Veidekke, this means setting strict requirements when purchasing wood products, as well as actively working to raise awareness among our stakeholders of the consequences of deforestation. Similarly, our commitment includes safeguarding the rights of indigenous peoples, and applies throughout our value chain. Veidekke is developing expertise in conducting assessments in line with the mitigation hierarchy and undertakes construction work in accordance with the projects' certifications and environmental monitoring plans. Conducting assessments in line with the mitigation hierarchy means seeking to avoid damage to the climate and nature, whereby also identifying impacts, dependencies risks and opportunities associated with climate and nature. Where impacts cannot be avoided, damage must be limited and affected areas must be restored. Compensation is only relevant if alternative measures cannot be implemented or are insufficient
[Add row]

(8.8) Indicate if your organization has a traceability system to determine the origins of your sourced volumes and provide details of the methods and tools used.

Timber products

(8.8.1) Traceability system

Select from:
☑ Yes

(8.8.2) Methods/tools used in traceability system

Select all that apply
☑ Value chain mapping

(8.8.3) Description of methods/tools used in traceability system

Veidekke are in a continuous dialogue with the suppliers on the detail of the information we receive in order to collect more detailed data. Through chain of custody certifications, we receive a credible assurance that the products we purchase originate from well-managed forests meeting the standards' requirements. In 2023, Veidekke has continued requesting supplier data from all of our direct suppliers on forest-related data. This is part of a long-term strategy for Veidekke, where our aim is to improve data quality over time and reach a higher coverage. Veidekke's largest suppliers of timber and wood-based products with framework agreements are monitored and traced through yearly dialogue.
[Fixed row]

(8.8.1) Provide details of the point to which your organization can trace its sourced volumes.

Timber products

(8.8.1.1) % of sourced volume traceable to production unit

0

(8.8.1.2) % of sourced volume traceable to sourcing area and not to production unit

0

(8.8.1.3) % sourced volume traceable to country/area of origin and not to sourcing area or production unit

75

(8.8.1.4) % of sourced volume traceable to other point (i.e., processing facility/first importer) not in the country/area of origin

25

(8.8.1.5) % of sourced volume from unknown origin

0

(8.8.1.6) % of sourced volume reported

100.00
[Fixed row]

(8.9) Provide details of your organization's assessment of the deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of its disclosed commodities.

Timber products

(8.9.1) DF/DCF status assessed for this commodity

Select from:
☑ Yes, deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status assessed

(8.9.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF in the reporting year

85

(8.9.3) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through a third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

63

(8.9.4) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of production unit

0

(8.9.5) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of sourcing area

0

(8.9.6) Is a proportion of your disclosure volume certified through a scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance?

Select from:
☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(8.9.1) Provide details of third-party certification schemes used to determine the deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of the disclosure volume, since specified cutoff date.

Timber products

(8.9.1.1) Third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

Forest management unit/Producer certification

☑ FSC Controlled Wood

(8.9.1.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

63

(8.9.1.3) Comment

Veidekke does not permit the use of tropical woods in its own projects, and also advises customers against using them. The suppliers also need to show that the timber is certified with FSC/PEFC/SFI CoC before an agreement is signed. In addition, Veidekke has developed a zero deforestation policy which includes obligations for the entire supply chain. In alignment with the new policy, the following targets have been decided on during 2022 for timber products: • 100% third party certified timber by 2025 (FSC certificate prioritizes over PEFC, SFI with CoC, CSA) • 100% traceability by 2025 These targets would require complete data collection of all timber from our suppliers, this is possible by entering into dialogues with the suppliers and developing improved data collection routines. The increased percentage of data collection and degree of certified timber used will function as indicators to measure the progress against the target.

(8.9.1.4) Certification documentation

fsc-product-schedule-optimera-multisite.pdf
[Add row]

(8.9.2) Provide details of third-party certification schemes not providing full DF/DCF assurance.

Timber products

(8.9.2.1) Third-party certification scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

Forest management unit/Producer certification

☑ PEFC Sustainable Forest Management certification

(8.9.2.2) % of disclosure volume certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

85

(8.9.2.3) Additional control methods in place to determine DF/DCF status of volumes certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

Select all that apply

☑ Third-party certification providing full DF/DCF assurance

(8.9.2.4) Comment

Veidekke does not permit the use of tropical woods in its own projects, and also advises customers against using them. The suppliers also need to show that the timber is certified with FSC/PEFC/SFI CoC before an agreement is signed. In addition, Veidekke has developed a zero deforestation policy which includes obligations for the entire supply chain. In alignment with the new policy, the following targets have been decided on during 2022 for timber products: • 100% third party certified timber by 2025 (FSC certificate prioritizes over PEFC, SFI with CoC, CSA) • 100% traceability by 2025 These targets would require complete data collection of all timber from our suppliers, this is possible by entering into dialogues with the suppliers and developing improved data collection routines. The increased percentage of data collection and degree of certified timber used will function as indicators to measure the progress against the target.

(8.9.2.5) Certification documentation

optimera-pefc-sertifikat-2024.pdf
[Add row]

(8.10) Indicate whether you have monitored or estimated the deforestation and conversion of other natural ecosystems footprint for your disclosed commodities.

Timber products

(8.10.1) Monitoring or estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to monitor or estimate our deforestation and conversion footprint in the next two years

(8.10.2) Primary reason for not monitoring or estimating deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

☑ Lack of internal resources, capabilities, or expertise (e.g., due to organization size)

(8.10.3) Explain why you do not monitor or estimate your deforestation and conversion footprint

PEFC or FSC certification wood should ensure that the wood purchased is free from deforestation and conversion foorprint and therefore Veidekke does not prioritize using internal resources on monitoring the wood. These certifications are designed to promote sustainable forestry practices, which include protecting forest ecosystems, preserving biodiversity, and preventing the conversion of natural forests into plantations or other non-forest uses. By choosing PEFC and FSC certified wood,
[Fixed row]

(8.11) For volumes not assessed and determined as deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF), indicate if you have taken actions in the reporting year to increase production or sourcing of DCF volumes.

	Actions taken to increase production or sourcing of DCF volumes
Timber products	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(8.11.1) Provide details of actions taken in the reporting year to assess and increase production/sourcing of deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) volumes.

Timber products

(8.11.1.1) Action type

Select from:

☑ Working with non-compliant suppliers

(8.11.1.2) % of disclosure volume that is covered by this action

100

(8.11.1.3) Indicate whether you had any major barriers or challenges related to this action in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes

(8.11.1.4) Main measures identified to manage or resolve the challenges

Select all that apply

☑ Greater supplier awareness/engagement

☑ Increased demand for certified products

☑ Improvement in data collection and quality

☑ Involvement in multi-stakeholder initiatives

☑ Greater stakeholder engagement and collaboration

☑ Investment in monitoring tools and traceability systems

☑ Development of certification and sustainability standards

(8.11.1.5) Provide further details on the actions taken, their contribution to achieving DCF status, and any related barriers or challenges

In 2023, Veidekke successfully achieved 100% DCF-verified sourced volume by maintaining a strong focus on traceability, supplier engagement, and control. Our contractors impose specific requirements regarding the level of detail in traceability and certification, which Veidekke is committed to fulfilling. Barriers remain, espse in the digitalization of the value chain to achieve the necessary level of detail and facilitate information sharing across projects. To address these challenges, Veidekke has taken the lead in Merke Prosjektet, an initiative aimed at enhancing information sharing and improving the level of detail in project documentation. The project was started due to the manufacturers of building materials want to establish a standard and a methodology for a common way to label and identify products and communicate delivery information digitally.

[Add row]

(8.13) Does your organization calculate the GHG emission reductions and/or removals from land use management and land use change that have occurred in your direct operations and/or upstream value chain?

	GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change calculated
Timber products	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, but not willing to share details with requesting CDP Supply Chain members

[Fixed row]

(8.14) Indicate if you assess your own compliance and/or the compliance of your suppliers with forest regulations and/or mandatory standards, and provide details.

(8.14.1) Assess legal compliance with forest regulations

Select from:

☑ Yes, from suppliers

(8.14.2) Aspects of legislation considered

Select all that apply

☑ Environmental protection

☑ Forest-related rules, including forest management and biodiversity conservation, where directly related to wood harvesting

(8.14.3) Procedure to ensure legal compliance

Select all that apply

☑ Certification

☑ Supplier self-declaration

☑ Third party audits

(8.14.5) Please explain

Veidekke is actively coordinating with suppliers regarding FSC and PEFC certifications for timber purchased for projects. All of Veidekke's BREEAM-certified projects use PFC-certified timber. Veidekke's primary suppliers also hold certifications that ensure all materials sourced by Veidekke are certified and free from deforestation or conversion impacts. These certifications are traceable down to the project level. Projects that are Swan-labeled in Sweden also require the use of certified timber. This includes requirements related to the construction process, materials, and energy consumption. For products or materials not pre-approved, they must be reviewed and approved in the Swan's Product Portal before use.
[Fixed row]

(8.15) Do you engage in landscape (including jurisdictional) initiatives to progress shared sustainable land use goals?

(8.15.1) Engagement in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives

Select from:

☑ No, we do not engage in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives, but we plan to in the next two years

(8.15.2) Primary reason for not engaging in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives

Select from:

☑ Lack of internal resources, capabilities, or expertise (e.g., due to organization size)

(8.15.3) Explain why your organization does not engage in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives

Veidekke has observed a general lack of engagement within the sector when it comes to participating in landscape or jurisdictional initiatives, and therefore we have not initiated using internal resources on developing in this area. This gap is particularly evident in efforts aimed at broader sustainable land management practices, which are crucial for addressing challenges like deforestation and biodiversity loss. Despite this, we are encouraged by emerging trends that indicate a growing awareness and focus on nature loss in the planning and development of new projects. As a potential contractor, Veidekke has noticed that more projects are beginning to incorporate considerations for nature conservation and biodiversity protection into their frameworks. This shift suggests that while the sector as a whole may still have some distance to go in fully embracing landscape-level initiatives, there is a positive movement towards integrating environmental considerations into project design and execution.
[Fixed row]

(8.16) Do you participate in any other external activities to support the implementation of policies and commitments related to deforestation, ecosystem conversion, or human rights issues in commodity value chains?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(8.16.1) Provide details of the external activities to support the implementation of your policies and commitments related to deforestation, ecosystem conversion, or human rights issues in commodity value chains

Row 1

(8.16.1.1) Commodity

Select all that apply
☑ Timber products

(8.16.1.2) Activities

Select all that apply
☑ Involved in industry platforms
☑ Engaging with non-governmental organizations

(8.16.1.3) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Norway

(8.16.1.4) Subnational area

Select from:
☑ Not applicable

(8.16.1.5) Provide further details of the activity

Veidekke actively supports the implementation of its policies and commitments related to deforestation and ecosystem conversion through a range of external activities and collaborations. As a leading member of industry platforms, the company plays a pivotal role in shaping sustainable practices within the building and construction sector. Veidekke's significant engagement is exemplified by its leadership position as the chair of the board of the European Builders Association (EBA), where it influences industry-wide strategies and policies on environmental stewardship. Additionally, in 2023 Veidekke facilitated a dedicated supplier conference, focusing on climate and nature, to drive collective action and foster dialogue on sustainable practices across its value chain. These initiatives not only reinforce Veidekke's commitment to reducing its environmental impact but also promote broader industry engagement in addressing critical issues related to deforestation and ecosystem conversion.
[Add row]

(8.17) Is your organization supporting or implementing project(s) focused on ecosystem restoration and long-term protection?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(8.17.1) Provide details on your project(s), including the extent, duration, and monitoring frequency. Please specify any measured outcome(s).

Row 1

(8.17.1.1) Project reference

Select from:
☑ Project 1

(8.17.1.2) Project type

Select from:
☑ Reforestation

(8.17.1.3) Expected benefits of project

Select all that apply
☑ Increase in carbon sequestration

☑ Net gain in biodiversity and ecosystem integrity

☑ Restoration of natural ecosystem(s)

(8.17.1.4) Is this project originating any carbon credits?

Select from:

☑ No

(8.17.1.5) Description of project

The Nordborg Resort project transforms monocultural agricultural land into diverse natural habitats to enhance local biodiversity. This includes extensive reforestation with 4,500 new trees, expansion of smaller forests by 260,000 m², and the planting of grassland over 400,000 m². Surface water management is designed as ecological habitats, with runoff directed through ditches to rainwater basins for natural purification before discharge into the sea. To protect local flora and fauna, a pedestrian and cycling bridge was constructed over a §3-protected ecological corridor. The resort is designed as a car-free zone, featuring a dedicated network of paths for cyclists and pedestrians, with a central bike rental facility.

(8.17.1.6) Where is the project taking place in relation to your value chain?

Select all that apply

☑ Project based in area with direct operations

(8.17.1.7) Start year

2019

(8.17.1.8) Target year

Select from:

☑ 2024

(8.17.1.9) Project area to date (Hectares)

66

(8.17.1.10) Project area in the target year (Hectares)

66

(8.17.1.11) Country/Area

Select from:

☑ Denmark

(8.17.1.12) Latitude

55.046237

(8.17.1.13) Longitude

9.826349

(8.17.1.14) Monitoring frequency

Select from:

☑ Annually

(8.17.1.15) Total investment over the project period (currency)

1650649901

(8.17.1.16) For which of your expected benefits are you monitoring progress?

Select all that apply

☑ Increase in carbon sequestration

☑ Net gain in biodiversity and ecosystem integrity

☑ Restoration of natural ecosystem(s)

(8.17.1.17) Please explain

In 2016, the Danish government granted 10 exemptions for the construction of holiday homes in coastal areas of Denmark, with Nordborg Resort being one of the selected projects. The resort is being developed in a beautiful natural setting, where nature and the environment play a prominent role in the project. Restoration and enhancement of biodiversity in the area through extensive reforestation with native species and a focus on biologically diverse vegetation: e.g., 4,500 new trees (2-6

meters in height), 260,000 m² of smaller forest areas, and the planting of meadow grass over an area of 400,000 m². Totalling 66 hectares. Hoffmann has been a key driver in ensuring that sustainability goals were defined during the project's initial phase, resulting in a requirement for DGNB Gold certification for the entire resort. All buildings are strategically placed to harmonize with the landscape, with new forests planted, nature trails and lakes created, and untouched natural areas preserved, which are home to many rare insects and plants. The developer has chosen to be responsible for the operation and maintenance of the landscape. An operation and maintenance plan will be prepared in accordance with DGNB standards, and the developer will hire personnel to manage the landscape at the resort moving forward. Additionally, monitoring of the reestablished forest will be upheld by the developer through regular inspections and adherence to the maintenance plan. By taking direct responsibility for these activities, the developer ensures that the health and sustainability of the forest are preserved over time The DGNB-certified construction is carried out in a resource-efficient manner, leading to reduced greenhouse gas emissions, a strong focus on minimizing construction waste, and protecting the environment. The project places a high emphasis on the use of natural materials, with all holiday homes, the town center, and other buildings constructed from wood. The holiday homes feature exterior cladding made of Thermowood, which has been treated with high heat and steam, making the wood more durable and extending its lifespan.
[Add row]

C10. Environmental performance - Plastics

(10.1) Do you have plastics-related targets, and if so what type?

	Targets in place
	Select from: ☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

[Fixed row]

(10.2) Indicate whether your organization engages in the following activities.

Production/commercialization of plastic polymers (including plastic converters)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:
☑ No

Production/commercialization of durable plastic goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:
☑ No

Usage of durable plastics goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

Production/commercialization of plastic packaging

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

Production/commercialization of goods/products packaged in plastics

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

Provision/commercialization of services that use plastic packaging (e.g., food services)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

Provision of waste management and/or water management services

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ Yes

Provision of financial products and/or services for plastics-related activities

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

[Fixed row]

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

(11.4.1) Provide details of your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to areas important for biodiversity.

Row 1

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Norway

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Adjacent

[Add row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☑ Target-setting methodology

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

Climate change-related standards

☑ Other climate change verification standard, please specify :SBTi Criteria and Recommendations TWG-INF-002 | Version 5.0 | October 2021

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

In August 2022, as the first construction company in Scandinavia, Veidekke had its short-term and long-term climate targets validated by Science Based Target initiative (SBTi).

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

VEID-NOR-001-OFF Net Zero Certificate (002).pdf
[Add row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Chair and board member

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

☑ Board chair
[Fixed row]