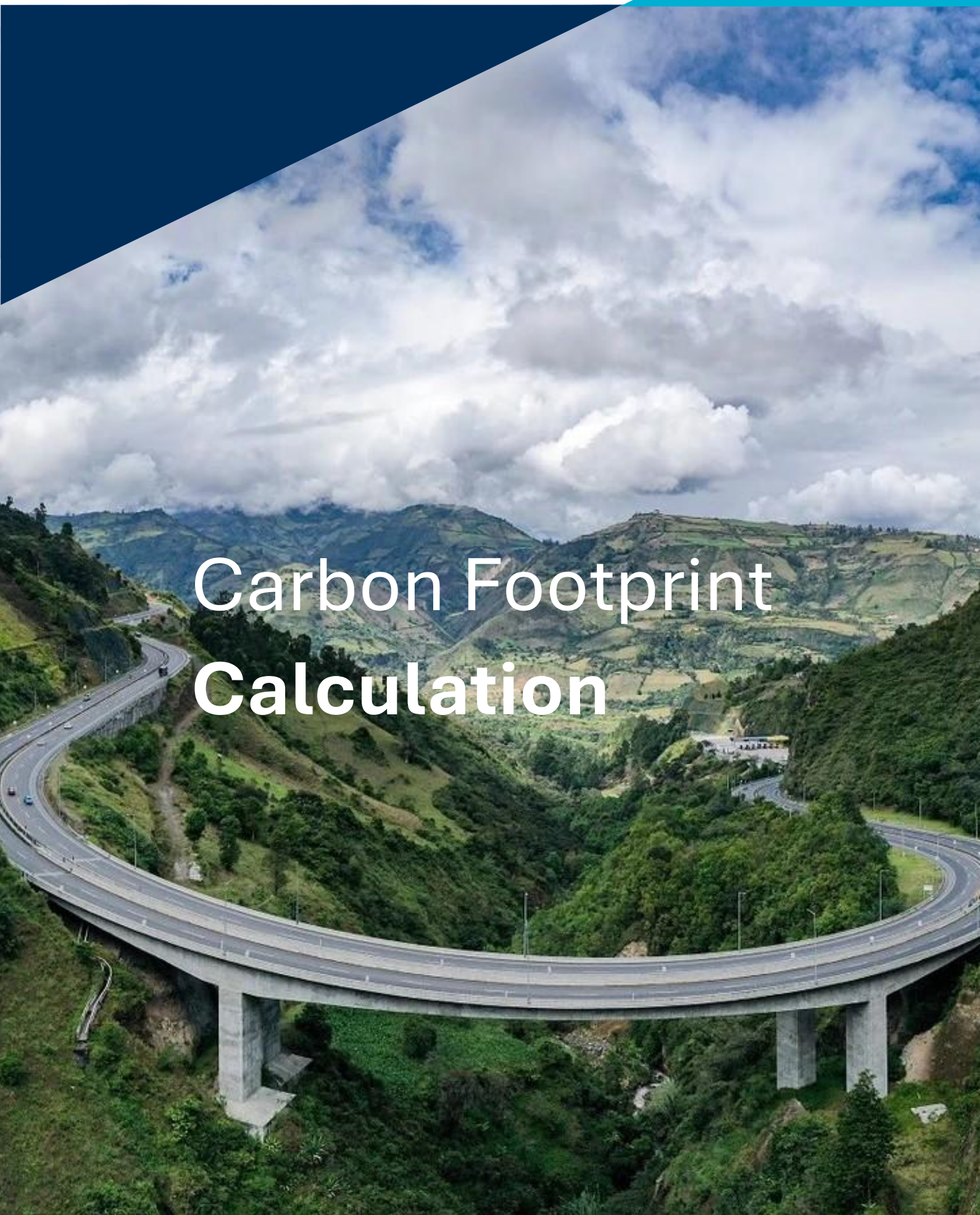
sacyr



Carbon Footprint
Calculation

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. PURPOSE

Describe the methodology used by Sacyr to measure the carbon footprint derived from its activities.

2. SCOPE

The system described is applicable to the calculation of Sacyr's carbon footprint, that is, taking into account all those locations where it operates.

Organizational boundaries

In compliance with *Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/2772*, the calculation of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions is carried out under the consolidation perimeter approach of the financial statements and under the operational control approach, i.e. over those activities/contracts over which it has authority to introduce and implement its operational policies.

Sacyr is responsible for 100% of the GHG emissions of an operation if its subsidiary consolidates by the full integration method, i.e. if it is fully consolidated in its financial statements. Issuances from operations that are consolidated by the proportional integration method, i.e., from alliances or associations in which the partners have joint control, are accounted for based on the shareholding approach unless Sacyr has operational control with full authority to define and implement the alliance's operational policies.

These approaches and our calculation methodology are based on the GHG Protocol published by "The Greenhouse Gas Protocol Initiative" (World Resources Institute (WRI) and World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD).

Operational limits

The GHG emissions associated with Sacyr's activities and facilities are quantified, considering the following scopes:

- **SCOPE 1: Direct GHG emissions**

Direct emissions occur from sources that are owned or controlled by Sacyr. They come from its different operational centers and are associated with:

- Combustion mobile sources: emissions derived from fuel consumption associated with travel (vehicles) and machinery.
- Combustion from fixed sources: emissions from fuel consumption in stationary or stationary equipment and in fixed installations.
- Fugitive emissions: emissions derived from refrigerant gas leaks from the air conditioning equipment present in the facilities, either owned by the organization or for whose maintenance it is responsible.

- **SCOPE 2: Indirect GHG emissions**

Indirect emissions occur physically at the plant where electricity is generated. They are associated with the consumption of electricity acquired for the facilities of the different Sacyr operating centers.

- **SCOPE 3: Other indirect GHG emissions**

Other indirect emissions that are a consequence of the company's activities but occur in sources that are not owned or controlled by the company. Within this scope, the emissions associated with:

1. Goods and services purchased: Upstream emissions (i.e., from cradle to door) from the production of purchased or acquired products. Products include both goods (tangible products) and services (intangible products).
2. Capital goods: upstream emissions from the production of purchased or acquired capital goods.
3. Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in scopes 1 or 2): emissions related to the production of purchased and consumed fuels and energy that are not included in Scope 1 or Scope 2.
4. Upstream transportation and distribution: emissions from the transportation and distribution of products purchased in vehicles that are not owned or operated by Sacyr and/or transportation and distribution services contracted from third parties.
5. Waste generated in operations: emissions from the disposal and treatment by third parties of waste generated in operations owned or controlled by Sacyr.
6. Business travel: Emissions from the transportation of employees for work-related activities, in vehicles owned or operated by third parties, and emissions from hotel stays of employees traveling for work.
7. Employee commuting: emissions from the transportation of employees between their homes and their workplaces.
8. Assets leased in previous phases: emissions derived from the operation of assets that have been leased by Sacyr and that are not already included in Scope 1 or Scope 2 inventories.
9. Transportation and distribution: emissions from the transportation and distribution of products sold, in vehicles and facilities that are not owned or controlled by Sacyr.
10. Transformation of products sold: emissions derived from the processing of products that require additional processing, transformation or incorporation into another product before use, sold by third parties after the sale made by Sacyr.
11. Use of products sold: Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions derived from the use of goods and services sold by Sacyr.
12. End-of-life treatment of products sold: emissions derived from the disposal and treatment of products sold by Sacyr at the end of their useful life.

13. Assets leased in later phases: issuances derived from the operation of assets owned by Sacyr, which have been leased to other entities and which are not already included in Scope 1 or Scope 2.

14. Franchising – emissions from the operation of franchises that are not included in Scope 1 or Scope 2.

15. Investments: emissions associated with investments made by Sacyr that are not already included in Scopes 1 or 2.

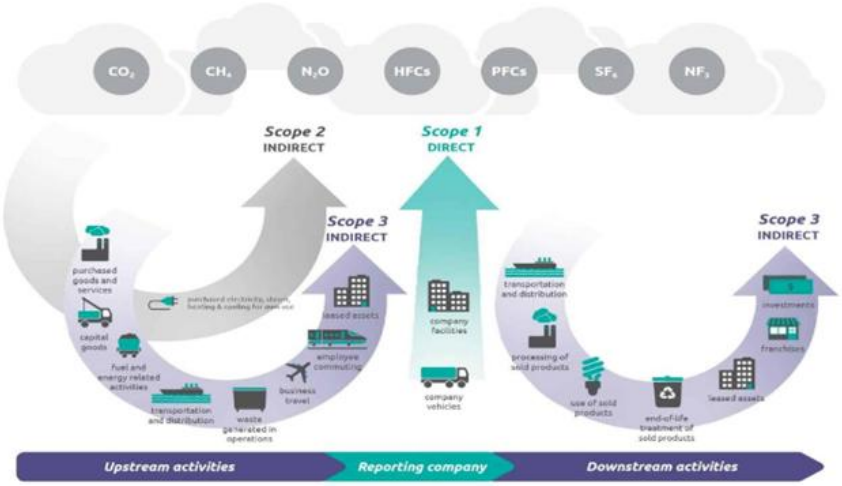


Figure 1. Summary of scopes and emissions across the value chain. Source: Greenhouse Gas Protocol. Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. WRI/WBCSD.

3. RELATED DOCUMENTS

- ISO 14001. "Environmental Management Systems. Requirements with guidance for their use".
- ISO 50001. "Energy Management Systems. Requirements with guidance for their use".
- Greenhouse Gas Protocol. Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (GHG).
- Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard. GHG Protocol.
- Scope 2 Guidance. GHG Protocol.
- Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions. GHG Protocol
- ISAE 3410 Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements.

4. RESPONSIBILITIES

Director of Quality, Environment and Energy of the Sacyr Group

- Will notify the Head of the Quality, Environment and Energy Zone/Country and the Technicians of the Quality, Environment and Energy Directorate, as appropriate, of the expected dates for reporting energy consumption data or having this information updated in the quality application of the centers under its control. In addition, it will notify the expected date to report the information on equipment with refrigerant gases/air conditioning.
- Will collect and review the reported data, as well as calculate emissions at Group level.

- In its latest review, will keep up to date the "Sacyr Emissions Calculation Tool" (a tool designed for calculating each type of CO_2eq emissions generated in the Group).
- Will manage changes and update the spreadsheet when circumstances arise that make this update necessary, for example, when there is a change in the calculation methodology (e.g. associated with emission factors), etc.
- Assist and advise the Zone/Country Heads of Quality, Environment and Energy in the collection and reporting of data.
- Will prepare the greenhouse gas report.

The functions assigned to the Director of Quality, Environment and Energy of the Sacyr Group may be carried out by the people in the Quality, Environment and Energy Department at the corporate level to whom these functions are delegated.

Area/Country Head of Quality, Environment and Energy

- Designates those responsible for collecting and recording the information required in this procedure on energy consumption and equipment with refrigerant gases/air conditioning, of the centers that are under its control.
- Carries out a control and review of the data provided by its area, before communicating it to the Director of Quality, Environment and Energy of the Sacyr Group.

The functions assigned to the Quality, Environment and Energy Area/Country Manager may be carried out by the Technicians of the Quality, Environment and Energy Directorate or by the people in the business areas to which these functions are delegated.

Company Director

- Provides the resources necessary for GHG emissions to be quantified and reported correctly.

5. GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS AND DEFINITIONS

5.1. General considerations

The reference to Sacyr is also to company, organization and contract.

5.2. Definitions

Carbon Footprint

The totality of greenhouse gases emitted by direct or indirect effect by an organization.

Greenhouse gases (GHG)

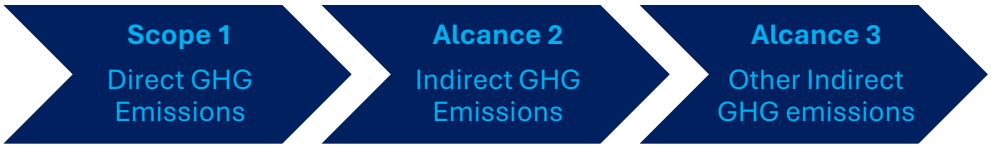
A gaseous component of the atmosphere, both natural and anthropogenic, that absorbs and emits radiation at specific wavelengths within the spectrum of infrared radiation emitted by the earth's surface, atmosphere, and clouds. GHGs are measured in tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO_2eq) and the six gases listed in the Kyoto Protocol are: carbon dioxide (CO_2); methane (CH_4); nitrous oxide (N_2O); hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs); perfluorocarbons (PFCs); and sulfur hexafluoride (SF_6).

CO_2eq

The amount of carbon dioxide emissions that would cause the same radiant intensity as a given amount of a greenhouse gas or a mixture of greenhouse gases emitted.

CO_2eq emissions

They are the set of greenhouse gas emissions formed by emissions of carbon dioxide (CO_2); methane (CH_4); nitrous oxide (N_2O); hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs); perfluorocarbons (PFCs); and sulfur hexafluoride (SF_6).



Scope 1. Direct GHG Emissions
These are emissions from sources that are owned or controlled by the company.

Scope 2. Indirect GHG Emissions
These are emissions derived from the generation of electricity acquired (purchased) and consumed by the company. These emissions occur physically at the plant where the electricity is generated.

Scope 3. Other Indirect Emissions
It is an optional reporting category that includes all other indirect emissions. These GHG emissions are a consequence of the company's activities but occur from sources that are not owned or controlled by the company. The following are the 15 categories proposed by the GHG Protocol in the *Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard*:

1. Goods and services purchased
2. Capital Goods
3. Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in scopes 1 or 2)
4. Upstream Transportation and Distribution
5. Waste generated in operations
6. Business Travel
7. Pendulum movement of employees
8. Assets leased in previous phases
9. Transportation and distribution
10. Transformation of the products sold
11. Use of products sold
12. End-of-life treatment of products sold
13. Leased assets in later phases
14. Franchises
15. Investments

Source of greenhouse gases
Process that releases a GHG into the atmosphere.

Stationary Equipment
These are fixed equipment such as generators, boilers, furnaces, burners, turbines, heaters, incinerators, engines, flamers, etc. that use fossil fuel to generate heat, electricity or steam or used to carry out a company process.

GWP Index

It's a relative measure of how much heat can be trapped by a given greenhouse gas, compared to a reference gas, usually carbon dioxide (CO_2). Carbon dioxide has a GWP value of 1.

Unit of Measure
Standardized quantity of a given physical quantity (mass, volume, length, energy...).

6. PROCEDURE

6.1. Carbon footprint calculation process

6.1.1. Data collection and reporting process

All the business areas involved in the calculation of Sacyr's carbon footprint, through their operational centers, continuously record their fuel, electricity, materials, water and waste consumption data in Sacyr's CYMAE application.

There are exceptions related to the collection of information and reporting of it, which are the following:

- The fuel consumption of the company's SOLRED is extracted directly by Sacyr from the SOLRED website.
- Business trips and overnight stays are facilitated by Sacyr's Travel Department.
- The information used to respond to some of the scope 3 emission categories is reported by the areas/departments of the organization that manage it.
- The information used to respond to process emissions is reported directly by the corresponding centers.

6.1.2. Emissions calculation methodology

The calculation methodology is based on the GHG Protocol published by *The Greenhouse Gas Protocol Initiative* (World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD). From the available data, at the corporate level all of them are consolidated in a spreadsheet.

To calculate the different types of emissions, a calculation tool is available that allows the categories of emissions generated by the Group, company or contract/facility to be verified to be segregated.

In addition, also at the corporate level, a periodic review of the sources from which the emission factors are taken is carried out to see if there are more up-to-date publications of them and other possible sources from which to take the factors are studied and, depending on the results of these analyses, the emission factors to be used or not are updated.

6.1.2.1. Scope 1: Direct emissions

Direct emissions are emissions that come from sources owned or controlled by the company. Sacyr quantifies direct GHG emissions separately for CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O.

Emissions from combustion at stationary and mobile sources

These are the emissions derived from the fuel consumption of Sacyr's different operating centers.

- Calculation method

In order to calculate these emissions, it is first necessary to know the total fuel consumption, broken down by type of fuel, of the operating centers.

CO_2eq emissions are calculated by multiplying the consumption of each fuel type by the corresponding CO_2eq emission factor for each and using an energy conversion factor where necessary.

In the event that there is no real consumption data for the whole year, the values are projected from the consumption recorded in the available months. This is done by calculating a monthly average per center and extrapolating it to the end of the applicable year.

For the calculation of direct CO_2eq emissions, the emission factors of DEFRA (UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting) are used. Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy) published in the latest version available and in force when the carbon footprint calculation is carried out.

Fugitive refrigerant gas emissions from HVAC/refrigeration equipment

These are fugitive emissions derived from the leakage of refrigerant gases from the air conditioning/refrigeration equipment present in some of Sacyr's operating centers and which are either owned by the organization or for whose maintenance it is responsible.

Gas leaked from a piece of equipment is considered to be the equivalent of the gas refilled in that equipment.

- Calculation method:

The calculation is made based on the gas refills carried out in the year (recharged gas = leaked gas).

CO_2 emissions are calculated by multiplying the recharge of each type of gas by the GWP (global warming potential) corresponding to each of them.

The global warming potentials (GWP) of refrigerant gases of the Spanish Office for Climate Change (OECC) published in the latest version available and which are in force when the carbon footprint is calculated are used.

6.1.2.2. Scope 2: Indirect emissions

Indirect emissions are those emissions derived from the generation of electricity acquired (purchased) and consumed by the company, i.e. they are the emissions derived from the consumption of electricity from the different Sacyr operating centers.

- Calculation method

To calculate indirect emissions, it is first necessary to know the total electricity consumption corresponding to the operating centers, broken down by country and company.

CO_2eq emissions are calculated by multiplying the electricity consumption in each of the countries by the CO_2eq emission factor corresponding to each of them, quantified under both the market-based and location-based method.

In the event that there is no actual consumption data for the whole year, the values are projected from the consumption recorded on the days of the applicable year available. This is done by calculating a daily average per center and extrapolating it to the end of the applicable year.

Depending on the country where the electricity is consumed, the source from which the emission factors are taken is different. Specifically, the following:

- Spain: the emission factors of the Spanish Office for Climate Change (OECC) published in the latest version available, and which is in force when the carbon footprint is calculated are used. Specifically, the emission factors (Electricity Mix Factor) of the different Spanish marketers are used depending on whether they have made redemptions of guarantees of origin to their customers once these redemptions have been deducted or have not made redemptions of guarantees of origin to their customers.

- United Kingdom: the DEFRA (UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting) factor is used. Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy) published in the latest version available and in force when the carbon footprint calculation is made.

- Portugal: the emission factors of the different Portuguese marketers from which electricity has been purchased, published by them, are used. In those cases where the emission factor of a given marketer is not available, the Ecoinvent factor is used. In both situations, the factors published in the latest version available and in force are always used when calculating the carbon footprint.

- Other countries: National or regional emission factors provided by the government agencies responsible for publishing this information are used. The published factors of the latest version available and in force are always used when calculating the carbon footprint. In those cases where the emission factor for a given country or region is not available, the emission factors published for each country in Ecoinvent are used, in the latest version available and in force when the carbon footprint calculation is made.

The method described above for calculating Scope 2 emissions corresponds to the market-based method, where supplier- or product-specific emission factors are used as contractual instruments. Scope 2 CO_2eq emissions are also calculated using the location-based method, where the same factors are used as for the market-based method, except in Spain and Portugal where the following are used:

- Spain: the emission factor of the Spanish Office for Climate Change (OECC) published in the latest version available, and which is in force when the carbon

footprint is calculated is used. Specifically, the Electricity Mix Factor (factor associated with marketers without GOs) is used.

- Portugal: the emission factor corresponding to the electricity mix of this country published in Ecoinvent is used, in the latest version available and in force when the carbon footprint is calculated.

6.1.2.3. Scope 3: Other indirect emissions

Scope 3 emissions are a consequence of the company's activities but occur from sources that are not owned or controlled by the company.

Within this scope, Sacyr calculates the emissions associated with: goods and services purchased, capital goods, fuel and energy-related activities (not included in scopes 1 or 2), transportation and distribution in upstream phases, waste generated in operations, business trips, pendulum movement of employees, assets leased in previous phases, Transportation and distribution, processing of products sold, utilization of products sold, end-of-life treatment of products sold, leased assets in later phases, franchises and investments.

All emission factors used come from sources with the latest version available and that are in force when the carbon footprint is calculated.

- Calculation method

Category 1 - Goods and services purchased

This category refers to emissions from goods and services purchased by Sacyr that are used in the execution of its activities. Purchases in units of measurement of the most relevant materials and resources from the point of view of purchase volume and the environment, such as steel, cement, concrete, asphalt materials, aggregates, earth, paper and water, are considered. In addition, purchases of other goods and services acquired in monetary units are considered.

CO_2eq emissions are calculated by multiplying the consumption (in unit of measurement or expenditure) of goods and services by the CO_2eq emission factor corresponding to each of them.

For materials and resources with a unit of measurement, the factors published by DEFRA (Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy), "UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting", are used, except for cement, for which Ecoinvent is used because it has emission factors in accordance with the European standard for common cement specifications EN 197-1. For the rest of the goods and services, the factors of the CEDA (Comprehensive Environmental Data Archive) database are used.

Category 2 - Capital goods

Emissions in this category are associated with the life cycle of the capital goods purchased or acquired. Capital goods are those treated as fixed assets, property and equipment. Purchases of capital goods acquired in monetary units are considered.

CO_2eq emissions are calculated by multiplying the consumption of capital goods by the CO_2eq emission factor corresponding to each of them.

Factors from the CEDA database are used.

Category 3 - Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in scopes 1 or 2)

Emissions in this category are associated with the production of fuels and electricity purchased and consumed by the organization that have not been considered within the scope 1 and 2 inventory.

The activities included in this category are:

a) Emissions associated with the extraction, production and transport of fuels consumed by Sacyr;
b) Emissions associated with the extraction, production and transport of fuels consumed in the generation of electricity consumed by Sacyr, in addition to the losses suffered in the transmission of said electricity.

The CO_2eq emissions associated with fuels are calculated by multiplying the consumption of each type of fuel by the CO_2eq emission factor for scope 3 corresponding to each of them. For energy, the consumption corresponding to each country is multiplied by the CO_2eq emission factor for generation, transport and transport losses corresponding to each of them.

In both cases, fuel and electricity, the factors published by DEFRA (Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy), "UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting", are used. In the case of electricity, only the emission factors from the United Kingdom are available. For the rest of the countries, there are different calculation methods depending on the emission factor:

- Emission factors for the extraction, production and transport of fuels consumed in electricity generation: The latest version of emission factors published by DEFRA where the emission factors by country appear is the 2021 version. For this reason, country-specific emission factors are calculated by using the ratio between these emission factors and the location-based Scope 2 emission factors in that same year, and then applying this proportion to the Scope 2 emission factors in the latest version available and in effect when the carbon footprint calculation is made.

- Emission factors for losses incurred in the transmission of consumed electricity: Because emission factors are not available by country, they are calculated by the ratio of the loss emission factor to the location-based Scope 2 emission factor, both from the UK and published in DEFRA in the latest version available and in effect when the calculation of the carbon footprint. This ratio is then applied to the rest of the location-based Scope 2 emission factors.

Category 4 - Upstream transport and distribution

This category includes emissions associated with the transport and distribution of products owned or acquired by Sacyr in vehicles that are not owned by Sacyr (postal services, other types of physical couriers, general transport of goods, etc.). Two types of transport are included:

a) External transportation of products and materials between the supplier and the organization's facilities;

b) Internal transport of materials between different facilities of the organization.

The CO_2eq emissions of products and materials with a unit of measurement are calculated by multiplying their weight by the distance travelled and by the CO_2eq emission factor corresponding to the means of transport, which takes into account the characteristics of the means of transport. Emissions from products and materials with a monetary unit are calculated by multiplying the expenditure by the corresponding CO_2eq emission factor.

To calculate the emissions of products and materials with a unit of measurement, the factors published by DEFRA (Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy), "UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting", are used. For the rest of the products and materials transported, the factors of the CEDA database are used.

Category 5 - Waste generated in operations

The emissions in this section are related to the waste generated by the organization's activities and include all of these, i.e. construction and demolition waste, non-hazardous waste and hazardous waste.

CO_2eq emissions are calculated by multiplying the amount of each type of waste managed by the CO_2eq emission factor corresponding to each of them, depending on the treatment method.

The factors published by DEFRA (Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy), "UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting" are used.

Category 6 - Business Travel

This group includes emissions associated with the organization's business travel, specifically those derived from air, train, taxi and overnight stays.

The calculation of emissions is done differently for trips and overnight stays.

Calculation of emissions associated with travel

Sacyr's Travel Department provides us with information on all the plane, train and taxi journeys made by the organization, detailing the distance travelled in each of them.

CO_2eq emissions are calculated by multiplying the distance travelled on each journey by the CO_2eq emission factor corresponding to each journey, depending on the means of transport and the route taken.

For journeys made by train, the factors published by the Catalan Office for Climate Change in the "Practical Guide for the calculation of greenhouse gas emissions" are used.

For air and taxi journeys, the factors published by DEFRA (Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy), "UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting", are used.

Calculation of emissions associated with overnight stays

Sacyr's Travel Department provides us with information on all the overnight stays made by the organization.

CO_2eq emissions are calculated by multiplying the total number of overnight stays associated with each country by the CO_2eq emission factor associated with a hotel stay, depending on the country in which the overnight stay has been made.

For overnight stays, the factors published by DEFRA (Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy), "UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting", are used.

Category 7 - Pendulum movement of employees

Emissions in this category are associated with the transportation of employees from their homes to the workplace.

For the calculation of CO_2eq emissions, information from the latest available mobility survey is used and, for centers in countries with low participation, an internal tool based on mobility patterns at the country level for each of the geographies in which the organization operates. The calculation is based on the average workforce of the applicable year and the number of days worked based on the working calendar of each country to know the annual distance traveled. This distance is multiplied by the DEFRA CO_2eq emission factors corresponding to the means of transport used.

Category 8 - Leased assets in previous phases

This category includes emissions associated with the operation of assets that are leased by the organization and that are not included in the Scope 1 and 2 emissions inventory. Expenses attributed to these leases are included in this category.

The emissions associated with leases are calculated by multiplying the cost by the corresponding CO_2eq emission factor from the CEDA database.

Category 9 - Transport and distribution

This category includes emissions due to the transport and distribution by third parties of the products sold between the point of sale and the final consumer. Specifically, the emissions associated with the transport and distribution of the IOHNIC product are calculated.

CO_2eq emissions are calculated by multiplying the quantity of product distributed (IOHNIC) by the distance travelled and by the CO_2eq emission factor associated with the means of transport used.

The factors published by DEFRA (Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy), “UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting” are used.

Category 10 - Processing of products sold

This category refers to the emissions associated with the post-sale transformations of those products that require it to achieve their operational purpose.

IOHNIC is assembled and installed by third parties, whose emissions are already accounted for in the category of goods and services purchased.

Category 11 - Use of products sold

This category includes emissions due to the use of products sold by the company. Specifically, the emissions associated with the use of the marketed IOHNIC product are calculated.

IOHNIC's CO_2eq emissions are calculated by multiplying the lifetime energy consumption of products sold in the reporting year by the energy-related emission factors, as described in "6.1.2.2 Scope 2: Indirect emissions" and "Category 3 - Fuel and electricity-related activities".

Category 12 - End-of-life treatment of products sold

This category includes emissions from the disposal and treatment of waste from products sold by the company at the end of their useful life. This category includes the total expected end-of-life emissions of all products sold in the reporting year.

CO_2eq emissions are calculated by multiplying the amount of each type of waste managed, both materials that make up the IOHNIC and the corresponding containers sold in the reporting year, by the CO_2eq emission factor corresponding to each of them.

The factors published by DEFRA (Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy), “UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting” are used.

Category 13 - Downstream leased assets

This category is not considered in the calculation as it is not relevant to the organization, since there are no emissions not included in scope 1 and 2 from the operation of assets that are owned by us and leased to other entities.

Category 14 - Franchises

This category is not considered in the calculation because it is not relevant to the organization, since there are no emissions from the franchise operation.

Category 15 - Investments

These are the emissions associated with Sacyr's investments. Issues relating to investee companies or other financial investments that are consolidated by the equity method are included. The latest available data, either activity data, is taken to calculate scopes 1 and 2 as detailed in the previous sections or scopes 1 and 2 published by the investee company and is attributed in the same percentage as the stake in that company.

6.1.3. Adjusting Base Year Emissions

In the event of significant variations that must be considered in the historical series, emissions will be recalculated, mainly those of the base year (2020) of Sacyr's reduction targets. Circumstances such as the following must be analyzed to determine whether the adjustment of base year emissions should be made:

- Structural changes that have a significant impact on base year emissions.

- Changes in the calculation methodology or improvements in the accuracy of emission factors or activity data, resulting in a significant change in base year emissions.
- Discovery of significant errors.

When any of the above circumstances occur, priority will be given to recalculating the emissions of the base year versus a change of base year. The latter will be carried out when the information from previous years that allows the recalculation is not available.

6.2. Quantification of avoided emissions

For the calculation of avoided emissions, they consider the reductions achieved through photovoltaic generation for self-consumption, which replaces electricity from the grid and avoids the emissions associated with its external production.

Likewise, the benefits derived from the capture and use of biogas in the integral water cycle were included, reducing methane emissions and external electricity consumption, as well as the reuse of land between construction projects, which avoids its management as waste and the emissions linked to transport and external treatment.