Climate

→ MITIGATION OF CLIMATE CHANGE

ACCIONA SOLUTIONS	IMPACT MATERIALITY	FINANCIAL MATERIALITY	
	RESULT OF THE TOPIC ANALYSED	RISK	OPPORTUNITY
	Critical	• Bigger regulatory burden • Lower asset valuation	• Revenue increase • Higher asset valuation
	Significant	• Lower revenue	• Lower operating costs
	Significant	• Lower asset valuation	• Higher asset valuation
	Important	• Lower asset valuation • Higher operating costsl	• Higher asset valuation
ACCIONA MEDIA: SIGNIFICANT			

→ ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE

ACCIONA SOLUTIONS	IMPACT MATERIALITY	FINANCIAL MATERIALITY	
	RESULT OF THE TOPIC ANALYSED	RISK	OPPORTUNITY
	Critical	• Bigger regulatory burden	• Revenue increase • Lower operating costs • Higher asset valuation
	Significant	• Lower asset valuation • Higher operating costs	• Revenue increase • Higher asset valuation
	Significant	• Lower revenue	• Revenue increase
	Significant	-	-
ACCIONA MEDIA: SIGNIFICANT			

ACCIONA offers sustainable infrastructure solutions and renewable energy projects worldwide. Its business strategy is aligned with the activities identified by the EU in its taxonomy as drivers of a decarbonised and sustainable economy.

The organisation fully shares the objectives of economy decarbonisation through public commitments, policies, specific procedures and objectives, and through an economic incentive model linked to achieving GHG emission reductions for executives, managers and technical and support staff.

ACCIONA's strategy against climate change is supervised and adopted by the Board of Directors through the Audit and Sustainability Committee. This is reviewed in line with the corporate standards on the management system, which prioritises becoming leaders in the transition to low-carbon business models.

ACCIONA's climate agenda is embodied in the objectives of the five-year Sustainability Master Plan (SMP), which gathers a series of initiatives and commitments managed by the General Financial and Sustainability Management and reported directly to the Audit and Sustainability Committee.

The main 2025 SMP goals on climate change are substantiated by:

Following the pathway to reduce emissions generated by both the company and the supply chain over the 2017-2030 period, in line with the Science Based Target initiative (SBTi) of not allowing global temperature to rise above 1.5°C and becoming ***Net Zero Carbon*** by 2040 (Scopes 1 and 2; 2050 Scope 3).

Aligning the investment strategy with activities to mitigate and adapt to climate change so that ACCIONA can classify 90% of its CapEx as fitting the EU taxonomy in relation to these two environmental targets.

The company's Climate Change Policy considers it a priority to lead the transition towards low-carbon business models which reduce or mitigate the negative impact of climate change. This includes adopting ambitious global targets in terms of reducing emissions and developing projects, products and services that contribute to reducing GHG emissions and facilitate access to renewable energy.

ACCIONA also encourages adapting to climate change through access to water and to resilient infrastructures under a series of specific principles. Some of the most remarkable ones are:

- Boost savings in energy consumption and improve energy efficiency, from R&D&i to all its products and services, including its supply chain too, with the aim of reducing GHG emissions.
- Foster the decarbonisation of the business model by buying renewable energy, optimising and reducing energy consumption and offsetting its emissions.
- Manage risks and opportunities associated with climate change in the short, medium and long term in order to take the necessary steps to ensure that its businesses can adapt to the expected physical and transitional changes.

CLIMATE-RELATED IMPACTS, RISKS, AND OPPORTUNITIES

ACCIONA promotes the adoption of ambitious global targets to decarbonise the economy and includes them in its business model and in the Risk and Opportunity Management System in connection with climate change. Compliance is reported in accordance with the European Commission's climate reporting guidelines and the recommendations of the Financial Stability Board, through its Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD).

More information: Governance of sustainability and materiality chapter in this report.

Climate-related risk and opportunity management

ACCIONA's management of climate risks is carried out through the application of a specific corporate procedure, which identifies, evaluates, prioritises and reports to the company's executive bodies the risks associated with climate change that might affect the group and its sites.

Based on this, we establish action policies and tolerance thresholds that will secure a reasonable achievement of the targets in the short term (1 year), medium term (5-year Sustainability Master Plans) and long term (10 years) according to the observation of mega trends and pre-set goals such as the Science Based Target initiative (SBTi).

In order to identify risks and opportunities, ACCIONA uses tools such as the digital climate change model that monitors climate variables –history and forecasts– in the different climate scenarios and over the different time periods foreseen in the latest reports by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).

This instrument oversees the variables regarding production, finances, emission generation and energy consumption. It also includes references to the climate policies and the carbon markets in each region. Furthermore, we use other tools outside the digital model to identify legal requirements.

The expertise of the members of the assessment group appointed through the Global Sustainability Department, together with the business units, is essential in the analysis process and for the management of climate change risks. Using the tools mentioned above, the group proposes a series of climate risk scenarios for each centre, group of centres and/or business activities in the company (or its value chain), depending on their location, type of business activity and vulnerability, and these are quantified based on a series of key indicators.

The most common climate scenarios used to identify risk situations are those provided in the latest IPCC reports and those produced within the framework of the Network of Central Banks and Supervisors for Greening the Financial System (NGFS). From this last framework, ACCIONA primarily considers the Current Policies scenario (physical risks) and the NGFS Delayed Transition or Divergent Net Zero scenarios (transitional risks) to value its climate risks.

The climate risks with the greatest likelihood of occurrence and of a financial and/or reputational impact are considered material and involve the creation of special treatment sheets that will inform the company's decision-making bodies directly about the current situation and the options available to deal with the risk (mitigate, adapt, transfer or accept the risk and estimated cost).

Once the climate risk situations have been pinpointed and analysed, they become part of ACCIONA's general Risk Management System, where the tolerance threshold is determined based on the hierarchical structure introduced in the Governance section.

Strategy: Climate Risks and Opportunities

Every year, ACCIONA assesses the most significant climate risks and opportunities for the company. In 2022, these were identified considering their potential impact and timeline and their geographical range, by business and by the actions started to manage them.

Taking this into account, it is possible to assure that ACCIONA's business strategy is resilient to climate change, with a moderately low impact in terms of risk and a high impact in terms of opportunities.

→ CLIMATE RISKS

The climate-related risk assessment and management process in 2022 materialised in the assessment of 136 risk situations for all of ACCIONA's businesses. Some of the most important ones are:

No.	BUSINESS	MAIN COUNTRIES	NGFS SCENARIO / TIMELINE	CATEGORY	SUBCATEGORY	DESCRIPTION	LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURRENCE	FINANCIAL IMPACT	RISK MANAGEMENT
1	**All of ACCIONA's businesses**	Those where ACCIONA operates	ACCIONA's own scenario Assessed for 2025	Transitional risk	Reputational. Policy and lawfulness.	Increase of capital costs, decrease in liquidity and/or increase in operating costs due to low opinion from the public in general and the investors in particular on the organisation's performance regarding its decarbonisation target due to failing to meet the target in the company.	Unlikely	Minor [1-2% on the financial result]	ACCIONA allocates a specific budget to execute emission reduction projects in the company. It is constantly tracking the risk of deviations from its target and proposing solutions. The vast majority of ACCIONA's power consumption now comes from renewable sources. The company follows certain procedures to detect risks related to failing to meet its decarbonisation target right from the bidding stage. It passes on to the budget of each project within the 90% of the highest emission range, an expense related to the project decarbonisation.
2	**Construction**	Spain, Mexico, Philippines, Panama, Chile, Peru, USA, Norway, Portugal and Poland	Current Policies scenario Assessed for 2030	Physical risk	Severe	Increase in the division's expense of executing the works due to the need to protect and/or repair damages caused by a higher frequency of certain weather events such as floods, storms, etc.	Likely	Insignificant [<1% of the financial result]	ACCIONA's geographical diversification of its construction work mitigates the impact of this risk. Total or partial transfer of the risk to the client by reviewing, including or improving the contract clauses before signing it, in terms of possibly extending the deadline/ expense due to adverse weather that, should it become extreme, may be considered as *"force majeure"* with the appropriate compensation for the contractor. Taking out insurance policies with better coverage to pass risks on to the insurance companies.
3	**Construction Oceania**	Australia and New Zealand	Delayed Transition scenario Assessed for 2030	Transitional risk	Market	Increase in the operating cost as a result of introducing a price/tax on the carbon produced by the diesel fleet and directly linked to ACCIONA Oceania's carbon footprint.	Possible	Insignificant [<1% of the financial result]	In addition to the measures listed under Risk 1, the risk is managed through: The option of commitments to use renewable power in new tenders to reduce or eliminate Scope 2 emissions and/or offset them by using LGCs. Implementation of measures to maximise efficiency through LEAN assessments and management plans for Linked Site fleets. Transition to hybrid/electric vehicles, alternative fuels and/or new technologies in new installations and equipment.
4	**Energy**	Spain	Current Policies scenario Assessed for 2030	Physical risk	Chronic	Decrease in the production of electricity by hydroelectric stations in Spain due to less water runoff and a lower optimisation of the production due to the seasonal changes.	Likely	Insignificant [<1% of the financial result]	ACCIONA's geographical diversification of its energy activity mitigates the impact of this risk. Managing reservoirs with weather forecasting to enable better planning and management of the reservoirs. Establishment of monitoring and control tools for potential changes in seasonality and production.
5	**Water**	Mexico, Australia, Saudi Arabia, Algeria, Egypt, Panama	Delayed Transition scenario Assessed for 2030	Transitional risk	Market	Higher operating costs due to regulatory changes that demand lower GHG emissions in water harvesting, treatment and/or distribution.	Unlikely	Insignificant [<1% of the financial result]	Implementation of operational improvements in the operated centres (equipment renewal, process improvements, etc.). Inclusion of criteria to assess the efficiency of high-impact equipment and improvement of power monitoring and management with the Business Intelligence tool and management platforms. ACCIONA's geographical diversification of its activity mitigates the impact of this risk.
6	**Energy**	All countries where it operates	Current Policies scenario Assessed for 2030	Physical risk	Chronic	Revenue decrease due to less wind or sun needed to produce electricity due to seasonal changes.	Unlikely	Insignificant [<1% of the financial result]	ACCIONA's geographical diversification of its energy activity mitigates the impact of this risk.
7	**Energy**	All countries where it operates	Current Policies scenario Assessed for 2030	Physical risk	Chronic	Reduction of power production due to damages to infrastructures caused by more extreme weather events.	Unlikely	Insignificant [<1% of the financial result]	There are many adjustment measures in place. E.g.: Raising substations in active power stations to limit the damages caused by extreme weather events, such as floods. Taking out insurance against risks resulting from extreme weather events.

Monitoring the climate change risk in the company's construction projects

Since 2018, the company's construction projects have relied on a tool that regularly tracks risks and opportunities through balanced scorecards that include climate change aspects.

This tool makes it easier to manage the risks in each project. Firstly, describing the risks and establishing the level of interconnection between each other and, secondly, showing the variation of the residual risks (resulting from applying mitigation measures) over time until the work is completed.

Additionally, this tool allows the incorporation of a BIM methodology to integrate risk and opportunity management in the model. It also enables the deployment of important collaborative work with the participation of the project teams and the support areas regardless of where they are.

So far, this tool has been used on 31 projects with more than 250 users who have identified and analysed over 3,300 risks. The data in the tool is integrated into the Business Intelligence (BI) apps used by ACCIONA to help improve its global performance.

Key climate opportunities

The opportunities identified are added to the company's core business, focused on developing activities that will help mitigate and adapt to climate change. These are the most important ones in ACCIONA, identified by business and territory:

No.	BUSINESS	MAIN COUNTRIES	NGFS SCENARIO	CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION	TYPE OF IMPACT	OPPORTUNITY MANAGEMENT
1	**Energy**	USA, Mexico, Chile, Spain, Australia, etc.	*Delayed Transition // Divergent Net Zero*	Products and services	Higher demand for renewable technologies due to amendments to climate change regulations.	Increase in sales (very high)	Commitment to invest in renewable energies at least €7.800M in installed capacity for the 2021-2025 period, by the end of which, ACCIONA intends to operate more than 20 GW of renewable energy. The newly installed MW will mean a revenue increase. This strategy will carry on growing beyond 2025, with a target of installed capacity of >30 GW in 2030.
2	**Infrastructures**	Saudi Arabia, Egypt, UAE, Algeria, Qatar.	*Current Policies*	Products and services	Increase in the demand for water treatment infrastructures in regions where greater shortages are predicted because of climate change.	Increase in sales (high)	Structuring of the water treatment infrastructure portfolio with notable presence in the countries identified, where more than half of the economic activity is generated at present. This opportunity translated into a 30% increase in annual sales in 2022 compared to 2020.
3	**Infrastructures**	Brazil, UAE, Norway, Ecuador, Australia, Spain, etc.	*Delayed Transition // Divergent Net Zero*	Products and services	Increase in the demand for low carbon transport infrastructure because of the expected mobilisation of capital for investment in sustainable activities aligned with the EU taxonomy requirements.	Access to financing (high)	Structuring of the public transport infrastructure projects portfolio with greater weight for projects aligned with the opportunity detected. The taxonomy-compliant turnover for low-carbon infrastructure has increased by 50% compared to 2021.
4	**Mobility**	Spain.	*Divergent Net Zero*	Markets	Higher demand for shared electric mobility services due to consumers' greater awareness of climate change and tighter restrictions on other types of vehicles.	Increase in sales (medium)	Gradual expansion of the shared motorbike fleet in volume and number of cities. This business has grown by 34% its EU taxonomy-compliant turnover compared to 2021.
5	**Energy**	Spain, Mexico.	*Divergent Net Zero*	Markets	Higher demand for energy services by industrial and municipal clients.	Increase in sales (medium)	Investment in innovation for energy solutions in client facilities. Expansion of the service to new locations and countries. Compared to 2021, this opportunity meant a 327% increase in the taxonomy-compliant turnover for this business in 2022.
6	**Energy**	Spain.	*Divergent Net Zero*	Products and services	Industrial and municipal clients demand new charging points for electric cars.	Increase in sales (medium)	Gradual expansion of the Cargacoches business presence. This business has meant an increase of over 560% in the EU taxonomy-aligned turnover compared to 2021.

More information: Risks and Opportunities Report related to Climate Change, aligned with the TFCD recommendations.

CLIMATE TARGETS

Net Zero Target

ACCIONA's ambitious low-emission commitments have been approved by the global Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi).

The company's pathway for the reduction of direct emissions (Scope 1) and those derived from energy consumption (Scope 2 –market-based) is set at 60% for 2030 in absolute terms compared to the 2017 data. The pathway for the reduction of Scope 3[4] emissions is set at 47% for 2030 in absolute terms compared to the 2017 data. According to the *GHG Protocol* methodology, ACCIONA does not use any type of offsetting to meet its emission reduction targets.

In 2022, the yearly target set for the reduction of emissions was 23.07% for Scope 1 and Scope 2 (market-based) emissions and 18.08% for Scope 3 emissions.

ACCIONA signed The Climate Pledge (TCP) in 2021 and reinforced its *Net Zero* commitment in 2022, intending to reach Net Zero by 2040 for Scope 1 and 2 (market-based) emissions and by 2050 for its Scope 3 emissions.

The commitment to reach full decarbonisation in its operations translates into a reduction of Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions by 90% compared to 2017 and into absorbing residual emissions generated by means of nature-based solutions.

EU taxonomy alignment goals for sustainable activities

As a goal, ACCIONA intends to align its investment strategy with activities to mitigate and adapt to climate change in such a way that the company can classify 90% of its eligible CapEx as EU taxonomy-compliant.

[4] Categories: "Products, services and raw materials; Capital goods; Activity related to energy consumption (not Scope 1 or Scope 2), Upstream transportation and distribution, Employee commuting and Use of products sold by the organisation" representing more than two thirds of the company's total Scope 3 emissions.

MAIN TAXONOMY FIGURES

ACCIONA's sustainable activities are considerably aligned with the EU taxonomy requirements and are especially focussed on mitigating and adapting to climate change, whether this is in the area of renewable energy, construction, water management, transport, housing, or any of its other technical capacities.

The proportion of eligible economic activities according to the taxonomy in 2022 was:

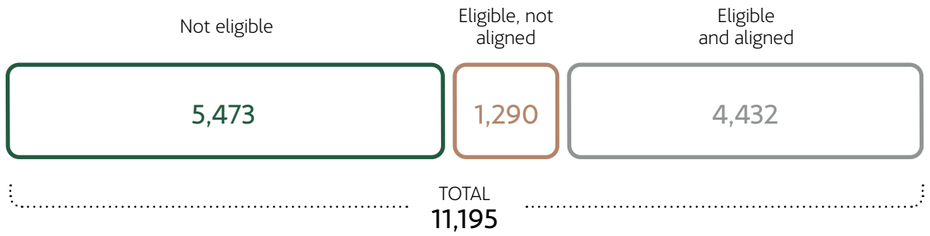
- Turnover: 51.11% eligible.
- OpEx: 63.28% eligible.
- CapEx: 86.29% eligible.

On the other hand, the percentage of taxonomy-alignment out of the eligible figure of ACCIONA's activities in 2022 is as follows:

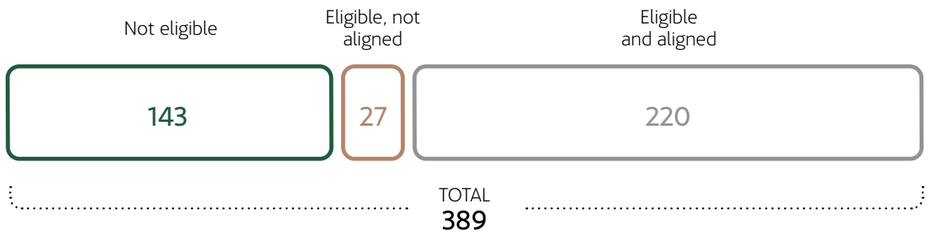
- Turnover: 77.46% alignment with eligible figure.
- OpEx: 89.23% alignment with eligible figure.
- CapEx: 97.96% alignment with eligible figure.

The following graphs schematically show the results of eligibility and alignment of ACCIONA's activities with the taxonomy. For the absolute figures of OpEx and CapEx below, the specific definitions under Annex I of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2178 were taken into account. This is why they may differ from the figures shown under the same heading in the company's financial statements.

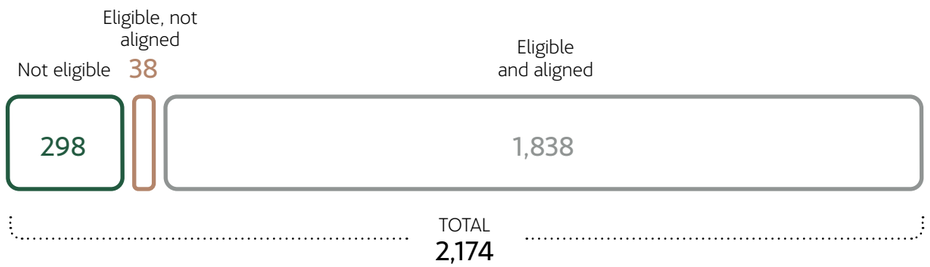
→ EU TAXONOMY-ALIGNED TURNOVER
(€M)



→ EU TAXONOMY-ALIGNED OPEX
(€M)



→ EU TAXONOMY-ALIGNED CAPEX*
(€M)



More information: See the Annexes section below.

More information: The methodology for the estimate and breakdown of data according to Annex II of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2178 of 6 July 2021, is contained in the Annexes section.

INTERNAL CARBON PRICE

The setting of an internal price for carbon establishes incentives to fulfil ACCIONA's decarbonisation commitment and shift its production and consumption model towards a specific scenario by 2040. In ACCIONA, this price produces a real cost on businesses depending on their greenhouse gas emissions. The revenue arising from those associated costs are used in decarbonisation projects in and out of the company.

In 2022, ACCIONA updated its Guide to Apply the Internal Carbon Price that includes the following main actions:

- **From business to project:** establishment of a low-emission target for each business in the company and for the group's facilities that make up 90% of the company's total emissions.
- **Land price:** mandatory preparation of a carbon budget for all facilities making up the group above. This budget is calculated based on a set internal rate €7.5/ tCO_2e, that acts as a shadow price.
- **Settlement price based on target compliance:** settlement per business of the emissions generated at a variable rate between €7.5/tCO_2e and €190/tCO_2e depending on compliance or non-compliance with the targets established to contribute to the company's decarbonisation fund.

Decarbonisation fund

Since 2016, ACCIONA has had a fund and the budget of this fund comes from charging the internal price of carbon in its activities. The fund is used to acquire carbon credit to offset the emissions generated from its direct action, but since 2020 it has also been used to invest in projects to reduce its carbon footprint. In 2022, the fund amounted to €1.3 M.

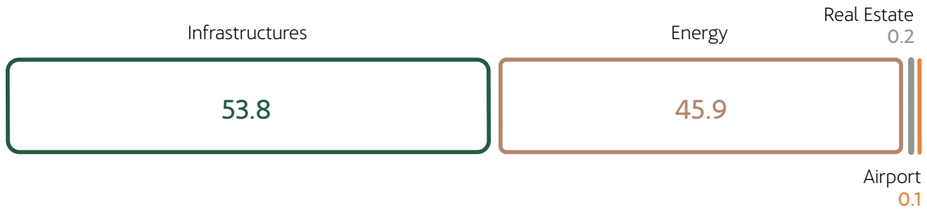
The funding of decarbonisation initiatives through the fund is awarded by means of an internal bidding mechanism. Firstly, a selection committee decides which proposals are a priority according to their impact and return, until lastly, a committee comprising members of senior management determines the allocation of funds to the projects with highest potential.

In 2022, a total of 17 initiatives were financed by the decarbonisation fund, with a potential to reduce emissions by about 16,000 tCO_2e and a development period of more than a year for some projects.

These are some of the projects coordinated based on the decarbonisation fund:

- Pilot project to enrich biogas with green hydrogen produced by the anaerobic digestion of wastewater treatment sludge.
- Analysis of technical viability of the use of concrete substitutes with low CO_2 emissions at the building site.
- Pilot project to implement a geolocation tool for ground support equipment (GSE) in airport operations.
- Development and testing of an integrated balanced scorecard to monitor and manage electricity and fuel consumption at the building site.
- Electrification of equipment of the machinery fleet.
- Building a brine concentration pilot plant implementing a process that is more energy-efficient.
- Pilot project to install green H2/NH3 portable power generator sets.
- Pilot project to reduce CH_4 and N_2O emissions in biomass combustion plants by continuously monitoring the levels of combustion and the adjustment of associated parameters.

→ EMISSIONS REDUCED THROUGH THE FUND BY DIVISION
(%)



GHG EMISSIONS. SCOPE 1, 2, 3 AND TOTAL EMISSIONS

GHG emissions

GHG emissions are calculated according to the criteria defined in the GHG Protocol, under the financial control scheme, consolidating as CO_2 equivalent emissions corresponding to all the GHGs that are relevant for the company: CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, HFC and SF_6. The criteria for the consolidation of energy consumption and other emissions follow the same accounting criteria.

THE CONVERSION FACTORS USED ARE THOSE INDICATED BY THESE INITIATIVES:

- Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), in the 2006 IPCC Directives for GHG inventories.
- National Inventory of Greenhouse Gases (GHG) of Spain.
- International Energy Agency.
- Red Eléctrica de España (the Spanish grid operator).
- ACCIONA Green Energy.
- The UK Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs.
- The European Environment Agency.

Scopes 1 & 2

In 2022, ACCIONA's Scope 1 emissions were 159,652 tCO_2e and its Scope 2 market-based emissions were 7,520 tCO_2e. The total Scope 1 & 2 emissions were 36% less than in 2017, which means that the company is on track for its decarbonisation pathway and for its science-based target for 2030. On the other hand, its Scope 2 location-based emissions were 139,733 tCO_2e.

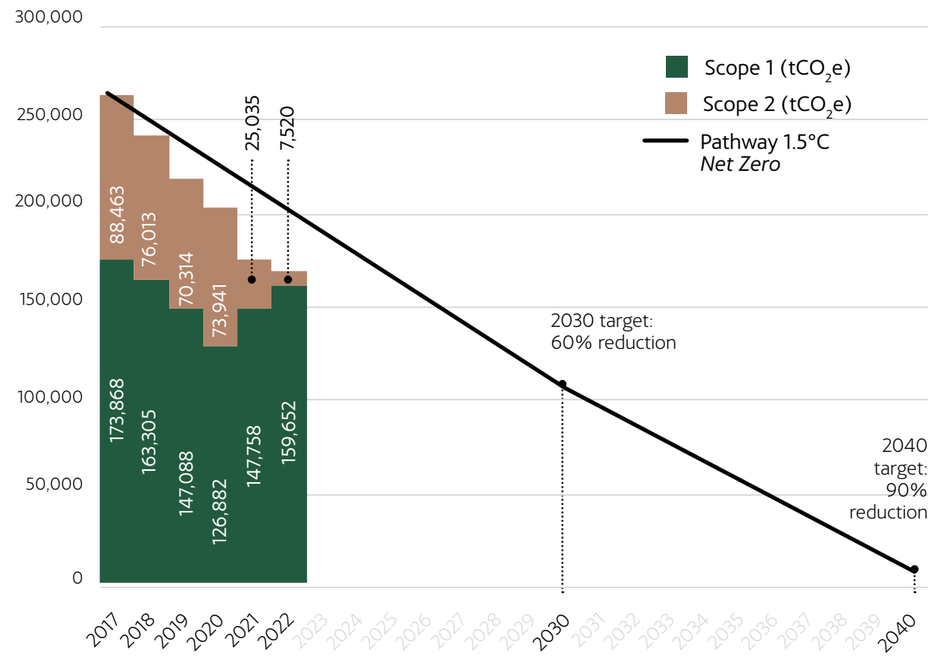
The intensity of the Scope 1 & 2 emissions was 14.9 tCO_2e/sales in 2022.

In 2022, biogenic emissions amounted to 482,890 tCO_2e as a result of the biofuel combustion.

None of ACCIONA's operations are subject to schemes that foresee the use of emission rights.

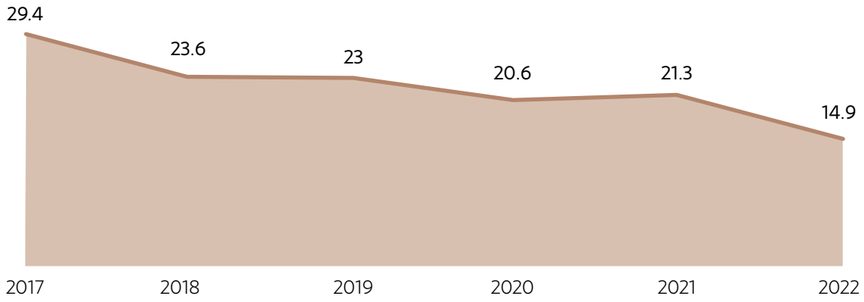
In 2022, the emissions of the 2017 base year were re-calculated due to a structural change in the company's scope of consolidation in accordance with the GHG Protocol. Therefore, the past emissions have been re-calculated too. This update was taken into account when reviewing the SBTi target. The emissions of the base year are 262,332, where 173,868 are Scope 1 and 88,463 are Scope 2 (market-based, figures calculated with decimals and rounded off).

→ EVOLUTION OF SCOPE 1 & 2 EMISSIONS GENERATED (tCO_2e)



As for the 2021 data, the GHG emissions have dropped considerably due to a dramatic fall in Scope 2 emissions that makes up for the slight rise in Scope 1 emissions. This drop in Scope 2 emissions was thanks to acquiring power from renewable sources.

→ INTENSITY OF SCOPE 1 & 2 GHG EMISSIONS
(tCO_2/sales)



Scope 3

In 2022, ACCIONA set a science-based target to reduce Scope 3 GHG emissions by 18.08% compared to base year 2017 for the following set of categories: Products, services and raw materials; Capital goods; Activity related to energy use (not Scope 1 or Scope 2) and Upstream transport and distribution, employee commuting and use of products sold by the organisation.

The Scope 3 emissions for these six categories have decreased by 8.44% compared to 2017 (2017 data: 1,995,590 tCO_2e), while the aggregate Scope 3 emissions rose by 8%, mostly due to a greater generation of emissions in assets leased to the organisation.

As for last year, its Scope 3 emissions rose given the increase in purchases as the company's operations grew. However in 2022, the company continued to implement measures to reduce Scope 3 emissions: use of life cycle analysis tools in project design, inclusion of the risk of climate change (MA/CO_2 variables) in the supplier risk map[5] and sustainability training courses available to suppliers.

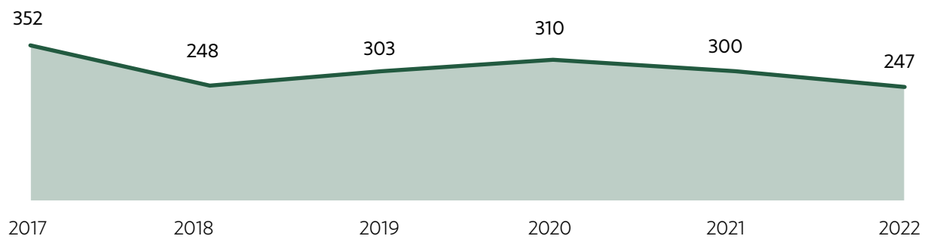
[5] **More information:** in the chapter Exponential leadership-Supply chain

→ SCOPE 3 EMISSIONS IN RELEVANT CATEGORIES FOR ACCIONA
(tCO_2e)

CATEGORY	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	**2022**
Products, services and raw materials	947,033	764,918	948,031	993,471	945,462	**1,005,761**
Capital goods	630,764	299,156	400,978	255,640	338,729	**522,997**
Activity related to energy consumption (not Scope 1 or Scope 2)	147,461	25,109	26,626	23,375	16,210	**75,272**
Upstream transportation and distribution	203,034	48,443	37,179	27,976	35,312	**120,934**
Waste generated in operations	14,861	10,451	3,764	6,189	8,234	**9,641**
Business travels	17,190	17,785	14,336	3,973	6,153	**10,592**
Employee commuting	55,568	61,957	61,487	60,198	65,009	**64,188**
Assets leased to the organisation	486,985	557,942	649,565	589,267	962,694	**823,312**
Use of products sold by the organisation	11,730	57,252	18,347	25,658	31,768	**38,009**
Waste from products sold by the organisation	144	191	155	161	91	**107**
Investments	39,040	19,346	26,775	29,804	27.022	**94,076**
TOTAL (tCO_2e)	**2,553,810**	**1,862,551**	**2,187,243**	**2,015,714**	**2,436,684**	**2,764,889**

The headings "Downstream transportation and distribution", "Processing of sold products", "Assets leased to the organisation" and "Franchises" are considered irrelevant for ACCIONA because these activities are not carried out or their emissions are now included in Scopes 1 and 2 or in another Scope 3 category.The Use of products sold by the organisation category has been re-calculated for previous years in order to include the Silence motorbike sales.

→ INTENSITY OF SCOPE 3 GHG EMISSIONS
(tCO_2/sales)



Other emissions generated

Global emissions of NOx in 2022 were 2,542 tonnes, SOx 198 tonnes, PM_{10} 111 tonnes and SF_6 0.024 tonnes.

The company set as target to reduce this type of emissions by 2.5% compared to the 2017 figures (discounting activities no longer attributable to ACCIONA). The target was met for SF_6.

→ EVOLUTION OF OTHER EMISSIONS
(t)

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
NOx	14,683	1,767	1,673	1,539	2,040	2,542
SOx	3,351	248	193	141	135	198
PM_{10}	958	76	74	51	77	111
SF_6	0.094	0.050	0.059	0.055	0.032	0.024

The 2018 data for NOx include activities that are no longer attributable to the company. Discounting these activities, the figures would be: 1,762 tonnes. Discounting the activities that are no longer attributed to ACCIONA, the 2017 figures are (NOx: 1.797t; SOx: 185t; PM10: 79t; SF6: 0,094t).

CLIMATE-CHANGE INDICATORS

Own energy consumption

In 2022, ACCIONA consumed 2,432,669 MWh of energy, 73,37 % of which came from renewable sources.

The company's GHG emission reduction goal (reduce by 23.07% compared to 2017) intrinsically implies a non-renewable energy reduction target. This goal was attained in the same sense as the Scope 1 & 2 emission targets.

→ ENERGY CONSUMPTION AND MIX
(MWh)

CATEGORY	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Renewable	**1,594,417**	**1,582,844**	**1,508,909**	**1,517,395**	**1,843,960**	**1,784,884**
Biomass	1,189,752	1,220,269	1,179,469	1,249,749	1,271,356	**1,287,921**
Biogas	27,920	87,134	102,484	2,200	2,217	**29,642**
Bioethanol	0	0	0	0	0	**1,626**
Biodiesel	187	1,621	1,627	10,099	3,757	**15,676**
Hydrogen	-	-	-	-	-	**14**
TOTAL RENEWABLE FUELS	**1,217,859**	**1,309,024**	**1,283,580**	**1,262,048**	**1,277,330**	**1,334,879**
Electricity	376,558	273,819	225,329	255,347	566,630	**450,005**
Non-renewable	**3,703,120**	**1,246,577**	**559,234**	**505,682**	**630,333**	**647,785**
Diesel	2,328,900	406,516	384,702	294,627	481,586	**535,693**
Fuel oil	5,281	9	1,317	3,779	0	**1,913**
Natural gas	79,388	43,923	39,293	26,485	42,716	**40,235**
Petrol	23,003	19,516	25,648	25,941	31,448	**26,967**
Propane	4,324	23	41	14	27	**11**
LPG	0	0	0	0	2,939	**827**
TOTAL NON-RENEWABLE FUELS	**2,440,896**	**469,987**	**451,001**	**350,846**	**558,716**	**605,646**
Electricity	1,262,224	776,589	108,233	154,836	71,617	**41,750**
District Heating	-	-	-	-	-	**389**
TOTAL (MWh)	**5,297,537**	**2,829,421**	**2,068,143**	**2,023,077**	**2,474,293**	**2,432,669**

The 2017 and 2018 figures include activities that are no longer attributable to the company. Discounting these activities, the figures would be:

- Renewable 1,562,568 (2017) and 1,521,103 (2018)
- Renewable electricity 344,709 (2017) and 212,079 (2018)
- Non- renewable 727,538 (2017) and 599,270 (2018)
- Non-renewable fuels 528,401 (2017) and 445,529 (2018)
- Non-renewable electricity 199,137 (2017) and 153,741 (2018)
- Total 2,290,105 (2017) and 2,120,373 (2018)

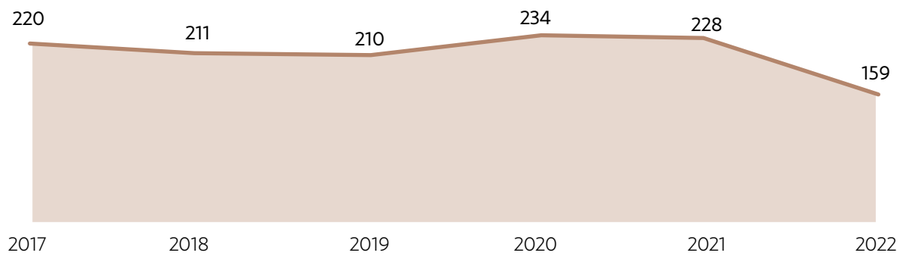
Energy intensity

The company's fossil-fuel energy intensity stood at 58 MWh/€M sales, while energy intensity from renewable sources was 159 MWh/€M sales.

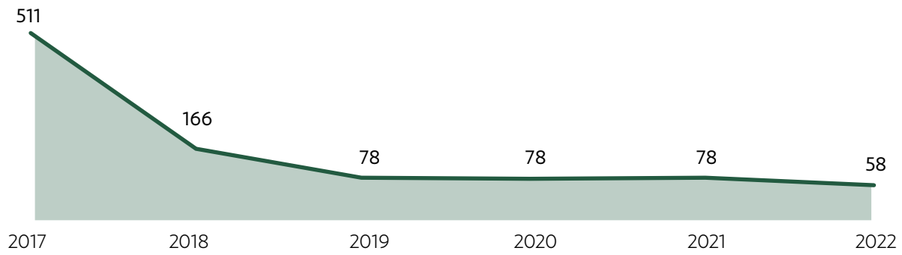
The total energy intensity, resulting from the sum of the two intensities above is 217 MWh/€M sales.

→ ENERGY INTENSITY BY NET REVENUE
(MWh/€M sales)

Renewable energy intensity



Non-renewable energy intensity



Third-party energy consumption

Below is the most relevant energy consumption outside the organisation, calculated according to the company's Scope 3 categories.

The company's GHG emission reduction goal for Scope 3 intrinsically implies an outsourced energy reduction target.

→ OUTSOURCED ENERGY CONSUMPTION
(MWh)

CATEGORY	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Products, services and raw materials	3,146,573	4,042,020	4,088,407	4,428,129	**4,550,349**
Capital goods	1,175,302	1,582,766	1,002,310	1,381,229	**1,902,354**
Activity related to energy consumption (not Scope 1 or Scope 2)	143,618	151,082	140,601	81,819	**335,521**
Upstream transportation and distribution	183,085	139,819	103,463	128,672	**403,963**
Waste generated in operations	38,583	13,896	22,847	30,400	**35,591**
Business travels	69,933	56,434	16,002	24,642	**42,098**
Employee commuting	236,978	236,219	236,757	255,676	**252,022**
Assets leased to the organisation	40,404	1,684,416	1,476,799	2,193,532	**2,194,444**
Use of products sold by the organisation	184,604	87,414	114,339	129,052	**113,872**
Waste from products sold by the organisation	707	573	596	336	**395**
Investments	117,670	173,801	189,593	139,576	**268,194**
TOTAL (MWh)	**5,337,457**	**8,168,440**	**7,391,714**	**8,793,063**	**10,098,803**

The headings "Downstream transportation and distribution", "Processing of sold products", "Assets leased by the organisation" and "Franchises" are considered irrelevant for ACCIONA either because these activities are not carried out or their consumption is now included in the company's consumption or in another category of external energy consumption.

The Use of products sold by the organisation category has been re-calculated for previous years in order to include the Silence motorbike sales.

The 2018 figures include or exclude activities whose attribution to the company as third-party energy consumption has changed. With the current attribution, the figures would be:

- Assets leased to the organisation: 1,284,962 (2018)
- Total: 6,582,010 (2018)

Renewable energy production and emissions avoided

By the end of 2022, ACCIONA had 11,826 MW of renewable capacity installed, generating 23,910 GWh. This renewable production avoided[6] the emission into the atmosphere of 13.2 million tonnes of CO_2e, 9,065 tNOx, 25,086 tSOx and 226 tPM_{10}.

→ EMISSIONS AVOIDED PER COUNTRY BY GENERATING RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY

COUNTRIES	INSTALLED CAPACITY (MW)	PRODUCTION (GWh)	EMISSIONS AVOIDED (tCO_2e)
Australia	603	1,075	953,931
Canada	181	524	347.935
Chile	922	2,137	1,802,236
Costa Rica	50	226	210,994
Croatia	30	70	33,146
United States	1,493	2,160	1,292,379
Egypt	186	435	190,204
Spain	5,796	11,720	5,118,497
Hungary	24	40	20,934
India	164	354	322,199
Italy	156	240	106,194
Mexico	1,480	3,723	1,877,789
Poland	101	217	168,223
Portugal	165	364	144,492
Dominican Republic	58	0	0
South Africa	232	484	497,369
Ukraine	100	74	67,534
Vietnam	84	67	65,507
TOTAL	**11,826**	**23,910**	**13,219,563**

*Totals are calculated taking into account all the decimals on each row in the table, which means that the sum of the rows may differ slightly from the total.

[6] These emissions correspond to what would have occurred if ACCIONA's electricity production in each country had been generated using the electric-fossil fuel mix.