AtkinsRéalis

2025 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2025

Word version

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

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09/17/2025, 04:01 pm

Contents

C1. Introduction

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

Select from:
☑ English

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

Select from:
☑ CAD

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

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:
☑ Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

Created by the integration of long-standing organizations dating back to 1911, AtkinsRéalis is a world-leading professional services and project management company dedicated to engineering a better future for our planet and its people. We create sustainable solutions that connect people, data and technology to transform the world's infrastructure and energy systems. We deploy global capabilities locally to our clients and deliver unique end-to-end services across the whole life cycle of an asset including consulting, advisory & environmental services, intelligent networks & cybersecurity, design & engineering, procurement, project & construction management, operations & maintenance, decommissioning and capital. The breadth and depth of our capabilities are delivered to clients in strategic sectors such as Engineering Services, Nuclear and Capital.
[Fixed row]

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

	End date of reporting year	Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years
	12/31/2024	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

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

9668000000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

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

[Fixed row]

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

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

CA04764T1049

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

04764T104

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

TSX:ATRL

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

UL01OYG5OMLM5G6CFM03

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

20-542-9533

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

(1.7) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Select all that apply

☑ Cuba
☑ Iraq
☑ Oman
☑ Peru
☑ Chile
☑ Nepal
☑ Qatar
☑ Spain
☑ Brazil
☑ Canada
☑ Poland
☑ Sweden
☑ Algeria
☑ Austria
☑ Bahrain
☑ Tunisia
☑ Colombia
☑ Malaysia
☑ Thailand
☑ Viet Nam
☑ Azerbaijan
☑ Netherlands
☑ New Zealand
☑ Philippines
☑ Puerto Rico
☑ United Arab Emirates
☑ United States of America
☑ China
☑ Egypt
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Japan
☑ France
☑ Guyana
☑ Jordan
☑ Kuwait
☑ Mexico
☑ Denmark
☑ Germany
☑ Ireland
☑ Morocco
☑ Romania
☑ Argentina
☑ Australia
☑ Gibraltar
☑ Singapore
☑ Sri Lanka
☑ Switzerland
☑ Saudi Arabia
☑ South Africa
☑ Trinidad and Tobago
☑ Hong Kong SAR, China
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

☑ United Republic of Tanzania
☑ Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
☑ China, Macao Special Administrative Region

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

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

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply
☑ Upstream value chain
☑ Downstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:
☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:
☑ All supplier tiers known have been mapped

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

In order to understand and calculate our scope 3 emissions, work has been undertaken to identify the materials and services we purchase from our value-chain both upstream and downstream, identified where in the world we are making the purchase, where in the business the spend is being made and assigned carbon to each of these elements of our supply chain. The coverage is our full supply chain using data from our Enterprise resource platforms (ERPs) across the business. Work will continue with better understanding our supply chain as we engage with our value-chain to identify carbon reduction initiatives across our value-chain.
[Fixed row]

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

(1.24.1.1) Plastics mapping

Select from:

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

(1.24.1.5) Primary reason for not mapping plastics in your value chain

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(1.24.1.6) Explain why your organization has not mapped plastics in your value chain

AtkinsRéalis operates primarily as a professional services provider. 87% of AtkinsRéalis annual revenue is from the markets that we provide professional services. The Lump Sump Turn Key (LSTK) segment accounts for 3% of our annual revenue, Linxon segment accounts for 9% of our revenue, and 1% of the revenue originates from our capital segment (as can be seen in our Annual Integrated Report: https://www.atkinsrealis.com/~/media/Files/A/atkinsrealis/download-centre/en/report/annual-integrated-report-2024.pdf). None of these activities result in the production or consumption of plastics. The consumption is principally limited to the plastics our employees bring into the building and from packaging of goods we purchase. Our people are aware of the challenges of plastic through training and awareness delivered through our training platform and that seen in media. For these reasons plastic is not considered material
[Fixed row]

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

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

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

2

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

During this period, we develop annual budgets and revisit these each quarter. We also conduct periodic risk reviews and focus on the most pressing risks. This period corresponds to the duration of many of our small and medium client projects.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

2

(2.1.3) To (years)

5

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

This period aligns with our five-year global market strategies and our five-year long-range financial plan. This period corresponds to the duration of many of our medium and large client projects and internal initiatives / programs.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

5

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.1.3) To (years)

99

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

This period aligns with our long-term strategic objectives, including our SBTi validated 2035 near-term and 2050 net zero carbon reduction targets. This period corresponds to the duration of some of our major client programs, as well as O&M contracts, and major business transformation initiatives / programs.
[Fixed row]

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

(2.2.1) Process in place

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.2) Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process

Select from:

☑ Impacts only

(2.2.4) Primary reason for not evaluating dependencies and/or impacts

Select from:

☑ No standardized procedure

(2.2.5) Explain why you do not evaluate dependencies and/or impacts and describe any plans to do so in the future

Our Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) and more specifically our Project Risk Management processes seek to identify the potential environmental impacts of our activities in order to incorporate in our project execution planning the appropriate measures to address these potential impacts. We do not have systems to consider dependencies given the wide variety of types of mandates we undertake, albeit our TCFD disclosure does consider how climate-related risks and opportunities may impact on our organization, within which there will be dependencies discussed.
[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select all that apply

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ More than once a year

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

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

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

☑ Local

☑ Sub-national

☑ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ COSO Enterprise Risk Management Framework

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

☑ ISO 31000 Risk Management Standard

International methodologies and standards

☑ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard

Other

☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought

☑ Wildfires

☑ Heat waves

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

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

☑ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

Chronic physical

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

☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)

☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events

☑ Precipitation or hydrological variability

☑ Temperature variability

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms

☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements

☑ Changes to national legislation

Market

☑ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials

☑ Changing customer behavior

☑ Uncertainty in the market signals

Reputation

☑ Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback

☑ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)

Technology

☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

☑ Unsuccessful investment in new technologies

Liability

☑ Exposure to litigation

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Investors

☑ Suppliers

☑ Regulators

☑ Local communities

☑ Indigenous peoples

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Our Risk Management Framework is in place to support personnel in their day-to-day activities. All employees are responsible for applying the risk management principles outlined in the Risk Management Policy and complying with associated processes and requirements in the context of their roles and responsibilities. The risk management framework aligns with the principles and intent of the COSO ERM Integrated Framework, PMI PMBOK®, and ISO 31000. The AtkinsRéalis Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) procedure is intended to foster a forward-looking awareness and thorough understanding of potential risk events or circumstances that could materially affect our ability to meet our objectives as a Company. It allows us to incorporate this continual insight in our operational and strategic decision-making to reduce negative outcomes and enhance the capture of opportunities. The Risk Management Policy and Risk Policy Statement are

reviewed and approved annually by the Executive Committee (ExCom) and the Board of Directors (Board). The Risk Appetite Statement and established risk tolerances are reviewed and approved annually by ExCom and the Board. The Company's risk exposure is appraised in consideration of the Risk Appetite Statement and established risk tolerances. Enterprise and business risks are identified through discussions with the risk sponsors, senior business executives, support function heads, and through formal reporting and escalation of risks at the business and project levels. Enterprise and business risks are analyzed and evaluated in accordance with the Risk Management Policy, mapped to the Risk Appetite Statement, and prioritized for follow-up actions. Key Risk Indicators (KRIs) are established, monitored, and reported for each of the Enterprise 'top risks', and cascaded down into the business. Our Project risk management standard is intended to minimize the threats and associated exposure, and optimize the capture of opportunities specific to the mandates we undertake to preserve and create value for our Company, our clients, shareholders, and employees. Our commitment to risk management requires that risk management be embedded into the project governance framework. Initial risk identification, analysis and evaluation of project risks occur at the bid stage, to establish the optimal execution strategy and reduce risk exposure. The risk identification and analysis effort include understanding the causes and effects associated with a risk. Project teams consider the company standard risk breakdown structure (RBS) and guidance to aid in the identification of project-specific risks. The RBS provides a uniform high-level categorization of project risks. Use of the RBS allows for risks and opportunities to be identified consistently across each project, including prompts relevant to climate-related risks. Project managers are responsible for capturing risks in a project risk register or risk list and assessing risks regularly with the support of relevant experienced project team members or Subject Matter Experts as required.
[Add row]

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

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.7.3) Primary reason for not assessing interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities

Select from:

☑ No standardized procedure

(2.2.7.4) Explain why you do not assess the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities

The resources required to formally assess these across a global organization are considerable especially given the wide array of types of mandate we undertake and the inherent variability of specific potential dependencies that may arise. The focus of our efforts is to manage the risks, opportunities and impacts identified in relation to our mandates and provide any required support and oversight through our Project Risk Management and ERM processes.

[Fixed row]

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

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

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

(2.3.7) Primary reason for not identifying priority locations

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(2.3.8) Explain why you do not identify priority locations

Our supply chain as a professional services organization is limited as we occupy office estate within commercial locations in towns and cities, mainly as tenants within office buildings.
[Fixed row]

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

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Frequency of effect occurring

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

AtkinsRéalis defines material financial impact in any given year as an impact that, individually or aggregated with other similar impacts, could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users of financial information. Strategic impacts are evaluated at the Segment and enterprise levels, with consideration of potential impacts to financial performance, regulatory compliance, business continuity, reputation and HSE (employee, client, community, and contractors). At the enterprise level, strategic planning and risk considerations are discussed at the executive level on a regular basis.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Frequency of effect occurring

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

AtkinsRéalis defines material financial impact in any given year as an impact that, individually or aggregated with other similar impacts, could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users of financial information. Strategic impacts are evaluated at the Segment and enterprise levels, with consideration of potential impacts to financial performance, regulatory compliance, business continuity, reputation and HSE (employee, client, community, and contractors). At the enterprise level, strategic planning and opportunities considerations are discussed at the executive level on a regular basis.
[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

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

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

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

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ No

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

Select from:

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

(3.1.3) Please explain

AtkinsRéalis operates primarily as a professional services provider. 87% of AtkinsRéalis annual revenue is from the markets that we provide professional services. The Lump Sump Turn Key (LSTK) segment accounts for 3% of our annual revenue, Linxon segment accounts for 9% of our revenue, and 1% of the revenue originates from our capital segment (as can be seen in our Annual Integrated Report: https://www.atkinsrealis.com/~/media/Files/A/atkinsrealis/download-centre/en/report/annual-integrated-report-2024.pdf). None of these activities result in the production or consumption of plastics. The consumption is principally limited to the plastics our employees bring into the building and from packaging of goods we purchase. Our people are aware of the challenges of plastic through training and awareness delivered through our training platform and that seen in media. For these reasons plastic is not considered material.

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Market

☑ Other market risk, please specify :Loss of market opportunities as competitors perceived as having better experience, tools approached or ESG credentials

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Canada

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

☑ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Potential to lose out on key net zero climate resilient market opportunities because our competitors are perceived as having better experience, tools, approaches, or Sustainability credentials

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

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

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

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

Select from:

☑ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

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

Our organic growth may be impacted.

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Diversification

☑ Develop new products, services and/or markets

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

We have not calculated this.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

AtkinsRéalis reviews the markets within it operates and routinely assesses the services provided. This is all undertaken within our business strategy processes.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Market

☑ Other market risk, please specify :Limitations on our capacity and readiness to deliver services.

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Canada

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

☑ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Limitations on our capacity and readiness to deliver net zero climate resilient projects across the global markets we serve, including constraints related to our partners / supply chain

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Constraint to growth

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

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

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

Select from:

☑ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

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

Our organic growth may be impacted.

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Engagement

☑ Other engagement, please specify :AtkinsRealis works hard to ensure we are an employer of choice, to help ensure we can obtain talent.

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

We have not calculated this.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

AtkinsRéalis has strong human capital development and talent acquisition programs, ensuring the availability of qualified professionals in all critical domains

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☑ Other policy risk, please specify :Country differences in approach and pace of transition

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Canada

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

☑ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Uncertain growth forecasts in some markets due to potential policy change and differences between countries' approach and pace with transitioning to net zero, causing clients to delay or divert investment

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Change in revenue mix and sources

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

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

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

Select from:

☑ Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

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

Our organic growth may be impacted

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Engagement

☑ Engage with regulators/policy makers

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

We have not calculated this.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

AtkinsRéalis will continue to engage with all relevant stakeholders to drive consistent and timely actions to achieve an orderly transition

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk4

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Technology

☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Algeria

☑ Canada

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Medium to long-term exposure of some of our Capital investments, O&M contracts, and major projects as the economy transitions to net zero

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased indirect [operating] costs

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

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

Select from:

☑ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-low

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

The cost to deliver our services may increase due to the increased cost of materials and services in our supply chain as sustainable services and products that we procure become more expensive as demand for sustainable solutions grows and the market ability to deliver these sustainable goods or services is not sufficient to meet demand

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Diversification

☑ Develop new products, services and/or markets

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

We have not calculated this.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

AtkinsRéalis are continually exploring how to deliver our services in an increasingly more sustainable manner. This process seeks to drive sustainability and manage our costs in order to provide value to our customers whilst ensuring our business is sustainable.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk5

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Canada

☑ India

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

☑ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Potential for greater business impacts due to physical climate risks, which can disrupt projects and pose health and safety concerns for employees

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Closure of operations

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

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

☑ The risk has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

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

Select from:

☑ Virtually certain

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

(3.1.1.15) Effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the reporting year

Not able to quantify, not yet significant

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

The ability for AtkinsRealis to deliver services when our people are impacted by climate change will reduce our revenue and financial performance. It is likely that the cost of insurance will rise and further impact on the financial performance.

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

☑ Amend the Business Continuity Plan

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

We have not calculated this.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

We operate offices and facilities and manage work sites on all continents, and in diverse locations. Some of these sites have already been subjected to extreme weather events such as floods, extreme heat, wildfires, and tornadoes. We have undertaken a climate risk assessment to consider risks to the major cities and towns where we operate, and the methodology and results are described in the Risk Management chapter. In addition to physical climate hazards affecting our offices and sites, hazards can also prevent employees from getting to work or to client sites, as well as impacting employees working from home, and our suppliers and value chain. The greatest risks would be from prolonged and widespread impacts, such as large storms or flooding which cause disruption for extended periods and pose safety risks for employees, and largescale heatwaves affecting employee productivity and wellbeing. Additionally, cascading impacts such as power and communications outages amplify these risks. While there could be significant local or regional impacts, the global nature of our operations and our business continuity arrangements mean that we would be unlikely to experience large impacts at the Company level. Our exposure on project sites may also reduce if we increasingly provide office-based engineering services.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk6

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Liability

☑ Exposure to sanctions and litigation

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Canada

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Potential for increased exposure to liability claims if our services and designs are not resilient to increasing climate impacts

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Litigation

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

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

Select from:

☑ About as likely as not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-low

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

Any successful litigation against AtkinsRéalis will have a negative effect on the financial performance

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☑ Other compliance, monitoring or target, please specify :We seek to ensure all our services meet the contractual requirements and monitor this through our integrity programme, internal audit and active dialogue with our customers

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

We have not calculated this.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Our engineering and design work is based on current industry standards, codes, and best practices. However, in some cases the current and future potential impacts of climate change are not reflected in industry standards and codes. This is the case in (i) countries (or federal states) which are not proactively incorporating climate change considerations into their engineering approaches, and (ii) where impacts are not well understood or where there are significant evidence gaps. The fact that future climate impacts are uncertain compounds this problem, as in many cases the client's position is that it is not affordable or feasible to plan for the worst-case climate scenario. In future, it is possible that projects we delivered are potentially rendered inadequate in terms of their functionality, performance, or integrity due to climate change impacts. This could potentially expose us to reputational damage, professional liability claims, penalties, and litigation – for example resulting from nonachievement of performance obligations or safety-related incidents. This risk increases in the long-term as the physical impacts of climate change become more pronounced. Our projects are delivered in compliance with current standards, codes, and regulations. We recognize that it is important that we discuss climate change with our clients and provide them options to enhance the climate resilience of their projects, so that they can adapt to the changing climate.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk7

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Algeria

☑ Canada

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Mid to long-term exposure of some of our capital investments, O&M contracts, and major projects as the physical impacts of climate change become more prevalent

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Disruption to workforce management and planning

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

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

Select from:

☑ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-low

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

Increased cost in delivering our O&M services or increased operational/maintenance costs of our capital investments are likely to negatively impact on the financial performance of these contracts/investments

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☑ Promotion of best practice and awareness in the value chain

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

We have not calculated this.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

As physical impacts of climate change increase over time, our long-term capital investments, O&M contracts, and major projects will be more exposed to risks, such as damage to assets, disruption to operations, changes in demand from customers, and changes in expenditure for energy and materials. One of our greatest risks may be on O&M contracts where we are responsible for managing infrastructure and facilities in accordance with contractually established performance criteria over multi-years. Our ability to meet some of those criteria over the term of the agreements may be dependent on climate change impacts over the duration of these agreements. For example, we may be required to meet availability and punctuality requirements for transport services we operate, and this could be impacted by climate hazards. We could also be subjected to higher costs, for example maintenance costs to recover from climate hazards, and higher energy costs, for example for cooling systems when temperatures are high for extended periods. Impacts are specific to each contractual agreement and to each project and asset. Through the analysis and the engagement we have with our clients, we are assessing physical climate risks and opportunities to our capital investments, O&M contracts, and major projects. The outcomes from this ongoing work will enhance our climate resilience planning.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk8

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Market

☑ Changing customer behavior

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Canada

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

☑ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Investment by some clients being delayed or re-directed to manage or respond to physical climate risks

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Constraint to growth

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

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

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

Select from:

☑ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:
☑ Medium-low

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

Our organic growth may be impacted.

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

Select from:
☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Engagement
☑ Engage with customers

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

We have not calculated this.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

In some cases, particularly for countries and clients who are most vulnerable and exposed to physical climate risks, the increasing impacts of climate change could result in clients delaying or re-directing their investments. Clients may delay or abandon projects if physical climate risks are felt to be unmanageable or impact on the

viability of projects. For example, some hydropower projects may become infeasible due to water scarcity, and infrastructure in some locations may not be feasible due to the magnitude and frequency of storms. Countries which face high chronic impacts due to climate change, such as costal erosion and coastal flooding, may permanently re-direct their budgets to focus on those hazards. This could reduce demand for our services in some sectors, but could also provide us opportunities to support clients to enhance resilience. For example, in some countries there might be increased opportunities in infrastructure for coastal resilience, but because of limited government budgets this may result in decreased opportunities in other infrastructure, such as rail. These risks are not expected in the short-term, but increase over the long term. If the impacts of climate change become very severe, it's likely that markets become more volatile and global investment tightens except for investments in climate resilience. The global nature of our Company's operations and revenues helps to reduce the impact of this risk, and over time we will increasingly monitor this risk and consider it in our market strategies
[Add row]

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

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:
☑ Revenue

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

0

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

We have not calculated this.
[Add row]

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

Select from:
☑ No, but we anticipate being regulated in the next three years

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

AtkinsRéalis integrates its strategy for complying with regulatory systems and emerging regulations into its broader risk management strategy. This includes regular legal and compliance monitoring, gap analysis and risk assessment. In addition AtkinsRéalis continues to use the insight gained from our 2023 TCFD Report to inform our risk analysis in relation with climate change, including risks associated with emerging and evolving legislations. AtkinsRéalis is not a "large emitter", as defined by Canada, our home country. But the Company is still subjected to environmental regulations worldwide, including any legislation aimed at reducing GHG emissions. If the global ambitions set by the UN were to be revised, and our own objectives and targets deemed insufficient, we would re-evaluate our strategy to make sure we are aligned with the new long-term goals and and stay compliant with relevant legislations.

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

☑ Increased sales of existing products and services

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Australia

☑ Canada

☑ Ireland

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

☑ United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

The transition to net zero is stimulating increased investment from countries and clients. This is projected to increase over the coming decades. Under a scenario where the world achieves net zero by 2050, there could be an additional $3.5 trillion (USD) spent on low emission assets per year globally over the next 25 years, according to the consulting firm McKinsey. Our greatest net zero opportunities relate to investment in clean energy (including renewables, energy efficiency, energy networks, and nuclear power), decarbonizing the built environment (such as decarbonizing buildings, transport, and industries), and in delivering EV infrastructure. We also see significant opportunities in delivering low-carbon mass transit (light rail, tramways, subways/metros, etc.), mining facilities related to minerals and metals critical to enable the net zero transition (such as copper, lithium, graphite, nickel, cobalt, copper, and rare earth elements), and manufacture of batteries for energy storage. Over time, we might have the opportunity to be market leading in decarbonization and net zero services, and in supporting new technologies to scale, such as carbon capture, utilization and storage (CCUS) and hydrogen.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

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

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

☑ The opportunity has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

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

Select from:

☑ Virtually certain (99–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ High

(3.6.1.13) Effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the reporting period

At AtkinsRéalis, our purpose of "engineering a better future for the planet and its people" forms the foundation of our services offering, from nuclear energy and light rail transit to low carbon and net zero buildings and infrastructure. The Company has a significant pipeline of opportunities to invest organically or inorganically to drive future growth, particularly in the nuclear sector. Our Nuclear backlog rose 72.8% from 2023, and revenue increased by 42.6%, with Segment Adjusted EBIT to segment revenue ratio hitting 26.6%, as we moved forward on major reactor life extension works. In 2024, AtkinsRéalis secured contracts for two new build CANDU nuclear reactors in Cernavodă and an owner's engineer contract for small modular reactors in Washington State in the US. We continue to collaborate with governments worldwide— including those in Canada, the US, the UK, and the European Union—to enhance the capabilities and efficiency of nuclear power sources as a key component of the global energy transition. The Engineering Services Regions registered a revenue increase of 9.4% in 2024 and an end-of-year record backlog, driven by robust demand for the Company's services in its end-markets. In 2024, AtkinsRéalis won contracts in Canada for the extension of the Surrey-Langley Skytrain in British Columbia and for the new Île d'Orléans Bridge in Québec. AtkinsRéalis remains a partner of choice to the UK rail system and secured and made progress on critical infrastructure projects in Canada, the US, the UK, and elsewhere.

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

High-level estimate of AtkinsRéalis' additional average annual opportunities under a net zero 2050 scenario in our 3 core geographic regions (Canada, UK, USA) would reach 240MCAD to 2.4BCAD per year. More details are available in our 2023 Climate-related Financial Disclosure Report, on p. 54 (available at: https://www.atkinsrealis.com/~/media/Files/A/atkinsrealis/download-centre/en/report/tcfd-report-2022.pdf)

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

We have not calculated this.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

2024 marked the successful culmination of AtkinsRéalis' 2022-2024 Pivoting to Growth strategy, which delivered robust results across all key metrics, reinforcing the Company's position as a leader in addressing the energy transition and global infrastructure needs. Over the past three years, the Company consistently met or exceeded all of the commitments set as part of the Pivoting to Growth strategy—on revenue, margins, and balance sheet strength. This momentum set the stage for AtkinsRéalis' current phase: Delivering Excellence, Driving Growth. This new strategy is built on three core pillars—Optimizing the Business, Accelerating Value Creation, and Exploring Untapped Potential. From 2025-2027, AtkinsRéalis will focus on reducing portfolio risk, expanding share of high-value projects, leveraging global talent centers, and pursuing strategic growth opportunities in high-potential markets.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

☑ Increased sales of existing products and services

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Australia

☑ Canada

☑ Ireland

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

☑ United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Climate change impacts are already driving investment in adaptation, and this is projected to increase. Estimates by the World Economic Forum suggest that global spending on climate adaptation could be $2 trillion (USD) per year by 2026. Our greatest adaptation opportunities include investments in flood resilience (including flood alleviation schemes and urban drainage) and coastal protection. There are also significant opportunities in strengthening existing infrastructure (such as reinforcing structures) and adapting the built environment (such as retrofitting buildings with passive and mechanical cooling).

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

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

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

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

Select from:

☑ Virtually certain (99–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

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

High-level estimate of AtkinsRéalis' additional average annual opportunities under a net zero 2050 scenario in our 3 core geographic regions (Canada, UK, USA) would reach 240MCAD to 2.4BCAD per year. More details are available in our 2023 Climate-related Financial Disclosure Report, on p. 54 (available at: https://www.atkinsrealis.com/~/media/Files/A/atkinsrealis/download-centre/en/report/tcfd-report-2022.pdf)

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

We have not calculated this.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

(1) Increase our investment in capacity building and development of net zero and climate resilience skills and approaches across the business, including: upskilling employees, recruitment, targeted innovation and tool development, and other options to strengthen and complement our service offerings; (2) Enhance our marketing, thought leadership, and business development related to net zero and climate resilience, and explore emerging opportunities and services; (3) Monitor and assess climate transition and physical risks associated with our business, clients/projects, O&M contracts, and capital investments, and support clients/projects/investments to transition to net zero and enhance climate resilience; (4) Implement systems and processes across our Company to drive climate action through our projects and corporate activities.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp3

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Markets

☑ Expansion into new markets

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Australia

☑ Canada

☑ Ireland

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

☑ United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

By developing innovative tools and approaches and increasing collaboration across our global Company, we will be well positioned to win big opportunities in net zero and climate adaptation. We have already developed Decarbonomics (Trademark), our data-driven solution for decarbonizing the built environment, we have best practice approaches for whole life cycle carbon management (WLCM), and we make use of global climate models and geospatial data to assess physical climate risks to improve the resilience of the projects we deliver. We have opportunities to leverage these tools and skills and provide them to clients around the world. In particular, investment to achieve net zero will be especially important in our core geographies (Canada, UK, USA). We have opportunities to increase our footprint and revenue in countries that are growing and have large investment needs to enable sustainable development and climate resilience.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues through access to new and emerging markets

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

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

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

Select from:

☑ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Low

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

High-level estimate of AtkinsRéalis' additional average annual opportunities under a net zero 2050 scenario in our 3 core geographic regions (Canada, UK, USA) would reach 240 MCAD to 2.4 BCAD per year. More details are available in our 2023 Climate-related Financial Disclosure Report, on p. 54 (available at: https://www.atkinsrealis.com/~/media/Files/A/atkinsrealis/download-centre/en/report/tcfd-report-2022.pdf)

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

We have not calculated this.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

(1) Increase our investment in capacity building and development of net zero and climate resilience skills and approaches across the business, including: upskilling employees, recruitment, targeted innovation and tool development, and other options to strengthen and complement our service offerings; (2) Enhance our marketing, thought leadership, and business development related to net zero and climate resilience, and explore emerging opportunities and services; (3) Monitor and assess climate transition and physical risks associated with our business, clients/projects, O&M contracts, and capital investments, and support clients/projects/investments to transition to net zero and enhance climate resilience; (4) Implement systems and processes across our Company to drive climate action through our projects and corporate activities.
[Add row]

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

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Revenue

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

100000000

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

This is the estimated conservative value of presented and discussed in our 2022 TCFD disclosure.
[Add row]

C4. Governance

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

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

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

Select all that apply

☑ Executive directors or equivalent

☑ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☑ Yes, but it is not publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

AtkinsRéalis is committed to selecting the best individuals to fulfil Director and Senior Leaders roles. Therefore, the company will promote recruitment practices that are fair and equal in the attraction, assessment and hiring decision making process. Its Everyone Belongs' Policy For The Board Of Directors And Senior Leadership Positions (The Everyone Belongs Policy). The Everyone Belongs Policy reflects the Company's view that difference is important to ensure that the profiles of Directors, executive officers and senior leaders provide the necessary range of perspectives, backgrounds, experience and expertise required to achieve effective stewardship and management. In an increasingly complex global marketplace, the ability to draw on a wide range of viewpoints, backgrounds, skills, and experience

is critical to the company's success. The company also recognizes the important role that individuals with different backgrounds play in contributing to the different perspectives on the Board and Senior Leaders positions.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Yes

Biodiversity

(4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

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

(4.1.1.2) Primary reason for no board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(4.1.1.3) Explain why your organization does not have board-level oversight of this environmental issue

The Company being mainly an engineering consulting firm, occupying rented office space in urbanized area, it has a limited inherent impact on biodiversity. We do however consider that we have a generally positive impact when providing services to clients, such as Environmental Impact Assessment, biodiversity Net Gain analysis, and other biodiversity-related studies. But these types of services currently representing less than 5% of annual revenues, it does not constitute a strategic priority.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select all that apply

☑ Board chair

☑ Director on board

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

☑ Board-level committee

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☑ Board mandate

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes

☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement
☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives
☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures
☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments
☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

All four of our Board committees have responsibilities related to climate risks and opportunities: The Governance, Ethics and Sustainability Committee (GESC) assists the Board in developing the Company's approach to corporate governance and overseeing the Company's approach to integrity issues and the Company's sustainability framework, governance, and strategy. The Chief Sustainability and Integrity Officer (CSIO, equivalent to a CSO) reports quarterly to the GESC on progress. The Safety, Project Oversight and Technology Committee (SPOTC) is responsible for overseeing the overall framework for managing projects, technology and health, safety, environment, and security, arising from the Company's operations and businesses, and associated risks. The Audit & Risk Committee (ARC) is responsible for disclosure controls and procedures, management information systems, accounting policies, auditing, financial reporting, and oversight of the enterprise risk management (ERM) program. Increasingly, the ARC will be responsible for the integration of climate risks and opportunities into financial planning and reporting. The Human Resources Committee (HRC) is responsible for people management systems, recruitment systems, corporate human resources policies and procedures. Increasingly, the HRC will be responsible for the framework that supports AtkinsRéalis' people and systems to enhance the Company's capacity for delivering net zero and climate change resilience. While the ARC has primary oversight of the Company's ERM program, category-specific risks are reported to each of the relevant Board committees. The SPOTC reviews the Company's effectiveness in promoting best standards and practice, driving consistency, and assessing project risks and opportunities for the Company in a way that enhances the ability to foresee, prevent, and resolve project-related issues in a timely fashion. Throughout 2023, the CSIO provided updates to the GESC about the progress made on our journey to embed climate and sustainability across AtkinsRéalis. [Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply
☑ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

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

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.3.1) Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

Biodiversity

(4.3.1) Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue

Select from:

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

(4.3.2) Primary reason for no management-level responsibility for environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(4.3.3) Explain why your organization does not have management-level responsibility for environmental issues

The Company being mainly an engineering consulting firm, occupying rented office space in urbanized area, it has a limited inherent impact on biodiversity. We do however consider that we have a generally positive impact when providing services to clients, such as Environmental Impact Assessment, biodiversity Net Gain analysis, and other biodiversity-related studies. Those type of services currently representing less than 5% of annual revenues, it does not however constitute a strategic priority.

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing engagement in landscapes and/or jurisdictions

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a climate transition plan

☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis

☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The ESG Steering Committee that consists of Executive Committee members and the Head of Investor Relations, and is chaired by the Chief ESG and Integrity Officer (CESGIO, equivalent to a CSO). The CESGIO reports quarterly to the ESG Steering Committee on progress made across the business in relation to ESG performance and initiatives, and the committee provides a forum for discussion and decision making. The CESGIO reports outcomes form the committee to the Governance, Ethics and Sustainability and Audit and Risk committees of the Board.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing engagement in landscapes and/or jurisdictions

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

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

☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

It is the responsibility of the President and Chief Executive Officer (the "CEO") to: (a) manage the business and affairs of the Company within the guidelines established by the Board and report to the Board of Directors; (b) recommend to the Board strategic directions for the Company's business, and when approved by the Board, implement the corresponding strategic, business and operational plans; (c) direct and monitor the activities of the Company in a manner such that agreed

upon targets are met and such that the assets of the Company are safeguarded and optimized in the best interests of all the shareholders; (d) develop and implement operational policies to guide the Company within the limits prescribed by the Company's By-Laws and the framework of the strategic directions adopted by the Board; (e) develop and recommend top-level organizational structure and staffing to the Board and direct the implementation of the Board's decisions in this regard; (f) develop and seek the Board's concurrence for plans for management development and succession in all key positions and then implement such plans; (g) manage and oversee the required interfaces between the Company and its shareholders, the investment community, media, governments and their agencies, employees and the general public; (h) meet regularly and as required with the Chairman and other Board members to ensure that they are provided in a timely manner with all information and access to management necessary to permit the Board to fulfill its statutory and other obligations; (i) direct the activities of the Corporate Secretary; and (j) ensure that the work carried out by the Company and its subsidiaries is of a quality which complies with the Quality Policy.
[Add row]

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

	Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue	Please explain
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ No, but we plan to introduce them in the next two years	*AtkinsRéalis has an Annual Incentive Plan (AIP) for C-suite and board-level employees. In 2024, no environmental measures were included.*

[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

In the Policy, we state that we will support a low carbon economy, which entails supporting clients by designing low- and zero-carbon buildings, facilities and infrastructure. W also state that we will increase awareness of climate change and improve the assessment of climate-related risks, including the development of appropriate mitigation measures, which are measures targeting both our own operations as well as that of clients. The policy details how AtkinsRéalis will engage and understand the expectations and requirements of our stakeholder, with specific reference to the UN Sustainable Development Goals and the UN Agenda 2030. AtkinsRéalis have a commitment to indigenous peoples that is available here: https://www.atkinsrealis.com/~/media/Files/A/atkinsrealis/download-centre/en/policy/commitment-to-indigenous-people.pdf

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to implementation of nature-based solutions that support landscape restoration and long-term protection of natural ecosystems
☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Climate-specific commitments
☑ Commitment to net-zero emissions
☑ Other climate-related commitment, please specify :See across.

Social commitments
☑ Commitment to respect and protect the customary rights to land, resources, and territory of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

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

Select all that apply
☑ Yes, in line with another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:
☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

sustainability-policy-statement-en.pdf
[Add row]

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

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

☑ UN Global Compact

☑ Other, please specify :**World Economic Forum's Sustainability practitioners; The Net Zero Challenge Canada.**

☑ Race to Zero Campaign

☑ Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)

☑ Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Community Member

☑ Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)

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

Signatory or participant.
[Fixed row]

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, we engaged directly with policy makers

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

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

☑ Another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :UNCOP28 Net Zero Corporate Commitment

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

sustainability-policy-statement-en.pdf

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.11.6) Types of transparency register your organization is registered on

Select all that apply

☑ Mandatory government register

(4.11.7) Disclose the transparency registers on which your organization is registered & the relevant ID numbers for your organization

In Canada, AtkinsRéalis' lobbyist registration can be found at: https://www.lobbycanada.gc.ca/. In the United States, a full list of our reportable communications can be found at: https://lobbyingdisclosure.house.gov/ There are other countries where AtkinsRéalis and member companies are active, but not in an effort to change or influence public policy, regulation or legislation.

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

Our engagement activities and the principles that govern them are summarized in our lobbying and political report, please see: https://www.atkinsrealis.com/~/media/Files/A/atkinsrealis/download-centre/en/report/lobbying-and-political-activities-2023-en.pdf
[Fixed row]

(4.11.1) On what policies, laws, or regulations that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Row 1

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Energy and international trade

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Environmental impacts and pressures

☑ Emissions – CO2

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☑ Canada

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

☑ United States of America

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Support with no exceptions

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Ad-hoc meetings

☑ Regular meetings

☑ Discussion in public forums

☑ Responding to consultations

☑ Submitting written proposals/inquiries

☑ Participation in working groups organized by policy makers

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

AtkinsRéalis engages with legislator to facilitate: Nuclear services work for existing Candu nuclear power plants in Romania, Korea, China. Support for refurbishment work in Romania, China and Korea. Prospects for large nuclear reactor and SMR deployment domestically and internationally. Capacity gap in energy security and supply. Obtaining mandates such as these would not directly lower our own emissions, but potentially those of our clients and in some cases, the carbon intensity of electricity available on regional networks. We evaluate the success of these engagements via project and financial efficiency measures.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 2

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Environment and Climate Change

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Energy and renewables

☑ Other energy and renewables, please specify :Engagement on the use of existing Canadian technology and expertise to support sustainability, climate change and net zero objectives internationally and multilaterally.

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☑ Canada

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

☑ United States of America

(4.11.1.6) Your organization’s position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Support with no exceptions

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Ad-hoc meetings

☑ Regular meetings

☑ Discussion in public forums

☑ Responding to consultations

☑ Submitting written proposals/inquiries

☑ Participation in working groups organized by policy makers

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

AtkinsRéalis discussed with politicians to obtain: Engagement on the use of existing Canadian technology and expertise to support sustainability, climate change and net zero objectives internationally and multilaterally. Engagement towards the decarbonization of existing buildings and assets in Canada to support sustainability and net zero objectives.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 3

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Budget/ Infrastructure fundings

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Other

☑ Construction and housing

☑ Transport infrastructure

☑ Other, please specify :Rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, Free, prior and informed consent

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☑ Canada

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

☑ United States of America

(4.11.1.6) Your organization’s position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Support with no exceptions

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Ad-hoc meetings

☑ Regular meetings

☑ Discussion in public forums

☑ Responding to consultations

☑ Submitting written proposals/inquiries

☑ Participation in working groups organized by policy makers

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

AtkinsRéalis discussed with politicians to obtain: Engagement towards decarbonization of existing buildings and assets in Canada to support sustainability and net zero objectives

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization’s engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

☑ Business Council of Canada

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

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

The BCC recognizes that climate change is a particularly complex and global environmental challenge. and has, for many years, advocated for carbon pricing as the most efficient means to contribute to achieving Canada's climate change goals. AtkinsRéalis generally agrees with the BCC's positions on climate change.

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

10000

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

Strictly administrative fees

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

Select from:
☑ No, we have not evaluated
[Add row]

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ GRI

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Content of environmental policies

☑ Governance

☑ Strategy

☑ Emissions figures

☑ Emission targets

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Governance Frameworks: Pages 74 - 77 Emission Figures & Targets: Carbon Footprint Management, Pages 38 - 39 Sustainability Strategy: Sustainability: Our Focus Areas, Page 25

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

annual-integrated-report-2024 (9).pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

AtkinsRéalis releases a single Integrated Annual Report (AIR) that contains financial and sustainability performance and narratives.

Row 2

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ TCFD

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Governance

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Strategy

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Complete report. Please consult the table of content for specific topics covered

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

tcfd-report-2022.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

The emission figures in this report have been superseded by the 2024 Integrated Annual Report that details our full GHG Emission Inventory
[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

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

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

☑ First time carrying out analysis

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ Customized publicly available climate transition scenario, please specify :1.5C Rapid Orderly Transition Scenario (Broadly aligned to the IEA NZE 2050 Scenario)

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Liability

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature

☑ Changes in ecosystem services provision

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

☑ Cost of capital

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment

☑ Consumer attention to impact

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Level of action (from local to global)

☑ Global targets

Relevant technology and science

☑ Other relevant technology and science driving forces, please specify :Pace of change in technology required to support transition, and associated opportunities.

Direct interaction with climate

☑ On asset values, on the corporate

☑ Perception of efficacy of climate regime

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Domestic growth

☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

(1) Strong global leadership and collaboration to achieve Net Zero Strong policies, regulation, and incentives drive climate action across businesses and countries. (2) Rapid and widespread investment and shifts towards net zero energy systems and built environment. (3) Transport systems decarbonize, mass transit systems

expand, and electric vehicles are universal. (4) Increased opportunities for environmental restoration, nature-based solutions, and technology innovation. (5) Increased market expectations to achieve Net Zero and increased scrutiny from investors, clients, and employees. (6) Physical climate impacts are limited but not avoided, however climate change is stabilizing.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

We have selected these scenarios because they present contrasting futures that are almost at opposite ends of the spectrum in relation to action on climate change. The '1.5°C scenario' represents rapid and widespread economic and societal changes to limit climate change.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ Customized publicly available climate transition scenario, please specify :3-4C Current Policies' Scenario - broadly aligns with Network for Greening the Financial System's (NGFS)

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Liability

☑ Reputation

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

☑ Technology

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 3.5°C - 3.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature

☑ Changes in ecosystem services provision

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

☑ Cost of capital

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment

☑ Consumer attention to impact

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Level of action (from local to global)

☑ Global targets

Relevant technology and science

☑ Other relevant technology and science driving forces, please specify :Pace of change in technology required to support transition, and associated opportunities.

Direct interaction with climate

☑ On asset values, on the corporate

☑ Perception of efficacy of climate regime

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Domestic growth

☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

(1) Weak or fragmented global leadership, with limited collaboration on climate action. (2) Polices, regulation, and incentives are weak in major emitting countries, failing to drive global action on decarbonization. (3) Unabated fossil fuels remain a significant portion of global energy supply, and therefore there is reduced growth for renewables, nuclear, hydrogen, and carbon capture utilization and storage (CCUS). (4) Transportation demand increases with population and urbanization, and remains predominantly fossil fuel powered. (5) Physical climate impacts are more frequent and severe than today, and the climate is on an unstable and dangerous trajectory. Impacts on nature are severe and irreversible. (6) Economic growth is unstable and uncertain in coming decades, and market instability discourages investment – particularly in sectors most vulnerable to physical climate risks

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The '3-4°C scenario' represents less widespread change initially, but over time the increasing physical impacts of climate change create instability. Both scenarios are plausible, and we must be ready to respond no matter how the future unfolds.
[Add row]

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

☑ Strategy and financial planning

☑ Resilience of business model and strategy

☑ Capacity building

☑ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

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

The outcome of our scenario analysis highlighted that our main transition risks arise from market competition, our workforce competency, and availability of new recruits to meet demand for our services will impact us in the following areas: losing market opportunities to competitors with better sustainability credentials, limitations in our capacity to deliver net zero projects. In response to this risk, we decided to develop an internal training program called the Carbon Academy. The Carbon Academy is a flagship technical development program at AtkinsRéalis, designed to cultivate in-house expertise in carbon management and sustainability. The Academy offers a six-month blended learning experience combining online classrooms, mentoring, and real-world case studies. Participants gain hands-on skills in carbon reduction, renewable energy, and sustainable infrastructure, with performance assessed by third-party accreditation bodies. The initiative not only strengthens global technical networks but also empowers employees to lead transformative projects and support clients on their net zero journeys. In addition to these the analysis identified that continued inconsistent governmental and departmental decisions across jurisdictions and economies will impact us by creating uncertain growth forecasts due to these policy changes and therefore will further exposure of our investments to the transitioning economy. In response to this risk, we decided to engage with government officials and public representatives in a proactive, transparent, and accountable manner. Building and maintaining constructive, positive relationships in the public sector – earning trust with mutual respect – drives our government relations activity. AtkinsRéalis' Code of Conduct, and our global best practices and guidelines, governs in circumstances where employees may contact government officials or public representatives. This is all consistent with the principle that corporate engagement with government is a legitimate activity. The outcome of our scenario analysis highlighted that our top physical risks arise from the changing weather patterns driven by climate change and that we are likely to be impacted through involve business disruptions from climate impacts, liability claims if our designs aren't resilient, and delays in client investments. In response to the risk to our leased estate from both acute and chronic climate impacts, we have decided to explore with our Global Business Resilience and Recovery Program strategic opportunities to mitigate and adapt to this risk. However, the outcome of our scenario analysis highlighted we also forecast significant opportunities arising from climate change through our clients, new and existing clients wishing support

and expertise to mitigate and adapt to climate change. This increase in the demand for our services will be realized in supporting clients to decarbonize, delivering net zero infrastructure, climate adaptation, expanding in high-investment markets, and leveraging emerging technologies.
[Fixed row]

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

(5.2.1) Transition plan

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

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

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

(5.2.6) Explain why your organization does not explicitly commit to cease all spending on and revenue generation from activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

AtkinsRéalis is committed to supporting all industries to transitioning to a lower carbon economy and society, this may include providing advice to the fossil fuel sector. Whilst we do not foresee our advice will contribute to fossil fuel expansion, we are not able to explicitly commit to this cease revenue generation from these sectors/markets/industries.

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

Select from:

☑ We do not have a feedback mechanism in place, and we do not plan to introduce one within the next two years

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

Regulatory Complexity Across Markets - Assumptions: (1) Diverse climate policies across geographical and political jurisdictions. (2) Challenges in aligning global strategies with local compliance. (3) Volatility in environmental legislation, especially in emerging markets. Climate Finance and Client Investment Readiness - Assumptions: (1) Economic conditions affecting client budgets for climate-resilient infrastructure. (2) Investor trends favoring low-carbon portfolios. Supply Chain and Partner Emissions - Assumptions: (1) Scope 3 emissions influenced by subcontractors and suppliers. (2) Pressure to support clients in decarbonizing supply chains. (3) Need for sustainable procurement practices. Technology Access and Innovation Ecosystems - Assumptions: (1) Dependence on digital tools (e.g., AI, digital twins) for climate modelling. (2) Regional disparities in infrastructure and innovation capacity. (3) Collaboration with tech partners and academia. Political Stability and Governance Quality - Assumptions: (1) Public sector project continuity affected by political instability. (2) Weak governance structures hindering policy implementation. (3) Risks from corruption or lack of transparency. Investor and Client Expectations - Assumptions: (1) Demand for climate disclosures and net-zero commitments. (2) Alignment with global frameworks (TCFD, SBTi, CDP). (3) Sustainability performance as a competitive differentiator. Physical Climate Risks to Assets and Operations - Assumptions: (1) Exposure to floods, heatwaves, wildfires, and other hazards. (2) Impacts on project sites, insurance, and business continuity. (3) Need for robust risk modelling and resilience planning. Public Perception and Community Engagement - Assumptions: (1) Expectations for inclusive and climate-resilient design. (2) Scrutiny over environmental impacts of infrastructure projects. (3) Importance of building social license to operate.

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

The transition plan is new in 2025 and therefore we are unable to report progress in this reporting period.

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

Select all that apply

☑ No other environmental issue considered

[Fixed row]

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

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

Select all that apply

☑ Products and services

☑ Operations

[Fixed row]

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

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

AtkinsRéalis recognizes that climate change is one of the most complex and pressing issues of our time and that, consequently, we need solutions to connect people, data and technology to solve our clients' biggest climate-related challenges. This has resulted in the development of different proprietary tools, namely: (1) Carbon Insights: a platform designed to offer toolkits allowing our experts to have more informed and impactful carbon discussions with clients and assess optimal measures to reduce the carbon impacts of projects through their lifecycle. The platform acts as a central repository to record best practices to reduce carbon for our clients across our mandates. (2) Decarbonomics (Trade Mark), our data-driven solution for decarbonizing the built environment, which uses best practice approaches for whole life cycle carbon management (WLCM) across our projects, and make use of global climate models and geospatial data to assess physical climate risks to improve the resilience of the projects we deliver. The Company considers that there will be opportunities to leverage these tools and skills, in particular in geographies where substantial investments to achieve net zero are being budgeted.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

We are building expertise in our people: Helping countries and clients to decarbonize and meet their net zero goals is core to our purpose as a company. Whether it's developing custom carbon analytics tools to reduce the impact of carbon critical infrastructure to trialing zero emissions cement, we are continually looking for ways to innovate and enhance our carbon expertise. As part of that effort, AtkinsRéalis has established the Carbon Academy, our six month technical development program to build in-house carbon expertise and create carbon specialists across our global organization. The Academy is a blended learning program that includes online e-classrooms, self-directed study, group and individual case study projects, with performance assessed and accredited by third party providers. Support is also provided through mentoring, a practitioner community, and ongoing access to course tutors and experts. Our second cohort graduated in April 2025, joining our growing global technical network of carbon specialists.
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ Revenues

☑ Direct costs

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

AtkinsRéalis has become an increasingly integral player to help meet the world's energy transition goals. We are supporting governments' growing energy needs, play a critical role in life-extension work for existing nuclear power plants and can deliver on nuclear new builds. And as the steward of CANDU reactor technology, with end-to-end expertise in nuclear engineering, design, and project management, AtkinsRéalis sees opportunities in this space for many years to come. For instance, toward the end of 2024, the Company announced the building of two new CANDU reactor plants at Cernavodă in Romania, the first since Unit 2 came online in 2007. The upward revisions of future energy needs and the concurrent global push for secure, affordable, and low-carbon energy sources reinforce the importance of nuclear power and of AtkinsRéalis' role in helping the world meet these needs. AtkinsRéalis is the original equipment manufacturer of CANDU nuclear technology, which powers some of the most efficient, safe and reliable nuclear plants globally. In politically polarized times, nuclear power continues to enjoy broad support as a lower-carbon baseload energy source. As the world strives to achieve the COP28 pledge to triple nuclear capacity by 2050, and individual countries set and meet their own energy goals, AtkinsRéalis' can play a critical role in the future global energy mix.
[Add row]

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

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition	Methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Other methodology or framework

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :The Market and Services classifications considered Sustainable & the ESG Attributes were determined and developed internally by AtkinsRéalis

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Revenue/Turnover

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

4834000000

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

50

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

0

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

0

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

Note this value of sustainable revenue is approximately 50% of our total revenue in 2024 as per narrative within our Annual Integrated Report (Pages 20 -23) viewable here: https://www.atkinsrealis.com/~/media/Files/A/atkinsrealis/download-centre/en/report/annual-integrated-report-2024.pdf
[Add row]

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

(5.10.1) Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities

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

(5.10.3) Primary reason for not pricing environmental externalities

Select from:
☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.10.4) Explain why your organization does not price environmental externalities

AtkinsRéalis is considering carbon pricing in bids and contracts that extend beyond 2030 to better account for operational emissions in business decisions. The Company's Carbon Insights tool helps clients and teams assess, price, and identify decarbonization opportunities, and is already in active use
[Fixed row]

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

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Suppliers	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change
Customers	*Select from:*	*Select all that apply*

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
	☑ Yes	☑ Climate change
Investors and shareholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change
Other value chain stakeholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change

[Fixed row]

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

	Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ No, we do not currently assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, but we plan to do so within the next two years

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ No, we do not prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.3) Primary reason for no supplier prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ No standardized procedure

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Following the completion of our full value chain GHG emissions inventory, we are working through identifying our strategic suppliers and which pose the greatest risk (and decarbonization opportunity). As we engage our suppliers the process emphasizes the importance of sustainability to AtkinsRéalis.
[Fixed row]

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

	Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process	Comment
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ No, but we plan to introduce environmental requirements related to this environmental issue within the next two years	*We have a compliance procedure 2-IN-APR-001 that details how our suppliers and business partners are compliant with applicable laws and regulations*

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ No other supplier engagement

[Add row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ Unknown

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

Our purpose is to Engineering a better future for our planet and its people. We remain committed to collaborating with our customers by presenting and informing them about sustainable practices and net zero solutions

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

We aim to assess the carbon savings recommended to clients compared to those actually implemented in order to evaluate our results

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Supplier

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

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

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ Unknown

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

AtkinsRéalis is working with our travel partners to identify and highlight sustainable hotels to our people when they are booking accommodation for business

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

The impact of the work to date is still to be fully determined, analysis will continue as we further progress this work with our partners.

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Supplier

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Other

☑ Other, please specify :First Movers Coalition

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ Unknown

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

AtkinsRéalis has been researching the possibility of becoming members of this movement by making the commitment that by 2030, we will partner with air transport operators to replace at least 5% of conventional jet fuel used for our air travel/freight with SAFs that reduce lifecycle GHG emissions by 85% or more when compared with conventional jet fuel, and/or zero-carbon emitting propulsion technologies.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

This is currently being considered and yet to be decided. A measure of success will be the % of fuel substituted with SAF

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Engage with stakeholders to advocate for policy or regulatory change

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ Unknown

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

AtkinsRéalis actively engages with the investors and shareholders to ensure that they are both informed and allow them to influence the business strategy and business performance, in terms of which markets are emerging, which markets we are active in and which markets we are choosing to exit and why. The 2024 Annual Investors Day was held in June and content can be found here:https://www.atkinsrealis.com/en/investors/2024-investor-day; this content is in addition to our quarterly and annual meetings/engagements.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

AtkinsRéalis considers the engagement is essential and a measure of its success can be the investor response rates at the annual meeting of shareholders. The most recent minutes can be found here: https://www.atkinsrealis.com/~/media/Files/A/atkinsrealis/investor-briefcase/en/2025/atkinsrealis-vote-results-2025-en.pdf [Add row]

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

	Environmental initiatives implemented due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement	Primary reason for not implementing environmental initiatives	Explain why your organization has not implemented any environmental initiatives
	Select from: ☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years	*Select from:* ☑ Lack of internal resources, capabilities, or expertise (e.g., due to organization size)	*Initiatives specific to CDP Supply Chain members have not yet been identified.*

[Fixed row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

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

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

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

Operational control is used to define our organizational boundary as we are a professional services organization and not in financial services, where the equity approach is more applicable. This approach and the associated methodologies align with IFRS and GHG Protocol.

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

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

Operational control is used to define our organizational boundary as we are a professional services organization and not in financial services, where the equity approach is more applicable.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

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

Operational control is used to define our organizational boundary as we are a professional services organization and not in financial services, where the equity approach is more applicable.
[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

(7.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

Select from:

☑ No

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, a change in methodology

☑ Yes, a change in boundary

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

This year's disclosure of our base year and reporting year emissions now includes the full Scope 3 categories where we have material emissions. Previous CDP submissions were limited to Scope 1, Scope 2, Scope 3 Category 6, & Scope 3 Category 8. We now disclose Scope 1, Scope 2, Scope 3 Categories 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,13, and 15. The remaining categories have been accessed as not having any material emissions arising from our activities.
[Fixed row]

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

(7.1.3.1) Base year recalculation

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.1.3.2) Scope(s) recalculated

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 1
☑ Scope 2, location-based
☑ Scope 2, market-based
☑ Scope 3

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

The base-year has been recalculated as a review of how we calculate our full value-chain emissions was undertaken through 2023 and 2024 resulted in the revision of all our methodologies to ensure that they achieved the GHG Protocol Standards and associated scopes guidance. The work to capture our full value chain resulted in the identification and use of new datasets, principally data from our financial systems to calculate a complete GHG emissions inventory which is disclosed in this year's submission. AtkinsRéalis has a Re-calculation Policy which identifies that the need to re-calculate our GHG emission inventories may arise from a few events such as (1) Acquisitions or Divestments, (2) Errors found, (3) Methodological Changes, (4) Regulatory Changes, (5) Third-party Verification Findings. In the event of any of these events occurring the impact is accessed against the previous inventory and if the 5% significance threshold (a 5% change in the total GHG Emissions Inventory) has been exceeded then the GHG emissions inventory will be re-calculated.

(7.1.3.4) Past years' recalculation

Select from:

☑ No

[Fixed row]

(7.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

Select all that apply

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard

☑ Other, please specify :The Global Reporting Initiative (GRI 302-1)

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

	Scope 2, location-based	Scope 2, market-based	Comment
	Select from: ☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure	*Select from:* ☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure	*We are reporting both values.*

[Fixed row]

(7.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

Select from:

☑ No

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

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

27872

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 1 uses twelve defined data sources within scope 1. Evidence-based approach is used for the data sources that contain quantities of fuels consumed, which are a mixture of supplier data and internal records maintained by our site teams and support staff. A hybrid of evidence- and spend-based approach is used for the data obtained from our financial enterprise resource platforms (ERP's), as an example fuel spend in specific countries and the corresponding fuel cost in that year is used to calculate a fuel volume that is then subjected to an evidence-based approach. An average-data approach is used to calculate the potential refrigerant losses from our leased and owned building estate. Each method uses emission factors from the following emission factor sources, which emission factor in which emission dataset is used is determined by the (i) country in which the emission is incurred, (ii) calculation approach, and (iii) assumptions. The emission factor sources are: (1) US Environmental Protection Agency; (2) UK's Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy; (3) Canadian Government, Environment and Climate Change Canada. The assumptions within this scope include: 1. When the emission is incurred outside of the United Kingdom, United States of America, or Canada; the UK's Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy emission factors are used for evidence-based calculations and the GHG Protocol Scope 3 Evaluator Tool for non-evidence-based approaches. 2. A leakage rate of 5% is used to calculate typical loss of refrigerant through the year that is based on published research form the IPCC: https://archive.ipcc.ch/pdf/special-reports/sroc/sroc05.pdf. 3.The model uses commercial air conditioning sizing guidance that details that 1 ton per 5,000 ft2 of floor space. 4. The GHG Emission factors used are globally set GWP for the specific refrigerant gas, as are included in the BEIS GHG Emission Factors. 5. The charge of refrigerant per ton heating/cooling requirement is set at 1.8 kg of refrigerant. The higher value in the range has been used as the charge within the pipework between the units and the condenser is not possible to estimate accurately.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14544

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Indirect emissions from energy consumption are calculated using the location-based method that utilizes country/state/province GHG emission factors obtained from the sources detailed in the subsequent paragraph. This scope is calculated using five data sources, for the sources which provide metered consumption (bill verifying service) the evidence-based approach is used. For the financial record sources (our ERP's) a hybrid of evidence- and spend-based approach is used, whereby the spend in a specific country and the corresponding energy cost in that year is used to calculate kWh of energy consumed. This is then subject to the evidence-based approach. Each method uses emission factors from the following emission factor sources, which emission factor in which emission dataset is used is determined by the (i) country in which the emission is incurred, (ii) calculation approach, and (iii) assumptions. The emission factor sources are: (1) US Environmental Protection Agency (Annual emission tables and EGrid tables) (2) UK's Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy; (3) Canadian Government, Environment and Climate Change Canada; (4) International Energy Agency. The assumptions within this scope include: 1. The use of secondary data in the form of electricity spend requires the use of conversion factors to estimate the energy consumption (kWh) from the spend data. An average annual energy cost has been used to estimate the kWh consumption of electricity and is applied across all spend categorized as Electricity. 2. When country specific electricity cost is not known, then the cost of electricity in the United Kingdom is used by converting the local spend to GBP using the monthly exchange rates issued by our treasury team that is used for our corporate accounts.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14544

(7.5.3) Methodological details

AtkinsRéalis is unable to evidence renewable energy procured in the United Kingdom in our base year to the necessary quality requirements as detailed in the GHG Protocol - Scope 2 Standard.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1000985

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This scope uses the data within our financial ERP's. A spend-based methodology is used using the spend across our value chain. The emission factors used are from the following emission factor sources, which emission factor in which emission dataset is used is determined by the (i) country in which the emission is incurred, (ii) calculation approach, and (iii) assumptions. The emission factor sources are: (1) US Environmental Protection Agency (Supply Chain Factors Dataset v1.2); (2) UK's Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS Table 13 – Indirect emissions from the supply chain); (3) GHG Protocol Scope 3 Evaluator Tool (now withdrawn). The assumptions within this scope include: 1. The EEIO emission factors are corrected for inflation using Calculator.net, Inflation Calculator for: (i) United States EPA – Supply Chain Factors Dataset v1.2, (ii) GHG Protocol Scope 3 Evaluator Tool; and the Bank of England, Inflation Calculator for the BEIS Table 13 – Indirect emissions from the supply chain.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

39787

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This scope uses the data disclosed in our Property and Equipment table within our annual integrated report that is informed by our financial ERP's. A spend-based methodology is used using the spend on acquired assets across the business in the reporting year, against our subsidiaries. The emission factors used are from the following emission factor sources, which emission factor in which emission dataset is used is determined by the (i) country in which the emission is incurred, (ii) calculation approach, and (iii) assumptions. The emission factor sources are: (1) US Environmental Protection Agency (Supply Chain Factors Dataset v1.2); (2) UK's Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS Table 13 – Indirect emissions from the supply chain); (3) GHG Protocol Scope 3 Evaluator Tool (now withdrawn). The assumptions within this scope include: 1. The EEIO emission factors are corrected for inflation using Calculator.net, Inflation Calculator for: (i) United States EPA – Supply Chain Factors Dataset v1.2, (ii) GHG Protocol Scope 3 Evaluator Tool; and the Bank of England, Inflation Calculator for the BEIS Table 13 – Indirect emissions from the supply chain.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7645

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The emissions reported in this category are calculated using the methodologies (and assumptions) described in scope 1 and 2 to obtain quantities of fuel consumed and energy imported in scope 1 and scope 2 to apply to the BEIS emission factors.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3389

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This scope uses the data within our financial ERP's. A spend-based methodology is used using the spend across our value chain. The emission factors used are from the following emission factor sources, which emission factor in which emission dataset is used is determined by the (i) country in which the emission is incurred, (ii) calculation approach, and (iii) assumptions. The emission factor sources are: (1) US Environmental Protection Agency (Supply Chain Factors Dataset v1.2); (2) UK's Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS Table 13 – Indirect emissions from the supply chain); (3) GHG Protocol Scope 3 Evaluator Tool (now withdrawn). The assumptions within this scope include: 1. The EEIO emission factors are corrected for inflation using Calculator.net, Inflation Calculator for: (i) United States EPA – Supply Chain Factors Dataset v1.2, (ii) GHG Protocol Scope 3 Evaluator Tool; and the Bank of England, Inflation Calculator for the BEIS Table 13 – Indirect emissions from the supply chain.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5126

(7.5.3) Methodological details

These category emissions are calculated in the main by average-data approach (for our professional services (office-based) service segments. The data sources are headcount data and a global employee commuting survey undertaken in 2023 and for our base-line year a survey commuting survey undertaken in 2019. The people days in offices per country are calculated and the waste generation rates gained from published sources, including the US EPA, Government of Canada, BEIS, and IPPC are used to calculate weights of waste produced by our staff while at work. The emission factors used are from the following emission factor sources, which emission factor in which emission dataset is used is determined by the (i) country in which the emission is incurred, (ii) calculation approach, and (iii) assumptions. The emission factor sources are: (1) US Environmental Protection Agency (Supply Chain Factors Dataset v1.2); (2) Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS Table 13 – Indirect emissions from the supply chain); (3) GHG Protocol Scope 3 Evaluator Tool (now withdrawn). The assumptions within this scope include: 1. The EEIO emission factors are corrected for inflation using Calculator.net, Inflation Calculator for: (i) United States EPA – Supply Chain Factors Dataset v1.2, (ii) GHG Protocol Scope 3 Evaluator Tool; and the Bank of England, Inflation Calculator for the BEIS Table 13 – Indirect emissions from the supply chain. In addition to this, we utilize the financial ERP data within the Canadian Operations and Maintenance professional services segment, to capture waste spend on the sites and services that we have operational control. This data is used in a spend-based approach to calculate waste emissions incurred in delivering these services to clients. The emission factors used are GHG Protocol Scope 3 Evaluator Tool (now withdrawn).

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

70205

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This scope uses eight defined data sources. Evidence-based approach is used for the data sources that contain quantities of distances travelled, seat classes, engine sizes, hotel nights stayed etc, which are a mixture of supplier data and expense claims. The emissions reflect all forms of business travel and hotel stays by our employees. A spend-based approach is used for the data obtained from our financial enterprise resource platforms (ERP's) using emission factors as detailed below. Each method uses emission factors from the following emission factor sources, which emission factor in which emission dataset is used is determined by the (i)

country in which the emission is incurred, (ii) calculation approach, and (iii) assumptions. The emission factor sources are: (1) US Environmental Protection Agency (both the annual factor tables and the Supply Chain Factors Dataset v1.2); (2) UK's Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (both the annual factor tables and the BEIS Table 13 – Indirect emissions from the supply chain); (3) Canadian Government, Environment and Climate Change Canada; (4) GHG Protocol Scope 3 Evaluator Tool (now withdrawn). The assumptions within this scope include: 1. The EEIO emission factors are corrected for inflation using Calculator.net, Inflation Calculator for: (i) United States EPA – Supply Chain Factors Dataset v1.2, (ii) GHG Protocol Scope 3 Evaluator Tool; and the Bank of England, Inflation Calculator for the BEIS Table 13 – Indirect emissions from the supply chain. 2. The emission factors for hotels across the globe use the BEIS country specific emission factor (EF). If an EF does not exist for a country, then the nearest adjacent country factor is used or a previous year's BEIS factor if previously published.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

16315

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The category emissions are calculated using the average-data approach for both commuting and working from home. The data sources are headcount data and a global employee commuting survey undertaken in 2023 and for our baseline year a survey commuting survey undertaken in 2019. The annual average commuting emissions for a typical employee in each country is calculated using the insight gained from the commuting survey and this is used with the headcount data to calculate commuting emissions. The same survey insight allows us to calculate the average days a typical employee in each country works from home. This is also used with the headcount data and published research on energy consumption of a home worker to calculate energy consumed when working from home. This consumption data is then used with the emission factors detailed below to calculate carbon emissions from working from home. Each method uses emission factors from the following emission factor sources, which emission factor in which emission dataset is used is determined by the (i) country in which the emission is incurred, (ii) calculation approach, and (iii) assumptions. The emission factor sources are: (1) US Environmental Protection Agency; (2) UK's Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy; (3) Canadian Government, Environment and Climate Change Canada; (4) International Energy Agency. The assumptions within this scope include: 1. A small proportion of our workforce work 6 or 7 days per week. To achieve a model assumption that can be applied to the global dataset, the model considers these as a 5-day week in an office, as this reflects most of our peoples working pattern. 2. Where there were no survey responses for any country the average of the model input values (individual commute emissions, days in office etc) across all countries is used.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

77201

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This scope uses data obtained from our financial ERP's and our global estate portfolio records. Most of the emissions in this category arise from our leased estate portfolio, specifically the energy use where we have no operational control. The global estate dataset contains the rented area of each building we lease from landlords and the country in which the leased asset is located. Using this data the average-data approach is used to calculate the energy annual energy consumption of these offices using published HVAC designs specifications and country or regional heating and cooling requirements. An emission factor sourced from the data sources below are selected based on the location of the leased asset and is applied to the calculated energy consumption to quantify the GHG emissions. The financial ERP's are used with a spend-based approach for any equipment or property that are leased during the reporting period. The spend is used with the appropriate EEIO emission factor from the appropriate source, based on country of spend. Each method uses emission factors from the following emission factor sources, which emission factor in which emission dataset is used is determined by the (i) country in which the emission is incurred, (ii) calculation approach, and (iii) assumptions. The emission factor sources are: (1) US Environmental Protection Agency (both the annual factor tables and the Supply Chain Factors Dataset v1.2); (2) UK's Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (both the annual factor tables and the BEIS Table 13 – Indirect emissions from the supply chain); (3) Canadian Government, Environment and Climate Change Canada; (4) International Energy Agency; (5) GHG Protocol Scope 3 Evaluator Tool (now withdrawn). The assumptions within this scope include: 1. The model uses published energy intensities for electricity consumption for offices in geographical regions or countries.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

AtkinsRéalis do not sell products that requires transport or distribution to end-users/resellers etc

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

AtkinsRéalis do not sell products that result in further processing and therefore there are no material emissions in this category.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

AtkinsRéalis do not sell products that result in further processing and therefore there are no material emissions in this category Infrastructure projects, such as roads, bridges, or utilities, are typically not considered Category 11 emissions. These projects involve constructing public goods or services, rather than products sold directly to end users. Category 11 mainly focuses on emissions related to the use of products by consumers after purchase.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

AtkinsRéalis do not sell products that result in further processing and therefore there are no material emissions in this category Infrastructure projects, such as roads, bridges, or utilities, are typically not considered Category 12 emissions. These projects involve constructing public goods or services, rather than products sold directly to end users. Category 11 mainly focuses on emissions related to the use of products by consumers after purchase.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1199

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Revenue received from office space we lease to third-parties was used in a spend-based approach to calculate carbon emissions in this category. The emission factors used are detailed below. This method uses emission factors from the following emission factor sources, which emission factor in which emission dataset is used is determined by the (i) country in which the emission is incurred, (ii) calculation approach, and (iii) assumptions. The emission factor sources are: (1) US Environmental Protection Agency (Supply Chain Factors Dataset v1.2); (2) UK's Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (Table 13 – Indirect emissions from the supply chain); (3) Canadian Government, Environment and Climate Change Canada; (4) GHG Protocol Scope 3 Evaluator Tool (now withdrawn). The assumptions within this scope include: 1. The EEIO emission factors are corrected for inflation using Calculator.net, Inflation Calculator for: (i) United States EPA – Supply Chain Factors Dataset v1.2, (ii) GHG Protocol Scope 3 Evaluator Tool; and the Bank of England, Inflation Calculator for the BEIS Table 13 – Indirect emissions from the supply chain.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

AtkinsRéalis does not operate within a franchise model

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1229620

(7.5.3) Methodological details

AtkinsRéalis have a divert portfolio of investments. This results in evidence-based approach is used when the data sources are available with quantities of fuels consumed and an average-data based approach is used with revenue data when quantity data is not available. This method uses emission factors from the following emission factor sources, which emission factor in which emission dataset is used is determined by the (i) country in which the emission is incurred, (ii) calculation approach, and (iii) assumptions. The emission factor sources are: (1) US Environmental Protection Agency (Supply Chain Factors Dataset v1.2); (2) UK's Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (Table 13 – Indirect emissions from the supply chain); (3) Canadian Government, Environment and Climate Change Canada; (4) GHG Protocol Scope 3 Evaluator Tool (now withdrawn); International Energy Agency. The assumptions within this scope include: 1. The EEIO emission factors are corrected for inflation using Calculator.net, Inflation Calculator for: (i) United States EPA – Supply Chain Factors Dataset v1.2, (ii) GHG Protocol Scope 3 Evaluator Tool; and the Bank of England, Inflation Calculator for the BEIS Table 13 – Indirect emissions from the supply chain. 2. For the project financing element of our investment emissions the environmentally-extended input-output database emissions factors issued by the US EPA is used with these datasets. 3. For the project financing element of our investment emissions the value of the investment made by AtkinsRéalis (or one of its subsidiaries) and the share of the project value (construction value) are used as the financial inputs into the estimation of the life-cycle emissions of the project. 4. For our equity investment in joint ventures/joint operations and in part ownership of assets etc the annual revenue received by the entity (either ownership or joint operation) is recorded and the AtkinsRéalis share of this revenue is apportioned by multiplying by the equity held. 5. Where we have adequate evidence based insight, the apportionment of emissions is undertaken by equity share.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

None

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

None
[Fixed row]

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

Reporting year

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

13131

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Scope 1 uses twelve defined data sources within scope 1. Evidence-based approach is used for the data sources that contain quantities of fuels consumed, which are a mixture of supplier data and internal records maintained by our site teams and support staff. A hybrid of evidence- and spend-based approach is used for the data obtained from our financial enterprise resource platforms (ERP's), as an example fuel spend in specific countries and the corresponding fuel cost in that year is used to calculate a fuel volume that is then subjected to an evidence-based approach. An average-data approach is used to calculate the potential refrigerant losses from our leased and owned building estate. Each method uses emission factors from the following emission factor sources, which emission factor in which emission dataset is used is determined by the (i) country in which the emission is incurred, (ii) calculation approach, and (iii) assumptions. The emission factor sources are: (1) US Environmental Protection Agency; (2) UK's Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy; (3) Canadian Government, Environment and Climate Change Canada. The assumptions within this scope include: 1. When the emission is incurred outside of the United Kingdom, United States of America, or Canada; the Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy emission factors are used for evidence-based calculations and the GHG Protocol Scope 3 Evaluator Tool for non-evidence-based approaches. 2. A leakage rate of 5% is used to calculate typical loss of refrigerant through the year that is based on published research form the IPCC: https://archive.ipcc.ch/pdf/special-reports/sroc/sroc05.pdf. 3. The model uses commercial air conditioning sizing guidance that details that 1 ton per 5,000 ft2 of floor space. 4. The GHG Emission factors used are globally set GWP for the specific refrigerant gas, as are included in the BEIS GHG Emission Factors. 5. The charge of refrigerant per ton heating/cooling requirement is set at 1.8 kg of refrigerant. The higher value in the range has been used as the charge within the pipework between the units and the condenser is not possible to estimate accurately.
[Fixed row]

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

Reporting year

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

8467

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

7311

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Quantity of electricity is calculated using country specific electricity cost, where no country specific emission factor is available the nearest neighbouring country or region emission factor is used as a proxy. The calculated quantity is multiplied by an appropriate GHG emission factor (Residual Mix EF or Country EF) issued by BEIS, US EPA, ECCC, AIB, or IEA, in accordance with the market-based scope 2 data hierarchy as defined by the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance. Where we have contractual instruments for the procurement of renewable energy, we use meter reading data from these Half-Hourly meters, which is received electronically to ensure we can meet the Scope 2 quality requirements when declaring zero emissions from this source of Scope 2.
[Fixed row]

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

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

888580

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

This scope uses the data within our financial ERP’s. A spend-based methodology is used using the spend across our value chain. The emission factors used are from the following emission factor sources, which emission factor in which emission dataset is used is determined by the (i) country in which the emission is incurred, (ii) calculation approach, and (iii) assumptions. The emission factor sources are: (1) US Environmental Protection Agency (Supply Chain Factors Dataset v1.2); (2) UK's Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS Table 13 – Indirect emissions from the supply chain); (3) GHG Protocol Scope 3 Evaluator Tool (now withdrawn). The assumptions within this scope include: 1. The EEIO emission factors are corrected for inflation using Calculator.net, Inflation Calculator for: (i) United States EPA – Supply Chain Factors Dataset v1.2, (ii) GHG Protocol Scope 3 Evaluator Tool; and the Bank of England, Inflation Calculator for the BEIS Table 13 – Indirect emissions from the supply chain.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

46870

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

This scope uses the data disclosed in our Property and Equipment table within our annual integrated report that is informed by our financial ERP's. A spend-based methodology is used using the spend on acquired assets across the business in the reporting year, against our subsidiaries. The emission factors used are from the following emission factor sources, which emission factor in which emission dataset is used is determined by the (i) country in which the emission is incurred, (ii) calculation approach, and (iii) assumptions. The emission factor sources are: (1) US Environmental Protection Agency (Supply Chain Factors Dataset v1.2); (2) UK's Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS Table 13 – Indirect emissions from the supply chain); (3) GHG Protocol Scope 3 Evaluator Tool (now withdrawn). The assumptions within this scope include: 1. The EEIO emission factors are corrected for inflation using Calculator.net, Inflation Calculator for: (i) United States EPA – Supply Chain Factors Dataset v1.2, (ii) GHG Protocol Scope 3 Evaluator Tool; and the Bank of England, Inflation Calculator for the BEIS Table 13 – Indirect emissions from the supply chain.

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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

9263

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Hybrid method

☑ Average data method

☑ Spend-based method

☑ Fuel-based method

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

47

(7.8.5) Please explain

The emissions reported in this category are calculated using the methodologies (and assumptions) described in scope 1 and 2 to obtain quantities of fuel consumed and energy imported in scope 1 and scope 2 to apply to the UK's BEIS emission factors.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

1294

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

This scope uses the data within our financial ERP's. A spend-based methodology is used using the spend across our value chain. The emission factors used are from the following emission factor sources, which emission factor in which emission dataset is used is determined by the (i) country in which the emission is incurred, (ii) calculation approach, and (iii) assumptions. The emission factor sources are: (1) US Environmental Protection Agency (Supply Chain Factors Dataset v1.2); (2) UK's Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS Table 13 – Indirect emissions from the supply chain); (3) GHG Protocol Scope 3 Evaluator Tool (now withdrawn). The assumptions within this scope include: 1. The EEIO emission factors are corrected for inflation using Calculator.net, Inflation Calculator for: (i) United States EPA – Supply Chain Factors Dataset v1.2, (ii) GHG Protocol Scope 3 Evaluator Tool; and the Bank of England, Inflation Calculator for the BEIS Table 13 – Indirect emissions from the supply chain.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

2333

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Hybrid method

☑ Average data method

☑ Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

These category emissions are calculated in the main by average-data approach for our professional services (office-based) service segments. The data sources are headcount data and a global employee commuting survey undertaken in 2023 and for our base-line year a survey commuting survey undertaken in 2019. The people days in offices per country are calculated and the waste generation rates gained from published sources, including the US EPA, Government of Canada, UK's BEIS, and IPPC are used to calculate weights of waste produced by our staff while at work. The emission factors used are from the following emission factor sources, which emission factor in which emission dataset is used is determined by the (i) country in which the emission is incurred, (ii) calculation approach, and (iii) assumptions. The emission factor sources are: (1) US Environmental Protection Agency (Supply Chain Factors Dataset v1.2); (2) UK's Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS Table 13 – Indirect emissions from the supply chain); (3) GHG Protocol Scope 3 Evaluator Tool (now withdrawn). The assumptions within this scope include: 1. The EEIO emission factors are corrected for inflation using Calculator.net, Inflation Calculator for: (i) United States EPA – Supply Chain Factors Dataset v1.2, (ii) GHG Protocol Scope 3 Evaluator Tool; and the Bank of England, Inflation Calculator for the BEIS Table 13 – Indirect emissions from the supply chain. In addition to this, we utilize the financial ERP data within the Canadian Operations and Maintenance professional services segment, to capture waste spend on the sites and services that we have operational control. This data is used in a spend-based approach to calculate waste emissions incurred in delivering these services to clients. The emission factors used are GHG Protocol Scope 3 Evaluator Tool (now withdrawn).

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

62096

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Spend-based method

☑ Distance-based method

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

45

(7.8.5) Please explain

This scope uses eight defined data sources. Evidence-based approach is used for the data sources that contain quantities of distances travelled, seat classes, engine sizes, hotel night stays etc, which are a mixture of supplier data and expense claims. The emissions reflect all forms of business travel and hotel stays by our employees. A spend-based approach is used for the data obtained from our financial enterprise risk management platforms using emission factors as detailed below. Each method uses emission factors from the following emission factor sources, which emission factor in which emission dataset is used is determined by the (i) country in which the emission is incurred, (ii) calculation approach, and (iii) assumptions. The emission factor sources are: (1) US Environmental Protection Agency (both the annual factor tables and the Supply Chain Factors Dataset v1.2); (2) UK's Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (both the annual factor tables and the BEIS Table 13 – Indirect emissions from the supply chain); (3) Canadian Government, Environment and Climate Change Canada; (4) GHG Protocol Scope 3 Evaluator Tool (now withdrawn). The assumptions within this scope include: 1. The EEIO emission factors are corrected for inflation using Calculator.net, Inflation Calculator for: (i) United States EPA – Supply Chain Factors Dataset v1.2, (ii) GHG Protocol Scope 3 Evaluator Tool; and the Bank of England, Inflation Calculator for the BEIS Table 13 – Indirect emissions from the supply chain. 2. The emission factors for hotels across the globe use the BEIS country specific emission factor. If an EF does not exist for a country, then the nearest adjacent country factor is used or a previous year's BEIS factor if previously published.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

15700

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

The category emissions are calculated using the average-data approach for both commuting and working from home. The data sources are headcount data and a global employee commuting survey undertaken in 2023 and for our baseline year a survey commuting survey undertaken in 2019. The annual average commuting emissions for a typical employee in each country is calculated using the insight gained from the commuting survey and this is used with the headcount data to calculate commuting emissions. The same survey insight allows us to calculate the average days a typical employee in each country works from home. This is also used with the headcount data and published research on energy consumption of a home worker to calculate energy consumed when working from home. This consumption data is then used with the emission factors detailed below to calculate carbon emissions from working from home. Each method uses emission factors from the following emission factor sources, which emission factor in which emission dataset is used is determined by the (i) country in which the emission is incurred, (ii) calculation approach, and (iii) assumptions. The emission factor sources are: (1) US Environmental Protection Agency; (2) UK's Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy; (3) Canadian Government, Environment and Climate Change Canada; (4) International Energy Agency. The assumptions within this scope include: 1. A small proportion of our some employees have atypical or rotating schedule. To achieve a model assumption that can be applied to the global dataset, the model considers these as a 5-day week in an office, as this reflects most of our peoples working pattern. 2. Where there were no survey responses for any country the average of the model input values (individual commute emissions, days in office etc) across all countries is used.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

35854

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

☑ Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

This scope uses data obtained from our financial ERP's and our global estate portfolio records. Most of the emissions in this category arise from our leased estate portfolio, specifically the energy use where we have no operational control. The global estate dataset contains the rented area of each building we lease from landlords and the country in which the leased asset is located. The average-data approach is used to calculate the energy annual energy consumption of these offices using published HVAC designs specifications and country or regional heating and cooling requirements. An emission factor sourced from the data sources below are selected based on the location of the leased asset and is applied to the calculated energy consumption to quantify the GHG emissions. The financial ERP's are used with a spend-based approach for any equipment or property that are leased during the reporting period. The spend is used with the appropriate EEIO emission factor from the appropriate source, based on country of spend. Each method uses emission factors from the following emission factor sources, which emission factor in which emission dataset is used is determined by the (i) country in which the emission is incurred, (ii) calculation approach, and (iii) assumptions. The emission factor sources are: (1) US Environmental Protection Agency (both the annual factor tables and the Supply Chain Factors Dataset v1.2); (2) UK's Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (both the annual factor tables and the BEIS Table 13 – Indirect emissions from the supply chain); (3) Canadian Government, Environment and Climate Change Canada; (4) International Energy Agency; (5) GHG Protocol Scope 3 Evaluator Tool (now withdrawn). The assumptions within this scope include: 1. The model uses published energy intensities for electricity consumption for offices in geographical regions or countries.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

AtkinsRéalis do not sell products that requires transport or distribution to end-users/resellers etc

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

AtkinsRéalis do not sell products that result in further processing and therefore there are no material emissions in this category.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

AtkinsRéalis do not sell products that result in further processing and therefore there are no material emissions in this category Infrastructure projects, such as roads, bridges, or utilities, are typically not considered Category 11 emissions. These projects involve constructing public goods or services, rather than products sold directly to end users. Category 11 mainly focuses on emissions related to the use of products by consumers after purchase.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

AtkinsRéalis do not sell products that result in further processing and therefore there are no material emissions in this category Infrastructure projects, such as roads, bridges, or utilities, are typically not considered Category 12 emissions. These projects involve constructing public goods or services, rather than products sold directly to end users. Category 11 mainly focuses on emissions related to the use of products by consumers after purchase.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

431

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Revenue received from office space we lease to third-parties was used in a spend-based approach to calculate carbon emissions in this category. The emission factors used are detailed below. This method uses emission factors from the following emission factor sources, which emission factor in which emission dataset is used is determined by the (i) country in which the emission is incurred, (ii) calculation approach, and (iii) assumptions. The emission factor sources are: (1) US Environmental Protection Agency (Supply Chain Factors Dataset v1.2); (2) UK's Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (Table 13 – Indirect emissions from the supply chain); (3) Canadian Government, Environment and Climate Change Canada; (4) GHG Protocol Scope 3 Evaluator Tool (now withdrawn). The assumptions within this scope include: 1. The EEIO emission factors are corrected for inflation using Calculator.net, Inflation Calculator for: (i) United States EPA – Supply Chain Factors Dataset v1.2, (ii) GHG Protocol Scope 3 Evaluator Tool; and the Bank of England, Inflation Calculator for the BEIS Table 13 – Indirect emissions from the supply chain.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

AtkinsRéalis does not operate within a franchise model

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

735107

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

☑ Fuel-based method

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

74

(7.8.5) Please explain

AtkinsRéalis has a divert portfolio of investments. This results in evidence-based approach is used when the data sources are available with quantities of fuels consumed and an average-data based approach is used with revenue data when quantity data is not available. This method uses emission factors from the following emission factor sources, which emission factor in which emission dataset is used is determined by the (i) country in which the emission is incurred, (ii) calculation approach, and (iii) assumptions. The emission factor sources are: (1) US Environmental Protection Agency (Supply Chain Factors Dataset v1.2); (2) UK's Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (Table 13 – Indirect emissions from the supply chain); (3) Canadian Government, Environment and Climate Change Canada; (4) GHG Protocol Scope 3 Evaluator Tool (now withdrawn); International Energy Agency. The assumptions within this scope include: 1. The EEIO emission factors are corrected for inflation using Calculator.net, Inflation Calculator for: (i) United States EPA – Supply Chain Factors Dataset v1.2, (ii) GHG Protocol Scope 3 Evaluator Tool; and the Bank of England, Inflation Calculator for the BEIS Table 13 – Indirect emissions from the supply chain. 2. For the project financing element of our investment emissions the environmentally-extended input-output database emissions factors issued by the US EPA is used with these datasets. 3. For the project financing element of our investment emissions the value of the investment made by AtkinsRéalis (or one of its subsidiaries) and the share of the project value (construction value) are used as the financial inputs into the estimation of the life-cycle emissions of the project. 4. For our equity investment in joint ventures/joint operations and in part ownership of assets etc the annual revenue received by the entity (either ownership or joint operation) is recorded and the AtkinsRéalis share of this revenue is apportioned by multiplying by the equity held. 5. Where we have adequate evidence based insight, the apportionment of emissions is undertaken by equity share.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

None

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

None
[Fixed row]

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

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

	Verification/assurance status
	☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

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(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

All document - this is the assurance report - table of assured emissions on page 4

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:
☑ Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

ATKINS~1.PDF

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

All document - this is the assurance report - table of assured emissions on page 4

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:
☑ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ No verification or assurance of current reporting year

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Not applicable

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

ATKINS~1.PDF

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Location-based emissions were not included in the scope of the assurance in 2024

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :None - out of scope

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

0
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 3: Investments
☑ Scope 3: Downstream leased assets

☑ Scope 3: Capital goods
☑ Scope 3: Business travel
☑ Scope 3: Employee commuting
☑ Scope 3: Upstream leased assets
☑ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
☑ Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
☑ Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution
☑ Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

ATKINS~1.PDF

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

All document - this is the assurance report - table of assured emissions on page 4

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

(7.10) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Select from:
☑ Decreased

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

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4458

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

13

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

AtkinsRéalis achieved a 25% reduction in mobile and stationary fuel use. An increase in scope 2 emissions arising from electricity we purchase.

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

Mergers

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A
[Fixed row]

(7.10.2) Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Select from:
☑ Market-based

(7.12) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

	CO2 emissions from biogenic carbon (metric tons CO2)	Comment
	688	*None*

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ CO2

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

12832

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ CH4

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

19

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ N2O

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

33

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 4

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ HFCs

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

247

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 5

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ PFCs

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

0

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

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

Row 6

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ SF6

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

0

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

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

Row 7

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ NF3

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

0

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
[Add row]

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

Algeria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

240

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

0

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

0

Argentina

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.5

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

0

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

0

Australia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3.5

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

176

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

176

Austria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Azerbaijan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Bahrain

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1.1

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

0

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

0

Brazil

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14.4

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

135

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

135

Canada

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6410.8

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

1569

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

1569

Chile

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.8

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

73

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

73

China, Macao Special Administrative Region

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Colombia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Cuba

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Denmark

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.7

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

0

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

0

Egypt

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

France

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5.2

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

0

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

0

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

147

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

0

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

0

Gibraltar

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Guyana

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1.6

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

446

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

446

India

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

15.9

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

3047

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

3047

Iraq

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

29.6

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

0

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

0

Italy

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.6

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

0

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

0

Japan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Jordan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.1

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

0

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

0

Kuwait

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.1

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

0

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

0

Malaysia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1.1

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

0

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

0

Mexico

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Morocco

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2.1

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

0

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

0

Nepal

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Netherlands

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.3

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

0

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

0

New Zealand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Oman

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11.8

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

59

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

59

Peru

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2.3

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

0

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

0

Philippines

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.1

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

0

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

0

Poland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Puerto Rico

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Qatar

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.4

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

0

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

0

Romania

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

21.7

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

0

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

0

Saudi Arabia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

320

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

455

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

55

Singapore

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.1

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

24

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

24

South Africa

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Spain

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Sri Lanka

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Sweden

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

44.1

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

4

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

4

Switzerland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.3

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

2

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

2

Thailand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.1

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

0

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

0

Trinidad and Tobago

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Tunisia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

United Arab Emirates

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

100.3

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

283

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

283

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1294.8

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

1155

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

0

United Republic of Tanzania

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4457.6

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

665

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

665

Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Viet Nam

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0
[Fixed row]

(7.17) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply
☑ By business division
☑ By activity

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

Row 1

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Asia, Middle East, & Australia Region

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

172

Row 2

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Canada Region

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

2021

Row 3

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Capital Region

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

0.01

Row 4

(7.17.1.1) Business division

COO & Corporate Region

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

3543

Row 5

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Linxon Region

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

491

Row 6

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Lump Sum Turn Key Region (LSTK)

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

997

Row 7

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Nuclear Region

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

299

Row 8

(7.17.1.1) Business division

UK & Europe Region

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

1084

Row 9

(7.17.1.1) Business division

US & LatAm Region

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

4522
[Add row]

(7.17.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Mobile Combustion*	*12216*
Row 2	*Stationary Combustion*	*668*
Row 3	*Fugitive Emissions from HVAC*	*247*

[Add row]

(7.20) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply

☑ By business division

☑ By activity

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

Row 1

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Asia, Middle East, & Australia Region

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

0

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

1366

Row 2

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Canada Region

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

0

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

72

Row 3

(7.20.1.1) Business division

COO & Corporate Region

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

0

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

4453

Row 4

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Linxon

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

0

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

307

Row 5

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Lump Sump Turn Key (LSTK)

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

0

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

160

Row 7

(7.20.1.1) Business division

UK & Europe Region

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

1155

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

0

Row 8

(7.20.1.1) Business division

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

0

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

953
[Add row]

(7.20.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Electricity use*	*8466*	*7311*

[Add row]

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

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13131

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

8467

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

7311

(7.22.4) Please explain

Our GHG Emissions Inventory Organizational Boundary is aligned with our financial reporting

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

It is all included in the above
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.23.1) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by subsidiary.

Row 1

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

AtkinsRéalis UK Limited

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Engineering services

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

843

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

1155

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

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

All UK Electricity is paid for my main entity

Row 2

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

AtkinsRéalis PPS Limited

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Engineering services

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

43

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

0

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

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

All UK Electricity is paid for by AtkinsRéalis UK Limited. Emissions from Upstream Leased Assets record electricity emissions incurred by this subsidiary

Row 3

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

AtkinsRéalis Rail & Transit Limited

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Engineering services

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

29

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

0

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

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

All UK Electricity is paid for by AtkinsRéalis UK Limited. Emissions from Upstream Leased Assets record electricity emissions incurred by this subsidiary

Row 4

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

AtkinsRéalis UK International Limited

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Engineering services

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7

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

0

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

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

All UK Electricity is paid for by AtkinsRéalis UK Limited. Emissions from Upstream Leased Assets record electricity emissions incurred by this subsidiary
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

☑ Customer base is too large and diverse to accurately track emissions to the customer level

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

Each project is entirely different from client to client and the same client might ask for much diversified types of services. For instances, one day we can help a mining company obtain a permit for its activity (entirely office-based work), and the next day do a biodiversity survey (mostly a field assignment), then design the new facilities (office-based) and finally oversee the construction of said facilities (on-site). Hence, any estimation will be subjected to great error margins. Since these challenges are inherent to the type of business SNC-Lavalin conducts, we will have to internally find better ways to track and monitor energy consumption at a very granular level (i.e. project by project).
[Add row]

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

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.28.2) Describe how you plan to develop your capabilities

AtkinsRéalis will be using the project level data to identify whether the metadata allocated to the project at creation can include a standardized customer reference, which may embed greater granularity at customer identity level.
[Fixed row]

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

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

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

4.8

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

53236.5

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

53241.30

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

2974.9

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

112455

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

115429.90

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

2979

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

165692

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

168671.00
[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

4.8

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Bioethanol

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

2837.7

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Gas Oil, Marine Fuels (HVO), Fuel Oil, Furnace Oil

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

729.2

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Natural Gas, LPG

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

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

49669.6

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Diesel, Gasoline

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

53241.3

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No Comment
[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify :Wind, Solar, Hydro (Clean Energy Mix)

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

2974

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ REGO

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

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Electricity procured by AtkinsRéalis in UK through a contractual agreement with energy supplier.
[Add row]

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

Algeria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

Argentina

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

Australia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0.3

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0.30

Austria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

Azerbaijan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

Bahrain

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

Brazil

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2.1

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

2.10

Canada

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

100.9

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

100.90

Chile

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0.1

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0.10

China, Macao Special Administrative Region

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

Colombia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

Cuba

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

Denmark

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

Egypt

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0.6

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0.60

France

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

Germany

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0.00

Gibraltar

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

Guyana

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0.7

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0.70

India

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4.1

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

4.10

Iraq

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

Italy

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

Japan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

Jordan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

Kuwait

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

Malaysia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

Mexico

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

Morocco

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

Nepal

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

Netherlands

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

New Zealand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

Oman

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0.2

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0.20

Peru

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

Philippines

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

Poland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

Puerto Rico

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

Qatar

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

Romania

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

Saudi Arabia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0.7

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0.70

Singapore

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0.1

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0.10

South Africa

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

Spain

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

Sri Lanka

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

Sweden

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0.1

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0.10

Switzerland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0.1

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0.10

Thailand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

Trinidad and Tobago

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

Tunisia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

United Arab Emirates

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0.7

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0.70

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

3.00

United Republic of Tanzania

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1.8

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

1.80

Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

Viet Nam

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0
[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.00000211

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

20442

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:
☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

9668010272

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:
☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

24

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply
☑ Other emissions reduction activities

(7.45.9) Please explain

Our continued exit from Lump Sump Turn Key (LSTK) projects has resulted in a reduced Scope 1 fuel consumption in mobile and stationary emissions.

Row 2

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.5

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

20442

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:
☑ full time equivalent (FTE) employee

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

37552.42

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

16

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Other emissions reduction activities

(7.45.9) Please explain

Our continued exit from Lump Sump Turn Key (LSTK) projects has resulted in a reduced Scope 1 fuel consumption in mobile and stationary emissions.
[Add row]

(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☑ Absolute target

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

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

AtkinsRéalis - Net-Zero Approval Letter - Friday 22 August 2025.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

04/06/2025

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3, Category 15 – Investments

☑ Scope 3, Category 2 – Capital goods

☑ Scope 3, Category 6 – Business travel

☑ Scope 3, Category 7 – Employee commuting

☑ Scope 3, Category 8 - Upstream leased assets

☑ Scope 3, Category 13 – Downstream leased assets

☑ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services

☑ Scope 3, Category 5 – Waste generated in operations

☑ Scope 3, Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution

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

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2019

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

27872

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

14544

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

1000985

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

39787

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

7643

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

3389

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

5126

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

55689.4

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

15182.8

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

77201

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

1199

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

1307779.1

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

2513981.300

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

2556397.300

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

100

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

100

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

100

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

100

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

100

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

100

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

100

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

100

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

100

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

100

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

100

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

100

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

100

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

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

01/01/2050

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

90

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

255639.730

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

13131

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

7311

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

888580

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

46870

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

9263

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

1294

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

2333

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

48304

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

8408

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

35854

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

431

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

779297

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1820634.000

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

1841076.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

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

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

31.09

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Replaced

(7.53.1.81) Explain the reasons for the revision, replacement, or retirement of the target

Our revised targets are now science-based and have been externally validated by the Science-based Targets Initiative (SBTi). Our journey to this milestone is summarized below. In 2022, recognizing the need for transparency and an exhaustive emissions profile, we committed to set science-based targets that meet the criteria set by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). Accordingly, in 2024 we recalculated and obtained limited assurance for our 2019 base year and for our 2023 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions inventory. We have also now expanded our reporting to include all relevant categories of emissions. This change means we are now capturing indirect emissions previously unaccounted for.

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Target covers our full value chain emissions. The SBTi target only includes the GHG Protocol minimum boundary. AtkinsRéalis chooses to include Hotel Stays in Scope 3 Category 6 (Business Travel) and Working from Home (Teleworking) in Scope 3 Category 7 (Commuting) within our annual GHG Emissions Inventory Disclosure. The voluntary additions are not included in the SBTi target boundary - as prescribed by the SBTi.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Overall Net-Zero Target: AtkinsRéalis commits to reach net-zero greenhouse gas emissions across the value chain by 2050 Long-Term Targets: AtkinsRéalis commits to reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 90% by 2050 from a 2019 base year. AtkinsRéalis also commits to reduce absolute scope 3 GHG emissions 90% within the same timeframe *The target boundary includes land-related emissions and removals from bioenergy feedstocks*

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

Row 2

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 2

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

04/06/2025

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2019

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

27872

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

0.000

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

27872.000

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

100

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

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

01/01/2035

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

67.2

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

9142.016

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

13131

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

13131.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

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

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

78.70

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Replaced

(7.53.1.81) Explain the reasons for the revision, replacement, or retirement of the target

Our revised targets are now science-based and have been externally validated by the Science-based Targets Initiative (SBTi). Our journey to this milestone is summarized below. In 2022, recognizing the need for transparency and an exhaustive emissions profile, we committed to set science-based targets that meet the criteria set by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). Accordingly, in 2024 we recalculated and obtained limited assurance for our 2019 base year and for our 2023 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions inventory. We have also now expanded our reporting to include all relevant categories of emissions. This change means we are now capturing indirect emissions previously unaccounted for.

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Target covers our full Scope 1 Emissions - no exclusions

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

*AtkinsRéalis commits to reduce absolute scope 1 GHG emissions 67.2% by 2035 from a 2019 base year * *The target boundary includes land-related emissions and removals from bioenergy feedstocks*

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

Row 3

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☑ Abs 3

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

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

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

AtkinsRéalis - Near-Term Approval Letter - Friday 22 August 2025.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:
☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

04/06/2025

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)
☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)
☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)
☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)
☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:
☑ Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2019

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

14544

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

0.000

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

14544.000

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

100

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

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

01/01/2035

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

72.7

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

3970.512

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

7311

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

7311.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

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

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

68.41

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Replaced

(7.53.1.81) Explain the reasons for the revision, replacement, or retirement of the target

Our revised targets are now science-based and have been externally validated by the Science-based Targets Initiative (SBTi). Our journey to this milestone is summarized below. In 2022, recognizing the need for transparency and an exhaustive emissions profile, we committed to set science-based targets that meet the criteria set by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). Accordingly, in 2024 we recalculated and obtained limited assurance for our 2019 base year and for our 2023 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions inventory. We have also now expanded our reporting to include all relevant categories of emissions. This change means we are now capturing indirect emissions previously unaccounted for.

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Target covers our full Scope 2 Indirect Emissions - no exclusions

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

AtkinsRéalis commits to reduce absolute scope 2 GHG emissions 72.7% by 2035 from a 2019 base year

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

Row 4

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 4

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

AtkinsRéalis - Near-Term Approval Letter - Friday 22 August 2025.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ Well-below 2°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

04/06/2025

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3, Category 15 – Investments
☑ Scope 3, Category 2 – Capital goods
☑ Scope 3, Category 6 – Business travel
☑ Scope 3, Category 7 – Employee commuting
☑ Scope 3, Category 8 - Upstream leased assets
☑ Scope 3, Category 13 – Downstream leased assets
☑ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services
☑ Scope 3, Category 5 – Waste generated in operations
☑ Scope 3, Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution
☑ Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2019

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

1000985

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

39787

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

7643

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

3389

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

5126

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

55689.4

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

15182.9

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

77201

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

1199

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

1307779.1

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

2513981.400

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

2513981.400

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

100

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

100

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

100

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

100

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

100

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

100

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

93

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

100

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

100

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

100

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

100

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

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

01/01/2035

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

40

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

1508388.840

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

888580

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

46870

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

9263

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

1294

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

2333

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

48304

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

8409

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

35854

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

431

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

779297

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1820635.000

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

1820635.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

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

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

68.95

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Replaced

(7.53.1.81) Explain the reasons for the revision, replacement, or retirement of the target

Our revised targets are now science-based and have been externally validated by the Science-based Targets Initiative (SBTi). Our journey to this milestone is summarized below. In 2022, recognizing the need for transparency and an exhaustive emissions profile, we committed to set science-based targets that meet the criteria set by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). Accordingly, in 2024 we recalculated and obtained limited assurance for our 2019 base year and for our 2023 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions inventory. We have also now expanded our reporting to include all relevant categories of emissions. This change means we are now capturing indirect emissions previously unaccounted for.

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Target covers our full value chain emissions. The SBTi target only includes the GHG Protocol minimum boundary. AtkinsRéalis chooses to include Hotel Stays in Scope 3 Category 6 (Business Travel) and Working from Home (Teleworking) in Scope 3 Category 7 (Commuting) within our annual GHG Emissions Inventory Disclosure.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

*AtkinsRéalis commits to reduce absolute scope 3 GHG emissions 40% by 2035 from a 2019 base year * *The target boundary includes land-related emissions and removals from bioenergy feedstocks*

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☑ No other climate-related targets

(7.55) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e
Under investigation	*10*	*`Numeric input*
To be implemented	*1*	*2000*
Implementation commenced	*1*	*900*
Implemented	*1*	*8000*
Not to be implemented	*0*	*`Numeric input*

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Company policy or behavioral change
☑ Site consolidation/closure

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

900

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 1
☑ Scope 2 (market-based)
☑ Scope 2 (location-based)
☑ Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets
☑ Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods & services
☑ Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Scope 3 category 15: Investments
☑ Scope 3 category 6: Business travel
☑ Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation & distribution
☑ Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ 3-5 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

AtkinsRéalis decided to de-risk the business by exiting Lump Sum Turn Key (LSTK) projects and sector. This has continued through 2024 and has yielded carbon savings as estimated
[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:
☑ Financial optimization calculations

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Business cases for carbon reduction initiatives are required to gain approval of investment and action. Within these the financial impact of the initiative is required and is presented alongside the carbon reduction estimates.
[Add row]

(7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization’s goods or services?

Select from:
☑ No, I am not providing data

(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.74.1) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Row 1

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:
☑ Group of products or services

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:
☑ No taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low carbon

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power
☑ Hydropower

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

"Our very first contracts over 100 years ago were for hydropower facilities. Today, we're one of the world's foremost integrators of sustainable end-to-end solutions for hydro projects. Our customers value our ability to blend time-tested hydropower solutions with the latest industry innovations to meet unique site conditions, environmental constraints, and client requirements. Our experts provide in-depth services in design, project management, project execution, procurement, construction and operations & maintenance. Our services include:› Complete engineering, procurement and construction management (EPCM) for new-build projects› Rehabilitation and modernization of existing facilities› Dam safety studies and analysis› Due diligence studies and analysis. Our extensive experience includes reservoir, run-of-the-river and pumped storage projects. We have achieved excellence in both large- and small-scale hydro projects around the world."

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

☑ No

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

1

Row 2

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☑ Group of products or services

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

☑ No taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low carbon

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power

☑ Other, please specify :Data-driven solution to decarbonize the built environment

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

The Decarbonomics (TM) initiative builds on AtkinsRéalis' methods and practices to deliver high-performing buildings and developments, interconnected by smart and green systems and infrastructure. It is being launched as both private and public sectors are looking at ways to reduce their carbon emissions. Decarbonomics (TM) brings together expertise and knowledge of building services, engineering design, asset management, project management, cost consulting, data analytics and data visualizations. Founded on the decarbonization of existing building portfolios, Decarbonomics (TM) is an end-to-end service based on a simple three-step approach of benchmarking, road mapping and delivery of an organization's decarbonization program. The three-step approach is underpinned by Carbon Data Insights, a diverse mix of global open-source benchmark databases as well as AtkinsRéalis' own rich building data library. The result is a decarbonized estate, achieved through the strategy for achieving carbon reduction from behaviour change to building retrofit interventions, and measuring progress across the portfolio and asset lifecycle.

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

☑ No

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

1

Row 3

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☑ Group of products or services

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

☑ No taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low carbon

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power

☑ Large-scale light-water nuclear reactor

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

As the steward of CANDU® technology, we've developed and licensed nuclear technology for over 60 years. With our knowledge of global policy and regulatory frameworks across the four CANDU continents, we've expanded to new geographies across a wide range of reactor technologies including SMRs, BWRs, AGRs and PWRs. Over decades spent delivering successful nuclear projects, we've cultivated one of the largest teams of its kind. We're more than just participants in the industry – we have the people, vision, experience, and technologies to lead it. Driving this forward are the over 3,000 highly skilled experts covering every facet of the nuclear industry. The depth and breadth of our capabilities allow us to provide tailored solutions of any scale to our clients, across the globe and throughout the project lifecycle.

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

☑ No

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

15

Row 4

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☑ Group of products or services

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

☑ No taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low carbon

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power

☑ Other, please specify :Consultancy and advisory services for rail and transit projects

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

We're experts in all technical railway disciplines, with the proven skills and decades of knowledge required for today's sustainable rail and transit projects. Our team offers comprehensive consultancy and advisory services, and our clients include railway authorities, manufacturers, operators, and contractors. We provide services on every type of railway and asset through the whole lifecycle of new or existing railway projects. Our experts develop concepts then design, build and finance our clients' projects. We can also help operate, maintain, and enhance every asset, making us the partner of choice.

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

☑ No

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

3

[Add row]

(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:

☑ No

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

(11.2.1) Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

(11.2.2) Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments

Select all that apply

☑ Land/water protection

☑ Land/water management

☑ Species management

☑ Education & awareness

[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?
	Select from: ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

Legally protected areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Data not available

(11.4.2) Comment

AtkinsRéalis provides extensive professional services to clients across the globe. There is no central register of all activities that interact with protected sites, yet the work we deliver may result in statutory reporting to the regulators and of course to our clients to ensure we meet local, national and international regulations with respect to operating in or near protected sites/areas.

UNESCO World Heritage sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Data not available

(11.4.2) Comment

AtkinsRéalis provides extensive professional services to clients across the globe. There is no central register of all activities that interact with protected sites, yet the work we deliver may result in statutory reporting to the regulators and of course to our clients to ensure we meet local, national and international regulations with respect to operating in or near protected sites/areas.

UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Data not available

(11.4.2) Comment

AtkinsRéalis provides extensive professional services to clients across the globe. There is no central register of all activities that interact with protected sites, yet the work we deliver may result in statutory reporting to the regulators and of course to our clients to ensure we meet local, national and international regulations with respect to operating in or near protected sites/areas.

Ramsar sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Data not available

(11.4.2) Comment

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Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Data not available

(11.4.2) Comment

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Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Data not available

(11.4.2) Comment

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[Fixed row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

(13.1.1) Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to obtain third-party verification/assurance of other environmental information in our CDP response within the next two years

(13.1.2) Primary reason why other environmental information included in your CDP response is not verified and/or assured by a third party

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(13.1.3) Explain why other environmental information included in your CDP response is not verified and/or assured by a third party

AtkinsRéalis seeks external assurance on material and information that included for statutory requirements such as financial reporting, legislative compliance and specific other information that we disclose externally based on an internal assessment of need. The qualitative and quantitative responses included within this questionnaire are supported by data and insight gained from our business systems and/or material that is already within the public domain. Each response is reviewed internally by stakeholders/subject matter experts to ensure the responses are accurate and as complete to the best of the knowledge held by consulted stakeholders/subject matter experts.
[Fixed row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Chief Executive Officer

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

[Fixed row]