Other

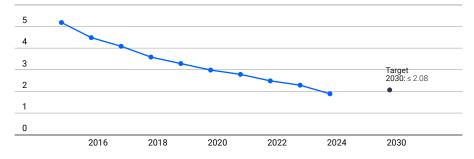
Environmental disclosures

GHG emissions	2024	Change compared with base year 2015, %	2023	2015
GHG emissions, market-based, Scope 1 and 2, CO ₂ e (thousand tons)	117	-57	130	271
GHG emissions, location-based, Scope 1 and 2, CO ₂ e (thousand tons)	120	-50	137	241
of which, Scope 1	113	-48	126	217
of which, Scope 2				
Market-based method	4	-93	4	54
Location-based method	7	-71	11	24
Emissions intensity: CO ₂ e tons/MWh ¹⁾	0.15	-32	0.14	0.22
Emissions intensity: CO ₂ e tons/SEK M ¹⁾	1.9	-64	2.3	5.2
Net sales, SEK M	61,609	18	56,932	52,155
GHG emissions, Scope 3	355	_	385	
Purchased goods and services ²⁾	144	_	156	_
Fuel and energy-related activities	46	_	49	_
Upstream transportation and distribution ³⁾	45	_	34	_
Waste	1	_	1	_
Business traveling (air travel)	4	_	4	_
Use of sold products ⁴⁾	116	_	142	_
Total GHG emissions, ⁵⁾ CO ₂ e (thousand tons)	472	_	515	_
Combustion of biomass (biogenic Scope 1) (thousand tons)	82	_	57	_

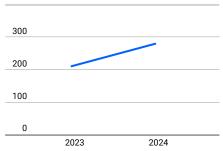
- 1) Only Scope 1 and Scope 2 (market-based method) are used in the performance indicator.
- 2) Includes ready-mix concrete, reinforcement steel, internally purchased asphalt and machinery services purchased in Sweden.
- 3) Includes directly purchased transportation in Sweden.

- 4) Includes only the NCC Building Sweden business area as well as Finland and Norway for NCC Building Nordics.
- 5) Total GHG emissions for Scope 1, 2 and 3 (market-based method).

Scope 1 and 2, CO₂e tons/SEK M

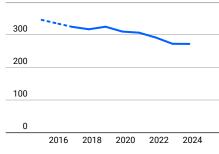


Transportation and machine services (kg CO₂e/MWh)



Outcome 2024: +33 percent from 2023 (only Sweden)

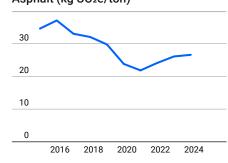
Ready-mix concrete (kg CO₂e/m³)



Outcome 2024: -22 percent from 2015

The base level is derived from a compilation of values from customers, trade associations, manufacturers and various research initiatives.

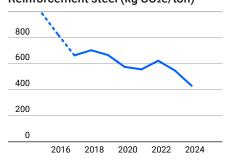
Asphalt (kg CO2e/ton)



Outcome 2024: -23 percent from 2015

Pertains to internally purchased asphalt. The reason for the increase in emissions from internally purchased asphalt is mainly due to the increased share of production volume in Norway and Denmark. Here, emissions in kg per tonne of asphalt produced are not as low as in Sweden, where work to reduce CO2 emissions has progressed further.

Reinforcement steel (kg CO2e/ton)



Outcome 2024: -57 percent from 2015

The base level for concrete is derived from a compilation of values from customers, trade associations, and EPDs from manufacturers of reinforcement steel.

Environmental disclosures

Energy consumption in the operation Fuel use

Change compared with base year 2015, % MWh 2024 2023 2015 246,416 Renewable fuels 195 174,118 83,462 Fossil fuels 495,062 -45 566,017 906,468 -25 Fuels, total 741,478 740,135 989,930

District heating/cooling

		Change compared with base year		
MWh	2024	2015, %	2023	2015
District cooling	3,982	855	818	417
District heating	19,134	-62	26,343	50,851
District cooling/District heating, total	23,116	-55	27,161	51,268

Electricity consumption

MWh		inge compared with base year 2015, %	2023	2015
Electricity from fossil-free sources ¹⁾	146,947	44	162,052	102,360
Other electricity	16,290	-87	8,030	121,618
Electricity, total	163,236	-27	170,082	223,978

¹⁾ Hydroelectric power, wind power and nuclear power.

Total energy consumption 1)

		Change compared with base year		
MWh	2024	2015, %	2023	2015
Energy consumption, total	927,831	-27	937,378	1,265,176

 $¹⁾ Total \ energy \ consumption \ is \ a \ sum \ of \ reported \ energy \ usage \ for \ fuel, \ district \ heating/cooling, \ and \ electricity.$

Other

Environmental disclosures

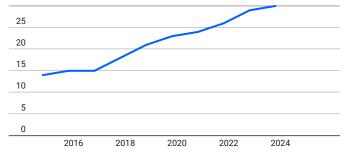
Sustainability Report

Waste

All of NCC's business areas are actively engaged in waste management. This includes using a larger share of recovered materials, ensuring the use of non-hazardous materials, applying standardized construction with made-to-measure and prefabricated products to reduce waste, and designing buildings so that the materials can be reused and recycled. NCC has a strong focus on sorting its construction and demolition waste into the fractions that have been prescribed by the industry.

NCC collaborates with stakeholders such as suppliers, hauliers and waste contractors in order to increase circular flows and minimize waste, and to work for resource-efficient management of the waste that arises. NCC also participates in pilot projects around waste and circularity.

Reclaimed asphalt pavement (RAP), %



As a result of the increased amount of RAP, the climate impact from NCC's total asphalt production in 2024 was approximately 10,300 tons of CO_2e lower compared to 2015.

Metrics and outcome

Reporting principles, waste

NCC reports its waste volumes from construction activities (NCC Building Sweden, NCC Building Nordics and NCC Infrastructure). Statistics are collected via waste contractor and the figures include typical construction waste above ground. NCC collects waste data directly from our main contractors. The data is mapped to the correct waste category and waste fraction, depending on material and processing. Soil, stone and excavated materials, which depend on the geography of the projects, are usually handled separately and are not included in the tables

Amounts of waste by type and disposal method

Amounts of waste by type and disposal method				
Residual product and waste category	2024	2024		
	Total weight, tons	%	Total weight, tons	%
Non-hazardous waste				
Sorting	5,102	9	6,438	12
Energy recycling	4,004	7	5,396	10
Reuse/materials recycling	47,502	80	40,687	74
Glass	507		60	
Plastic	2,726		1,671	
Wood	13,281		14,367	
Gypsum	3,519		4,176	
Metal	7,884		6,730	
Concrete, bricks, tiles	16,514		10,416	
Other reuse/materials recycling	3,071		3,267	
Landfill	2,304	4	1,777	3
Hazardous waste				
Special treatment	716	1	450	1
Total amount	59,628	100	54,749	100