

Half year report 2025

CO₂ - Performance ladder





On the road to CO₂ neutral

Investing in CO₂ reduction



In an era where ecological, social and governance developments (ESG) are increasingly shaping our direction, Ballast Nedam continues to actively build a sustainable living environment. We are continuously refining our strategy and policy to create sustainable value for our clients and future generations.

For years, Ballast Nedam has been reporting its own direct and indirect CO₂ emissions (since 2008), distinguishing four categories: offices, construction sites, production sites and mobility. For each of these, we have developed a vision and strategy aimed at achieving net zero CO₂ emissions by 2030, for both scope 1 and scope 2, across all Dutch activities of Ballast Nedam. Where it is not possible to achieve zero emissions, we will offset the remaining CO₂ from 2030 onwards.

In the past two years, we have significantly expanded the activities of our international business line. Unfortunately, it is not possible to work towards a CO₂ neutral strategy in all countries in the same way. Therefore, we have set separate objectives for Ballast Nedam as a whole, while the existing ambitious targets remain valid for our Dutch activities.

To achieve our goal, we invest in green energy, emission-free equipment, an electric fleet with charging facilities and battery storage. From 2024, only new electric lease vehicles may be ordered. Furthermore, we aim for CO₂ neutral construction sites, such as at the Rijnkade Arnhem project, which we are currently carrying out with our partners almost entirely emission-free, enabling us to gain valuable experience.

CO₂ Footprint

First Half of 2025

The target for 2025 is to reduce CO₂ emissions by 56% compared to the reference year 2019. This concerns our own CO₂ emissions (scope 1 and 2) from Dutch activities, caused by energy use in our offices, construction and production sites, and by mobility excluding business travel.

Ballast Nedam primarily consumes energy for mobility and the use of construction equipment on sites. CO₂ registration is divided into scope 1, scope 2 and scope 3:

The CO₂ footprint below includes emissions up to and including week 24, period 6, 2025:

- Scope 1 = 5,848 tonnes (natural gas, diesel, petrol, and other fossil fuels)
- Scope 2 = 2,110 tonnes (electricity and district heating)
- Scope 3 commuting = 346 tonnes (emissions from commuting allowances)
- Scope 3 business travel = 136 tonnes

↓ At Bredius Amsterdam, timber construction is used to reduce CO₂ emissions.



In the first half of the year, the scope 1 footprint decreased compared to last year, mainly due to reduced petrol and diesel consumption. However, due to an increase in international activities in the first half of the year, the scope 2 footprint has risen sharply compared to last year, as a result of using more grey electricity. In the countries where we are active, purchasing green electricity is often not yet possible.

Scope 3 emissions for both commuting and business travel have fallen sharply compared to 2024.

The CO₂ emissions from business operations (scope 1 and 2 including business travel) relative to revenue have decreased by 5% in the first half of the year compared to the same period last year. This reduction in emissions per revenue has been achieved through a decrease in mobility emissions and emissions at construction sites, which are also the two largest emission

Scope 1 & 2 including business travel	Reference year 06-2019	06-2023	06-2024	06-2025
Footprint / million revenue	23,0	14,3	14,0	13,3
Offices (tonnes CO ₂)	632	295	190	369
Construction sites (tonnes CO ₂)	3.779	4.149	3.513	5388
Production sites (tonnes CO ₂)	805	343	297	361
Mobility (tonnes CO ₂)	3.443	2.681	2.459	1840
Business travel (tonnes CO ₂)	-	-	153	136
Total (tonnes CO ₂)	8.659	7.469	6.612	8.094

categories. Emissions from production sites have fallen significantly in recent years but increased slightly again last year, while emissions from offices have doubled. This doubling is due to the office in Turkey, which has been brought into use for our international activities.

With regard to construction sites, the figures show a clear reduction in scope 1 emissions as a result of lower petrol and diesel consumption. However, scope 2 emissions have increased due to the rise in the number of international projects and the use of grey electricity on these projects.

Emissions resulting from personal mobility have shown a notable decrease thanks to the electrification of our vehicle fleet. The electricity consumption of our fleet is compensated with green certificates (GVOs Dutch wind) sourced from our own wind turbines.



CO₂ storage in timber construction

Timber construction is an excellent way to remove CO₂ from the atmosphere and store it. By using this natural material in structures, such as CLT wood and prefabricated straw panels, the carbon remains locked in buildings for many years. This reduces the amount of material-related CO₂ and offers a sustainable alternative to traditional building materials such as concrete and steel, which emit large amounts of CO₂ during production. Additionally, biobased materials like wood and straw can often be recycled, providing further environmental benefits.

Projects such as Bredius in Amsterdam and the Natuurhuizen in Heeze illustrate how timber construction genuinely contributes to CO₂ reduction. In addition to storing CO₂ through the use of natural building materials, these projects provide energy-efficient and nature-inclusive homes. The storage of dozens of tonnes of CO₂ in the buildings and a positive energy performance contribute to Ballast Nedam's goal of combating climate change and working towards a CO₂-neutral future for the Dutch construction sector.

