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Acronyms

ACE – Agrupamento Complementar de Empresas (Complementary Grouping of Companies)

APA – Agência Portuguesa do Ambiente (Portuguese Environment Agency)

CO₂e – Carbon Dioxide Equivalent

DEFRA – Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs

GHGs – Greenhouse Gases

- **GRI** Global Reporting Initiative
- **IGES** Institute for Global Environmental Strategies
- **SDGs** Sustainable Development Goals
- **GWP** Global Warming Potential

Definitions

Scope 1: direct GHG emissions from operations that are owned or controlled by the company, namely, emissions associated to fossil fuel consumption and fugitive emissions from refrigeration systems.

Scope 2: indirect GHG emissions that result from the energy consumption used in company activities.

Scope 3: other indirect GHG emissions, all remaining indirect emissions (not included in scope 2) that occur in the value chain, including both upstream and downstream emissions.

Base year: reference period used to measure, follow and assess the emission development over time.

CO₂e: universal unit of measurement used to indicate the global warming potential (GWP) for each greenhouse gas, expressed in GWP of a carbon dioxide unit.

Avoided emissions: avoided emissions regarding renewable energy consumption (own production) and which correspond to emissions related to the consumption of an equivalent amount of energy to the average carbon content of the national electrical network, in the same period.

Emission factor: factor that allows to guantify the GHG emissions of an activity data unit (e.g., consumed fuel).

Boundaries: the GHG record and the report of limits may have several dimensions, i.e., organisational, operational, geographical, business unit and objective limit dimensions. The inventory limit determines which emissions are recorded and reported by the company.

Δ

Carbon intensity: ratio between carbon emissions and turnover.

Inventory: list with the categories of GHG emissions and sources.

Carbon Footprint: measurement of the amount of GHG emissions (measured in CO_2e) released into the atmosphere resulting from the activities developed by the company.

reservoirs.

GHG reservoir: any unit or physical process that stores GHG; usually, this refers to forest and underground and deep-ocean CO₂ reservoirs.

Carbon retention: CO₂ capture and carbon storage in biological



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About Conduril

Conduril - Engenharia, S.A. has more than 65 years of experience in Civil Engineering Works, meeting the highest quality standards and specifications, seeking the complete satisfaction of each client, promoting trust and loyal relationships with every stakeholder.

Conduril was founded in 1959 as a private limited company. In 1970, it was acquired by the current main shareholders. This acquisition determined its destiny from that time until the present day. Currently, Conduril is a company listed in a non-regulated market.

The company is headquartered in Ermesinde, Portugal, and began its internationalisation in 1990.

Conduril around the world



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Vision, Mission and Values

Vision

Conduril develops its activity in the field of Civil Engineering and its main goal, in both technical and economic terms, is to become one of the best Portuguese engineering companies (and to be recognised by the market as such), and, at the same time, to possess the following characteristics:

- To be a great company at a national scale, both in technical and economic terms, capable of responding to any civil engineering work both in the domestic market and abroad.
- To be, at a national level, a medium-sized company, flexible and capable of responding to different market demands, and, with great technical ability be able to, above all else, be a solid base of support for its activities abroad.

Mission

The creation of lasting wealth for our shareholders and the sustainability of the best working conditions and remuneration for our employees, as well as their satisfaction, as the first vector of its social responsibility - whether active or retired, whose support entails Conduril's continuity, which means the persistent achievement of results.

Values

We believe that we can only create value and wealth, that is, be successful in the right way. In other words: with honesty, confidence and accountability based on a culture of integrity, which means Honesty, Transparency, Justice and a strict adherence to the rules and regulations; these are our values and the foundations of all our principles: Cohesion, Ethics, Culture, Meritocracy, Loyalty, Consistency, Rigour.

Business areas

Conduril's global strategy includes the construction of Civil Engineering Works, with or without design, meeting the highest guality standards and specifications, established in the tender documents, seeking the complete satisfaction of each client, and promoting full loyal relationships with each one.

Conduril is focused on market segments in which it can operate with profitability, within the established return/profit parameters, using companies it manages itself.

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Business areas



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2030 Roadmap for Sustainability

The concern with environmental issues, whether climate changes, biodiversity or the reduction of GHG emissions, is currently of major importance in most companies.

Based on the listening exercise performed with the stakeholders, which enabled the identification of the most relevant topics for the company, Conduril undertook a strategic process, in order to establish clear and measurable targets and actions to improve its performance in ESG issues, leading the company towards a sustainability path in the long term.

This process culminated in the preparation of the Agenda and Roadmap for Sustainability by 2030.

It is in the Roadmap for Sustainability that Conduril reflects its strategy/ dynamics and where it materialises its response to the major challenge of "...building a better world".

One of the main commitments of the Conduril 2030 Roadmap for Sustainability is to reduce the operational GHG emissions of the Conduril Group, aiming to "Reduce by 30% the carbon intensity of GHG emissions, scope 1 and 2, compared to 2022".



Goals

During 2023, Conduril started the process of identification and quantification of its GHG emissions, aiming to:

- Establish the first step to reduce the GHG emissions of the Conduril Group
- Ensure that the GHG inventory reflects the Group's emissions with accuracy
- Know and analyse the carbon performance of the Conduril Group
- Measure and report the progress of the results obtained
- Increase the level of confidence of the results
- Disclose the results transparently

| Commitments | Target | Until |
|--|--|-------|
| Reduce the operational GHG emissions of the Conduril Group | Reduce by 30% the carbon intensity of GHG emissions, scope 1 and 2, compared to 2022 | 2030 |

Entities included in the Carbon Footprint reporting

Conduril defines as organisational boundaries all the GHG emissions and removals over which it has financial or operational control, since it considers that this approach is the one that best represents the company's activities.

This report includes the activities of Conduril and its participated companies, namely:

- Malawi: Conduril Malawi
- Públicas, Lda.
- Infraestruturas, S.A.
- Zambia: Conduril Zâmbia

There were no activities concerning Conduril in Cape Verde, Morocco and Zimbabwe, therefore, the participated companies in these countries were not included in the 2023 report.

ACEs (jointly controlled entities) are not contemplated in the scope of consolidation for the Carbon Footprint report purposes.

- Angola: Conduril Angola; Métis Engenharia, Lda.; Urano, Lda.
- Gabon: Conduril Engenharia Gabon, S.A.

• Mozambigue: Conduril Moçambigue; ENOP - Engenharia e Obras

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• Portugal: Conduril - Engenharia, S.A.; Conduril Engenharia -
Açores, S.A.; Esquénio - Estudos e Projetos de Engenharia, S.A.;
Edirio - Construções, S.A.; Conduril - Gestão de Concessões de
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CARBON

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emissions

Life cycle – Conduril's activity

At Conduril, there is awareness, in every phase of the projects executed, to perform a strict selection of raw materials, favouring, whenever possible, the use of materials and suppliers with lower environmental impact, that integrate recycled elements or that allow their reuse.

Due to the high consumption of natural resources connected to the construction sector, Conduril is committed to explore production processes and to implement technologies that promote and continuously improve its environmental performance.

Faithful to its conduct of ethics, honesty and rigour, Conduril discloses, through its sustainability report, relevant information regarding its environmental management performance, in order to contribute to a greater involvement of its stakeholders

Reporting period, frequency and contact point

This report refers to the results corresponding to the period between 1 January 2023 and 31 December 2023. Conduril publishes its Carbon Footprint Report annually in July.

Any questions regarding the Carbon Footprint Report should be forwarded to: sustentabilidade@conduril.pt

Report validation

The report was not submitted to external validation.



Life cycle

* Conduril can also be responsible for this phase.

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APA, Relatório de Fator de Emissão da Eletricidade (APA Report on electricity emission factor) – 2023. Available at www.apambiente.pt

APREN, Associação Portuguesa de Energias Renováveis (Portuguese Renewable Energy Association). Available at www.apren.pt/pt

DEFRA, 2023. Government conversion factors for company reporting of greenhouse gas emissions. Greenhouse gas reporting: conversion factors 2022. Available at www.gov.uk

DGEG, Direção-Geral de Energia e Geologia (Directorate-General of Energy and Geology). Available at www.dgeg.gov.pt

Furostat – Data browser. Available at ec.europa.eu/eurostat

Capacidade de seguestro de carbono das principais espécies florestais portuguesas (Carbon-sequestration capacity of the main Portuguese forest species). Available at florestas.pt

Guia de Inspeção a Operadores de Gestão de Resíduos, por Fluxo Específico de Resíduos (Guide on inspection of waste management operators by specific waste stream). Available at igamaot.gov.pt

GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. Available at ghgprotocol.org/corporate-standard

IGES List of Grid Emission Factors. Available at www.iges.or.jp

ISO 14064-1:2018 - Greenhouse gases - Part 1: Specification with guidance at the organization level for guantification and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions and removals.

Relatório Anual de RSU - Produção e Gestão de Resíduos Urbanos (anos 2019 a 2021) (Annual report of MSW – municipal waste production and management (2019 to 2021)). Available at rea.apambiente.pt

Paper "The Impact of Bitumen Roofing Production Waste (BTw) on Physical Mechanical Properties of Concrete." Available at iopscience.iop.org



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|--------------------------|-------------|--------------|---------------------------|---|----------------|---|--|--|

Sources of GHG emissions

In the preparation of this report, the methodology established in the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (The Greenhouse Gas Protocol) and the guidelines of the NP EN ISO 14064-1:2018 standard – Greenhouse gases – Part 1: Specification with guidance at the organisation level for quantification and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions and removals, which specifies the requirements for the design and development of GHG inventories in organisations, were used.



Categorisation of emissions and its emission sources

| Scope | Type of emission | Category (ISO 14064-1) | Category (GHG Protocol) | Emiss |
|-------|--|---------------------------|---|--|
| 1 | Direct GHG emissions | Category 1 | _ | Fossil • Dies • Gaso • Fuel Fugiti |
| 2 | Indirect GHG emissions | Category 2 | _ | Electr |
| | | Category 3 | Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution | Trans Portug contir |
| | Others indirect GHG emissions | Category 3 | Category 6 – Business travel | The tr workii |
| 3 | | Category 4 | Category 1 – Purchased goods and services (*) | Extrac raw m with h Water |
| | | Category 4 | Category 5 – Waste generated in operations (**) | Trans Produ |
| | | | | |

(*) Only the transportation of materials in Portugal was considered.

(**) Only facilities located in Portugal were considered.

sion sources

il fuel consumption: vehicles and equipment: sel fuel coline l oil

ive emissions from refrigeration systems

ricity acquired from the network

sportation of materials, by air or sea, between ugal and the work sites located in the African nent

rips to Portugal made by our employees who are ing abroad were considered

ction, production and transportation of purchased naterials, considering only the most relevant and higher representation r withdrawal

sportation and management of generated waste uction of wastewater

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Exclusions

Given the extent and reach of scope 3, it was not yet possible to include every indirect GHG emissions related to Conduril's activity. In this stage, priority was given to the most relevant categories and which have a major contribution to GHG emissions.

With the maturity of the calculation process of the Carbon Footprint it will be expected that the gradual integration of several categories is performed, until it is possible to calculate every relevant GHG emission within the scope of Conduril's activity.

In the 2023 inventory, the following categories based on the GHG Protocol methodology were not considered:

- Category 2 Capital goods extraction, production and transportation of capital goods purchased or acquired by Conduril
- Category 3 Fuel and energy-related activities used in scope 1 and 2

activity:

- Category 8 Upstream leased assets

- Category 14 Franchises
- Category 15 Investments



• Category 7 – Employee commuting by own means, which are also considered very low. The majority of Conduril employees commute to the several work sites in company vehicles, therefore, the GHG emissions are accounted for in scope 1. The number of employees that commute to the permanent facilities by their own means is reduced when compared to the total, and, in general, they cover small distances. This is the reason why these emissions have little relevance in the total GHG emissions.

The following categories were not considered in the inventory of indirect (scope 3) GHG emissions since they do not apply to Conduril's

- Category 9 Downstream transportation and distribution
- Category 10 Processing of sold products
- Category 11 Use of sold products
- Category 12 End-of-life treatment of products
- Category 13 Downstream leased assets



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reduction of GHG emissions

General considerations

In the preparation of this report, calculation methodologies were developed and some existing records in the Systems of Quality, Environment and Safety Management were adapted to ensure greater reliability regarding the information collected.

The calculation of GHG emissions, scope 1 and 2, started in 2022 when the first Sustainability Report of the Conduril Group was published. The calculation took into account the requirements of the GRI Universal Standards, in its 2021 version.

For the first time, in 2023, we performed the calculation and reported scope 3 emissions through a process used to identify the most significant sources and taking into account Conduril's activity.

In parallel, the Conduril Group acquired and started a digital platform for data collection, in every region where it operates, in order to quantify the scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions, to ensure standardisation in the methodology used to collect data.

Throughout the entire process, internal communication to identify the different GHG emissions, as well as the specific emission factors for the several regions, was essential. It is also worth mentioning the cooperation in the implementation of internal controls, in order to ensure the quality and reliability of the data presented.

Definition of the base year

To determine the base year, Conduril performed the collection, analysis and guantification of its emissions for the 2015 to 2022 period, in every region where it operates, with the following key elements:

- Identification of the activities responsible for the GHG emissions
- Separation of GHG emissions according to scopes 1, 2 and 3
- Data collection for the established period
- Collection and assessment of the emission factors related to Conduril consumptions
- Data processing considering the emission factors applicable to each region
- Quantification of scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions

Data collection

The Conduril Sustainability Group, which led this process, played an essential role in the collection of data, assuming the role of a catalyst in the involvement of every department and region, ensuring homogeneity and transversality of the methodologies adopted, promoting the engagement of all employees and raising awareness of the importance of calculating the Carbon Footprint.

The collection and reliability of the data, which enable the calculation of GHG emissions, were provided by the management systems implemented at the company, namely Quality (ISO 9001), Environment (ISO 14001), and Occupational Health and Safety (ISO 45001). Furthermore, even in the countries where the systems are not certified (such as Zambia, Malawi and Gabon), a similar documentation system is adopted, which facilitates the application of transversal and consistent methodologies to the entire Conduril universe.

The consistency and accuracy in calculation constitutes a concern throughout the entire process, with methodologies being adopted to minimise errors, which includes:

- the reliability of the data
- management tools

- by different sources

• evaluation and critical analysis of the data collected internally, through the comparison of results from different sources, to assess

• use of data from internal management systems (e.g., financial management systems), or reported to external entities (e.g., consumptions and emissions annually reported to APA), which ensure the consistency in calculation with the remaining

• use of primary data, i.e., actual data and consumptions, rather than estimated or indirect measurements

• adoption of appropriate emission factors to the emissions being analysed, always using official and specialised sources, according to the reality of the region being analysed

· comparison and critical analysis of the emission factors published

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Procedures and assumptions

Considering data reliability, adequacy, time and geographical representation, transparency and extent, a qualitative analysis of each emission scope / category was performed.

The data related to the activities developed by Conduril were obtained as follows:

Scope 1

- Fuel consumption Records of the amount of fuel consumed per type of fuel: management software and supplier invoices.
- Consumption of refrigerants Refrigeration systems of the car fleet: record of gas purchase (the value of leak is considered proportional to the volume of gas charged).
- Consumption of refrigerants Industrial refrigeration systems: annual statement to APA, according to the provisions of article 5 of the Decree-law no. 145/2017, of 30 November (only applicable to equipment with more than $5 \text{ tCO}_2 \text{e}$).

Scope 2

- Electricity consumption Records of the electricity consumption on work sites and permanent facilities, and supplier invoices.
- Electricity produced in the self-consumption system: production record of photovoltaic panels.
- Due to the large amount and geographical dispersion of the electricity connection points, a location-based approach was adopted, in other words, the emission factors defined by the national entity (in the case of mainland Portugal and the Azores, APA, in the other regions, IGES) were adopted.

Scope 3

- Purchased goods and services Calculation performed based on the amount of purchased material (in tonnes) and the distance (in km) between the place of purchase and the place of use of the material. Due to the diversity of the construction products used by Conduril, the 5 most representative types of materials were considered, namely concrete, steel, cement, aggregates and bituminous mixtures.
- Water withdrawal Volume of water withdrawn in each region (surface, groundwater and third-party water).
- Upstream transportation and distribution Calculation performed based on the distance between the place of purchase and the place of use of the material (in km), the type of transport (maritime, air), and the load weight (in tonnes).

- is considered within scope 1.



• Waste generated in operations – Calculation performed based on the amount of waste produced (tonnes/year), type (EWL code), and treatment operation (recovery/disposal). Only the transportation made by third parties was considered. Transportation by own means

 Business travel – Calculation performed based on the total number of employees working abroad, taking into account that each employee travels to Portugal twice a year.

 Production of wastewater – Wastewater discharge in each region (surface, groundwater and third-party treatment).

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Scope 1

Scope 1 emissions - 2015 to 2022 (tCO₂e)

| | | | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|---|---|----------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | Fossil fuel | Diesel fuel | 8,292.81 | 6,988.86 | 7,304.63 | 7,837.14 | 9,071.76 | 4,711.85 | 3,362.91 | 6,994.87 |
| Angola Gabon Malawi Mozambique | vehicles and | Gasoline | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | equipment | Fuel oil | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | Fugitive emissior refrigeration syst | ns from ems | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) |
| | | Total | 8,293 | 6,989 | 7,305 | 7,837 | 9,072 | 4,712 | 3,363 | 6,995 |
| | Fossil fuel | Diesel fuel | 54.10 | 947.76 | 940.91 | 230.66 | 117.90 | 145.82 | 684.50 | 1,398.60 |
| Gabon | vehicles and | Gasoline | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Gabon | equipment | Fuel oil | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | Fugitive emissions from refrigeration systems | | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) |
| | | Total | 54 | 948 | 941 | 231 | 118 | 146 | 685 | 1,399 |
| | Fossil fuel | Diesel fuel | 531.78 | 569.70 | 488.24 | 635.98 | 653.09 | 1,109.74 | 3,122.25 | 2,341.63 |
| Malawi | vehicles and | Gasoline | 0.66 | 0.77 | 0.73 | 0.75 | 0.73 | 1.14 | 1.79 | 2.93 |
| Malami | equipment | Fuel oil | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Malawi | Fugitive emissior refrigeration syst | ns from ems | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) |
| | | Total | 532 | 570 | 489 | 637 | 654 | 1,111 | 3,124 | 2,345 |
| Malawi Mozambique | Fossil fuel | Diesel fuel | 1,024.14 | 3,831.97 | 1,650.25 | 1,500.99 | 3,215.06 | 824.60 | 3,306.99 | 1,494.48 |
| | vehicles and | Gasoline | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | equipment | Fuel oil | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | Fugitive emissions from refrigeration systems | | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) |
| | | Total | 1,024 | 3,832 | 1,650 | 1,501 | 3,215 | 825 | 3,307 | 1,494 |
| | | | | | | | | | | |

(*) Unable to compile representative data.

(**) No activity.

Generalities

In order to understand the evolution of GHG emissions according to the activity developed by the company, the calculation of the Carbon Footprint (scope 1 and 2), between 2015 and 2022, was performed.

This exercise includes the calculation of emissions in the regions where activity was developed, namely Angola, Gabon, Malawi, Mozambique, Portugal and Zambia. Senegal was only considered in 2015, year of completion of the projects in this country.



| CARBON FOOTPRINT 2023 | 1. Conduril | 2. Framework | 3. Reference documents | 4. Inventory and categorisation of sources of GHG emissions | 5. Methodology | 6. Calculation Carbon Footp 2015-2022 | n of the 7. Carb print: Carb 2023 | alculation of the oon Footprint: 3 | 8. Initiatives f reduction of 0 emissions | or the GHG | | | 21 |
|--|------------------------|--------------|--|---|----------------|---|---|--|---|---------------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| Scope 1 emissions / type of fuel – 202 | 2 (tCO ₂ e) | | | | | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
| | | | | Fossil fuel consumption: | Diesel fuel | 2,995.22 | 3,692.71 | 3,296.86 | 3,947.76 | 7,726.29 | 7,376.01 | 12,170.15 | 15,148.86 |
| 29 | 2% | | | vehicles and | Gasoline | 15.03 | 15.76 | 12.60 | 18.24 | 43.59 | 113.49 | 104.60 | 140.52 |
| 1% | | | Portugal | equipment | Fuel oil | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 311.55 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | | | | Propane | | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 3.38 |
| Diesel fuel Gasoline | | | | Fugitive emission refrigeration system | is from ems | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 34.32 | 34.32 | 423.48 | 592.93 |
| Propane 97 | | | | Total | 3,010 | 3,708 | 3,309 | 3,966 | 7,804 | 7,835 | 12,698 | 15,886 | |
| Fugitive emissions from refrigeration systems | | | | Fossil fuel consumption: | Diesel fuel | 5,481.89 | (**) | (**) | (**) | (**) | (**) | (**) | (**) |
| | | | Senegal | vehicles and | Gasoline | (*) | (**) | (**) | (**) | (**) | (**) | (**) | (**) |
| | | | Genegal | equipment | Fuel oil | 0.00 | (**) | (**) | (**) | (**) | (**) | (**) | (**) |
| Scope 1 emissions / region – 2022 (tC | 0 ₂ e) | | | Fugitive emission refrigeration system | is from ems | (*) | (**) | (**) | (**) | (**) | (**) | (**) | (**) |
| | | 2% | | | Total | 5,482 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | <u> </u> | | Fossil fuel consumption: | Diesel fuel | 12,081.46 | 7,616.87 | 5,968.51 | 2,327.63 | 997.30 | 693.88 | 163.40 | 630.62 |
| 24 | 4% — | | Zambia an | d vehicles and | Gasoline | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | | | Zimbabwe | equipment | Fuel oil | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 5% Angola Gabon | 5% 8% 5% | | Fugitive emission refrigeration system | ns from ems | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | |
| Malawi | | | | Total | 12,081 | 7,617 | 5,969 | 2,328 | 997 | 694 | 163 | 631 | |
| Mozambique Portugal | | Total | | | 30,477 | 23,664 | 19,663 | 16,499 | 21,860 | 15,322 | 23,340 | 28,749 | |
| Zambia | | | (*) Unable to | compile representative | data. | (**) No acti | vity. | | f | | | | |

The nature of the construction works executed by Conduril requires an intensive use of equipment and machinery, which are associated to significant energy consumption and, consequently, to GHG emissions. In 2022, the GHG emissions related to diesel fuel consumption represented approximately 97% of the total scope 1 emissions.

In 2022, approximately 55% of GHG emissions, scope 1, occurred in Portugal.

1. Conduril

2. Framework 3. Reference documents

4. Inventory and categorisation of sources of GHG emissions

5. Methodology

6. Calculation of the Carbon Footprint: 2015-2022

7. Calculation of the Carbon Footprint: 2023

8. Initiatives for the reduction of GHG emissions

Scope 2 emissions / region – 2022 (tCO₂e)





Scope 2

Scope 2 emissions - 2015 to 2022 (tCO₂e)

| | | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|------------------|------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|
| | Angola | 2 | 41 | 116 | 126 | 147 | 425 | 359 | 733 |
| | Gabon | 2 | 30 | 38 | 38 | 30 | 41 | 67 | 59 |
| Indiract CLIC | Malawi | 36 | 39 | 44 | 46 | 54 | 55 | 33 | 87 |
| emissions | Mozambique | 83 | 107 | 306 | 228 | 473 | 226 | 208 | 233 |
| related to | Portugal | 172 | 118 | 178 | 141 | 158 | 202 | 653 | 970 |
| (location-based) | Senegal | 63 | (**) | (**) | (**) | (**) | (**) | (**) | (**) |
| · · · · | Zambia and Zimbabwe | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) |
| | Total | 358 | 335 | 682 | 579 | 862 | 949 | 1,320 | 2,082 |

(*) Unable to compile representative data.

(**) No activity.

In the majority, energy consumption can be seen in permanent facilities and in some work sites where it is possible to connect to the public supply network. In the remaining areas, generators are used, supplied with fossil fuels, and its consumption is accounted for in scope 1.

In 2022, approximately 47% of GHG emissions, scope 2, occurred in Portugal.

1. Conduril

2. Framework 3. Reference documents

4. Inventory and categorisation of sources of GHG emissions

5. Methodology

6. Calculation of the Carbon Footprint: 2015-2022 2023

7. Calculation of the 8. Initiatives for the Carbon Footprint: reduction of GHG emissions

Scope 3

Scope 3 emissions - 2015 to 2022 (tCO₂e)

| | | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|---|-----------------------|------|--------|--------|--------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Category 1 – | Purchased goods | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 1,383.43 | 26,033.41 | 27,279.55 | 88,974.05 |
| Purchased goods | Transportation | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 394.78 | 4,084.22 | 5,472.43 | 5,676.07 |
| and services | Water withdrawal | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 68.30 |
| | Total | _ | (*) | (*) | (*) | 1,778 | 30,118 | 32,752 | 89,042 |
| Category 4 – | Air transport | (*) | 75.80 | 60.51 | 127.14 | 117.93 | 67.35 | 62.28 | 101.03 |
| Europe – Africa transportation of goods | Maritime transport | (*) | 102.27 | 411.65 | 262.80 | 210.77 | 19.48 | 105.24 | 67.63 |
| | Total | - | 178 | 472 | 390 | 329 | 87 | 168 | 169 |
| Category 5 – Waste | Treatment | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 9.67 | 15.65 | 81.67 | 59.64 |
| management | Transportation | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 32.29 | 56.50 | 167.15 | 95.02 |
| Category 5 – Produc wastewater | tion of | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 22.41 |
| | Total | _ | _ | _ | _ | 42 | 72 | 249 | 177 |
| Category 6 – Busines | ss travel | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 301 |
| Total | | - | - | _ | _ | 2,149 | 30,277 | 33,168 | 89,689 |

(*) Unable to compile representative data.

The most significant category within scope 3 is category 1 – Purchased goods and services, accounting for 99% of GHG emissions.

It is worth mentioning that in category 1 – Purchased goods and services and category 5 – Waste management, only the transportation of materials and waste in Portugal was considered, which means that this value will tend to increase as the remaining regions are contemplated.

e guantification of avoided GHG emissions as a consequence of Tμ implementation of good practices, namely electricity produced for f-consumption through solar panels installed in two facilities located Portugal, was considered in the calculation of the Carbon Footprint.

ope 3 emissions / category – 2022 (tCO₂e)



Avoided and retained emissions



Category 6 - Business travel

1. Conduril

2. Framework

documents

3. Reference 4. Inventory and categorisation of sources of GHG emissions

5. Methodology

6. Calculation of the Carbon Footprint: 2015-2022

7. Calculation of the Carbon Footprint: 2023

8. Initiatives for the reduction of GHG emissions

Base year

We highlight the emissions retained in forest land owned by Conduril, in Portugal, which include a total area of approximately 234,480 m², comprised of eucalyptus, olive trees, vineyards, wood, arable crop and cork oaks.

Avoided and retained emissions – 2015 to 2022 (tCO₂e)

| | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|-----------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Avoided emissions | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 13.5 | 11.8 | 9.7 |
| Retained emissions | 153 | 153 | 153 | 153 | 153 | 153 | 153 | 153 |

(*) Applicable to Portugal.

After a thorough analysis of the history of the results presented and, considering the evolution of the quantity, quality and reliability of the data collected and processed, 2022 (January to December period) was established as the base year. This decision was based on the consistency and extent of the data collected in 2022, providing a sound reference for future comparisons and progress assessments.

The base year may be adjusted whenever significant changes take place in Conduril's activity or if the methodologies for data collection and/or calculation from which relevant changes in GHG emission data result are modified.

Carbon Footprint – 2022 base year (tCO₂e) **Carbon Footprint** Scope 1 - Direct GHG emissions: fossil fuel consumption in vehicles and equipment Scope 2 – Indirect GHG emissions: electricity acquired from the network Emissions (scope 1 + 2) Scope 3 - Others indirect GHG emissions Category 1 - Purchased goods and services: extraction, production and transportation of purcha materials, considering only the most relevant Category 1 – Water withdrawal Category 4 - Upstream transportation and distribution: transportation of materials, by air or sea Portugal and the work sites located in the African continent Category 5 - Waste generated in operations: transportation and management of generated was facilities located in Portugal Category 5 – Production of wastewater Category 6 - Business travel Total emissions (scope 1 + 2 + 3) **Retained emissions Total emissions**

| | Emissions |
|--------------|-----------|
| | 28,749 |
| | 2,082 |
| | 30,831 |
| | 89,711 |
| ased raw | 88,974 |
| | 68 |
| a, between | 169 |
| ste, only in | 177 |
| | 22 |
| | 301 |
| | 120,542 |
| | 153 |
| | 120,389 |
| | |

1. Conduril

2. Framework 3. Reference documents

4. Inventory and categorisation of sources of GHG emissions

5. Methodology

6. Calculation of the **Carbon Footprint:** 2015-2022

7. Calculation of the Carbon Footprint: 2023

8. Initiatives for the reduction of GHG emissions

7. Calculation of the Carbon Footprint: 202



2. Framework 3. Reference documents

4. Inventory and categorisation of sources of GHG emissions

5. Methodology

6. Calculation of the Carbon Footprint: 2015-2022

7. Calculation of the Carbon Footprint: 2023

8. Initiatives for the reduction of GHG emissions

Generalities

The quantification of GHG emissions for 2023 is essential to assess the progress and changes in GHG emissions over time, enabling a more accurate understanding of the impacts and efficiency of the measures adopted.

Scope 1 emissions / type of fuel – 2023 (tCO_2e)



Scope 1

Scope 1 emissions – 2023 (tCO₂e)

| | | Angola | Gabon | Malawi | Mozambique | Portugal | Zambia | Total |
|---|-----------------|----------|----------|--------|------------|-----------|----------|--------|
| Fossil fuel consumption: vehicles and equipment | Diesel fuel | 5,276.44 | 1,059.23 | 754.85 | 2,356.07 | 11,674.29 | 1,848.91 | 22,970 |
| | Gasoline | 0.00 | 0.00 | 66.61 | 59.82 | 235.44 | 0.00 | 362 |
| | Fuel oil | 0.00 | 0.00 | 215.24 | 9.87 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 225 |
| Propane | | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 3.38 | (*) | 3 |
| Fugitive emissions from refrigeration systems (refrigeration systems of fleet) | n of the car | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 53.76 | 0.00 | 54 |
| Fugitive emissions from refrigeration systems (in refrigeration systems) | n ndustrial | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 0.00 | (*) | 0.00 |
| Total | | 5,276 | 1,059 | 1,037 | 2,426 | 11,967 | 1,849 | 23,614 |

(*) Unable to compile representative data.

In 2023, approximately 51% of GHG emissions, scope 1, occurred in Portugal.

Similar to 2022, in 2023, the GHG emissions related to diesel fuel consumption represented approximately 97% of the total scope 1 emissions.



Scope 1 emissions / region – 2023 (tCO₂e)

1. Conduril

4. Inventory and categorisation of sources of GHG emissions

5. Methodology

7. Calculation of the 8. Initiatives for the reduction of GHG Carbon Footprint: emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 emissions – 2023 (tCO₂e)

| | Angola | Gabon | Malawi | Mozambique | Portugal | Zambia | Total |
|--|--------|-------|--------|------------|----------|--------|-------|
| Indirect GHG emissions related to imported energy (location-based) | 705 | 56 | 104 | 228 | 541 | 75 | 1,709 |
| Total | 705 | 56 | 104 | 228 | 541 | 75 | 1,709 |

2023

Scope 3

Scope 3 emissions – 2023 (tCO₂e)

| | Angola | Gabon | Malawi | Mozambique | Portugal | Zambia | Total |
|---|----------|----------|-----------|------------|-----------|----------|--------|
| Category 1 – Purchased goods and services | _ | _ | - | - | - | _ | _ |
| Steel | 232.88 | 183.20 | 309.45 | 2,562.81 | 1,271.57 | 416.15 | 4,976 |
| Aggregates | 460.72 | 55.57 | 737.08 | 561.37 | 900.46 | 85.74 | 2,801 |
| Concrete | 6,421.93 | 5.139,55 | 44,432.56 | 4,568.29 | 11,780.07 | 6,333.98 | 78,676 |
| Cement | 1,976.13 | 156.20 | 0.00 | 1,482.38 | 1,696.63 | 4,278.53 | 9,590 |
| Bituminous mixtures | 805.71 | 58.30 | 0.00 | 0.10 | 150.26 | 0.00 | 1,014 |
| Water withdrawal | 4.05 | 0.07 | 0.04 | 12.03 | 26.34 | (*) | 42.53 |
| Total | 9,901 | 5,593 | 45,479 | 9,187 | 15,825 | 11,114 | 97,100 |

Scope 2 emissions / region – 2023 (tCO₂e)





| CARBON 1. Conduril FOOTPRINT 2023 | 2. Framework | 3. Reference documents | 4. Inventory and categorisation of sources of GHG emissions | 5. Methodology | 6. Calculation of the Carbon Footprint: 2015-2022 | 7. Calculation of the Carbon Footprint: 2023 | 8. Initiative reduction o emissions |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------|---|----------------|---|--|---|
|--------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------|---|----------------|---|--|---|

Scope 3 emissions – category 1 / region – 2023 (tCO₂e)



Scope 3 emissions – category 1 / type of material – 2023 (tCO₂e)



| | | Angola | Gabon | Malawi | Mozambique | Portugal | Zambia | Total |
|---|-------|--------|-------|--------|------------|----------|--------|--------|
| Category 4 – Europe – Africa transportation of goods | | - | - | - | - | _ | - | - |
| Air transport | | 35.77 | 55.02 | 58.43 | 28.10 | - | 15.30 | 193 |
| Maritime transport | | 29.67 | 30.46 | 14.46 | 20.69 | - | 19.81 | 115 |
| | Total | 65 | 85 | 73 | 49 | _ | 35 | 308 |
| Category 5 – Waste generated in operations | | _ | - | _ | - | _ | _ | - |
| Waste management – Treatment | | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 27.34 | (*) | 27 |
| Waste management – Transportation | | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 93.44 | (*) | 93 |
| Production of wastewater | | 4.17 | 0 | 0.04 | 12.34 | 22.15 | (*) | 39 |
| | Total | 4 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 143 | (*) | 159 |
| Category 6 – Business travel | | - | _ | - | - | - | _ | _ |
| Business travel | | 141.78 | 22.07 | 19.84 | 108.48 | _ | 11.60 | 327 |
| Total | | 10,113 | 5,700 | 45,572 | 9,357 | 15,968 | 11,161 | 97,894 |
| | | | | | | | | |

(*) Unable to compile representative data.

In category 1 – Purchased goods and services, 47% of GHG emissions occurred in Malawi, and 81% of emissions derive from "concrete" material.



2. Framework 3. Reference documents

4. Inventory and categorisation of sources of GHG emissions

5. Methodology 6. Calculation of the Carbon Footprint: 2015-2022

7. Calculation of the **Carbon Footprint:** 2023

8. Initiatives for the reduction of GHG emissions

In category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution, 63% of emissions derive from air transport between Portugal and different regions, and the higher percentage of emissions occur during the transportation of goods to Gabon.

In category 5 – Waste generated in operations, 59% of emissions occur during the transportation of waste (only the transportation in Portugal was considered), while 24% of emissions occur during the production of wastewater in the different regions.





Scope 3 emissions – category 5 – 2023 (tCO₂e)







| CARBON FOOTPRINT 2023 | 1. Conduril | 2. Framework | 3. Reference documents | 4. Inventory and categorisation of sources of GHG emissions | 5. Methodology | 6. Calculation of the Carbon Footprint: 2015-2022 | 7. Calculation of the Carbon Footprint: 2023 | 8. Initiatives f reduction of (emissions |
|--------------------------|-------------|--------------|------------------------|---|----------------|---|--|---|
|--------------------------|-------------|--------------|------------------------|---|----------------|---|--|---|

In category 6 – Business travel, 50% of emissions occur during the trips of employees from and to Angola, the country with the higher representation of displaced workers.

In 2023, the distribution of emissions for the several scope 3 categories remains identical to the one verified in 2022, with category 1 -Purchased goods and services being the most significant, accounting for almost the total GHG emissions in this scope.

Scope 3 emissions – category 6 / region – 2023 (tCO₂e)





Scope 3 emissions / category – 2023 (tCO₂e)





Scope 3 emissions / region – 2023 (tCO₂e)



1. Conduril

2. Framework

3. Reference documents

4. Inventory and categorisation of sources of GHG emissions

5. Methodology

6. Calculation of the Carbon Footprint: 2015-2022

7. Calculation of the Carbon Footprint:

2023

8. Initiatives for the reduction of GHG emissions

Avoided and retained emissions 2023 emissions

The quantification of avoided GHG emissions, as well as of retained emissions, considering forest land owned by Conduril, in Portugal, in 2023.

Avoided and retained emissions - 2023 (tCO₂e)

| | Angola | Gabon | Malawi | Mozambique | Portugal | Zambia | Total |
|-----------------------|--------|-------|--------|------------|----------|--------|-------|
| Avoided emissions | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 6.6 | (*) | 7 |
| Retained emissions | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 153 | (*) | 153 |

(*) Not applicable.



2023 Carbon Footprint (tCO₂e)

Carbon Footprint Scope 1 – Direct GHG emissions: fossil fuel consumption in vehicles and equipment Scope 2 – Indirect GHG emissions: electricity acquired from the network Emissions (scope 1 + 2) Scope 3 – Others indirect GHG emissions Category 1 – Purchased goods and services: extraction, production and transportation of purcha only the most relevant Category 1 - Water withdrawal Category 4 - Upstream transportation and distribution: transportation of materials, by air or sea sites located in the African continent Category 5 - Waste generated in operations: transportation and management of generated wast Portugal Category 5 – Production of wastewater Category 6 – Business travel Total emissions (scope 1 + 2 + 3) Retained emissions **Total emissions**

| | Emissions |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| | 23,614 |
| | 1,709 |
| | 25,323 |
| | 97,727 |
| ased raw materials, considering | 97,057 |
| | 43 |
| , between Portugal and the work | 308 |
| te, only in facilities located in | 121 |
| | 39 |
| | 159 |
| | 123,050 |
| | 153 |
| | 122,897 |

3. Reference documents

4. Inventory and categorisation of sources of GHG emissions

5. Methodology

6. Calculation of the Carbon Footprint: 2015-2022 Carbon Footprint: 2023

7. Calculation of the 8. Initiatives for the reduction of GHG emissions

Total 2023 emissions vs. base year

Total 2023 emissions and representation vs. 2022 base year (tCO₂e)

| Carbon Footprint | 20 | 23 | 2022 base year | | |
|--|--------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| | Emissions (tCO ₂ e) | Representation (%) | Emissions (tCO ₂ e) | Representation (%) | |
| Scope 1 – Direct GHG emissions: fossil fuel consumption in vehicles and equipment | 23,614 | - | 28,749 | - | |
| Diesel fuel | 22,969.98 | 90.7 | 28,009.06 | 90.6 | |
| Gasoline | 361.88 | 1.4 | 238.37 | 0.5 | |
| Fuel oil | 225.11 | 0.9 | 0.00 | 0.0 | |
| Propane | 3 | 0.0 | 3.38 | 0.0 | |
| Fugitive emissions from refrigeration systems (permanent facilities and work sites) | 53.76 | 0.2 | 592.93 | 1.9 | |
| Scope 2 – Indirect GHG emissions: electricity acquired from the network | 1,709 | 6.7 | 2,082 | 6.8 | |
| Total emissions | 25,323 | 100% | 30,831 | 100% | |
| Scope 3 – Other indirect GHG emissions: electricity acquired from the network | 97,727 | - | 89,711 | _ | |
| Category 1 – Purchased goods and services: extraction, production and transportation of purchased raw materials, considering only the most relevant | 97,100 | 99.3 | 88,974 | 99.3 | |
| Steel | 4,976.06 | _ | 20,411.67 | - | |
| Aggregates | 2,800.94 | _ | 7,591.40 | - | |
| Concrete | 78,676.38 | _ | 58,424.22 | _ | |
| Cement | 9,589.87 | _ | 1,753.47 | _ | |
| Bituminous mixtures | 1,014.37 | _ | 793.29 | _ | |
| Water withdrawal | 42.53 | _ | 68.30 | _ | |



| CARBON FOOTPRINT 2023 | 1. Conduril | 2. Framework | 3. Reference documents | 4. Inventory and categorisation of sources of GHG emissions | 5. Methodology | 6. Calculation of the Carbon Footprint: 2015-2022 | 7. Calculation of the Carbon Footprint: 2023 | 8. Initiatives reduction of emissions |
|--------------------------|-------------|--------------|------------------------|---|----------------|---|--|---|
|--------------------------|-------------|--------------|------------------------|---|----------------|---|--|---|

| Orah an Erstaniat | 20 | 23 | 2022 ba | 2023 Carbon Foot | |
|--|--------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|---------|
| Carbon Footprint | Emissions (tCO ₂ e) | Representation (%) | Emissions (tCO ₂ e) | Representation (%) | |
| Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution: transportation of materials, by air or sea, between Portugal and the work sites located in the African continent | 308 | 0.3 | 169 | 0.2 | 100,000 |
| Air transport | 192.62 | - | 101.03 | - | |
| Maritime transport | 115.09 | - | 67.63 | - | 80,000 |
| Category 5 – Waste generated in operations: transportation and management of generated waste | 159 | 0.2 | 177 | 0.2 | 60.000 |
| Waste management – Treatment | 27.34 | _ | 59.64 | _ | sions |
| Waste management – Transportation | 93.44 | _ | 95.02 | _ | Emis |
| Production of wastewater | 38.69 | _ | 22.41 | - | 40,000 |
| Category 6 – Business travel | 159 | 0.2 | 301 | 0.3 | |
| Total scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions | 123,050 | 100% | 120,542 | 100% | 20,000 |
| Retained emissions | 153 | - | 153 | - | |
| Total emissions | 122,897 | - | 120,389 | - | |

We observed that, besides the reduction verified in scope 1 and 2 emissions, globally there was an increase in emissions in the Conduril Group. This increase is visible in the emissions related to scope 3, which represents more than 70% of total emissions, mainly driven by the growing quantity of the data collected. The Carbon Footprint analysis led to the conclusion that the main scope 1 emissions are related to diesel fuel consumption in vehicles and equipment.





| CARBON | |
|----------|------|
| OOTPRINT | 2023 |

4. Inventory and categorisation of sources of GHG emissions

5. Methodology

6. Calculation of the Carbon Footprint: 2015-2022

7. Calculation of the Carbon Footprint: reduction of GHG emissions

2023

Emissions intensity

F

Considering the GHG emissions, scope 1 and 2, the emissions intensity in 2023 was of 0.138 ktCO₂e/€, 1.4% less compared to 2022, with Conduril maintaining this downward trend, which has been assumed in the 2030 Roadmap for Sustainability.

A reduction of the GHG emissions intensity, scope 1 and 2, in Gabon, Malawi and Portugal, is verified.

Variation in total 2023 emissions vs. 2022 base year (tCO₂e)

| Year | Scope 1 | Scope 2 | Scope 3 | Total emissions |
|------------------|---------|---------|---------|--------------------|
| 2022 (base year) | 28,749 | 2,082 | 89,711 | 120,542 |
| 2023 | 23,614 | 1,709 | 97,727 | 123,050 |
| Variation | - 18% | - 18% | 9% | 2.1% |

In 2023, the total GHG emissions (scope 1 and 2) was of 25,323 tCO₂e, 18% less compared to 2022.



Emissions intensity, scope 1 and 2 – 2023 vs. 2022 base year (ktCO₂e/€)





1. Conduril

2. Framework 3. Reference documents

4. Inventory and categorisation of sources of GHG emissions

5. Methodology

6. Calculation of the **Carbon Footprint:** 2015-2022

7. Calculation of the Carbon Footprint: 2023

8. Initiatives for the reduction of GHG emissions

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The fulfilment of the target of reducing by 30% Conduril's carbon intensity by 2030, compared to 2022, will entail the implementation of a set of actions, which includes:

- GHG Emission Management Plan
- Energy Efficiency Plan

In the first semester of 2024, some measures that contribute to the reduction of GHG emissions were already implemented:

- Preference for light vehicles (gasoline/hybrid/electric) in the fleet renewal
- Installation of a charging management software for the electric/ hybrid car fleet
- Installation of electric charging points in construction sites

With these initiatives, Conduril reaffirms its commitment to reduce GHG emissions, and it will continue to search for innovative and efficient solutions to reach its targets by 2030, therefore contributing to a more sustainable future.



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