

11. ENVIRONMENT

11.1. STRATEGY

The ACS Group²⁴ combines its business aims with the objective of protecting the environment and appropriately managing the expectations of its stakeholders in this area. ACS's environmental policy is intended to be a framework in which, on the one hand, the general lines to be followed (principles) are defined and, on the other hand, the particular features of each business line and each project are collected (articulation).

The principles are the ACS Group's general environmental commitments. These are sufficiently flexible as to accommodate the elements of policy and planning developed by the companies in the different business areas. In addition, these commitments need to keep within the requirements of the ISO 14001 Standard:

- Commitment to complying with the legislation.
- Commitment to preventing pollution.
- Commitment to continuous improvement.
- Commitment to transparency, communication and the training of Group employees, suppliers, clients and other stakeholders.

In order to be able to articulate and deploy a policy on these environmental commitments, the most significant are identified at corporate level and are compared with each company's management system and the environmental priorities for each business. These common priorities, which then become common to the majority of the ACS Group members, establish objectives and programs to individually improve each company.

11.2. MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES

The following is a map outlining the main common features of ACS Group company management models and summarising their initiatives and degree of implementation:

LEVEL OF IMPLEMENTATION OF GOOD ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

(EXPRESSED AS % OF SALES)	2013*	2014	2015
Implementation of an environmental management system	98.1%	97.3%	95.8%
Implementation of ISO 14001 certification	65.7%	78.8%	70.3%
Implementation of certifications other than ISO 14001	11.2%	0.3%	0.5%
Existence of specific targets for reducing CO ₂ emissions	71.8%	12.0%	13.9%
Execution of projects to reduce waste generation	93.0%	95.1%	94.5%
Existence of plans to reduce water consumption	81.0%	83.2%	82.1%
Setting of objectives to minimise the impact of the company's activities on biodiversity	57.6%	79.0%	79.0%
The remuneration of workers, middle management and/or executives is linked to the achievement of formal environmental objectives	17.4%	15.7%	16.6%
There is some kind of non-economic incentive/recognition for the achievement of formal environmental objectives	46.5%	42.3%	37.0%
The environmental management system has been audited by an external independent third party	98.1%	97.3%	95.8%
Number of environmental audits carried out in your company	2,182	1,207	1,150
Number of environmental incidents which occurred	731	856	932
Number of environmental complaints	N/A	N/A	19
Existence of a system for collecting data on environmental near misses	81.1%	80.8%	79.0%
Existence of a centralised database to collect data on environmental matters	77.5%	88.5%	86.5%

* 2013 data which are not comparable due to organisational restructuring processes of the ACS Group.

²⁴ The data referring to the ACS Group included in this section were calculated by analysing the information supplied by the Group's different companies, weighted by level of turnover. The data are expressed in terms of percentage of total Group sales in 2015.

The significant level of implementation of an environmental management system, present in companies representing 95.8% of Group sales, is based on the objective of seeking adoption of the ISO 14001 standard in the majority of the Group's activities, which is already implemented in 70.29% of ACS Group sales²⁵.

The responsibility of overseeing the ACS Group's environmental performance falls to the Environmental Department in each company. In general, and as summarised in the Management Principles table, the following common, general and most significant characteristics were found in ACS Group companies' management of environmental impacts:

- They themselves, in a decentralised and autonomous manner, develop their own policies and action plans.
- They implement projects for certification and/or independent external auditing.
- They carry out environmental audits.
- They have some kind of centralised database for collecting environmental data.

- They have a system for collecting incidents, non-conformities or near misses related to the environment.
- Companies which account for 95.66% of the ACS Group's sales have developed environmental initiatives to reduce costs, and 24.54% have implemented environmental initiatives to increase revenues. In Urbaser, for example, cost savings are calculated by measuring consumption in different areas of the largest facilities. By this means, the points of highest consumptions can be identified, and reduction measures can be easily designed. To date, electricity usage in Zaragoza facilities has been reduced by 24.72% to 2,451,547 kWh, tantamount to cost savings of 266,861 euros since 2014.

Specifically and operationally, the main environmental measures revolve around four key risks, on which the ACS Group's companies position themselves explicitly: **the fight against climate change, promotion of eco-efficiency, water saving and respect for biodiversity.**

²⁵ Other certifications cover 0.50% of the Group's sales.



11. ENVIRONMENT

11.3. MAIN INDICATORS²⁶

MAIN MANAGEMENT INDICATORS - ENVIRONMENT

	2012*	2013*	2014	2015	Objective for 2016
Percentage of sales covered by ISO 14001 Certification	68.0%	65.7%	78.8%	70.3%	> 2015
Total Water consumption (m ³)	10,067,651	18,460,840	28,324,847	40,783,487	N/A
Ratio: m ³ of Water / Sales (€ million)	262.2	465.9	831.9	1,206.0	< 2015
Direct emissions (Scope 1) (tCO ₂ equiv.)	322,758	3,771,674	5,492,986	3,288,764	N/A
Scope 1 Carbon Intensity Ratio: Emissions / Sales (€ million)	8.4	95.2	161.3	97.3	< 2015
Indirect emissions (Scope 2) (tCO ₂ equiv.)	392,331	302,158	363,767	294,523	N/A
Scope 2 Carbon Intensity Ratio: Emissions / Sales (€ million)	10.2	7.6	10.7	8.7	< 2015
Indirect emissions (Scope 3) (tCO ₂ equiv.)	1,451,662	7,103,265	10,728,161	9,131,960	N/A
Scope 3 Carbon Intensity Ratio: Emissions / Sales (€ million)	37.8	179.3	315.1	270.0	< 2015
Total Emissions (tCO ₂ equiv.)	2,166,750	11,177,096	16,584,914	12,715,248	N/A
Total Carbon Intensity Ratio: Total Emissions / Sales (€ million)	56.4	282.1	487.1	376.0	< 2015
Significant emissions of NO _x , SO _x and other significant atmospheric emissions (kg)	N/A	N/A	N/A	14,390.6	N/A
Non-hazardous waste sent for management (t)	1,274,102	3,115,431	4,032,274	4,133,643	N/A
Ratio: Tonnes of non-hazardous waste / Sales (€ million)	33.2	78.6	118.4	122.2	< 2015
Hazardous waste sent for management (t)	88,182	268,137	171,643	327,729	N/A
Ratio: Tonnes of hazardous waste / Sales (€ million)	2.3	6.8	5.0	9.7	< 2015

* 2012 and 2013 data which are not comparable due to organisational restructuring processes of the ACS Group.

²⁶ Reported water treatment increased as a result of the start-up of Cobra's international assets. Total water treatment by Cobra went from 13,254,636 m³ in 2014 to 19,778,612 m³ in 2015. Water treatment in 2014 and 2015 includes CIMIC (see scopes) with 8,180,000 m³ and 11,900,000 m³ of water treated in 2014 and 2015 respectively.

For CO₂ emissions, it is important to note that the HOCHTIEF Asia Pacific data for 2014 have been recalculated due to an update in the reporting method used. Reported emissions of scope 1, 2 and 3 of HOCHTIEF Asia Pacific in 2014 were 3,191,956; 218,953 and 2,750,651 tCO₂ respectively. The drop in CO₂ emissions is also largely due to the restructuring process in HOCHTIEF Asia Pacific, and the reported CO₂ emissions in 2015 of HOCHTIEF Asia Pacific of scope 1, 2 and 3 are 1,790,000; 84,000 and 3,497,000 tCO₂ respectively. Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions of HOCHTIEF Americas are estimated (in 2014 Scope 1: 2,432 tCO₂, Scope 2: 6,620 tCO₂, Scope 3: 3,648,726 tCO₂, in 2015 Scope 1: 1,148,432 tCO₂, Scope 2: 37,112 tCO₂ and Scope 3: 1,086,608 tCO₂).

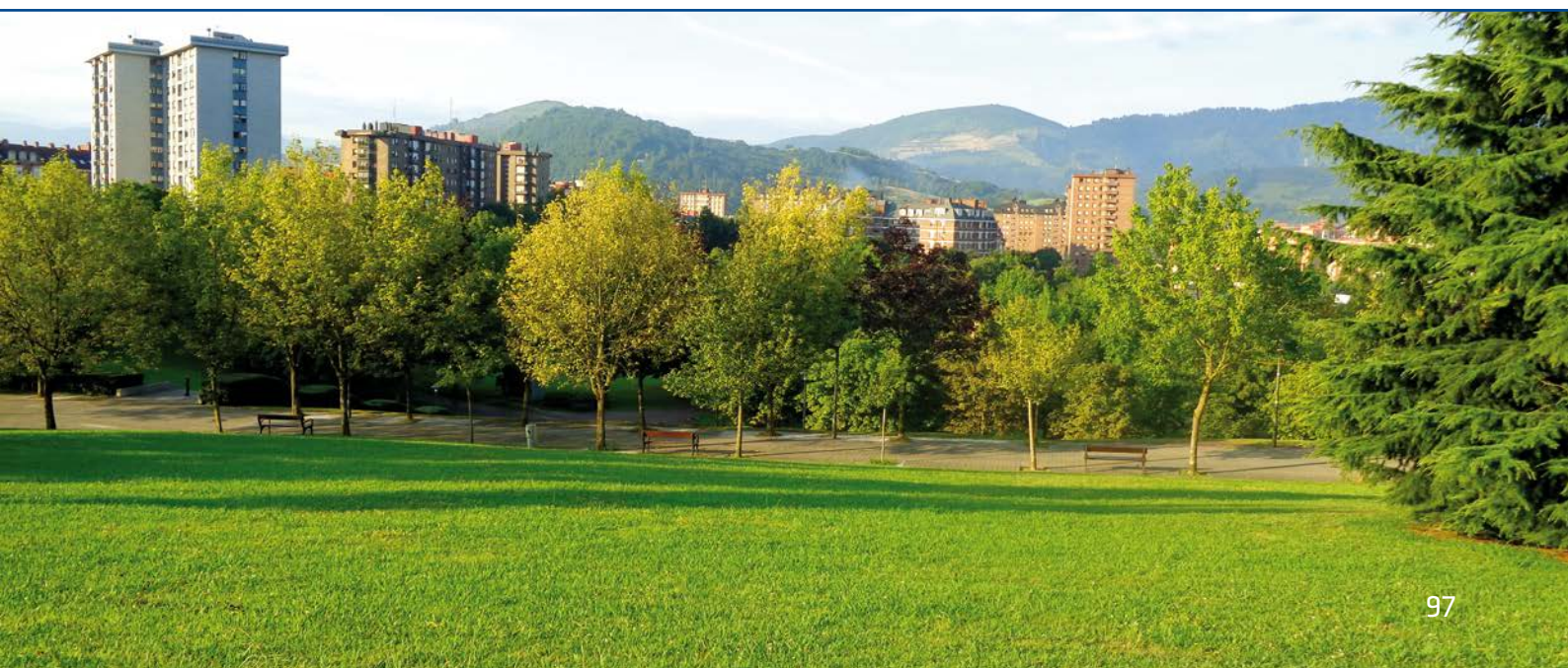
Scope 3 emissions include those calculated for employee travel. In HOCHTIEF and CIMIC they include those calculated referring to the Supply Chain (Cement, Timber, Waste and Steel).

A methodology has been adopted in this report to account for CO₂ emissions in all years under which Urbaser classifies the emissions from water and waste treatment centres as indirect under Scope 3, as it does not own or have operational control over these facilities, as included in the international GHG Protocol (Appendix F) and EPE Protocol (waste sector methodology) standards Urbaser has used to calculate its Carbon Footprint. The Public Authorities, as the owners of the facilities, impose the operating requirements, while the management companies limit themselves to operating them temporarily. It is also important to note that use of concession assets - which are currently owned by Saeta Yield - is only taken into account in the Industrial Services division until February 2015, at which point the Group stopped having a majority shareholding and managing these assets.

11.4. RISKS (GOOD PRACTICES)

LEVEL OF IMPLEMENTATION OF GOOD ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PRACTICES IN THE ACS GROUP. 2015

(EXPRESSED AS % OF SALES)	Construction	Industrial Services	Environment
Implementation of an environmental management system	94.1%	100.0%	100.0%
Implementation of ISO 14001 certification	66.3%	77.3%	86.9%
Implementation of certifications other than ISO 14001	0.6%	0.1%	0.5%
Existence of specific targets for reducing CO ₂ emissions	2.2%	17.0%	100.0%
Execution of projects to reduce waste generation	95.3%	89.0%	100.0%
Existence of plans to reduce water consumption	93.4%	32.6%	100.0%
Setting of objectives to minimise the impact of the company's activities on biodiversity	94.5%	33.6%	54.3%
The remuneration of workers, middle management and/or executives is linked to the achievement of formal environmental objectives	8.8%	1.5%	26.9%
There is some kind of non-economic incentive/recognition for the achievement of formal environmental objectives	81.3%	1.5%	26.9%
The environmental management system has been audited by an external independent third party	94.1%	100.0%	100.0%
Number of environmental audits carried out in your company	209	325	616
Number of environmental incidents which occurred	710	30	192
Number of environmental complaints	12	0	7
Existence of a system for collecting data on environmental near misses	94.5%	33.6%	54.3%
Existence of a centralised database to collect data on environmental matters	93.8%	86.5%	86.5%



11. ENVIRONMENT

11.4.1. CLIMATE CHANGE

The ACS Group shares with society the growing concern over climate change, hence in 2015 it has an active policy for reducing its greenhouse gas emissions in companies representing 88.06% of ACS Group sales.

The main challenge is to understand and quantify all the ACS Group's emissions. Each company is responsible for maintaining an inventory of emissions, in which the main sources are identified. All Group companies measure their energy consumption and their direct and indirect emissions.

Specifically, Urbaser, the Group company that provides Environmental services, has a sophisticated process in place for measuring, controlling, reducing and compensating emissions. The company defines the Group's strategy against Climate Change due to the material nature of its impact on the latter. Urbaser has developed a tool to measure its carbon footprint impact. It is a system which can be audited and which has contained information since 2012. In 2015, Urbaser analysed its Carbon Footprint, which is certified and registered. It has also set a target of lowering its scope 1 and 2 emissions by 5% nationwide during the 2013-2017 period. During 2015, Clece has also assessed its carbon footprint with the assistance of AENOR.

Overall responsibility for climate change in the Group falls to ACS's Board of Directors, which approved and oversees the development of policies to minimise impact in this area. In turn, remuneration to workers in companies representing 16.59% of ACS employees include aspects related to environmental performance and specifically to achieving objectives related to climate change.

ACS Group strategy in the fight against climate change is based on proper management of direct emissions, fossil fuels, on renewable energies, on energy efficiency and saving and on sustainable travel. The results expected as a consequence of active policies for containing climate change are:

- Reduction of direct emissions by means, for example, of the implementation of new production processes.
- Cutting indirect emissions, e.g. slowing fuel consumption and promoting energy efficiency, for example in HOCHTIEF using its telepresence system, through which it plans to save approx. 8,000 tons of CO₂ equivalent by 2020 due to transport savings. Cobra and Clece are other examples; in some of their centres, lights are being replaced to reduce electricity consumption.
- According to the data gathered, in 2015 the emission reduction initiatives carried out by ACS Group companies saved 12,181.0 tonnes of CO₂ equivalent.
- Analysis of the possibility of implementing Energy Management Systems (in accordance with UNE-EN ISO 16001 certification, where appropriate).
- Employee training, raising awareness in customers (companies which account for 89.56% of sales offer customers products and/or services which can help bring down emissions) and control of suppliers.
- The financial consequences of climate change for each company's business have begun to be measured.

HOCHTIEF: ENERGY AWARD

The HOCHTIEF Energy Award, organised in 2015, showcases solutions which combine innovation and environmental responsibility. All Group employees are invited to present ideas and examples of good practices in the field of energy efficiency. The call is extended to all Group offices and sites. We can use this initiative to conserve resources, cut carbon emissions and make our projects even more efficient than they already are. Communication activities were launched during the year.



Another key aspect lies in the promotion of the use of renewable energy or sources less intensive in carbon, as well as the use of the best technologies in the combustion of fossil fuels as two fundamental aspects to reduce CO₂ emissions.

The ACS Group has extensive experience in the development of and participation in renewable energy projects. The ACS Group participates in the operation of renewable energy plants (mainly wind and solar thermal), specifically:

- At 31/12/2015, the total wind power installed in Spain was 13.5 MW. These farms produced a total of 19.02 GWh during 2015.
- Outside Spain at 31/12/2015, there were 128.1 MW in Portugal that generated 282.12 GWh and 32.1 MW in Peru which produced 138.8 GWh. ACS owns 97.2 MW in Peru which are under construction.
- At 31/12/2015 the ACS Group had a stake of 10% in two thermal solar plants of 49.9MW, which produced a total of 224.7 GWh in 2015. In 2015, it also had a holding in a 110 MW thermo solar plant under construction in the United States and another 100 MW which was being built in the Republic of South Africa.

This represents a total generation of 664.64 GWh²⁷.

²⁷ In order to calculate the electricity produced, it is necessary to consider only the renewable assets which the ACS Group manages as of 31/12/2015, so this does not include the production from the Saeta Yield assets which began to be listed on the markets in February 2015. With this holding, the Group sold 51% of this company on the market and also 24% to GIP, so that as of 31/12/2015, the ACS Group only held a shareholding of 24.2% of these assets.

11. ENVIRONMENT

CO2 EMISSIONS BY AREA OF ACTIVITY; TCO₂ EQUIV.

	2012*	2013*	2014	2015
Construction. Total emissions	669,396	7,650,751	12,370,617	8,337,524
Construction. Scope 1	143,205	3,526,160	5,213,013	3,008,393
Construction. Scope 2	330,260	225,960	292,503	210,532
Construction. Scope 3	195,931	3,898,631	6,865,102	5,118,599
Construction. Total Emissions / Sales ratio (€ million)	22.6	258.8	496.4	342.7
Industrial Services. Total emissions	86,025	99,278	136,365	100,024
Industrial Services. Scope 1	43,035	72,798	99,199	56,062
Industrial Services. Scope 2	33,524	15,064	13,412	21,825
Industrial Services. Scope 3	9,466	11,416	23,754	22,137
Industrial Services. Total Emissions / Sales ratio (€ million)	12.2	14.0	21.8	15.4
Environment. Total emissions	1,411,329	3,427,066	4,077,932	4,277,701
Environment. Scope 1	136,518	172,716	180,773	224,310
Environment. Scope 2	28,547	61,133	57,853	62,166
Environment. Scope 3	1,246,264	3,193,217	3,839,306	3,991,225
Environment. Total Emissions / Sales ratio (€ million)	834.6	1,142.4	1,426.1	1,421.4

* 2012 and 2013 data which are not comparable due to organisational restructuring processes of the ACS Group.

** For CO₂ emissions, it is important to note that the HOCHTIEF Asia Pacific data for 2014 have been recalculated due to an update in the reporting method used. Reported emissions of scope 1, 2 and 3 of HOCHTIEF Asia Pacific in 2014 were 3,191,956; 218,953 and 2,750,651 tCO₂ respectively. The drop in CO₂ emissions is also largely due to the restructuring process in HOCHTIEF Asia Pacific, and the reported CO₂ emissions in 2015 of HOCHTIEF Asia Pacific of scope 1, 2 and 3 are 1,790,000; 84,000 and 3,497,000 tCO₂ respectively. Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions of HOCHTIEF Americas are estimated (in 2014 Scope 1: 2,432 tCO₂, Scope 2: 6,620 tCO₂, Scope 3: 3,648,726 tCO₂, in 2015 Scope 1: 1,148,432 tCO₂, Scope 2: 37,112 tCO₂ and Scope 3: 1,086,608 tCO₂).

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11.4.2. ECO-EFFICIENCY

The ACS Group attaches a priority to efficiency in resource consumption and reduction of waste generation, as an effective strategy in these aspects implies benefits from two angles. On the one hand, it reduces the environmental impacts on the surroundings and, on the other, it cuts the costs needed for their purchase or treatment.

To this effect, the ACS Group strategy is based on two fundamental aspects:

- The implementation of projects to reduce waste generation, an exercise which takes place in companies representing 94.49% of ACS's sales.
- The carrying out of projects to reduce material and/or raw material consumption, which takes place already in companies representing 76.85% of ACS Group sales.

In addition, there is notable implementation of policies in relation to the application of sustainable building standards²⁸. These are applied in those cases in which the client accepts them, given that the ACS Group in the great majority of cases works for third parties in building development.

²⁸ For example, systems for sustainable building certification LEED – Leadership in Energy & Environmental Design, BREEAM – BRE Environmental Assessment Method, LCC – Life Cycle Cost Results, etc.



11. ENVIRONMENT

SUSTAINABLE BUILDING STANDARDS

HOCHTIEF, through Turner in the United States and Leighton in Australia, carries out building activities in accordance with sustainable building standards.

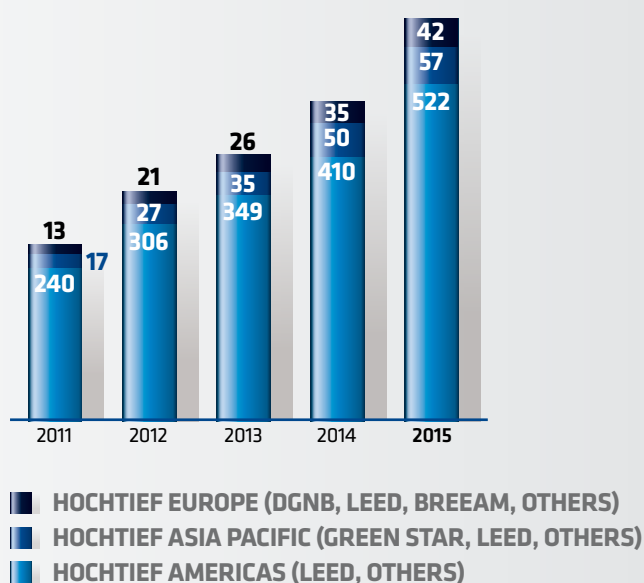
Since 2010, 621 projects have been registered and certified as per different certifications in terms of efficient construction.

Turner mainly adopts the LEED standard. CIMIC uses the Australian Green Star Methodology of the GBCA (Green Building Council of Australia) and LEED in its construction activities, while HOCHTIEF mainly adopts the DGNB, LEED and BREEAM certifications in Europe.

Similarly, we are awarded certifications for an increasing number of our infrastructure projects. In 2015, two HOCHTIEF employees passes the professional sustainable transport exam with the Greenroads organisation in the United States, with the aim of promoting these initiatives. The Group booked 6.7 billion euros of sales in the ecological infrastructure segment in 2015.

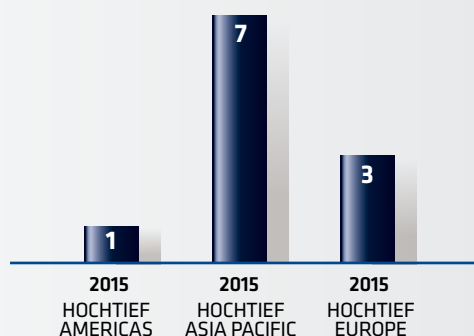
A good example is CPB Contractors, a subsidiary of CIMIC which is working on the Gateway WA Perth Airport and Freight Access project, one of the most important highway projects in the Western Australia. The joint venture has applied to obtain the Infrastructure Sustainability Council of Australia (ISCA) certificate. The project team analysed a number of matters, including the materials commonly used in road construction with the aim of increasing sustainability by replacing one material with another. Class 600 asphalt is currently used instead of the traditional class 320 asphalt. Consequently, the team uses 10% less asphalt in the project with the same useful lifecycle. This is not only a significant saving but also helps to reduce carbon emissions.

GREEN BUILDINGS HOCHTIEF



Cumulative number of certified "green buildings" constructed by HOCHTIEF by the year-end.

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE HOCHTIEF



Cumulative number of certified "green infrastructure" constructed by HOCHTIEF by the year-end.

ECO-EFFICIENCY IN THE ACS GROUP THE ISO50001 CERTIFICATION

In 2014, the ACS Group began to develop an initiative to analyse the efficiency of its facilities, to seek to measure the square metres of certified offices according to the ISO50001 energy efficiency standard (or similar). Once solid and comparable information has been obtained then targets will be set. In 2015, information has been obtained on 2,721,537 metres, 28.11% of which are certified.

Waste treatment

Special importance is attached to the wastes section, as the procurement part depends predominantly on the client's needs and requests. Hence, more resources, efforts and policies are dedicated to the handling of wastes than to any other discipline in eco-efficiency.

In this respect, the ACS Group appropriately segregates, stores and manages its wastes. Its management is always aimed at minimising the wastes generated, both in terms of quantity and of their hazards, on giving priority to recycling and reuse above other management options and in energy recovery as the preferred choice as against dumping.

WASTES TREATED BY TYPE AND AREA OF ACTIVITY

	2012*	2013*	2014	2015
Total ACS Group				
Non-hazardous waste sent for management (t)	1,274,102	3,115,431	4,032,274	4,133,643
Ratio: Tonnes of non-hazardous waste / Sales (€ million)	33.2	78.6	118.4	122.2
Hazardous waste sent for management (t)	88,182	268,137	171,643	327,729
Ratio: Tonnes of hazardous waste / Sales (€ million)	2.3	6.8	5.0	9.7
Construction				
Non-hazardous waste sent for management (t)	1,110,220	3,054,986	3,864,620	4,064,245
Ratio: Tonnes of non-hazardous waste / Sales (€ million)	37	103	155	167
Hazardous waste sent for management (t)	5,784	232,656	152,935	308,548
Ratio: Tonnes of hazardous waste / Sales (€ million)	0.2	7.9	6.1	12.7
Industrial Services				
Non-hazardous waste sent for management (t)	80,497	42,519	149,790	53,353
Ratio: Tonnes of non-hazardous waste / Sales (€ million)	11	6	24	8
Hazardous waste sent for management (t)	7,198	1,267	2,312	2,141
Ratio: Tonnes of hazardous waste / Sales (€ million)	1.0	0.2	0.4	0.3
Environment				
Non-hazardous waste sent for management (t)	83,386	17,926	17,864	16,044
Ratio: Tonnes of non-hazardous waste / Sales (€ million)	49	6	6	5
Hazardous waste sent for management (t)	75,200	34,214	16,396	17,041
Ratio: Tonnes of hazardous waste / Sales (€ million)	44.5	11.4	5.7	5.7

* 2012 and 2013 data which are not comparable due to organisational restructuring processes of the ACS Group.

** Waste sent to management in 2014 of HOCHTIEF have been modified due to the updating of their reporting in HOCHTIEF Asia Pacific; the total tonnes of HOCHTIEF sent to management in 2014 of 3,747,136.

11. ENVIRONMENT

Waste is managed in accordance with the regulations in force in each country. The facilities have the corresponding authorisations for producers of hazardous waste, which allow for their recording, inventory taking, storage and management. The non-hazardous wastes generated are reused in the production location or collected by an authorised manager for treatment, recycling or reclamation or, failing this, for disposal in controlled dumps.

The ACS Group also generates other hazardous wastes or wastes with specific regulation which need to be treated respectively by an authorised hazardous waste handling company or Integrated Waste Management System. Hazardous waste is, in general,

delivered to authorised handling companies in accordance with the legislation in force.

Rationalisation of Energy and Material Resource Consumption

A large portion of the natural resources consumed by ACS Group companies is used efficiently. To achieve this, the best available technologies for efficient and reduced material and energy resource consumption are used (as shown in the supply chain section) and for energy resources. The ACS Group has a calculated energy intensity of 385.95 MWh/million euros year, which is considered to be the consumed energy of petrol, gas-oil and natural gas.

ENERGY CONSUMPTION BY SOURCE

	2012*	2013*	2014	2015
Total ACS Group				
Petrol + Diesel (million litres)	104.2	1,367.3	2,117.3	1,255.2
Natural gas (m³)	2,136,012.0	343,509.0	401,979.8	402,855.7
Natural gas (kWh)	35,137,353.0	58,517,257.3	110,989,143.9	179,090,035.4
Biofuel (mn litres)	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.2
Electricity (MWh)	1,279,301.9	566,015.4	860,104.8	759,019.7
Electricity from renewable sources (MWh)	N/A	N/A	N/A	18,436.5
Construction				
Petrol + Diesel (million litres)	40.6	1,281.0	2,016.2	1,164.2
Natural gas (m³)	273,568.6	310,951.3	266,690.4	279,111.4
Natural gas (kWh)	976,526.7	224,000.0	771,402.7	756,036.8
Biofuel (mn litres)	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0
Electricity (MWh)	1,086,737.0	316,187.4	571,585.0	418,974.9
Electricity from renewable sources (MWh)	N/A	N/A	N/A	557.0
Industrial Services				
Petrol + Diesel (million litres)	16.0	26.7	38.8	22.3
Natural gas (m³)	31,591.0	32,557.7	135,289.5	123,744.4
Natural gas (kWh)	768,522.5	802,370.7	135,541.2	105,956.8
Biofuel (mn litres)	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0
Electricity (MWh)	98,629.8	49,391.6	54,298.5	88,358.7
Electricity from renewable sources (MWh)	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,564.2
Environment				
Petrol + Diesel (million litres)	47.4	59.6	62.3	68.7
Natural gas (m³)	1,830,853.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Natural gas (kWh)	33,392,304.5	57,490,886.5	110,082,200.0	178,228,041.8
Biofuel (mn litres)	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.2
Electricity (MWh)	93,935.1	200,436.4	234,221.3	251,686.1
Electricity from renewable sources (MWh)	N/A	N/A	N/A	16,315.2

* 2012 and 2013 data which are not comparable due to organisational restructuring processes of the ACS Group.

** HOCHTIEF Americas 2015 estimated energy data: electricity: 73,030 MWh and diesel/petrol: 505.9 mn litres.

The increased natural gas consumption in Environment is largely due to higher activity by vehicles which use this fuel in Urbaser. Natural gas consumption rose from 95,939,200Kwh in 2014 to 155,222,041 kWh in 2015. In Industrial Services, the sale of certain renewable assets in 2015 (Saeta Yield assets) offsets the increase from the commissioning of different thermo solar plants.

The main use of petrol and diesel in ACS Group companies is transport of materials, personnel, earth movement and the use of certain machinery necessary for the company's operational activities.

11.4.3. WATER

The activities carried out by the ACS Group involve considerable water consumption, especially in the construction field. As such, the company recognises the need to reduce consumption of this natural resource, especially in zones where there is water stress. As far as possible, and whenever the projects' characteristics so permit, recycled water which is unfit for human use is employed.

The keys to the ACS Group's strategy for reduction of water consumption are summarised in three points:

- Implementing appropriate measurement systems (at project, company and corporate level), permitting detailed knowledge of the main sources for consumption. This is an initiative applying to the majority of the ACS Group.
- Carrying out actions which promote reduction of water consumption or which encourage the consumption of recycled water. Companies representing 82.1% of ACS Group sales have established plans for reducing water consumption in their activities.

Driving and developing operational policies for water management and desalination. The ACS Group currently operates desalinating plants in Spain and Algeria.

The ACS Group has numerous measures aimed at reducing water consumption, such as raising employee awareness, reuse of cleaning water and the use of rainwater. Specifically, in the Construction area:

- Good environmental practices are applied to minimise consumption, especially of water
- Reuse of water from machinery cleaning in works
- Awareness campaigns were organised with guidelines to reduce water consumption
- Use of rainwater.

The ACS Group pays attention to improving its management and use of water, with special consideration for those works located in geographical zones with water stress. As such, ACS has been making efforts for many years in the south-east part of the Iberian Peninsula and on the Canary Islands, these being locations which have frequent water deficits. The Environmental Management System considers water stress as an additional variable in the evaluation criteria for the "water consumption" parameter, which leads to the initiation of preventive measures to optimise water consumption and the monitoring of the effectiveness of these measures.

Lastly it is worth emphasising that the ACS Group carries out exhaustive monitoring of the quality of water discharged to the natural environment. In this regard, all monitoring carried out meets legal demands, such that significant effects do not occur in the natural environment.

11. ENVIRONMENT

WATER CONSUMPTION AND DISCHARGES

	2012*	2013*	2014	2015
Total ACS Group				
Potable water consumption (m ³)	6,677,845.0	6,014,566.0	13,659,957.6	17,927,119.9
Non-potable water consumption (m ³)	3,389,806.4	12,446,274.0	14,664,889.1	22,856,367.5
Total waste water discharged (m ³)	4,263,678.7	7,833,733.0	9,456,047.8	12,672,441.6
Volume of recycle or reused water (m ³)	N/A	N/A	N/A	5,403,852.5
Ratio: m ³ of Water / Sales (€ million)	262.2	465.9	831.9	1,206.0
Construction				
Potable water consumption (m ³)	3,026,719.0	509,758.0	8,803,046.1	12,567,539.4
Non-potable water consumption (m ³)	1,125,737.0	231,654.0	114,686.9	1,645,230.3
Total waste water discharged (m ³)	1,752,485.2	258,943.6	739,519.2	600,065.8
Volume of recycle or reused water (m ³)	N/A	N/A	N/A	5,171,275.1
Ratio: m ³ of Water / Sales (€ million)	139.9	25.1	357.8	584.1
Industrial Services				
Potable water consumption (m ³)	458,160.0	107,182.9	690,385.1	654,681.6
Non-potable water consumption (m ³)	4,693.0	10,008,120.4	12,755,862.4	19,311,515.8
Total waste water discharged (m ³)	161,525.7	6,081,782.5	7,528,438.8	11,180,385.1
Volume of recycle or reused water (m ³)	N/A	N/A	N/A	360.0
Ratio: m ³ of Water / Sales (€ million)	65.7	1,431.3	2,144.8	3,083.9
Environment				
Potable water consumption (m ³)	3,192,966.0	5,397,625.1	4,166,526.4	4,704,898.9
Non-potable water consumption (m ³)	2,259,376.4	2,206,499.6	1,794,339.8	1,899,621.3
Total waste water discharged (m ³)	2,349,667.8	1,493,006.9	1,188,089.8	891,990.7
Volume of recycle or reused water (m ³)	N/A	N/A	N/A	232,217.4
Ratio: m ³ of Water / Sales (€ million)	3,224.3	2,534.7	2,084.7	2,194.6

* 2012 and 2013 data which are not comparable due to organisational restructuring processes of the ACS Group.

** Water treatment in 2014 and 2015 includes CIMIC with 8,180,000 m³ and 11,900,000 m³ of water treated in 2014 and 2015 respectively.



Reported water treatment increased as a result of the expansion in Cobra's international activities. Total water consumption by Cobra went from 13,254,636 m³ in 2014 to 19,778,612 m³ in 2015.

11.4.4. BIODIVERSITY

The ACS Group's activities generate impacts on the natural environment where the works are executed. The implementation of measures to conserve the flora and fauna is one of the environmental principles applied in planning operations. These measures are based on physical protection, transplanting or transfer, as well as on respect for the life cycles of the plant and animal species affected.

At the end of 2015, a large number of Group companies, representing 73.88% of sales, were developing specific policies to manage projects located in areas of high biological value, or in their vicinity.

The ACS Group tries to minimise the environmental effect of its activities, especially when these take place in areas of high ecological value. Companies representing 79.02% of sales have set targets for minimising the impact of their activities on biodiversity. Projects are planned with the objective of minimising their environmental impact and, as far as possible, are carried out under the methodology which causes least damage in the setting.

The ACS Group prepares environmental impact studies, which attempt to minimise the possible adverse effects of projects on the natural environment (17.6% of tenders presented included an environmental impact analysis). Public participation in procedures to approve these projects is guaranteed by the national and regional legislation in each of the countries where they are carried out.

In 2015, the ACS Group was involved in restoring 29.75 km² of habitats. A total of 20.80% of these initiatives are being verified by independent external professionals. The company also has supervision plans which guarantee the fulfilment of the preventive measures and reduce the impact of projects and processes not subject to environmental impact assessments. Specifically, in the Construction area:

- Annual targets are set for identifying sensitive areas and species and adopting prevention and protection measures.
- Protection plans are developed for native species.
- The possibility of incorporating or replacing polluting chemical products with other biodegradable products is being studied.
- Strict and rigorous compliance with environmental law.
- Carrying out of some activities with lightweight machinery.
- Activities for replanting and relocating species in similar habitats.

The ACS Group includes the commitment to conservation of biodiversity in its environmental management systems, to meet the following objectives:

- To assess the impacts of the activities on the environment.
- To research, develop and offer its clients innovations which improve environmental conditions.
- To manage the impact and minimise its consequences.

11. ENVIRONMENT

11.5. GOOD PRACTICES

DRAGADOS: RT. HON. HERB GRAY PARKWAY

The Rt. Hon. Herb Gray Parkway (the Motorway) is the link road between Ontario and a new transborder transporter infrastructure between Windsor (Ontario) and Detroit (Michigan). The Motorway underwent one of the most complete environmental impact studies ever conducted in Ontario (study on the international crossing over the Detroit river), and was approved in

accordance with the Environmental Assessment Act of Ontario and the Canadian Environmental Assessment Act, having being considered to be the most adequate solution to solve the community's problems and to fulfil transport objectives. The Motorway passes through the towns of Tecumseh, LaSalle and Windsor, and is a project which will affect an entire generation.



With a budget of 1.4 billion dollars, the Motorway is the first transport infrastructure in Ontario to be built following an alternative funding and contracting model using both public and private interests. Infrastructure Ontario and the Ministry of Transport of Ontario (MTO) awarded the Motorway contract to the Windsor Essex Mobility Group (WEMG) consortium, which was made up of ACS Infrastructure Canada INC., Acciona Concessions Canada and Fluor Canada LTD).

WEMG subcontracted the design and construction of the project to Parkway Infrastructure Constructors (PIC), a joint venture consisting of Fluor Canada LTD., Dragados Canada INC. and Acciona Infraestructuras Canada INC. The WEMG agreement in Ontario includes a 30-year long maintenance contract.

It is an unprecedented Motorway project in terms of transport, community and environmental infrastructure.

Transport Infrastructure:

- 11 km long
- 15 bridges
- New six-lane urban highway
- New parallel four-lane network of service roads
- Underground highway
- Complete lighting
- Rainwater treatment system
- Advanced traffic management system

Community and environmental infrastructure:

- 11 tunnels which cover 1.8 km of highway
- Community connections (six bridges and two tunnels for pedestrians)
- Over 120 hectares of green areas
- 20 km of ways for recreational uses
- Noise reduction measures
- Large landscaped areas
- Special measures to protect fauna and flora
- Animal passage points

Ecological orientation

An ecosystem model has been adopted to plan all the ecological tasks, including compensation for wetlands and fishing areas, protection of endangered species and landscaping.

The green areas of the Motorway include tallgrass prairies and Savannah oaks, hallmarks of the Windsor-Essex landscape. The Motorway is located in an urban area which contains remains of tallgrass prairies, a highly endangered ecosystem all over the world and once which is seldom found in North America.

The remaining meadows in Windsor-Essex have a high degree of biodiversity and contain more endangered species than anywhere else in Ontario, except for Walpole Island. The Ojibway nature reserve in Windsor is currently the largest protected prairie in Ontario. The way the Motorway is structured considerably reduces its impact on ecologically sensitive areas. Consequently, the project has only had an impact on fewer than four hectares with special interest vegetation.

Over 300 buildings and numerous trees and bushes had to be removed in order to build the Motorway. Opening up these spaces created an opportunity to reclaim what was historically a tallgrass prairie ecosystem.

As the project developed, knowledge about the scope and the importance of the ecological assets included in the Motorway corridor also evolved. The environmental tasks of the project were initially designed to minimise the impact on adjacent natural areas. Subsequently, they were focused on fully harnessing opportunities to recover, create and extend tallgrass prairies, so it was basically necessary to plan and design a “prairie motorway”.



Landscaping works in August 2014

11. ENVIRONMENT

DRAGADOS: RT. HON. HERB GRAY PARKWAY

One hundred and twenty hectares of green areas are included in the Motorway landscaping plan, 74 hectares of which are allocated to ecological spaces created with tallgrass prairies and Savannah oaks.

A total of over 100,000 trees, bushes and herbaceous plants will be planted. This will make it the most ambitious landscaping project to date for a provincial road project and the first to use exclusively native species.

In accordance with the 2007 Endangered Species Act de 2007, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry, MNRF awarded licenses to the MTO to guarantee the protection to seven plant species and two reptile species which inhabit the Motorway corridor. These licenses have been conditioned to the design and schedule of the project.

Before construction began, all the endangered plant and reptile species were removed from the Motorway corridor and transferred to protected areas. The new methods developed to protect endangered species can be applied beyond the scope of the project. For example:

- Approximately 200,000 endangered plant species, and also a large number of rare plant species, have been transferred to 25 hectares of protected terrain beyond the corridor.

- Over 6,000 Motorway employees have received training about protected species.
- Since 2011, over 25,000 hours have been spent monitoring reptile populations.
- Between 2008 and 2013, over 1,000 eastern fox snakes and Butler's garter snakes have been relocated in protected tallgrass prairie areas through large-scale recovery efforts.

The recovery based on the ecosystem and the landscaping completed as part of the Motorway project will be very beneficial for people, plants and animal species.

Biodiversity

The Ontario biodiversity strategy, which was approved in 2011, is aimed at protecting and recovering the genetic diversity of Ontario's species and ecosystems, and also the ecosystems' functions and processes. The protected areas of the Motorways, and also the landscaped areas, host a large number of prairie plants which help to create more biodiversity in the region.

Havens for rare and endangered species

Urban development reduces and fragments the habitat available for many different species. For many rare and



Eastern prairie orchid



Aletris.



Teresita.

endangered species, the ecological strips which are part of the Motorway are an important habitat which they use to seek food, reproduce, to seek refuge during the winter or to rest during migrations.

One of the key part of the projects is a section which runs through one of the tunnels. This section effectively reconnects two large prairie areas which had been separated due to the construction of the Huron Church road in the 1950s. The section has been specially designed to favour the movement of endangered reptile species.

Erosion control

Erosion, and the ensuing drop in sedimentation levels, can have a significant impact on water quality, which can in turn affect fish populations. Sediments entering channels from eroded areas can push up costs as it will be necessary to clean and dredge the beds to maintain the flow of water. Prairie area plants in the Motorways areas have strong and deep lying roots, with a firm grip on the soil and create excellent protection against erosion caused by wind and water.

Wetlands and fishing areas

The wetland and fishing area compensation areas include recovery areas for the habitats of endangered species, thereby creating new connections between habitats. Over 45 hectares of wetlands and intermediate terrains have been protected, offering an appropriate habitat for many species. These areas also include the water quality and mean there is less risk of flooding, as

they act as a buffer against strong currents.

The fishing area compensation areas have created a habitat of over 35,000 m² for fish, including new spawning areas, and winter/summer refuges for pike and other species.

Pollination

According to the “Let’s protect our pollinators” campaign organised by Ontario Nature, approximately one third of the produce we consume depends on pollinators, for example, bees, acting on harvests. The diversity of the flora in the landscaped and protected areas of the Motorway will ensure that pollinators have a source of nectar during cultivation periods.

Recreational areas and cultural value

The trail network offers walkers and cyclists permanent unrestricted access to the Motorway corridor. It is designed to connect with the Trans-Canadian route (the Chrysler Greenway Trail) and with a number of different trails and municipal parks. Thanks to the Motorway’s integrated trails and green areas network, people living in the area will also have better access to natural areas. The Motorway’s green areas will add a dash of colour during the entire year.



Eastern fox snake



Butler's garter snake



Liatris.