BENTLEY SYSTEMS

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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09/15/2025, 07:35 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:

☑ USD

(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

Bentley Systems (Nasdaq: BSY) is the infrastructure engineering software company. We provide innovative software to advance the world's infrastructure, sustaining both the global economy and environment. Our industry-leading software solutions are used by professionals, and organizations of every size, for the design, construction, and operations of roads and bridges, rail and transit, water and wastewater, public works and utilities, buildings and campuses, mining, and industrial facilities. Our offerings, powered by the Bentley iTwin® Platform for infrastructure digital twins, include MicroStation® and Bentley Open™ applications for modeling and simulation, Seequent's software for geoprofessionals, and Bentley Infrastructure Cloud™ encompassing ProjectWise® for project delivery, SYNCHRO™ for construction management, and AssetWise® for asset operations. Our comprehensive range of software and solutions, worldwide presence, and commitment to environmental sustainability enable us to be engaged members of the global community dedicated to advancing the world's infrastructure. Our successes are determined by the skills, dedication, and involvement of over 5,000 Bentley colleagues around the world, who have helped us achieve annual revenues of more than $1 billion in 194 countries. Our purpose is to advance the world's infrastructure for better quality of life. We empower people to design, build, and operate better and more resilient infrastructure through the adoption of our intelligent digital twin solutions. We were founded in 1984 by the Bentley brothers and on September 25, 2020, we completed our initial public offering ("IPO"). Our enduring commitment is to develop and support the most comprehensive portfolio of integrated software offerings across professional disciplines, project and asset lifecycles, infrastructure sectors, and geographies. Our software enables digital workflows across engineering disciplines, across distributed project teams, and from offices to the field. Moreover, our intelligent digital twin solutions empower our users to achieve

sustainable development goals ("SDGs") by realizing outcomes that are more sustainable and resilient. We believe our greatest opportunity for impact is empowering our software users — the infrastructure engineers — to create better and more resilient outcomes. We refer to this as our handprint strategy. While environmental, social, and governance (ESG) focuses more on the actions and responsibilities of individual companies, Bentley is more broadly committed to providing the tools to address infrastructure challenges bearing on UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Accordingly, we combine the ESG and SDG acronyms to stand for ES(D)G — Empowering Sustainable Development Goals emphasizing the environmental handprint outcomes of our software. We serve enterprises and professionals across the infrastructure lifecycle by improving project delivery and asset performance. For projects, our software encompasses conception, planning, surveying, design, engineering, and construction, as well as the collaboration required to coordinate and share the work of interdisciplinary and/or distributed project teams. For assets, our software spans the operating life of commissioned infrastructure assets, allowing our accounts to manage engineering changes for safety and compliance and to model performance and reliability to support operations and maintenance decisions.
[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?

1353095000

(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

US08265T2087

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

08265T 208

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

BSY

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:
☑ No

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

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

☑ Peru
☑ Chile
☑ China
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Mexico
☑ Poland
☑ Sweden
☑ Turkey
☑ Belgium
☑ Romania
☑ Malaysia
☑ Pakistan
☑ Portugal
☑ Slovakia
☑ Netherlands
☑ New Zealand
☑ Japan
☑ Spain
☑ Brazil
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Denmark
☑ Finland
☑ Germany
☑ Iceland
☑ Ireland
☑ Australia
☑ Indonesia
☑ Lithuania
☑ Singapore
☑ Kazakhstan
☑ Taiwan, China
☑ Republic of Korea

☑ Philippines
☑ Saudi Arabia
☑ South Africa
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
☑ Hong Kong SAR, China
☑ United Arab Emirates
☑ United States of America

(1.8) Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?

(1.8.1) Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?

Select from:
☑ No, this is confidential data

(1.8.2) Comment

Generally, we do not directly own or control any significant water use and consider water security non-material to our environmental reporting. We are a software and services company, and do not own or operate any data centers. Our direct water use is limited to the water consumed in offices for sanitary needs, as our data center use is entirely outsourced. We do not receive water-related data from our data center providers.
[Fixed row]

(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:

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

We engage in multiple practices that involve mapping our value chain. Among these are our enterprise risk assessment, our greenhouse gas inventory, and our development process for defining product strategies. Our risk assessment process identifies upstream and downstream stakeholders, as well as internal stakeholders. We maintain strict confidentiality around our risk assessment and management processes to ensure operational security and the privacy of our stakeholders. Generally, our risk assessment involves the following: 1) Preparation - we work to identify all stakeholder groups that impact or are impacted by our business and create an exhaustive list of risk topics to analyze. 2) Engagement - we identify representatives and key figures from each stakeholder group and conduct surveys and interviews to collect insights. 3) Evaluation - we collect the data generated during our engagement and perform quantitative and qualitative analysis to determine a score and rank the risks identified across our value chain. 4) Refinement - we undertake a validation process on the findings of our evaluation and create action plans with established criteria for risk management. We work to operationalize these management plans for identified risks. This process provides critical insight across our value chain. Additionally, as part of our annual greenhouse gas inventory, we analyze our Tier 1 suppliers to understand the impact of our spending on our emissions. Where possible, we acquire supplier-specific emissions data to incorporate into our calculations. As part of our strategic approach to delivering our software solutions to infrastructure professionals, we also routinely map our downstream value chain. This process entails mapping our offerings across the infrastructure domains they serve, the users of our offerings (infrastructure professionals), the key stakeholders of our users (owners and operators of infrastructure), and the people and places who benefit from the work of infrastructure professionals utilizing Bentley solutions.
[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

We do not manufacture or produce goods that involve the industrial consumption, processing, or use of plastics. Our plastic consumption is limited to in-office use, and we recycle wherever possible.
[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)

5

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

Short-term environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities have a significant influence on our planning operations. Among other considerations (e.g. magnitude of impact, likelihood of impact), the identification of a topic as "short-term" confers higher priority to integrating a topic into our planning.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

6

(2.1.3) To (years)

10

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

Medium-term environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities have a moderate influence in our planning operations. Among other considerations (e.g. magnitude of impact, likelihood of impact), the identification of a topic as "medium-term" confers a moderate priority to integrating a topic into our planning.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

11

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Long-term environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities have a relatively lower influence in our planning operations. Among other considerations (e.g. magnitude of impact, likelihood of impact), the identification of a topic as "long-term" confers a lesser priority to integrating a topic into our planning.
[Fixed row]

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

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both dependencies and impacts

[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

☑ Water

(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

☑ Dependencies

☑ 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

☑ Sub-national

☑ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Internal company methods

Other

☑ Desk-based research

☑ External consultants

☑ Materiality assessment

☑ Internal company methods

☑ Jurisdictional/landscape assessment

☑ Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

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

☑ Heat waves

☑ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

Chronic physical

☑ Change in land-use

☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events

Policy

☑ Changes to national legislation

☑ Lack of mature certification and sustainability standards

☑ Other policy, please specify :Changes to sub-national legislation

Market

☑ Changing customer behavior

Reputation

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

Technology

☑ Dependency on water-intensive energy sources

☑ Data access/availability or monitoring systems

☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

Liability

☑ Exposure to litigation

☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ NGOs

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Investors

☑ Suppliers

☑ Regulators

☑ Local communities

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Across our business we have embedded strong governance structures to identify, assess, and manage climate-related risks and opportunities on an ongoing and regularized basis. At a high level, our processes for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental issues are guided by our materiality assessment and our enterprise risk management processes. The Environmental, Social, & Governance (ESG) team is responsible for the day-to-day work concerning climate-related issues, including ongoing identification and assessment of climate-related risks, primarily our carbon footprint and regulatory compliance. Likewise, our Empowering Sustainable Development Goals "ES(D)G" team identifies and assesses climate-related opportunities, primarily our opportunity to empower infrastructure professionals working towards climate change adaptation and mitigation (our "handprint"). Both teams work extensively across relevant business units to manage these risks and opportunities and engage executive leadership. Leadership regularly consults the Sustainability Committee of the Board of Directors, which serves in an oversight and approval role, meeting at least quarterly. Climate-related risk is integrated into our SOX risk management program, wherein company executives and other business leaders are interviewed and asked to participate in a risk assessment every two years to determine the company's largest financial and business risks. Our risk assessment and materiality assessment processes employ both qualitative and quantitative analysis. In 2022 we conducted our first ESG materiality assessment, mapped to the TCFD under a double-materiality framework (considering both the impact on our business and the impact on society). This process engaged Bentley colleagues and leadership, users of our products, investors, and key suppliers. The primary climate-related focuses of our stakeholders identified by this process centered on business opportunities related to climate change mitigation and adaptation and reputational risks associated that could arise from insufficient climate action by the business. In 2024, Bentley conducted its latest materiality assessment in alignment with the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS). Water-related topics were identified as impact-relevant. As a result, Bentley has initiated an evaluation of its water-related risks and opportunities.
[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:

☑ Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

In 2022, Bentley conducted its first ESG materiality assessment, mapped to the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) and guided by a double materiality framework—considering both the impact of sustainability issues on our business and our business's impact on society. This process engaged Bentley colleagues and leadership, users of our products, investors, and key suppliers. Stakeholders primarily emphasized climate-related business opportunities tied to

mitigation and adaptation, as well as reputational risks that could arise from insufficient climate action. In 2024, Bentley completed its next materiality assessment, aligned with the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS). This assessment also expanded its scope to include water-related topics, which were identified as impact-relevant, prompting Bentley to begin evaluating associated risks and opportunities.
[Fixed row]

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

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

☑ No, but we 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

Due to current capacity constraints and the specific nature of our operations, we have not identified or prioritized specific locations across our value chain at this time.
[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

Risks to our organization as scoped to our CDP response are mapped through our enterprise risk assessment, under which we quantitatively assess the likelihood of impact from a given risk, the time horizon relevant to the risk, and the magnitude of impact of a given risk. A substantive effect on the organization relates to a (confidential) value along our scale of "magnitude of impact". At the qualitative level, a substantive effect is defined as interfering with our strategic goals. ARR is a key business metric that we believe is useful in evaluating the scale and growth of our business as well as to assist in the evaluation of underlying trends in our business. Furthermore, we believe ARR, considered in connection with our last twelve-month recurring revenues dollar-based net retention rate, is a leading indicator of revenue growth. Recurring revenues are the basis for our other revenue-related key business metrics. We believe this measure is useful in evaluating our ability to consistently retain and grow our revenues from accounts with revenues in the prior period (“existing accounts”). We disclose the above information solely as it applies to the context of this disclosure, this should not be perceived as a description of our broader business strategy or practices.

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

As scoped to our CDP response, we consider opportunities to have the potential for a "substantive impact" when they can materially impact our key business metrics. Opportunities are evaluated under a variety of criteria dependent on the nature of the opportunity. ARR is a key business metric that we believe is useful in evaluating the scale and growth of our business as well as to assist in the evaluation of underlying trends in our business. Furthermore, we believe ARR, considered in connection with our last twelve-month recurring revenues dollar-based net retention rate, is a leading indicator of revenue growth. Recurring revenues are the basis

for our other revenue-related key business metrics. We believe this measure is useful in evaluating our ability to consistently retain and grow our revenues from accounts with revenues in the prior period ("existing accounts"). We disclose the above information solely as it applies to the context of this disclosure, this should not be perceived as a description of our broader business strategy or practices.
[Add row]

(2.5) Does your organization identify and classify potential water pollutants associated with its activities that could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health?

(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:

☑ No, we do not identify and classify our potential water pollutants

(2.5.3) Please explain

As a software development company operating in an office-based environment, our water usage is minimal and limited to standard workplace needs. We do not engage in any commercial-scale water consumption or activities that result in water contamination. Given this context, water-related environmental impacts are not material to our operations
[Fixed 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:

☑ 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:

☑ Evaluation in progress

(3.1.3) Please explain

Bentley is currently assessing climate-related risks as part of our ongoing enterprise risk management strategy to support preparedness for emerging risks.

Water

(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:

☑ Evaluation in progress

(3.1.3) Please explain

As a software and services company, we do not own or operate our data centers and primarily operate in leased office spaces. As such, we do not have direct access to water-related data for our operations and have not yet conducted a formal assessment of water-related risks. Given the nature of our business model, our exposure to water-related risks is considered minimal. However, we remain attentive to potential indirect risks through our supply chain and third-party service providers.

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:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(3.1.3) Please explain

Our direct operations do not involve the production, commercialization, or significant use of plastics. As a software and services company, our exposure to plastic-related risks is minimal. Consequently, we have not yet conducted a formal assessment of plastics-related risks. However, we recognize the growing importance of plastics in environmental sustainability and may consider evaluating indirect risks through our supply chain in the future.
[Fixed row]

(3.3) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations?

(3.3.1) Water-related regulatory violations

Select from:

☑ No

(3.3.3) Comment

We have not incurred any environmental fines, had any environmental enforcements, or faced any other penalties or inquiries for any environmental compliance issues related to water.
[Fixed 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, and we do not anticipate being regulated in the next three years

(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
Water	*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:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Peru
☑ Chile
☑ China
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Mexico
☑ Norway
☑ Poland
☑ Sweden
☑ Turkey
☑ Germany
☑ Iceland
☑ Japan
☑ Spain
☑ Brazil
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Austria
☑ Belgium
☑ Czechia
☑ Denmark
☑ Finland
☑ Malaysia
☑ Pakistan

☑ Ireland
☑ Romania
☑ Botswana
☑ Lithuania
☑ Singapore
☑ Kazakhstan
☑ Netherlands
☑ New Zealand
☑ Republic of Korea
☑ Hong Kong SAR, China
☑ United Arab Emirates
☑ United States of America
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
☑ Slovakia
☑ Australia
☑ Indonesia
☑ Philippines
☑ Switzerland
☑ Saudi Arabia
☑ South Africa
☑ Taiwan, China

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

We have identified a substantive opportunity in the growing demand for digital solutions that support climate adaptation, carbon accounting, resource optimization, and risk management. As a software and services company focused on infrastructure engineering, we are well-positioned to meet this demand through continued R&D, strategic acquisitions, and integration of advanced capabilities. As part of our 'handprint' impact strategy, we aim to help users achieve more sustainable outcomes using our software. Our infrastructure digital twin solutions are designed to accelerate progress toward the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly in four core areas: Energy transition and efficiency Climate action and resilience Land and water resource management Healthy cities and communities These offerings not only align with global climate priorities but also represent a significant growth area for our business.

(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

(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

The following does not constitute a current reflection of, or a projection of, future financial performance. At Bentley, we believe we will continue to help our users drive both digital and sustainable transformation through our comprehensive product portfolio. We see a significant growth opportunity tied to increased global investment and regulation around sustainable infrastructure. For illustrative purposes, we assume a direct correlation between our revenue and global investment in sustainable infrastructure. Our revenue in the reporting year was approximately 1.35 billion USD. The following calculations assume this single-year value remains constant and are intended only to demonstrate the potential scale of opportunity. Short term: - A conservative 1% annual increase in investment in sustainable infrastructure would equate to over 68 million USD in additional revenue over 5 years. - An optimistic 10% annual increase in investment in sustainable infrastructure would equate to roughly 824 million USD in additional revenue over 5 years. These estimates should not be considered a reflection of Bentley's current or future financial conditions.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.17) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term - minimum (currency)

68000000

(3.6.1.18) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

824000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

To estimate the potential financial impact of increased global investment in sustainable or resilient infrastructure, we apply a simplified model based on the following assumptions: We assume a direct correlation between our revenue and global spend on sustainable or resilient infrastructure. Our reporting year revenue (FY2024) of 1.35 billion USD is used as the baseline. We assume a minimum annual growth rate of 1% and a maximum of 10% in global sustainable infrastructure investment. All other factors are assumed to remain constant. This model assumes uniform opportunity across our product portfolio. We use the following formulas to estimate the financial impact: R=R(t)−R(0) & the compound growth formula, R(t)=R(0)×(1+r)^t Where: R(0) = FY'24 Revenue (USD) R(t)= Future Revenue (USD) r = Annual global growth rate in sustainable infrastructure spending (%) t = Number of years in the time horizon R = Estimated financial impact of the opportunity (USD)

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

This calculation assumes no additional expenses incurred, as this calculation assumes business-as-usual activities. We already market and sell our existing products as tools to empower sustainable and resilient infrastructure.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

We are well-positioned to capitalize on the growing demand for sustainable and resilient infrastructure solutions, driven by our: • Established market presence • Robust organizational resources • Strategic focus on sustainability and digital transformation • Advanced product capabilities, including digital twin technology and AI Our software solutions enable infrastructure professionals to design, build, and operate infrastructure that is more resilient, resource-efficient, and aligned with global climate goals. These capabilities directly support climate adaptation, mitigation, and the achievement of the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Our suite of digital solutions integrates: • Engineering data • Computer vision • IoT inputs • AI-driven modeling and analysis These tools empower architects, engineers, and asset owners to enhance the design, construction, operation, and maintenance of infrastructure systems, improving their resilience to climate impacts and reducing environmental footprints. Here is an example of how our offerings represent an opportunity in delivering on climate-related issues: In July 2022, catastrophic flooding in eastern Kentucky caused widespread destruction, claiming over 40 lives and damaging infrastructure, including bridges. Ben Shinabery, a land surveyor from Louisville, quickly mobilized with his team at Qk4, a civil engineering firm, to assess the damage using advanced tools like drones, 3D laser scanners, and digital twin software from Bentley Systems. Thanks to prior experience with the Bridging Kentucky initiative, which modernized surveying methods, Qk4 was able to rapidly create digital replicas of over 50 damaged bridges, drastically reducing survey time and cost. These models enabled engineers, including those from Stantec, to plan repairs and replacements efficiently. The recovery effort not only provided temporary access for isolated families but also led to the construction of stronger, more resilient bridges designed to withstand future disasters. The success in Kentucky highlights how digital twin technology can transform disaster response and infrastructure planning worldwide. Source: https://blog.bentley.com/insights/a-bridge-to-the-future-how-digital-twins-helped-kentucky-recover-from-catastrophic-floods/

Water

(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:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Peru
☑ Chile
☑ China
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Mexico
☑ Norway
☑ Poland
☑ Sweden
☑ Turkey
☑ Germany
☑ Iceland
☑ Ireland
☑ Romania
☑ Botswana
☑ Japan
☑ Spain
☑ Brazil
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Austria
☑ Belgium
☑ Czechia
☑ Denmark
☑ Finland
☑ Malaysia
☑ Pakistan
☑ Portugal
☑ Slovakia
☑ Australia

☑ Indonesia
☑ Lithuania
☑ Singapore
☑ Kazakhstan
☑ Netherlands
☑ Taiwan, China
☑ Republic of Korea
☑ Hong Kong SAR, China
☑ United Arab Emirates
☑ United States of America
☑ New Zealand
☑ Philippines
☑ Switzerland
☑ Saudi Arabia
☑ South Africa
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Unknown

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

We are experiencing and anticipating continued growth in demand for digital tools that support: • Climate adaptation • Life-cycle accounting • Resource optimization • Risk management Our current product portfolio already addresses these needs, and we are actively expanding our offerings through research and development, strategic acquisitions, and technology integration. We are well-prepared to meet this demand due to: • Our deep expertise in infrastructure engineering software • A strong track record of innovation in digital twin technology • A commitment to enabling sustainable outcomes for our users As part of our "handprint" strategy, we focus on helping users achieve more sustainable outcomes through our software and services. Our infrastructure digital twin solutions are designed to accelerate progress toward the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly in four core areas: •Energy transition and efficiency • Climate action and resilience •Land and water resource management • Healthy cities and communities

(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

(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

The following does not constitute a current reflection of, or a projection of, future financial performance. At Bentley, we believe we will continue to help our users drive both digital and sustainable transformation through our comprehensive product portfolio. We see a significant growth opportunity tied to increased global investment and regulation around sustainable infrastructure. For illustrative purposes, we assume a direct correlation between our revenue and global investment in sustainable infrastructure. Our revenue in the reporting year was approximately 1.35 billion USD. The following calculations assume this single-year value remains constant and are intended only to demonstrate the potential scale of opportunity. Short term: - A conservative 1% annual increase in investment in sustainable infrastructure would equate to over 68 million USD in additional revenue over 5 years. - An optimistic 10% annual increase in investment in sustainable infrastructure would equate to roughly 824 million USD in additional revenue over 5 years. These estimates should not be considered a reflection of Bentley's current or future financial conditions.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.17) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term - minimum (currency)

68000000

(3.6.1.18) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

824000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

To estimate the potential financial impact of increased global investment in sustainable or resilient infrastructure, we apply a simplified model based on the following assumptions: We assume a direct correlation between our revenue and global spend on sustainable or resilient infrastructure. Our reporting year revenue (FY2024) of 1.35 billion USD is used as the baseline. We assume a minimum annual growth rate of 1% and a maximum of 10% in global sustainable infrastructure investment. All other factors are assumed to remain constant. This model assumes uniform opportunity across our product portfolio. We use the following formulas to estimate the financial impact: R=R(t)−R(0) & the compound growth formula, R(t)=R(0)×(1+r)^t Where: R(0) = FY'24 Revenue (USD) R(t)= Future Revenue (USD) r = Annual global growth rate in sustainable infrastructure spending (%) t = Number of years in the time horizon R = Estimated financial impact of the opportunity (USD)

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

This calculation assumes no additional expenses incurred, as this calculation assumes business-as-usual activities. We already market and sell our existing products as tools to empower sustainable and resilient infrastructure.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

We are uniquely positioned to capitalize on the growing global demand for resilient and sustainable water infrastructure. Our strong market presence, robust organizational resources, and forward-looking business strategy enable us to support infrastructure professionals in delivering the next generation of water systems. As market leaders across multiple infrastructure software segments, we offer a comprehensive portfolio of solutions that empower professionals to meet critical sustainable development goals (SDGs). Our technologies are already making a measurable impact in water resource management, environmental restoration, and public health protection. Case: Restoring a Vital Water Ecosystem in Brazil In Brazil, the environmental services company Geoambiente S.A. used technology developed by Seequent, the Bentley subsurface company, to restore a vital water ecosystem at a sprawling, 116,000-square-meter industrial complex. Since the 1970s, the complex has manufactured machinery and vehicles for the South American country's giant agricultural sector. Decades of heavy-duty industrial processes such as machining, tooling, and painting were polluting the local area with organochlorine and hydrocarbon compounds. Environmental inspectors were even finding plumes of contaminants in the underground layers of permeable rock that are a source of drinking water for local communities. The manufacturer hired Geoambiente to fix the issue, but the company couldn't complete the job without understanding the source, entry point and extent of the pollution. Geoambiente worked with Bentley to build a digital hydrogeological model of the entire area. The solution converts complex data into clear, easy-to-interpret visualizations that allow users to gauge the source and mass of the contaminants and identify how they travel and where they get trapped. Using these underground insights, the manufacturer placed absorptive barriers in areas with the highest concentration of contaminants. Within six months, the solution significantly reduced contaminant levels, including a complete elimination of dichloroethylene and vinyl chloride, a 99% reduction in benzene levels and a 72% reduction in trichloroethylene. The result is cleaner aquifers and safer drinking water for local communities. Source: https://blog.bentley.com/insights/5-ways-digital-twins-and-other-bentley-technologies-are-helping-businesses-around-the-world-reduce-greenhouse-emissions-and-protect-biodiversity/
[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)

1350000000

(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

Our revenue is entirely derived from software and related services that support infrastructure professionals in achieving more predictable, sustainable, and resilient outcomes. These outcomes are directly aligned with climate-related opportunities and the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including: SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 13: Climate Action 100% of our revenue is linked to climate-related opportunities, as our offerings are purpose-built to address the challenges of sustainable infrastructure, environmental resilience, and emissions reduction. This alignment positions us to benefit from: Rising global investment in climate-resilient infrastructure Tightening environmental regulations that require advanced digital solutions Growing demand for data-driven tools that support decarbonization and biodiversity protection Our business model and product portfolio are fully integrated with the global transition toward sustainable development, making climate-related opportunities a core driver of our financial performance and long-term growth strategy.

Water

(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)

1350000000

(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

Our entire revenue—100%—is derived from software and related services that support infrastructure professionals in delivering sustainable, resilient, and efficient water infrastructure. These offerings are directly aligned with climate-related opportunities, particularly in the context of water resource management, clean water access, and environmental protection. Our solutions empower users to: Model and manage water systems more efficiently, reducing waste and improving resilience to climate-related events such as droughts and floods. Restore and protect water ecosystems, as demonstrated in Brazil, where our technology enabled the remediation of contaminated aquifers, improving drinking water quality for local communities. Support regulatory compliance and long-term planning through digital twins and subsurface modeling, helping cities and industries meet environmental standards and climate adaptation goals. These capabilities are increasingly in demand due to: Rising global investment in water infrastructure modernization and climate adaptation Stricter water quality and sustainability regulations Growing awareness of the role of water systems in climate resilience and public health As a result, our business is fully aligned with climate-related opportunities in the water sector, particularly those supporting UN SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation) and SDG 13 (Climate Action). This alignment not only drives our financial performance but also reinforces our strategic role in enabling sustainable development through digital infrastructure solutions.
[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

☑ Non-executive directors or equivalent

☑ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☑ No

[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

Water

(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, but we 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

At present, biodiversity-related issues have not been identified as material to our business. Nonetheless, we are committed to continuously evaluating this topic as part of our evolving materiality and enterprise risk assessment processes. Our ESG governance framework is structured to effectively respond to biodiversity-related risks should they become material in the future.
[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-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

☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Charter of the Sustainability Committee of the board

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

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

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

Select all that apply

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes

☑ 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

Bentley Systems has established a multi-tiered governance structure to manage climate-related risks and opportunities effectively. At the highest level, the Board of Directors oversees ESG matters through the Sustainability Committee, which holds primary responsibility for climate-related strategy, performance, and disclosures. The Committee meets quarterly to review progress on ESG initiatives, including climate-related risks and opportunities, and to ensure alignment with the company's long-term sustainability goals. Operational responsibility for climate-related strategy and implementation lies with the executive management team. In 2023, Bentley Systems appointed its first Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) to lead the company's climate and broader sustainability initiatives. The CSO is responsible for advancing the company's handprint strategy—enabling users to achieve positive environmental outcomes through Bentley's products—and for integrating climate considerations into business operations and reporting. Supporting this structure, an ESG Steering Committee composed of cross-functional leaders meets regularly to coordinate climate-related actions across departments. This committee reports directly to the CEO and the Board, ensuring that climate-related risks and opportunities are embedded in strategic decision-making. Bentley Systems also monitors emerging climate regulations and is actively preparing for future disclosure and assurance requirements. This includes strengthening internal controls, data accuracy, and reporting processes to ensure compliance and transparency.

Water

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

Select all that apply

☑ 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

☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Charter of the Sustainability Committee of the board

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

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

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

Select all that apply

☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Bentley Systems has established a comprehensive, multi-tiered governance structure to effectively manage ESG risks and opportunities. At the highest level, the Board of Directors provides oversight of ESG matters through its Sustainability Committee, which holds primary responsibility for climate-related strategy, performance, and disclosures. The Committee convenes quarterly to review progress on ESG initiatives—including climate-related risks and opportunities—and to ensure alignment with Bentley's long-term sustainability objectives. Operational responsibility for ESG-related strategy and execution resides with the executive management team. In 2023, Bentley appointed its first Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) to lead the company's climate and broader sustainability efforts. The CSO is tasked with advancing Bentley's handprint strategy, which focuses on enabling users to achieve positive environmental outcomes through the use of Bentley's products, while also integrating climate considerations into core business operations and reporting. Supporting this structure, an ESG Steering Committee—comprising cross-functional leaders—meets regularly to coordinate ESG-related actions across departments. This committee reports directly to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and the Board, ensuring that climate-related risks and opportunities are embedded in strategic decision-making processes.
[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

☑ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group

☑ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues

☑ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)

Water

(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

☑ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts 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

Water

(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, but we 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

Biodiversity-related issues have not been identified as material to our business at present. This issue will continue to be evaluated as we advance our materiality and risk assessment processes.
[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

☑ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify :Chief Legal Officer

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets
☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning
☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

Other
☑ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(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

Bentley Systems has clearly defined management-level roles for the oversight of climate-related issues, ensuring accountability and integration across the organization. The Chief Legal Officer and Secretary holds the highest senior management-level responsibility for environmental and climate-related matters. This role provides strategic oversight and ensures that climate considerations are embedded in corporate governance and risk management processes. The Chief Compliance Officer leads Bentley's ESG "footprint" team, which is responsible for managing the company's day-to-day operational sustainability, including climate-related risks, emissions reduction initiatives, and regulatory compliance. This role ensures that climate-related risks are identified, assessed, and addressed across business operations. The Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) oversees the ESG "handprint" team, which focuses on enabling Bentley's users to achieve positive climate outcomes through the use of its infrastructure software. The CSO is responsible for advancing Bentley's impact strategy, aligning product innovation with global climate and sustainability goals, including the UN SDGs. Both the footprint and handprint teams report to the Chief Legal Officer, ensuring centralized oversight and alignment. These leaders are regularly engaged with the ESG Steering Committee and report progress and key developments to the Sustainability Committee of the Board of Directors, which meets at least quarterly. This governance structure ensures that climate-related issues are actively managed at the executive level and integrated into strategic planning, risk management, and product development.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify :Chief Legal Officer

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers 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

Bentley Systems has clearly defined management-level roles to ensure effective oversight of climate- and water-related issues, promoting accountability and integration across the organization. The Chief Legal Officer and Secretary holds the highest senior management-level responsibility for environmental matters, including climate and water-related issues. This role provides strategic oversight and ensures that environmental considerations are embedded within corporate governance and enterprise risk management processes. The Chief Compliance Officer leads Bentley's ESG "footprint" team, which is responsible for managing the

company's operational sustainability. This includes identifying, assessing, and addressing climate- and water-related risks, overseeing emissions reduction initiatives, and ensuring regulatory compliance across business operations. The Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) oversees the ESG "handprint" team, which focuses on enabling Bentley's users to achieve positive environmental outcomes—both climate- and water-related—through the use of its infrastructure software. The CSO is responsible for advancing Bentley's impact strategy, aligning product innovation with global sustainability goals, including the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Both the footprint and handprint teams report to the Chief Legal Officer, ensuring centralized oversight and strategic alignment. These leaders are actively engaged with the ESG Steering Committee, which coordinates cross-functional actions and reports progress and key developments to the Sustainability Committee of the Board of Directors, convening at least quarterly. Bentley also monitors emerging environmental regulations and is preparing for future disclosure and assurance requirements. This includes strengthening internal controls, enhancing data accuracy, and refining reporting processes to ensure transparency and regulatory compliance.
[Add row]

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

Climate change

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

0

(4.5.3) Please explain

The management of climate-related issues is a component of the stock incentive and annual salary review for our Chief Compliance Officer. Our Chief Compliance Officer is not a member of our C-suite or board.

Water

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to introduce them in the next two years

(4.5.3) Please explain

Water-related issues have not been identified as material to our business at present. This issue will continue to be evaluated as we advance our materiality and risk assessment processes.
[Fixed row]

(4.5.1) Provide further details on the monetary incentives provided for the management of environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level
☑ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify :Chief Legal Officer

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply
☑ Salary increase
☑ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets
☑ Progress towards environmental targets
☑ Achievement of environmental targets
☑ Organization performance against an environmental sustainability index
☑ Reduction in absolute emissions in line with net-zero target

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Board approval of climate transition plan

Emission reduction

☑ Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative

☑ Reduction in emissions intensity

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ The incentives are not linked to an incentive plan, or equivalent (e.g. discretionary bonus in the reporting year)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Our stock incentive and annual salary review program for our leadership team includes OKRs that impact Bentley's ESG performance. Environmental and climate-related OKRs apply, for example, to our Chief Legal Officer.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

Environmental performance is integrated into the annual salary review process for both the Chief Legal Officer (CLO) and the Chief Compliance Officer (CCO). These executives are directly responsible for overseeing Bentley's environmental program, including climate-related risk management, emissions reduction initiatives, and regulatory compliance. Their performance-based compensation includes evaluation of their effectiveness in managing these responsibilities. This linkage reinforces accountability and ensures that climate-related objectives are prioritized at the highest levels of management. By embedding environmental performance into executive compensation, Bentley promotes leadership engagement and drives continuous progress toward its climate strategy and sustainability goals.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Facility/Unit/Site management

☑ Business unit manager

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Salary increase

☑ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

☑ Organization performance against an environmental sustainability index

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions in line with net-zero target

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Board approval of climate transition plan

Emission reduction

☑ Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative

☑ Reduction in emissions intensity

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ The incentives are not linked to an incentive plan, or equivalent (e.g. discretionary bonus in the reporting year)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Our stock incentive and annual salary review program for our leadership team includes OKRs that impact Bentley's ESG performance. Environmental and climate-related OKRs apply, for example, to our VP, Chief Compliance Officer, who has operational responsibility for ESG strategy.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

Environmental performance is integrated into the annual salary review process for both the Chief Legal Officer (CLO) and the Chief Compliance Officer (CCO). These executives are directly responsible for overseeing Bentley's environmental program, including climate-related risk management, emissions reduction initiatives, and regulatory compliance. Their performance-based compensation includes evaluation of their effectiveness in managing these responsibilities. This linkage reinforces accountability and ensures that climate-related objectives are prioritized at the highest levels of management. By embedding environmental performance into executive compensation, Bentley promotes leadership engagement and drives continuous progress toward its climate strategy and sustainability goals.
[Add 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
☑ Water

(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

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Bentley Systems has an Environmental Policy that guides our organization's decision-making on climate-related and broader environmental issues. Our mission is to leverage our leading software and services to drive impact through the world's infrastructure—advancing both the global economy and the environment for improved quality of life. As part of our ESG strategy, we are committed to managing our business in a way that enhances the environmental benefits of our products while mitigating environmental risks from our operations. Our Environmental Policy, adopted in 2021, outlines our commitments to environmental responsibility and sets expectations for all colleagues, visitors, vendors, and suppliers to support progress on our ESG strategy. It serves as a foundational document for our environmental management practices and is integrated into our operational and procurement processes. Not yet reflected in our Environmental Policy is our adoption of SBTi-approved, near-term emissions reduction targets. We report on our progress towards these targets regularly through CDP and through voluntary ESG reporting.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

☑ Other environmental commitment, please specify :Commitment to enhance data collection of waste metrics in our direct operations and commitment to considering environmental efficiency when selecting office locations for our global workforce

Climate-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to 100% renewable energy

☑ Other climate-related commitment, please specify :Commitment to seek opportunities in clean technology in our direct operations and supply chain; to managing corporate travel to reduce our climate impacts

Additional references/Descriptions

☑ Description of grievance/whistleblower mechanism to monitor non-compliance with the environmental policy and raise/address/escalate any other greenwashing concerns

☑ Reference to timebound environmental milestones and targets

(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 the Paris Agreement

☑ Yes, in line with another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :UN Global Compact's 10 Principles

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Environmental Policy.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

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

In June 2023, Bentley formally joined the United Nations Global Compact and currently maintains the status of active participant. Through this commitment, we align our strategies and operations with the UN Global Compact's Ten Principles, including those related to environmental stewardship and climate action. Our participation reflects Bentley's dedication to advancing global sustainability and contributing to collective progress on climate-related challenges.
[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
☑ Not assessed

(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:
☑ No, but we plan to have one in the next two years

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

Select from:
☑ Unknown

(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

Bentley Systems engages on climate-related issues, with a focus on promoting decarbonization and supporting a green transition. Our engagement is closely aligned with our core business: providing infrastructure software that enables asset owners and operators—many of whom are public sector entities—to design, build, and manage infrastructure in more resilient and sustainable ways. As such, Bentley advocates for policies that empower our users to reduce their carbon footprint and

improve climate resilience. This includes support for public investment in sustainable infrastructure, digitalization of infrastructure systems, and climate-aligned procurement and planning standards. Our external policy engagement is almost exclusively focused on advancing environmental and climate-related outcomes. We are currently working to quantify our engagement activities and formalize our policy positions to ensure transparency and alignment with our ESG strategy.
[Fixed 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 voluntary sustainability reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change
☑ Water

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:
☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy

☑ Governance

☑ Emission targets

☑ Emissions figures

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Other, please specify **:one of the four core sustainability challenges: water resources**

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Section title: Environment

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

2024 Impact Report.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

N/A

Row 2

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In mainstream reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:
☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply
☑ Governance
☑ Strategy
☑ Emission targets
☑ Other, please specify :one of the four core sustainability challenges: water resources

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

See pages 12-14, 20

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

2024 Proxy Statement.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

N/A
[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:

☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(5.1.3) Primary reason why your organization has not used scenario analysis

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.1.4) Explain why your organization has not used scenario analysis

We have expanded our capacity to act on environmental priorities by growing our teams and increasing the resources dedicated to climate-related risk management. Our Chief Legal Officer and Chief Compliance Officer oversee the day-to-day management of environmental risks, supported by cross-functional ESG teams and executive leadership. Given the nature of our business—providing infrastructure software rather than physical products—we are less exposed to physical climate risks compared to asset-heavy industries. We do not own or operate manufacturing facilities and maintain a location-flexible workforce, which reduces our vulnerability to extreme weather events and other acute physical risks. As a result, we prioritize transition risks such as: • Evolving climate-related regulations and disclosure requirements • Reputational risks tied to stakeholder expectations • Market shifts toward low-carbon infrastructure solutions These risks are assessed based on their potential to impact our operations, compliance obligations, and long-term strategic positioning. We are also working to formalize our risk quantification methods and integrate climate-related risk prioritization more deeply into our strategic planning processes.

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(5.1.3) Primary reason why your organization has not used scenario analysis

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.1.4) Explain why your organization has not used scenario analysis

We have expanded our capacity to act on environmental priorities by growing our teams and increasing the resources dedicated to climate-related risk management. Our Chief Legal Officer and Chief Compliance Officer oversee the day-to-day management of environmental risks, supported by cross-functional ESG teams and executive leadership. Given the nature of our business—providing infrastructure software rather than physical products—we are less exposed to physical climate risks compared to asset-heavy industries. We do not own or operate manufacturing facilities and maintain a location-flexible workforce, which reduces our vulnerability to extreme weather events and other acute physical risks. As a result, we prioritize transition risks such as: • Evolving climate-related regulations and disclosure requirements • Reputational risks tied to stakeholder expectations • Market shifts toward low-carbon infrastructure solutions These risks are assessed based on their potential to impact our operations, compliance obligations, and long-term strategic positioning. We are also working to formalize our risk quantification methods and integrate climate-related risk prioritization more deeply into our strategic planning processes.
[Fixed row]

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

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

☑ No, but we are developing a climate transition plan within the next two years

(5.2.15) Primary reason for not having a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.2.16) Explain why your organization does not have a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world

While we do not yet have a formal climate transition plan, we have taken meaningful steps to build the foundation for one. In 2022, we conducted a feasibility analysis to determine whether viable pathways existed to achieve near-term emissions reduction targets aligned with the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). Upon

identifying those pathways, we submitted our targets to SBTi that same year and received formal approval in 2023. Since then, we have focused on immediate action and organizational capacity-building. We expanded our internal ESG teams and resources, launched or advanced multiple emissions reduction initiatives, and strengthened governance structures to support climate-related decision-making. These efforts are overseen by senior executives and the Sustainability Committee of the Board, ensuring climate issues are integrated into strategic oversight. Our business model—centered on infrastructure software—exposes us more to transition risks (e.g., regulatory changes, stakeholder expectations) than to physical climate risks. As such, our evolving processes have prioritized regulatory monitoring, emissions tracking, and alignment with global disclosure frameworks. Looking ahead, we are working to formalize our climate strategy, enhance our risk assessment methodologies, and develop a structured transition plan that aligns with global climate goals and stakeholder expectations.
[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
☑ Upstream/downstream value chain
☑ Investment in R&D
☑ 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

☑ Water

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

Environmental opportunities have played a central role in shaping Bentley Systems' strategic direction, particularly through our ES(D)G framework—Empowering Sustainable Development Goals. This strategy integrates environmental considerations into both our product innovation and market engagement, with a focus on enabling infrastructure professionals to deliver more sustainable, resilient outcomes. A key example is our strategic investment in digital twin technology. These tools allow users to create virtual replicas of physical infrastructure assets, enabling real-time monitoring, predictive maintenance, and scenario modeling—including the long-term impacts of climate change. This capability directly supports our users in managing environmental risks and improving infrastructure resilience.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(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

☑ Water

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

Environmental opportunities have significantly influenced our strategic approach, particularly in our supply and value chains. We have initiated a comprehensive assessment to identify key components within these chains that are critical to a successful climate transition. This includes evaluating and prioritizing suppliers based on their ability to support our climate goals, such as emissions reduction, energy efficiency, and sustainable practices. Recognizing that addressing the climate crisis

and achieving the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) requires systemic change, we have expanded our collaborative efforts. In 2023, Bentley deepened partnerships with governments, industry peers, and cross-sector organizations. We also increased our investment in events and initiatives that promote innovation and collective action. These efforts are designed to accelerate scalable solutions and foster a resilient, low-carbon future across the entire ecosystem.

Investment in R&D

(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

☑ Water

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

As climate-related catastrophes—such as droughts, extreme temperatures, water shortages, flooding, storms, and wildfires—become more frequent and severe, we recognize the critical role infrastructure plays in shaping our relationship with the planet. While infrastructure has historically driven economic and social progress, it has also contributed significantly to carbon emissions and environmental degradation. Going forward, infrastructure must be central to climate adaptation and resilience. In response, we are advancing our strategy through targeted research, development, and strategic acquisitions. These efforts enhance our ability to deliver products and services that empower users to design, build, and operate infrastructure in ways that minimize environmental impact, increase climate resilience, and align with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDGs). By enabling smarter, more sustainable infrastructure, we aim to support communities, businesses, and governments in navigating the challenges of climate change and building a more sustainable future. In 2022, Bentley advanced its climate strategy by developing an integration service within the iTwin Platform to automate embodied carbon reporting for infrastructure projects. This integration connects with leading external embodied carbon calculators, including One Click LCA and EC3, streamlining the generation of carbon assessments. Building on this progress, in 2023 we piloted new iTwin-enabled embodied carbon capabilities through a web application powered by iTwin Experience technology. This solution offers a ready-to-use, bidirectional integration with EC3, allowing users to visualize carbon assessments directly within a digital twin environment—without the need for custom coding. These innovations support our goal of reducing lifecycle emissions in infrastructure and empower our users to make data-driven, low-carbon design decisions.

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

☑ Water

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

Bentley is committed to operating in an environmentally responsible manner, actively working to mitigate environmental harm while contributing to global solutions for key environmental challenges. We conduct annual greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories covering Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 emissions, and have established science-based emissions reduction targets validated by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). We are currently implementing a range of initiatives to reduce our operational footprint in alignment with these targets. Strong governance structures are embedded across our business to ensure the ongoing identification, assessment, and management of climate-related risks and opportunities. These processes are guided by our materiality assessment and integrated into our enterprise risk management framework. Our Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) team leads the day-to-day management of climate-related issues, including carbon footprint analysis and regulatory compliance. Operational initiatives to reduce climate-related risks include optimizing our office footprint, transitioning to renewable energy where feasible, managing corporate travel, and fostering a culture of sustainability through education and community engagement. Importantly, many of these initiatives also present strategic opportunities. For example, reducing underutilized office space not only lowers emissions but also results in cost savings—demonstrating how climate risk mitigation can deliver both environmental and financial value.
[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

☑ Capital allocation

☑ Acquisitions and divestments

(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

☑ Water

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

Bentley Systems integrates environmental risks and opportunities into its financial planning by prioritizing investments in sustainability-focused technologies and partnerships. The company allocates capital toward innovations such as carbon analysis tools and AI-powered infrastructure optimization, which support clients in reducing environmental impacts. Environmental considerations also guide acquisitions and strategic alliances, such as those enhancing digital twin and geospatial capabilities. These efforts not only mitigate environmental risks but also position Bentley to capture emerging market opportunities, ensuring long-term financial resilience and alignment with global sustainability goals.
[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
	Select from: ☑ No, but we plan to in the next two years

[Fixed row]

(5.9) What is the trend in your organization's water-related capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) for the reporting year, and the anticipated trend for the next reporting year?

(5.9.1) Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)

0

(5.9.2) Anticipated forward trend for CAPEX (+/- % change)

0

(5.9.5) Please explain

Our organization does not currently assess or track water-related capital expenditures (CAPEX) or operating expenditures (OPEX). As such, we are unable to report on trends for the current reporting year or provide projections for the next reporting year. We recognize the importance of understanding water-related financial impacts and may consider incorporating this assessment into future reporting cycles.
[Fixed 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

Our organization does not currently use an internal price on environmental externalities. However, as part of our rapidly expanding environmental program—which includes significant emissions reductions aligned with our SBTi-approved near-term targets—we anticipate reviewing the applicability of internal pricing tools in the future. While this review is part of our broader strategy to mature our environmental decision-making, we have not committed to implementation at this time.
[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 ☑ Water
Customers	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Water
Investors and shareholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Water
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
Water	*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:

☑ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Procurement spend

☑ Other, please specify :Proportion of Scope 3

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Yes, our organization engages key suppliers who represent significant proportions of our procurement spend and Scope 3 emissions. This engagement is primarily focused on identifying opportunities to improve data quality, which supports more accurate environmental impact assessments and informs future strategy. While we do not yet have a formal prioritization framework, our efforts are concentrated on suppliers with the greatest relevance to our environmental footprint.

Water

(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:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Our organization does not currently prioritize supplier engagement specifically related to water. However, as our evaluation of water-related issues progresses, we intend to enhance our approach by focusing on suppliers with substantive water dependencies or impacts. This will include efforts to improve data collection and identify opportunities for more targeted engagement where water-related risks or opportunities are most material.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

☑ Yes, suppliers have to meet environmental requirements related to this environmental issue, but they are not included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Our Supplier Code of Conduct dictates that all Bentley suppliers must adhere to the provisions detailed in our Environmental Policy. Our Environmental Policy requires that all colleagues, visitors, and suppliers uphold the environmental laws and regulations in the jurisdictions where they operate and to report potential violations. We provide access to our whistleblower hotline in both our Supplier Code of Conduct and our Environmental Policy. Bentley continuously monitors third parties' audit reports and certifications to determine conformance of terms across the supply chain. Bentley requires its critical suppliers across the supply chain to adhere to rigorous security and privacy requirements; comply with Bentley's Supplier Code of Conduct; and follow Bentley's Supplier Relationship Standard. Bentley legal and compliance colleagues review all agreements prior to execution.

Water

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

☑ Yes, suppliers have to meet environmental requirements related to this environmental issue, but they are not included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Our Supplier Code of Conduct dictates that all Bentley suppliers must adhere to the provisions detailed in our Environmental Policy. Our Environmental Policy requires that all colleagues, visitors, and suppliers uphold the environmental laws and regulations in the jurisdictions where they operate and to report potential violations. We provide access to our whistleblower hotline in both our Supplier Code of Conduct and our Environmental Policy. Bentley continuously monitors third parties' audit reports and certifications to determine conformance of terms across the supply chain. Bentley requires its critical suppliers across the supply chain to adhere to rigorous security and privacy requirements; comply with Bentley's Supplier Code of Conduct; and follow Bentley's Supplier Relationship Standard. Bentley legal and compliance colleagues review all agreements prior to execution.
[Fixed row]

(5.11.6) Provide details of the environmental requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization’s purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Implementation of emissions reduction initiatives

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Grievance mechanism/ Whistleblowing hotline

☑ Other, please specify :Bentley monitors third-parties' audit reports and certifications to determine conformance of terms across the supply chain. Bentley requires its critical suppliers across the supply chain to adhere to rigorous security and privacy requirements.

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Bentley requires its critical suppliers across the supply chain to adhere to rigorous standards that support environmental and ethical responsibility. All suppliers must comply with Bentley's Supplier Code of Conduct and Supplier Relationship Standard, which outline expectations related to sustainability, human rights, and responsible business practices. Bentley continuously monitors third-party audit reports and certifications to assess conformance with these requirements. Additionally, Bentley's legal and compliance teams review all supplier agreements prior to execution to ensure alignment with corporate standards. While environmental requirements are embedded within broader supplier expectations, Bentley is actively maturing its approach and may expand specific environmental criteria as part of future procurement processes.

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Compliance with environmental policy

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Grievance mechanism/ Whistleblowing hotline

☑ Other, please specify :Bentley monitors third-parties' audit reports and certifications to determine conformance of terms across the supply chain. Bentley requires its critical suppliers across the supply chain to adhere to rigorous security and privacy requirements.

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Bentley requires its critical suppliers across the supply chain to adhere to rigorous standards that support environmental and ethical responsibility. All suppliers must comply with Bentley's Supplier Code of Conduct and Supplier Relationship Standard, which outline expectations related to sustainability, human rights, and responsible business practices. Bentley continuously monitors third-party audit reports and certifications to assess conformance with these requirements. Additionally, Bentley's legal and compliance teams review all supplier agreements prior to execution to ensure alignment with corporate standards. While environmental requirements are embedded within broader supplier expectations, Bentley is actively maturing its approach and may expand specific environmental criteria as part of future procurement processes.
[Add 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:

☑ Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Information collection

☑ Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce environmental impacts on products and services

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

Our current supplier engagement efforts on environmental issues are primarily focused on expanding our data capturing capacity and enhancing the granularity of data used in our greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory calculations. This approach supports improved accuracy in our Scope 3 emissions reporting and informs future strategy development. For example, we engage directly with our primary data center services provider to obtain granular emissions data specific to our use of their services. This supplier represents over 7% of our Scope 3 Category 1 emissions in the reporting year. By working closely with high-impact suppliers, we aim to strengthen the quality and transparency of our environmental data and lay the groundwork for more targeted sustainability initiatives in the future.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ No, this engagement is unrelated to meeting an environmental requirement

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:
☑ No

Water

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:
☑ No other supplier engagement

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ No, this engagement is unrelated to meeting an environmental requirement
[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

☑ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(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 environmental engagement with stakeholders across the value chain is centered on empowering users through our solutions to drive sustainable outcomes. While we are committed to continuously reducing the environmental footprint of our own operations, we recognize that our most significant contribution lies in enabling others to do the same. Bentley's portfolio of infrastructure solutions supports decarbonization, increased efficiency and circularity, resilience, and asset reliability. Through our digital twin technologies, we help users make better-informed decisions across all lifecycle stages of infrastructure assets. These tools are instrumental in enabling our users to align with the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and pursue low-emission, climate-resilient pathways. Our rationale for engaging these stakeholders is rooted in the belief that achieving sustainable development requires unprecedented infrastructure transformation. We view digital twins as essential to delivering the infrastructure needed for vibrant, healthy, and sustainable societies. As such, we continue to shape our ES(D)G—Empowering Sustainable Development Goals—solutions to enhance our environmental handprint and support our users in addressing global sustainability challenges.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Bentley measures the success of its environmental engagement activities through both qualitative and quantitative indicators that reflect the growing alignment of our stakeholders with sustainability goals. A key example is our annual Going Digital Awards program, announced at the 2024 Year in Infrastructure (YII) conference. This program recognizes the world's most outstanding infrastructure projects submitted by Bentley software users and judged by an independent panel of experts across 12 categories. In 2024, we received over 267 nominations with 36 finalists selected. Nominees are encouraged to report net-positive impacts on social and environmental indicators aligned with the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). 79% of nominations self-reported SDG-aligned impacts, showcasing the importance of sustainability to our user community. Additionally, through the Founders' Honors, we recognize exemplary projects, individuals, and organizations that

inspire Bentley's mission to advance infrastructure while sustaining both the global economy and the environment. These recognitions serve as a powerful indicator of the impact and reach of our engagement efforts.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Customers

(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

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ Unknown

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

Our environmental engagement with stakeholders across the value chain is centered on empowering users through our solutions to drive sustainable outcomes. While we are committed to continuously reducing the environmental footprint of our own operations, we recognize that our most significant contribution lies in enabling others to do the same. Bentley's portfolio of infrastructure solutions supports decarbonization, increased efficiency and circularity, resilience, and asset reliability. Through our digital twin technologies, we help users make better-informed decisions across all lifecycle stages of infrastructure assets. These tools are instrumental in enabling our users to align with the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and pursue low-emission, climate-resilient pathways. In alignment with the UNGC Principle 7, which calls for a precautionary approach to environmental challenges—including responsible water stewardship—our solutions empower users to manage water resources more sustainably and mitigate water-related risks across infrastructure systems. Our rationale for engaging these stakeholders is rooted in the belief that achieving sustainable development requires unprecedented infrastructure transformation. We view digital twins as essential to delivering the infrastructure needed for vibrant, healthy, and sustainable societies. As such, we continue to shape our ES(D)G—Empowering Sustainable Development Goals—solutions to enhance our environmental handprint and support our users in addressing global sustainability challenges.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

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Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :"Ecosystem partners"

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Engage with stakeholders to advocate for policy or regulatory change

☑ Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce environmental impacts

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ None

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

Bentley actively engages with a broad range of stakeholders across the value chain to advance sustainable infrastructure and climate action. Our engagement is grounded in the belief that addressing the climate crisis and achieving the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) requires not only technological innovation but also bold, collaborative action across the entire ecosystem. In 2023, we scaled up partnerships with governments, businesses, and other organizations, and invested in events and initiatives that foster collaborative and innovative approaches to the environmental challenges facing our industry and the world. We participated in several industry conferences and events as speakers, partners, and delegates, using these platforms to showcase how our users are leveraging digital twin solutions to drive sustainable transformation. Our engagement strategy emphasizes the use of data and AI-powered infrastructure digital twins to accelerate both the digital and sustainable transitions. These tools empower users to decarbonize infrastructure, improve efficiency and circularity, and enhance resilience and asset reliability. We also collaborate with strategic partners, educational institutions, and communities through initiatives aligned with our ES(D)G—Empowering Sustainable Development Goals—strategy. These partnerships promote user empowerment, capacity building, pilot initiatives, and technology innovation, helping to drive the adoption of digital twin technologies and amplify our environmental handprint.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Bentley engages partners across the value chain through events, programs, and "ecosystem partnerships" to accelerate climate action and promote sustainable infrastructure. A key example is our participation at COP29 in Azerbaijan, where we collaborated with governments, businesses, and civil society to address infrastructure-related climate challenges, including data-driven climate finance and the adoption of digital twins. In 2024, we announced a strategic partnership with Google to integrate its high-quality geospatial content into Bentley's infrastructure engineering software and digital twin platform. This complements our acquisition of Cesium, creator of the 3D Tiles® open standard used by Google. Through this integration, users gain access to Google Maps Platform's Photorealistic 3D Tiles, enabling immersive, real-world geospatial context in digital workflows. These initiatives support more informed decision-making, accelerate digital twin adoption, and amplify our environmental handprint by empowering users to design, build, and operate infrastructure more sustainably.

Climate change

(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 on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ None

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

To ensure transparency and accountability, we inform our stakeholders of our environmental priorities, initiatives, and progress through our annual ESG or Impact Report.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

We have also received positive feedback from investors and shareholders on our ESG reporting, which reinforces the value of our transparency and strategic focus on sustainability. This feedback serves as an important indicator of the effectiveness of our engagement and reporting efforts.
[Add row]

(5.12) Indicate any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

Row 1

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Communications

☑ Joint case studies or marketing campaign

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

Bentley Systems and WSP could collaborate on joint innovation and demonstration projects that combine WSP's global expertise in engineering, environmental consulting, and sustainable design with Bentley's advanced infrastructure digital twin technologies. One promising initiative is the modeling and validation of nature-based solutions (NBS). These solutions—such as green infrastructure, wetland restoration, and urban greening—are increasingly recognized for their ability to deliver climate resilience, biodiversity benefits, and improved community well-being. By integrating Bentley's material flow and lifecycle modeling tools with WSP's design and implementation expertise, the partnership could: • Simulate and optimize NBS performance under various climate scenarios using digital twins. • Quantify environmental co-benefits, such as carbon sequestration, flood mitigation, and heat island reduction. • Support circular design strategies by modeling reuse of natural and built materials in infrastructure systems. • Develop replicable pilot projects that demonstrate the feasibility and impact of NBS in urban and regional planning contexts. These demonstration projects could serve as blueprints for scaling nature-based solutions globally, while also contributing to shared sustainability goals and SDG-aligned outcomes.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Higher incomes due to increased productivity

☑ Improved resource use and efficiency

☑ Increased transparency of upstream/downstream value chain

☑ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

☑ Other, please specify :Combining Bentley's digital capabilities with partners' consulting and delivery services creates more competitive, integrated solutions, and can attract new clients while expanding into new markets.

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :unknown

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

While the initiatives present strong potential for environmental impact, we are currently unable to quantify lifetime CO_2e or water savings due to the early-stage nature of the collaboration and limited data availability. However, we are committed to transparent reporting and will incorporate validated metrics as data becomes available.

Row 2

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Innovation

☑ Other innovation, please specify :New product that promotes redevelopment projects to support circularity

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

Bentley Systems and Arcadis could collaborate on joint innovation and demonstration projects centered on circular urban redevelopment, combining Arcadis' leadership in sustainable urban design and regeneration with Bentley's digital twin and lifecycle modeling technologies. This initiative would focus on transforming urban redevelopment projects into circular, low-carbon, and resource-efficient systems by: • Modeling material flows across the lifecycle of buildings and infrastructure using Bentley's digital twin platforms to identify reuse, recycling, and recovery opportunities. • Optimizing demolition and construction processes to minimize waste and emissions, while maximizing the value of existing assets. • Supporting circular procurement and design strategies through data-driven insights that inform material selection, modularity, and adaptability. • Engaging stakeholders—including municipalities, developers, and communities—through immersive 3D visualizations that communicate the environmental and social benefits of circular redevelopment. • Demonstrating replicability by documenting outcomes and lessons learned to support policy development and scaling across global urban contexts. This collaboration would serve as a model for how digital innovation and sustainable design can converge to regenerate cities in line with climate goals and the circular economy.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Higher incomes due to increased productivity

☑ Improved resource use and efficiency

☑ Increased transparency of upstream/downstream value chain

☑ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

☑ Other, please specify :Combining Bentley's digital capabilities with partners' consulting and delivery services creates more competitive, integrated solutions.

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :unknown

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

While the initiatives present strong potential for environmental impact, we are currently unable to quantify lifetime CO_2e or water savings due to the early-stage nature of the collaboration and limited data availability. However, we are committed to transparent reporting and will incorporate validated metrics as data becomes available.

Row 3

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Communications

☑ Awards – apply for external awards together

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

Bentley and Jacobs could jointly submit high-impact projects for recognition through industry awards such as the World Sustainability Awards or Infrastructure Intelligence Sustainability Awards. These applications would showcase collaborative innovation, amplify visibility, and reinforce leadership in sustainable infrastructure.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Industry recognition could enhance visibility and credibility as leaders in sustainable infrastructure/development and digital transformation.

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☑ 0-1 year

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☑ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

This collaboration represents a forward-looking approach to sustainability. While quantifiable lifetime savings are not yet established, the initiative is designed with measurable impact in mind, and we anticipate reporting on CO_2e and water reductions as implementation progresses.

[Add row]

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

(5.13.1) Environmental initiatives implemented due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement

Select from:

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

(5.13.2) Primary reason for not implementing environmental initiatives

Select from:

☑ No standardized procedure

(5.13.3) Explain why your organization has not implemented any environmental initiatives

While we have not yet implemented any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives as a direct result of CDP Supply Chain member engagement, we recognize the value of such collaborations. We remain open to future opportunities that align with our environmental goals and are committed to exploring joint initiatives that drive measurable sustainability outcomes.
[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

Our GHG inventory is conducted using the operational control approach, which aligns with our globalized environmental policies, practices, and analyses. We apply a consolidated reporting boundary that includes the highest parent company and all subsidiaries. This approach reflects the uniform nature of our business operations across geographies and entities, ensuring consistency and completeness in our emissions reporting.

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

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

While our operations are largely uniform across global geographies, we do not currently conduct a formal assessment of water-related issues. However, we recognize the growing importance of water stewardship and are evaluating how best to integrate water considerations into our broader environmental strategy in the future.

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :We have not attributed environmental impacts associated with plastics to our business at this time. However, we acknowledge the growing global concern around plastic pollution and are monitoring developments in this area.

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

N/A

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :We have not attributed environmental impacts associated with biodiversity to our business at this time. However, we recognize the increasing importance of biodiversity in environmental stewardship and are monitoring developments in this area.

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

N/A
[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

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

Yes, our emissions accounting methodology changed during the reporting year. We updated the methodologies for several scopes and Scope 3 categories to improve accuracy and alignment with current best practices. Specifically, we revised emission factors used for: • Scope 2 (Purchased Electricity) • Scope 3, Category 2 (Capital Goods) • Scope 3, Category 5 (Waste Generated in Operations) • Scope 3, Category 13 (Downstream Leased Assets – Electricity Use) • Scope 3, Category 15 (Investments) These updates reflect the use of publicly available and more current emission factors from sources including the Carbon Database Initiative, the US EPA 2025 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Factors Hub, and the USEPA Supply Chain Greenhouse Gas Emission Factors.
[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?

	Base year recalculation	Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold	Past years' recalculation
	Select from: ☑ No, because the impact does not meet our significance threshold	*We recalculate emissions at a significance threshold of 5%.*	*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)

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

(7.3.1) Scope 2, location-based

Select from:

☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

(7.3.2) Scope 2, market-based

Select from:

☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

(7.3.3) Comment

Emissions were calculated based on actual consumption data where available. For sites where no electricity consumption was available, consumption was estimated based on country-specific office electricity benchmarks, site area, and days leased within the reporting year. For sites in the United States and Canada, region- and/or province-level electricity use benchmarks were used to estimate electricity consumption. For site in Europe, estimations were based on United Kingdom office electricity use benchmarks. Where country-specific benchmarks were not available, similar country benchmarks were used. For warm climates and where only energy use benchmarks were available, 90% of energy use attributed to electricity was assumed. Activity data (electricity consumption) was then multiplied by the corresponding emission factor. Country-specific emission factors from the 2024 Carbon Database Initiative were used. For the United States, state-level emission factors from the US EPA, 2023 (updated 1/17/2025) were used. Province-level emission factors from the 2023 NIR were used for Canada. Market-based emission factors in the United States used the Green-e 2023 database. Market-based emission factors for Europe and other countries used 2024 Carbon Database Initiative emission factors.
[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)

1980

(7.5.3) Methodological details

*Fleet: For consumption of known fuel quantities, emissions were calculated using DEFRA 2020 emission factors for the respective fuels. For leased cars, emissions were calculated using DEFRA 2020 mileage-based emission factors for the respective vehicle size. DEFRA emission factors associated with "Unknown Fuel" were used for leased cars. For spend-based car allowance data, emissions were calculated using the average spend-based emission factors calculated using total car lease payments and emissions. Stationary Combustion: Emissions were calculated using actual consumption where available. Where energy spending was provided, the spend data was converted into energy consumption using average country-specific energy prices. Where not provided, fuel type was assumed to be natural gas. Where no fuel data was available, consumption was estimated based on country-specific office electricity use benchmarks, square footage of site, and days leased within the reporting year. In the United States, census region-level fuel benchmarks were used. In Canada, province-level fuel benchmarks were used. Estimated consumption for all European sites was performed using a recognized United Kingdom benchmark for office spaces. For South Korea, Australia, Singapore, Malaysia, Brazil, India, UAE, Qatar and Saudi Arabia, only total energy benchmarks were available. In these warm climates, it was assumed that 90% of energy use can be attributed to electricity and 10% to fuel use. The fuel benchmark for New Zealand was estimated using Australia, Pakistan estimated using India, Mexico estimated using Brazil, and Philippines estimated using Malaysia. Fuel emission factors were taken from the DEFRA 2020 database. Refrigerants: For each site, the annual refrigerant leakage of A/C units and refrigerators at Bentley sites was estimated based on leased square footage using assumptions and benchmarks. Emissions were calculated using DEFRA 2020 emissions factors for R410A and R134A. *Data was only available for Bentley's core business; emissions were then scaled up to account for acquisitions.*

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4347.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions were calculated on actual consumption where available. Where energy spending was provided, the spend data was converted into energy consumption using average country-specific energy prices. For sites where no electricity data was provided, consumption was estimated based on country-specific office electricity use benchmarks, square footage of site, and days leased within the reporting year. For further accuracy, in the United States, census region-level electricity benchmarks were used. In Canada, province-level electricity benchmarks were used. Estimated consumption for all European sites was performed using a recognized United Kingdom benchmark for office spaces. For South Korea, Australia, Singapore, Malaysia, UAE, Qatar and Saudi Arabia, only total energy benchmarks were available. In these warm climates, it was assumed that 90% of energy use can be attributed to electricity. The electricity benchmark for New Zealand was estimated using Australia, Pakistan estimated using India, and Philippines estimated using Malaysia. Country-specific electricity emissions factors from

the IEA 2020 database were used to calculate emissions. In the United States, state-level emission factors from the EPA were used. Data was only available for Bentley's core business; emissions were then scaled up to account for acquisitions.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4347

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions were calculated on actual consumption where available. Where energy spending was provided, the spend data was converted into energy consumption using average country-specific energy prices. For sites where no electricity data was provided, consumption was estimated based on country-specific office electricity use benchmarks, square footage of site, and days leased within the reporting year. For further accuracy, in the United States, census region-level electricity benchmarks were used. In Canada, province-level electricity benchmarks were used. Estimated consumption for all European sites was performed using a recognized United Kingdom benchmark for office spaces. For South Korea, Australia, Singapore, Malaysia, UAE, Qatar and Saudi Arabia, only total energy benchmarks were available. In these warm climates, it was assumed that 90% of energy use can be attributed to electricity. The electricity benchmark for New Zealand was estimated using Australia, Pakistan estimated using India, and Philippines estimated using Malaysia. Country-specific electricity emissions factors from the IEA 2020 database were used to calculate emissions. In the United States, state-level emission factors from the EPA were used. Data was only available for Bentley's core business; emissions were then scaled up to account for acquisitions.

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)

13353

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions were calculated using the CEDA 5.0 spend-based emissions model. Data was only available for Bentley's core business; emissions were then scaled up to account for acquisitions.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1601

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions were calculated using the CEDA 5.0 spend-based emissions model. Data was only available for Bentley's core business; emissions were then scaled up to account for acquisitions.

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)

1942

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Quantity of electricity and fuel consumed at each site was used and was estimated for sites not provided. Fleet-related energy consumption was converted into kWh. In absence of additional data, WTT factors for petrol vehicles were used for fleet vehicles of unknown fuel type. Well-to-tank (WTT) emission factors for natural gas and electricity generation were obtained from the DEFRA 2020 Conversion Factors database. Emission factors for transmission & distribution-related electricity losses were obtained from the IEA Emission Factors 2020 database. Data was only available for Bentley's core business; emissions were then scaled up to account for acquisitions.

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)

426

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions were calculated using the CEDA 5.0 spend-based emissions model. Data was only available for Bentley's core business; emissions were then scaled up to account for acquisitions.

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)

430

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Waste data for Bentley's offices were all estimated using an annual average waste benchmark per employee, with 60% of waste categorized as being recycled and 40% as Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) (as per the WRAP Green Office Guide). Country-specific emission factors for Recycling and MSW were obtained from the ecoinvent v3.8 database. 'Rest of World' emission factors were used for countries with no country-specific emission factor in the ecoinvent database.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13451

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Air - Calculation was based upon the total flight mileage per flight distance type. Emission factors were calculated using DEFRA emission factors for flight distance type. Ground - Rail calculation was based upon the total mileage for domestic and international rail travel. Mileage and expense data for car rentals were used. Where there was no mileage data available for car rental trips, an average mile/day benchmark was calculated using the trips with available mileage. This was then used to calculate an estimated mileage for the applicable trips. Emissions for car and rail were calculated using DEFRA conversion factors. Where spend-based data was available, emission factors were taken from the CEDA database. Well-to-Tank (WTT) emissions have been included for each travel mode and were calculated using the relevant WTT mode-specific emission factors obtained from DEFRA.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4719

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Headcount reports were compiled together and annual average headcounts per country and office were calculated. Country averages excluded the average number of virtually-connected workers, as these workers were assumed to never commute. Bentley's third-party consultant used two proprietary models for international and domestic employee commuting to calculate commuting emissions. These models used a distance-based method for calculation, with roundtrip distance for all FTEs for all working days in a year multiplied by mode of transportation (%) and the associated emissions factors for each mode of transport (kg/CO2e/unit distance). For the US model, the average distance travelled per state is taken from the National Household Travel Survey (NHTS) database. In the World model, distance travelled is calculated using travel speed and time data collected by the University of Michigan. The proportion of people using different modes of transport is taken from NHTS for the US model and the European Commission on Transport Statistics for the World model. For the US model, the modes of transport are taken from the NHTS database and mapped to the EPA's emissions factor hub. For the World model, mode-specific emissions factors are obtained from DEFRA. Well-to-Tank (WTT) emissions are included as part of total emissions and are calculated using WTT mode-specific emission factors obtained from DEFRA.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Please note, downstream leased assets were not relevant to our business in the base year (2019). These have since become relevant, though minor, as we have subleased office space in 2024. This is reflected in our reporting year emissions.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

48

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions were calculated by multiplying spend by the corresponding CEDA emission factor. This indirect purchaser factor included Scopes 1 & 2 only.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A
[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)

1604

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Stationary Combustion: Emissions were calculated based on actual consumption data where available. For sites where no consumption data was available, consumption was estimated based on country-specific fuel use benchmarks, site area, and days leased in the reporting year. All sites were assumed to consume natural gas for heating. Canada and the United States used province-/region-level fuel benchmarks to estimate consumption. For site in Europe, estimations were based on United Kingdom benchmarks. Where country-specific benchmarks were not available, similar country benchmarks were used. For warm climates and where only energy use benchmarks were available, it was assumed that 10% of energy use was attributed to fuel use. All sites applied emission factors from the 2024 DEFRA/BEIS database. Mobile Combustion: Using a hybrid calculation method, emissions were calculated for mobile combustion. Where fuel data was available, emissions were calculated by multiplying fuel consumption and the corresponding emission factor based on fuel type. Where fuel consumption was unavailable, distance was estimated. Each employee with a car allowance was assumed to drive an average distance per workday based on a benchmark provided by AAA. Leased vehicles were categorized by fuel type, matched to specific make and model of the vehicle. All cars were assumed to be of average size. Annual mileage for leased cars was estimated using the known number of leased days, ratio of workdays to calendar days in the reporting year, and average miles driven per day according to 2021 US driving survey statistics. Emission factors for all modes of transportation and/or fuel type were obtained from DEFRA/BEIS Conversion Factors 2024 database. Fugitive Emissions: Refrigerant data was estimated for all sites. For each site, annual refrigerant leakage from A/C units was estimated based on leased area and period, using the assumption that R410A was the refrigerant type used and air conditioning benchmarks. Emissions were calculated using refrigerant type specific GWP from the DEFRA/BEIS Conversion Factors 2024 database.
[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)

2704

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

2659

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Electricity: Emissions were calculated based on actual consumption data where available. For sites where no electricity consumption was available, consumption was estimated based on country-specific office electricity benchmarks, site area, and days leased within the reporting year. For sites in the United States and Canada, region- and/or province-level electricity use benchmarks were used to estimate electricity consumption. For site in Europe, estimations were based on United Kingdom office electricity use benchmarks. Where country-specific benchmarks were not available, similar country benchmarks were used. For warm climates and where only energy use benchmarks were available, 90% of energy use attributed to electricity was assumed. Activity data (electricity consumption) was then multiplied by the corresponding emission factor. Country-specific emission factors from the 2024 Carbon Database Initiative were used. For the United States, state-level emission factors from the US EPA, 2023 (updated 1/17/2025) were used. Province-level emission factors from the 2023 NIR were used for Canada. Market-based emission factors in the United States used the Green-e 2023 database. Market-based emission factors for Europe and other countries used 2024 Carbon Database Initiative emission factors. District Heating: Emissions were calculated based on estimated consumption. Consumption was multiplied by the corresponding emission factor to calculate emissions.
[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)

16454

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply
☑ Supplier-specific method
☑ Hybrid method
☑ Spend-based method

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

7.05

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions were estimated for goods & services based on secondary EEIO data. To calculate emissions, spend was multiplied by the corresponding CEDA 6 Emission factor. Indirect purchaser factors adjusted for commodity-specific 2024 inflation from the CEDA database were used to calculate emissions. For key vendors with complete emissions data (S1 &2, all relevant S3 categories), emissions were estimated by dividing the vendor Scope 1 & 2 (market) and upstream Scope 3 emissions with vendor gross revenue. Vendor-specific factors were applied based on proportion of vendor revenue. Spend for these vendors was removed from the corresponding GL code spend to avoid double-counting. Microsoft emissions for Azure were directly provided and spend on cloud services with Microsoft was also removed from the GL code spend to avoid double-counting. Emissions associated with Microsoft Azure accounted for 1160 tCO2e.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

1191

(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

Emissions were estimated for goods based on secondary EEIO data. To calculate, spend of capital assets was multiplied by the corresponding emission factor from the USEPA Supply Chain Greenhouse Gas Emission Factors (version 1.3). Indirect purchaser factors were adjusted for commodity-specific 2024 inflation.

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)

1054

(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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

For all fuel consumption, well-to-tank (WTT) emissions were calculated using the emission factor for fuel type from the 2024 DEFRA/BEIS Conversion Factor database. For electricity consumption, WTT, Transmission and Distribution (T&D) Loss, and T&D loss WTT emissions were calculated using emission factors from EcoAct's 2024 proprietary model, which pulls from IEA, OurWorldInData, and IPCC emission factors. These emissions were calculated at the country level. Where a country was not listed in the IEA dataset or did not have data for 2024, a proxy country was listed. In the absence of more precise data on the type of renewable energy procured, WTT emissions for electricity consumption associated with renewable energy were conservatively calculated like standard, utility-provided electricity consumption. For district heating consumption, WTT, T&D loss, and T&D loss WTT emissions were calculated using the corresponding emission factor for fuel type from the 2024 DEFRA/BEIS Conversion Factor database.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

306

(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

Emissions were estimated for transportation by multiplying the amount spent on transportation by type and the relevant CEDA 6 emission factor. Indirect purchaser factors adjusted for commodity-specific 2024 inflation from the CEDA Global database were used to calculate emissions.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

207

(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

Waste data for Bentley offices were estimated using an annual average waste benchmark per employee, with 60% of waste categorized as being recycled and 40% as municipal solid waste (MSW) – as per the WRAP Green Office Guide. Emission factors for recycling and MSW were obtained from the US EPA 2025 GHG Emission Factors Hub. These factors do not include avoided emissions impact from any of the disposal methods. The factors include transportation emissions with an assumed average distance traveled to the processing facility. E-waste data was also collected and subtracted from the United States' total recycled waste to avoid double counting. E-waste was given the recycling emission factor as this material was all recycled.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

10350

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Hybrid method

☑ Distance-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Bentley extracts its emissions associated with business travel from the travel platform, Navan. The platform automatically tracks distance travelled by mode of transport and applies emissions factors from DEFRA. Emissions from hotel stays are also captured in Navan in which the number of nights is multiplied by the corresponding DEFRA emission factor.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

553

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

☑ Distance-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Using headcount reports, annual average headcounts per country and office were calculated. Based on the Bentley 2022 commuting benchmark, an average number of commuting days per employee was calculated. Our third-party consultant used proprietary models to calculate international and domestic commuting emissions. For the US model, the average distance travelled per state was taken from the National Household Travel Survey (NHTS) database. In the World model, distance travelled was calculated using travel speed and time data collected by the University of Michigan. The proportion of employees using different modes of transport was taken from the NHTS for the US model and the European Commission on Transport Statistics for the World model. The US model mapped modes of transport to the US EPA's emissions factors (2024). For the World model, mode-specific emission factors were obtained from the DEFRA/BEIS Conversion Factors 2024 database. WTT emissions were included in the total emissions and were calculated using the WTT mode-specific factors from the DEFRA/BEIS Conversion Factors 2024 database.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

All upstream assets leased by Bentley are included in Scope 1 & 2. There are no upstream leased assets which Bentley does not have operational control over.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Bentley has no downstream transportation and distribution in their value chain.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Bentley does not sell any intermediate products or products that require processing.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Bentley does not sell sold products with direct use phase emissions.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Bentley does not sell products that require or have end-of-life treatments.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Relevant, calculated

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

248

(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

Emissions for each leased asset were calculated based on estimated electricity and fuel consumption using region-specific benchmarks and occupied floor area. As no fuel or electricity consumption was provided for the sublet offices, calculations followed the same estimation and emission factor procedure in Scopes 1 and 2.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Bentley does not have franchises.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

32

(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

Material investees appropriate for inclusion (based on the GHGP) were identified in in this category. Revenue data combined with EEIO data, specifically USEPA Supply Chain Greenhouse Gas Emission Factors v1.3, were used to estimate the Scope 1 and 2 emissions from the investee company and allocate emissions based on share of investment. Indirect purchaser factors were adjusted for commodity-specific 2024 inflation.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Bentley has not identified any additional upstream sources of emissions.

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Bentley has not identified any additional downstream sources of emissions.
[Fixed row]

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

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	*Select from:* ☑ No third-party verification or assurance
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	*Select from:* ☑ No third-party verification or assurance
Scope 3	*Select from:* ☑ No third-party verification or assurance

[Fixed 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)

292

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

6.33

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

In 2024, our gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions declined by 353 tCO_2e, representing an approximate 8% reduction compared to 2023. This decrease was primarily driven by increased procurement of renewable energy and ongoing decarbonization of the electricity grid across our operating regions.

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

61

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

1.32

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

In 2024, our gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions (market-based) decreased by 353 tCO_2e, representing an approximate 8% reduction compared to 2023. This decrease was also driven by Bentley's initiatives to consolidate underutilized office space, which reduced our overall office footprint and improved space efficiency. Additionally, we implemented measures to reduce the use of carbon-based fuels in our vehicle fleet. These actions reflect our ongoing efforts to optimize operational efficiency and reduce our environmental impact.

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:
☑ No

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

Australia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

34.04

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

63.98

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

64.7

Belgium

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2.56

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

1.57

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

2.34

Brazil

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14.1

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

1.6

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

1.68

Canada

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

337.2

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

126.79

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

126.79

Chile

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3.78

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

19.34

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

24.48

China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

87.01

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

102.38

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

103.11

Denmark

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7.55

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

2.2

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

17.35

Finland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1.92

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

0.28

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

3.56

France

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

29.04

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

9.78

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

12.94

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

28.95

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

3.58

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

7.7

Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3.19

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

9.11

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

9.11

Iceland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8.83

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

0

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

0

India

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

161.39

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

738.14

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

741.17

Indonesia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

15.56

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

38.51

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

38.67

Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

53.88

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

50.64

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

84.22

Italy

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2.46

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

2.44

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

4.46

Japan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5.03

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

13.94

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

13.94

Kazakhstan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1.23

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

0.86

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

0.86

Lithuania

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

117.88

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

10.33

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

39.85

Malaysia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3.34

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

0.23

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

0.25

Mexico

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5.79

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

3.77

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

3.83

Netherlands

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

80.48

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

139.33

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

219.11

New Zealand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

62.95

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

27.29

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

27.29

Pakistan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13.71

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

52.08

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

52.1

Peru

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2.06

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

0.65

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

0.69

Philippines

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2.76

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

2.78

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

2.85

Poland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

33.05

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

39.9

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

47.04

Portugal

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9.44

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

1.54

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

9.01

Republic of Korea

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1.57

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

0.3

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

0.3

Romania

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5.93

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

5.13

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

5.14

Saudi Arabia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3.69

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

70.27

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

70.29

Singapore

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

15.81

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

16.04

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

16.05

Slovakia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8.48

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

9.26

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

26.91

South Africa

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

34.99

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

123.69

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

124.46

Spain

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8.06

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

1.78

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

4.12

Sweden

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7.23

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

0.57

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

5.94

Taiwan, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1.34

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

2.7

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

2.7

Turkey

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2.87

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

7.22

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

7.67

United Arab Emirates

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9.3

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

76.64

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

89.88

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

75.66

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

61.41

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

68.25

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

299.6

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

854.03

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

566.04
[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply
☑ By activity

(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 (Fleet)*	*768.88*
Row 2	*Fugitive Emissions*	*41.35*
Row 3	*Stationary Combustion*	*793.34*

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply
☑ By facility

(7.20.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business facility.

Row 1

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Brazil-Belo1

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

0.283

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

0.297

Row 2

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Brazil-Belo2

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

0.429

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

0.451

Row 3

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Brazil-Rio

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

0.348

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

0.366

Row 4

(7.20.2.1) Facility

US-Covington

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

6.25

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

6.804

Row 5

(7.20.2.1) Facility

US-Exton1

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

56.058

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

61.948

Row 6

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Mexico-Hermosillo

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

2.984

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

3.033

Row 7

(7.20.2.1) Facility

US-Huntsville1

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

7.387

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

7.845

Row 8

(7.20.2.1) Facility

US-Huntsville2

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

58.919

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

62.573

Row 9

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Mexico-Mexico City

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

0.782

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

0.795

Row 10

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Peru-Lima1

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

0.545

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

0.578

Row 11

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Peru-Lima2

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

0.109

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

0.116

Row 12

(7.20.2.1) Facility

US-Sunrise

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

46.895

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

47.587

Row 13

(7.20.2.1) Facility

US-Salt Lake

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

10.229

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

9.754

Row 14

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Australia-Perth1

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

13.673

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

13.827

Row 15

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Australia-Perth2

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

21.774

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

22.018

Row 16

(7.20.2.1) Facility

China-Beijing1

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

15.996

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

16.11

Row 17

(7.20.2.1) Facility

China-Beijing2

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

6.776

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

6.824

Row 18

(7.20.2.1) Facility

China-Beijing3

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

33.262

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

33.5

Row 19

(7.20.2.1) Facility

India-Chennai

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

9.739

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

9.78

Row 20

(7.20.2.1) Facility

China-Dalian1

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

2.437

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

2.455

Row 21

(7.20.2.1) Facility

China-Shanghai

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

21.911

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

22.068

Row 22

(7.20.2.1) Facility

China-Xi-An

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

21.995

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

22.153

Row 23

(7.20.2.1) Facility

New Zealand-Christchurch1

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

26.618

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

26.618

Row 24

(7.20.2.1) Facility

New Zealand-Christchurch2

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

0.668

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

0.668

Row 25

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Hong Kong1

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

2.332

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

2.332

Row 26

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Hong Kong2

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

6.781

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

6.781

Row 27

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Indonesia1

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

38.427

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

38.586

Row 28

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Indonesia2

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

0.084

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

0.084

Row 29

(7.20.2.1) Facility

India-Kolkata

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

294.298

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

295.509

Row 30

(7.20.2.1) Facility

India-Mumbai

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

13.913

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

13.971

Row 31

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Pakistan

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

52.083

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

52.104

Row 32

(7.20.2.1) Facility

South Korea

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

0.303

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

0.303

Row 33

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Malaysia

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

0.233

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

0.247

Row 34

(7.20.2.1) Facility

India-New Delhi

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

2.783

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

2.794

Row 35

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Philippines

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

2.782

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

2.853

Row 36

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Singapore

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

16.042

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

16.051

Row 37

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Taiwan

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

2.702

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

2.702

Row 38

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Japan

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

13.943

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

13.943

Row 39

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Australia-Brisbane

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

13.498

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

13.649

Row 40

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Australia-Melbourne

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

6.031

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

6.099

Row 41

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Australia-Coffs Harbour

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

1.654

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

1.672

Row 42

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Australia-NSW1

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

6.334

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

6.405

Row 43

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Australia-NSW2

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

1.016

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

1.028

Row 44

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Brazil-Sao Paulo

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

0.536

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

0.564

Row 45

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Canada-Bur

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

6.955

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

6.955

Row 46

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Canada-Cal

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

70.75

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

70.75

Row 47

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Canada-Edmon

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

36.415

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

36.415

Row 48

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Canada-Quebec1

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

0.68

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

0.68

Row 49

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Canada-Quebec2

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

0.298

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

0.298

Row 50

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Canada-Tor

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

10.434

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

10.434

Row 51

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Canada-Van

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

0.888

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

0.888

Row 52

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Canada-Vaughan

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

0.371

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

0.371

Row 53

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Saudi Arabia

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

70.27

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

70.291

Row 54

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Turkey

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

7.22

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

7.668

Row 55

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Belgium

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

1.568

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

2.343

Row 56

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Denmark-Aarhus1

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

0.262

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

2.065

Row 57

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Denmark-Aarhus2

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

1.569

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

12.378

Row 58

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Denmark-Silkeborg

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

0.368

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

2.904

Row 59

(7.20.2.1) Facility

France-Nice1

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

2.229

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

2.949

Row 60

(7.20.2.1) Facility

France-Nice2

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

1.259

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

1.665

Row 61

(7.20.2.1) Facility

France-Paris

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

6.292

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

8.323

Row 62

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Germany-Kiel

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

0.855

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

1.836

Row 63

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Germany-Munich

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

0.401

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

0.861

Row 64

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Germany-Hirschberg

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

2.329

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

5.003

Row 65

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Romania

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

5.134

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

5.136

Row 66

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Ireland-Dublin

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

50.637

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

84.223

Row 67

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Italy-Milan1

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

2.438

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

4.461

Row 68

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Lithuania-Kaunas1

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

0.211

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

0.813

Row 69

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Lithuania-Kaunas2

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

1.411

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

5.444

Row 70

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Lithuania-Vilnius

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

8.708

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

33.594

Row 71

(7.20.2.1) Facility

UK-London1

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

27.485

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

0

Row 72

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Netherlands-Delft

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

72.866

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

114.589

Row 73

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Netherlands-Hoofddorp

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

44.586

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

70.117

Row 74

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Netherlands-Hertogenbosch

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

21.88

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

34.409

Row 75

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Poland-Cracow1

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

28.138

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

33.172

Row 76

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Poland-Gliwice

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

4.214

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

4.967

Row 77

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Poland-Warsaw1

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

7.547

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

8.897

Row 78

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Portugal-Viseu

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

0.775

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

4.533

Row 79

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Portugal-Lisbon

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

0.766

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

4.477

Row 80

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Iceland

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

0

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

0

Row 81

(7.20.2.1) Facility

UK-Scotland

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

10.97

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

22.07

Row 82

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Slovakia

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

9.259

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

26.908

Row 83

(7.20.2.1) Facility

South Africa-George

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

15.5

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

15.597

Row 84

(7.20.2.1) Facility

South Africa-Joburg1

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

57.021

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

57.376

Row 85

(7.20.2.1) Facility

South Africa-Joburg2

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

45.338

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

45.621

Row 86

(7.20.2.1) Facility

South Africa-Joburg3

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

0.711

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

0.716

Row 87

(7.20.2.1) Facility

South Africa-Pretoria

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

5.123

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

5.155

Row 88

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Spain

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

0.373

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

0.864

Row 89

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Spain-Madrid1

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

0.766

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

1.776

Row 90

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Spain-Madrid2

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

0.638

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

1.479

Row 91

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Sweden-Lulea

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

0.487

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

5.093

Row 92

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Sweden-Stockholm

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

0.009

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

0.09

Row 93

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Sweden-Stockholm2

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

0.072

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

0.754

Row 94

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Finland-Turku

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

0.284

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

3.557

Row 95

(7.20.2.1) Facility

UK-Horsham

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

5.518

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

11.102

Row 96

(7.20.2.1) Facility

UK-London2

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

1.776

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

3.572

Row 97

(7.20.2.1) Facility

UK-Manchester1

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

1.428

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

2.874

Row 98

(7.20.2.1) Facility

UK-Manchester2

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

1.832

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

3.685

Row 99

(7.20.2.1) Facility

UK-Reading

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

9.332

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

18.774

Row 100

(7.20.2.1) Facility

UK-Redditch

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

0.82

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

1.649

Row 101

(7.20.2.1) Facility

UK-Warrington

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

2.249

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

4.524

Row 102

(7.20.2.1) Facility

UAE

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

76.643

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

89.882

Row 103

(7.20.2.1) Facility

India-Pune

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

417.405

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

419.121

Row 104

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Kazakhstan

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

0.858

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

0.859

Row 105

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Chile

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

19.339

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

24.483

Row 106

(7.20.2.1) Facility

US-Anaheim

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

0

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

0

Row 107

(7.20.2.1) Facility

US-Irvine

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

18.468

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

21.027

Row 108

(7.20.2.1) Facility

US-Sacramento

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

13.012

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

14.815

Row 109

(7.20.2.1) Facility

US-San Diego

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

34.779

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

39.599

Row 110

(7.20.2.1) Facility

US-Denver

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

13.08

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

14.196

Row 111

(7.20.2.1) Facility

US-Watertown

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

9.626

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

9.612

Row 112

(7.20.2.1) Facility

US-Tallahasee

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

6.574

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

6.671

Row 113

(7.20.2.1) Facility

US-ATL

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

27.085

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

28.765

Row 114

(7.20.2.1) Facility

US-Dacula

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

0.678

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

0.721

Row 115

(7.20.2.1) Facility

US-Framingham

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

9.01

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

8.996

Row 116

(7.20.2.1) Facility

US-St. Louis

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

22.02

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

24.343

Row 117

(7.20.2.1) Facility

US-Concord

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

0.497

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

0.525

Row 118

(7.20.2.1) Facility

US-Gahanna

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

26.374

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

28.929

Row 119

(7.20.2.1) Facility

US-Corvallis

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

0.432

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

0.412

Row 120

(7.20.2.1) Facility

US-Portland

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

14.14

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

13.483

Row 121

(7.20.2.1) Facility

US-Exton2

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

10.648

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

0

Row 122

(7.20.2.1) Facility

US-Exton-Owned 1

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

121.545

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

0

Row 123

(7.20.2.1) Facility

US-Exton-Owned 2

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

197.428

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

0

Row 124

(7.20.2.1) Facility

US-Philly1

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

21.42

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

23.671

Row 125

(7.20.2.1) Facility

US-Philly2

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

58.035

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

64.132

Row 126

(7.20.2.1) Facility

US-Madison

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

58.217

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

63.857

Row 127

(7.20.2.1) Facility

US-PA Lot

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

3.815

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

4.216

Row 128

(7.20.2.1) Facility

US-PA Hanger

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

1.41

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

1.558
[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)

1604

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

2704

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

2659

(7.22.4) Please explain

Our emissions reporting is inclusive of the highest parent company and all subsidiaries. Our business activities are relatively uniform across geographies and subsidiary entities, which supports consistent application of our emissions accounting methodology. This approach ensures comprehensive coverage of our Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions across our global operations.

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

Our emissions reporting is inclusive of the highest parent company and all subsidiaries. Our business activities are relatively uniform across geographies and subsidiary entities, which supports consistent application of our emissions accounting methodology. This approach ensures comprehensive coverage of our Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions across our global operations.
[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:
☑ No

(7.26) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

Row 1

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Other allocation method, please specify :We recommend that our users allocate emissions using our emissions intensity ratio. We recommend multiplying the USD value of your annual spend on Bentley software and services by the ratio of our total emissions to our annual revenue.

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Other unit, please specify :tCO2e / Million USD

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The majority of our emissions occur within our value chain. We understand that some of our requesting users may be concerned about potential 'double counting' when incorporating our value chain emissions into their own emissions allocations. While we leave this decision to our users, we generally recommend including our Scope 3 emissions when calculating allotted emissions, as this provides a more comprehensive view of environmental impact.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We are working to develop the capacity to provide user-specific emissions allocations. Given the nature of our goods and services—primarily software and digital services—we have not identified an acceptable standard to accurately and consistently assess emissions at the individual customer level. Until we can provide this value directly, we recommend that customers use a spend-based approach in combination with our emissions intensity ratios to estimate their allocated emissions. As we do not disclose revenue received from individual customers, we request that customers apply their own spend data to the emissions intensity ratios provided below: Total Scope 1, market-based Scope 2, and Scope 3 emissions: 25.6138 tCO_2e per 1,000,000 USD Total Scope 1 and market-based Scope 2 emissions only: 3.15055 tCO_2e per 1,000,000 USD These figures are based on our 2024 GHG emissions and 2024 revenue. We are committed to improving transparency and will continue to evaluate methodologies that support more granular emissions allocation in the future.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Our 2024 emissions data is publicly available in our 2024 Impact Report. For financial context, Bentley's revenue figures are disclosed in our annual 10-K filing.

Row 2

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Other allocation method, please specify :We recommend that our users allocate emissions using our emissions intensity ratio. We recommend multiplying the USD value of your annual spend on Bentley software and services by the ratio of our total emissions to our annual revenue.

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :tCO2e / Million USD

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The majority of our emissions occur within our value chain. We understand that some of our requesting users may be concerned about potential 'double counting' when incorporating our value chain emissions into their own emissions allocations. While we leave this decision to our users, we generally recommend including our Scope 3 emissions when calculating allotted emissions, as this provides a more comprehensive view of environmental impact.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We are working to develop the capacity to provide user-specific emissions allocations. Given the nature of our goods and services—primarily software and digital services—we have not identified an acceptable standard to accurately and consistently assess emissions at the individual customer level. Until we can provide this value directly, we recommend that customers use a spend-based approach in combination with our emissions intensity ratios to estimate their allocated emissions. As we do not disclose revenue received from individual customers, we request that customers apply their own spend data to the emissions intensity ratios provided below: Total Scope 1, market-based Scope 2, and Scope 3 emissions: 25.6138 tCO_2e per 1,000,000 USD Total Scope 1 and market-based Scope 2 emissions only: 3.15055 tCO_2e per 1,000,000 USD These figures are based on our 2024 GHG emissions and 2024 revenue. We are committed to improving transparency and will continue to evaluate methodologies that support more granular emissions allocation in the future.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Our 2024 emissions data is publicly available in our 2024 Impact Report. For financial context, Bentley's revenue figures are disclosed in our annual 10-K filing.

Row 3

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Other allocation method, please specify :We recommend that our users allocate emissions using our emissions intensity ratio. We recommend multiplying the USD value of your annual spend on Bentley software and services by the ratio of our total emissions to our annual revenue.

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :tCO2e / Million USD

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The majority of our emissions occur within our value chain. We understand that some of our requesting users may be concerned about potential 'double counting' when incorporating our value chain emissions into their own emissions allocations. While we leave this decision to our users, we generally recommend including our Scope 3 emissions when calculating allotted emissions, as this provides a more comprehensive view of environmental impact.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We are working to develop the capacity to provide user-specific emissions allocations. Given the nature of our goods and services—primarily software and digital services—we have not identified an acceptable standard to accurately and consistently assess emissions at the individual customer level. Until we can provide this value directly, we recommend that customers use a spend-based approach in combination with our emissions intensity ratios to estimate their allocated emissions. As we do not disclose revenue received from individual customers, we request that customers apply their own spend data to the emissions intensity ratios provided below: Total Scope 1, market-based Scope 2, and Scope 3 emissions: 25.6138 tCO_2e per 1,000,000 USD Total Scope 1 and market-based Scope 2 emissions only: 3.15055 tCO_2e per 1,000,000 USD These figures are based on our 2024 GHG emissions and 2024 revenue. We are committed to improving transparency and will continue to evaluate methodologies that support more granular emissions allocation in the future.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Our 2024 emissions data is publicly available in our 2024 Impact Report. For financial context, Bentley's revenue figures are disclosed in our annual 10-K filing. [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:

☑ Diversity of product lines makes accurately accounting for each product/product line cost ineffective

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

A key obstacle is the lack of user-specific data granularity, which is compounded by the breadth of our product suite and the fact that many users engage with multiple offerings. This complexity makes it difficult to attribute emissions accurately. The challenge is further amplified by the global nature of our business. Some users maintain separate accounts across subsidiaries and geographies, which fragments usage data and complicates allocation efforts. To overcome these challenges, increased data availability and granularity from our cloud service providers would be instrumental. Additionally, the development and adoption of standardized methodologies for allocating software-specific emissions would significantly enhance our ability to meet user-specific allocation requests.

Row 2

(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

Many of our customers—particularly our largest—engage Bentley through multiple accounts across various geographies. In some cases, users maintain separate accounts for different subsidiaries, which fragments usage data and complicates allocation efforts. If included by requestors, specificity in their consolidation approach—whether at the subsidiary or spend level—would help us overcome this challenge.

Row 3

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

☑ Doing so would require we disclose business sensitive/proprietary information

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

Currently, there is no standardized methodology specific to our industry that provides guidance on allocating emissions to different customers. Until such a framework is available and widely accepted as consistently accurate, we must rely on offering our emissions intensity and asking customers to allocate their emissions by relating their spend to a ratio of our emissions to our revenue. We do not currently disclose the value of individual account contracts or the use of specific products, which further limits our ability to provide precise allocations. Increased data availability and granularity from our cloud service providers, along with the development of standardized allocation methodologies, would significantly enhance our ability to meet user-specific emissions allocation requests.
[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

We view the ability to allocate emissions to individual customers as a long-term goal and recognize the value this data provides to our users. Achieving this capability will require a combination of advancements in both standardized methodologies and the availability of granular, user-specific data. At present, there is no industry-standard methodology for allocating software-related emissions to customers. Until such guidance is developed and widely accepted, we rely on providing our emissions intensity (tCO_2e/revenue) and ask interested parties to approximate their share of Bentley's carbon footprint based on their spend. We do not currently disclose the value of individual account contracts or the use of specific products, which limits our ability to offer precise allocations. However, we remain committed to improving transparency and supporting our customers in their sustainability efforts as data availability and standards evolve.
[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:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
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:
☑ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

4337.66

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

4337.66

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

1349.99

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

6483.21

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

7833.20

Consumption of purchased or acquired steam

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

68.93

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

68.93

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

1349.99

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

10889.8

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

12239.79
[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:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	*Select from:* ☑ No

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
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:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(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:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(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:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(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:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

4337.66

(7.30.7.8) Comment

All sites were assumed to consume natural gas for heating.

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

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

4337.66

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A
[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:

☑ Other, please specify :delivered to the site with an EPC A building rating - the space confirms 100% of electricity will come from certified renewable sources

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify :unknown

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

132.75

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ No instrument used

(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

This facility is a sustainable building with an EPC A performance rating. It commits to sourcing 100% of its electricity consumption from certified renewable energy sources. As a result, the electricity accounted for in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in section 7.7 is associated with a zero or near-zero emission factor.

Row 2

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify :Our REC (renewable energy certificate) matches 100% of the electricity consumption at this location. The product is made up of wind and/or solar.

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

1217.24

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

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

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(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

The electricity is procured through Green-e® Energy Certified New2 Renewables in NewMix®. As a result, the electricity accounted for in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in section 7.7 is associated with a zero or near-zero emission factor.
[Add row]

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

Australia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

107.51

(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)

39.44

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

146.95

Belgium

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

12.52

(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)

7.67

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

20.19

Brazil

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

21.53

(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)

3.42

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

24.95

Canada

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1285.94

(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)

1396.65

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

2682.59

Chile

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

53.5

(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)

5.94

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

59.44

China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

154.93

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

0

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

68.93

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

231.72

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

455.58

Denmark

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

15.75

(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)

28.06

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

43.81

Finland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2.99

(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)

6.55

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

9.54

France

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

138.64

(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)

106.13

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

244.77

Germany

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

9.43

(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)

109.2

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

118.63

Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

13.15

(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)

7.52

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

20.67

Iceland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

70.14

(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)

42.99

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

113.13

India

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

790.68

(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)

97.61

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

888.29

Indonesia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

54.46

(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)

12.62

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

67.08

Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

161.2

(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)

98.8

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

260.00

Italy

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

7.76

(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)

4.75

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

12.51

Japan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

30.46

(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)

5.38

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

35.84

Kazakhstan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1.12

(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)

0.64

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

1.76

Lithuania

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

62.89

(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)

328.19

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

391.08

Malaysia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0.38

(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)

0.04

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

0.42

Mexico

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

9.28

(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)

1.03

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

10.31

Netherlands

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

450.9

(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)

276.36

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

727.26

New Zealand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

341.25

(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)

50.6

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

391.85

Pakistan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

120.47

(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)

14.87

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

135.34

Peru

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3.26

(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)

2.22

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

5.48

Philippines

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4.08

(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)

0.45

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

4.53

Poland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

56.36

(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)

61.69

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

118.05

Portugal

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

9.26

(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)

32.23

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

41.49

Republic of Korea

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0.62

(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)

0.07

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

0.69

Romania

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

18.45

(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)

11.31

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

29.76

Saudi Arabia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

118.11

(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)

13.12

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

131.23

Singapore

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

31.93

(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)

13.75

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

45.68

Slovakia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

55.65

(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)

34.11

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

89.76

South Africa

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

159.92

(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)

129.27

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

289.19

Spain

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

9.81

(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)

19.04

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

28.85

Sweden

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

37.36

(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)

26.39

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

63.75

Taiwan, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4.25

(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)

2.43

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

6.68

Turkey

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

17.03

(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)

10.44

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

27.47

United Arab Emirates

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

181.79

(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)

20.2

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

201.99

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

296.59

(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)

232.29

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

528.88

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2911.86

(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)

852.48

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

3764.34
[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

0.0000031506

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

4263

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

1353095000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

16.2

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Change in renewable energy consumption

☑ Other emissions reduction activities

☑ Change in revenue

☑ Change in methodology

(7.45.9) Please explain

This decrease is primarily driven by an increase in revenue and the impact of our emissions reduction initiatives, which include reducing office space, minimizing travel distances, and lowering electricity consumption/increasing renewable energy consumption. Additionally, our emissions intensity has shifted due to a change in Scope 2 accounting methodology, incorporating updated emissions factors.
[Add row]

(7.52) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

Row 1

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :N/A

(7.52.2) Metric value

0

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

0

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

0

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

0

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.52.7) Please explain

At this time, we do not report any additional climate-related metrics beyond greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. We continue to evaluate the relevance and feasibility of additional metrics as our sustainability strategy evolves.

[Add row]

(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply
☑ Absolute target
☑ Intensity 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

BENT-USA-001-OFF - Near-Term Approval Letter.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:
☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

09/21/2023

(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

☑ 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

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1980

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

4347

(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)

6327.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.34) 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

12/31/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

50

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

3163.500

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1604

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2659

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

4263.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

65.24

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Our near-term targets were approved by SBTi and published September 21, 2023. Our Scope 1 and Scope 2 targets cover 100% of our emissions, organization-wide, measured from the base year of 2019. Our Scope 1 and 2 near-term target is an absolute target that commits Bentley Systems to reducing our Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 50% by the year 2030.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

The objective of our target is to achieve ambitious carbon emissions reductions in alignment with the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) criteria.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

The major levers of our Scope 1 and 2 emissions are our office operations and vehicle fleet. To meet our emissions reduction targets, we are focused on reducing office energy use, sourcing renewable electricity, and implementing energy efficiency programs. We are also exploring direct investments in renewable energy as part of our broader decarbonization strategy. Additionally, ongoing trends in grid decarbonization ('grid greening') are expected to further reduce the emissions associated with our office energy consumption. Our Scope 1 and 2 target is an absolute reduction of 4.2% per year, calculated linearly from our base year, in alignment with the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). We have made meaningful progress toward this target: in the reporting year, our Scope 1 and 2 emissions totaled 4,263 tCO_2e, representing an approximate 33% reduction from our base year across our entire organization (100% coverage). We anticipate continued, though variable, progress toward this target in the near term, as we balance business growth with the implementation of strong emissions reduction initiatives.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

(7.53.2) Provide details of your emissions intensity targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Int 1

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.2.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

BENT-USA-001-OFF - Near-Term Approval Letter.pdf

(7.53.2.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

09/21/2023

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.2.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

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

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Metric tons CO2e per dollar of operating profit

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

12/31/2019

(7.53.2.15) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services

0.000094

(7.53.2.17) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

0.000014

(7.53.2.18) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

0.000003

(7.53.2.19) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations

0.000003

(7.53.2.20) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel

0.000095

(7.53.2.21) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting

0.000033

(7.53.2.32) Intensity figure in base year for total Scope 3

0.0002420000

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes

0.0002420000

(7.53.2.36) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services covered by this Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.38) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) covered by this Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.39) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.40) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations covered by this Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.41) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel covered by this Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.42) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by this Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.53) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this total Scope 3 intensity figure

95.4

(7.53.2.54) % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

95.4

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

55

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes

0.0001089000

(7.53.2.59) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

0

(7.53.2.62) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services

0.0000545

(7.53.2.64) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel- and energy-related activities

0.00000349

(7.53.2.65) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

0.00000101

(7.53.2.66) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations

6.85e-7

(7.53.2.67) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel

0.0000343

(7.53.2.68) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting

0.00000183

(7.53.2.79) Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3

0.0000958150

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes

0.0000958150

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year

109.83

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Our Scope 3 Intensity Target covers 95.4% of our total Scope 3 emissions, company-wide, measured from the base year of 2019. This 95.4% coverage represents Scope 3 Category 1 and Scope 3 Categories 3 through 7. Our Scope 3 Intensity Target is a near-term target that commits Bentley Systems to reducing emissions from Scope 3 Category 1 and Scope 3 Categories 3 through 7 by 55% per dollar of operating profit by the year 2030. We record this target in the unit of tCO2e/$USD. Scope 3 Category 2, Scope 3 Category 13, and Scope 3 Category 15 were not included in our Scope 3 Intensity Target. Scope 3 Categories 8-12 & 14 are considered not relevant to our operations. Explanations: S3 Category 8: Not relevant, emissions associated with all leased assets (e.g. office spaces, vehicles) are included in Bentley's Scope 1 and 2 footprint. S3 Category 9: Not relevant, emissions associated with all Downstream Transportation & Distribution are considered de minimis as Bentley does not typically ship physical products to its customers. S3 Category 10: Not relevant, emissions associated with the Processing of Sold Products have been deemed "Not Relevant" as Bentley's products do not require further processing after sale. S3 Category 11: Not relevant, emissions associated with Category 11 (Use of Sold Products) are considered "Not Relevant" as Bentley's sold products produce no direct emissions during the use phase. S3 Category 12: Not relevant, emissions associated with Category 12 (End-of-life Treatment of Sold Products) are considered "Not Relevant" as Bentley's sold products require no end-of-life treatment. S3 Category 14: Not relevant, emissions associated with Category 14 (Franchises) are considered "Not Relevant" as Bentley's business model does not involve the use of franchises. Note: our operating profit is referred to in our SEC filings as "income from operations". Scope 3 Category 13 (Downstream leased assets) only became relevant in the reporting year 2023, it represents a minimal proportion of our carbon footprint.*

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

We have selected an economic intensity target for our Scope 3 emissions, aligning our reduction goals with our operating profit. This approach reflects our dual commitment: to continue growing our business and to do so sustainably. By tying emissions performance to economic output, we ensure that our climate strategy supports both environmental responsibility and long-term value creation for our stakeholders.

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

(7.53.2.89) List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

1. Cloud Services Emissions Management • Engaged with Microsoft and other cloud providers to support their renewable energy and water positivity goals. • Continued collaboration with suppliers to encourage similar climate commitments. 2. Business Travel Emissions Monitoring • Deployed a new travel platform in 2023 to track and manage travel-related emissions in real time. • Built on the “Travel with Purpose” policy to encourage intentional, lower-emission travel. 3. Sustainable Procurement • Sourced supplies locally to reduce shipping-related emissions. 4. Remote Work Enablement • Empowered employees to work from home, reducing commuting emissions.

[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	*4*	*`Numeric input*
To be implemented	*0*	*0*
Implementation commenced	*0*	*0*
Implemented	*4*	*11273*
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)

2318

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

☑ 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

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

As part of our teleworking initiative, we have reduced the environmental footprint of our office operations. Our office sustainability program emphasizes practical, 'common sense' measures—such as downsizing under-utilized office spaces and relocating to high-efficiency buildings where feasible. These actions contribute to our broader emissions reduction strategy by lowering energy consumption and improving space utilization.

Row 4

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

☑ Low-carbon electricity mix

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

1688

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Of the estimated 1,688 tCO_2e reduction compared to our 2019 baseline, a portion is attributable to the decarbonization of the electricity grid. Additional reductions stem from our transition to renewable energy procurement and the selection of high-efficiency office spaces, which have collectively contributed to lowering our operational emissions footprint.

Row 5

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Transportation

☑ Business travel policy

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

3101

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Our 'Travel with Purpose' policy remains in effect, encouraging colleagues to be intentional about business travel and consider whether travel objectives can be met remotely. While business travel has rebounded somewhat since 2021, the policy continues to contribute to emissions reductions. In 2024, we achieved a decrease of over 3,100 tCO_2e in business travel emissions compared to our 2019 base year. Although we have not disclosed the direct monetary impact of this policy, we anticipate similar annual CO_2 savings as we continue to apply it.

Row 6

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Transportation
☑ Teleworking

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

4166

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Our flexible work policy, which empowers colleagues to telework and enables hiring beyond traditional geographic constraints, has significantly reduced our employee commuting emissions. In our baseline year, commuting emissions totaled 4,719 tCO_2e. By 2024, despite substantial growth in our workforce, these emissions had dropped to just 553 tCO_2e. This policy has been well received by our colleagues and has supported increased productivity through a flexible commuting culture. While we have not disclosed the direct monetary impact, we anticipate similar annual CO_2 savings as we continue to apply this policy.
[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:
☑ Other :Ecosystem Partnerships

(7.55.3.2) Comment

We believe that no single player in the ecosystem can tackle climate resilience alone. That's why we actively drive investment in emissions reduction activities through collective action and ecosystem collaboration. Our approach focuses on building strategic partnerships and supporting programmatic initiatives that align with our handprint and ES(D)G strategy. These efforts are designed to accelerate the adoption of infrastructure digital twins and promote user empowerment, capacity building, pilot initiatives, and technology innovation. Examples of our collaborative investments include: • ICE Global Carbon Champions / The Carbon Project: As a founding sponsor, we support the Institution of Civil Engineers' initiative to equip the engineering community with tools and knowledge to contribute meaningfully to the UK's Net Zero goals. We participate in the "measuring, sharing, and benchmarking carbon impacts" workstream. • Groundwater Relief: We provide software and technical support to this UK-based charity, which aids humanitarian and development efforts through a global network of groundwater experts. Our contributions have supported projects in refugee camps across Cox's Bazar, Yemen, Uganda, and South Sudan. We recently expanded this partnership through a comprehensive software supply agreement. • ZERO: As a founding member of this innovation-focused industry group, we collaborate with construction professionals to promote a low-carbon future. We contribute through joint webinars, knowledge sharing, and hackathons focused on carbon efficiency. These partnerships not only support emissions reduction but also foster innovation, knowledge exchange, and scalable impact across the infrastructure and engineering sectors.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Employee engagement

(7.55.3.2) Comment

We drive investment in emissions reduction activities by fostering a culture of sustainability, empowering our global workforce, and collaborating across the ecosystem. While we are deeply committed to advancing the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), we recognize that meaningful progress requires collective action. To support this, we established a global network of ES(D)G Ambassadors—colleagues from across the organization—who serve two key roles: • Advocating for a culture of sustainability by informing, inspiring, and supporting ES(D)G action across teams and initiatives. • Evangelizing Bentley's UN SDG handprint by participating in events, initiatives, and communications that promote a consistent and cohesive sustainability message. One of the most impactful initiatives led by our ES(D)G Ambassadors is Together Towards Tomorrow (T3)—a series of interactive, informal advocacy sessions that explore pressing sustainability topics through both industry and community lenses. These sessions often feature guest speakers, internal ambassadors, and engaging sustainability games that reward participants with vouchers for sustainable products, courses, or events. Through these methods, we not only build internal momentum for emissions reduction but also create a platform for innovation, education, and long-term investment in climate action.
[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)

Other

☑ Other, please specify :Our software solutions enable users to design infrastructure that reduces energy, emissions, water consumption, and otherwise enhance natural resource efficiency. By nature, our products are all capable of reducing carbon emissions.

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Bentley provides software solutions that enable users to design infrastructure that reduces energy, emissions, water consumption, and otherwise enhances natural resource efficiency. Our product sales represent roughly 92% of our revenue. These products cover: Asset Lifecycle Information Management, Asset Reliability, Bridge Analysis, Building Design, Civil Design, Construction, Digital Twins, Geotechnical Engineering, Hydraulics and Hydrology, Mine Design, Mobility Simulation and Analytics, Modeling and Visualization, Offshore Structural Analysis, Pipe Stress and Vessel Analysis, Plant Design, Project Delivery, Reality and Spatial Modeling, Structural Analysis, Structural Detailing, and Utilities and Communications Networks. We prioritize three sectors that we have identified as key to addressing the sustainability challenges: 1. Mobility, to make cities and communities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable (SDG 11), as well as to build resilient infrastructure and sustainable transport (e.g., roads and bridges, rail and transit). 2. Environment, ensuring the availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all (SDG 6) while protecting, restoring and promoting sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems (SDG 15) (e.g., water and waste, resources). 3. Grids, offering technologies that can help provide access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy (SDG 7) (e.g., renewables, electricity grids, electrification and energy efficiency).

(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

92
[Add row]

(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:

☑ No

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?

Select from:

☑ No

(9.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

We develop and sell software and related services. We do not engage in manufacturing, processing, or other industrial production. We do not own or control data centers and are not provided access to this data by our cloud providers.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

We develop and sell software and related services. We do not engage in manufacturing, processing, or other industrial production. We do not own or control data centers and are not provided access to this data by our cloud providers.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

We develop and sell software and related services. We do not engage in manufacturing, processing, or other industrial production. We do not own or control data centers and are not provided access to this data by our cloud providers.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

We develop and sell software and related services. We do not engage in manufacturing, processing, or other industrial production. We do not own or control data centers and are not provided access to this data by our cloud providers.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

We develop and sell software and related services. We do not engage in manufacturing, processing, or other industrial production. We do not own or control data centers and are not provided access to this data by our cloud providers.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

We develop and sell software and related services. We do not engage in manufacturing, processing, or other industrial production. We do not own or control data centers and are not provided access to this data by our cloud providers.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

We develop and sell software and related services. We do not engage in manufacturing, processing, or other industrial production. We do not own or control data centers and are not provided access to this data by our cloud providers.

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

We develop and sell software and related services. We do not engage in manufacturing, processing, or other industrial production. We do not own or control data centers and are not provided access to this data by our cloud providers.

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

We develop and sell software and related services. We do not engage in manufacturing, processing, or other industrial production. We do not own or control data centers and are not provided access to this data by our cloud providers.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

We develop and sell software and related services. We do not engage in manufacturing, processing, or other industrial production. We do not own or control data centers and are not provided access to this data by our cloud providers.

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

As a software and services company with no manufacturing, processing, or industrial operations, our direct water use is minimal and primarily limited to office facilities. We do not own or operate data centers, and our cloud service providers do not provide us with water-related data. As such: Water recycling and reuse: Not applicable, as we do not operate facilities where water recycling systems would be relevant.

The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

We develop and sell software and related services. We do not engage in manufacturing or industrial production and do not own or operate data centers. Our direct water use is minimal, limited to domestic use in leased office spaces. While we rely on third-party cloud providers, we do not have visibility into their water use. However, we recognize the potential water intensity of data centers and are committed to monitoring provider disclosures and industry best practices. Given our business model, our exposure to water-related risks is low.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Due to the nature of our operations—developing and selling software and related services—we do not engage in industrial activities or own facilities with significant water use. Our water use is limited to domestic consumption in leased office spaces, and we do not have access to metered water data. As such, we are unable to report specific volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, or consumed. There have been no material changes in our operations compared to the previous reporting year, and we do not anticipate significant changes in water use going forward.

Total discharges

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Due to the nature of our operations—developing and selling software and related services—we do not engage in industrial activities or own facilities with significant water use. Our water use is limited to domestic consumption in leased office spaces, and we do not have access to metered water data. As such, we are unable to report specific volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, or consumed. There have been no material changes in our operations compared to the previous reporting year, and we do not anticipate significant changes in water use going forward.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Due to the nature of our operations—developing and selling software and related services—we do not engage in industrial activities or own facilities with significant water use. Our water use is limited to domestic consumption in leased office spaces, and we do not have access to metered water data. As such, we are unable to report specific volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, or consumed. There have been no material changes in our operations compared to the previous reporting year, and we do not anticipate significant changes in water use going forward.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.4) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the volume, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

(9.2.4.1) Withdrawals are from areas with water stress

Select from:
☑ Unknown

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

We develop and sell software and related services and do not engage in manufacturing, processing, or other industrial production. Our water use is limited to domestic consumption in leased office spaces, and we do not have access to metered water withdrawal data. To assess potential exposure to water stress, we reviewed our global office locations using the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas. We identified 20 offices located in regions classified as having high or extremely high baseline water stress. These include locations in India, China, Mexico, Indonesia, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Turkey, and the United Arab Emirates. Despite this, our water use at these sites remains minimal and non-industrial. There have been no material changes in our operations compared to the previous reporting year, and we do not anticipate significant changes in water use or exposure to water-stressed areas in the near term.
[Fixed row]

(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Direct operations

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☑ No, we have not assessed this value chain stage for facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, and are not planning to do so in the next 2 years

(9.3.4) Please explain

Based on your business model—developing and selling software and related services, with no manufacturing or industrial operations—the number of facilities with substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, or opportunities is likely very low. We have done a preliminary identification of 20 facilities located in regions classified as having high or extremely high baseline water stress (per WRI Aqueduct). While our water use at these sites is limited to domestic consumption in leased office spaces, we recognize the potential for localized water-related risks, such as supply disruptions or reputational concerns. These locations are monitored as part of our broader environmental risk assessment, though we have not experienced substantive impacts to date.

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☑ No, we have not assessed this value chain stage for facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, but we are planning to do so in the next 2 years

(9.3.4) Please explain

Based on your business model—developing and selling software and related services, with no manufacturing or industrial operations—the number of facilities with substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, or opportunities is likely very low. We have done a preliminary identification of 20 facilities located in regions classified as having high or extremely high baseline water stress (per WRI Aqueduct). While our water use at these sites is limited to domestic consumption in leased office spaces, we recognize the potential for localized water-related risks, such as supply disruptions or reputational concerns. These locations are monitored as part of our broader environmental risk assessment, though we have not experienced substantive impacts to date
[Fixed row]

(9.4) Could any of your facilities reported in 9.3.1 have an impact on a requesting CDP supply chain member?

Select from:

☑ No facilities were reported in 9.3.1

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.

	Revenue (currency)
	1353095000

[Fixed row]

(9.12) Provide any available water intensity values for your organization's products or services.

Row 1

(9.12.5) Comment

As a software and services company, our products and operations are inherently low in water intensity. We do not engage in manufacturing, processing, or other industrial activities, and our services are delivered digitally. Water use in our direct operations is limited to domestic consumption in leased office spaces, and we do not have access to metered data. While we recognize that data centers—operated by third-party cloud providers—can have water-related impacts, we do not control or have visibility into their site-level water use. Given the nature of our business, we have not identified substantive water intensity impacts associated with our products or services.

[Add row]

(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

(9.13.1) Products contain hazardous substances

Select from:

☑ No

(9.13.2) Comment

We develop and sell software and related services. We do not engage in manufacturing, processing, or other industrial production, and our products are digital. As such, they do not contain physical substances, including those classified as hazardous by any regulatory authority.
[Fixed row]

(9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

(9.14.1) Products and/or services classified as low water impact

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to address this within the next two years

(9.14.3) Primary reason for not classifying any of your current products and/or services as low water impact

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Lack of clear definition and criteria

(9.14.4) Please explain

We do not currently have a formal standard or methodology in place to classify our software and related services as "low water impact." However, given the digital nature of our offerings and the absence of manufacturing or industrial processes, we believe our products and services inherently have a low water footprint. We are exploring ways to better understand and communicate the water impacts associated with our value chain, including indirect impacts from cloud infrastructure and service delivery.
[Fixed row]

(9.15) Do you have any water-related targets?

Select from:

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

(9.15.3) Why do you not have water-related target(s) and what are your plans to develop these in the future?

(9.15.3.1) Primary reason

Select from:

☑ Important but not an immediate business priority

(9.15.3.2) Please explain

We have not identified our use of water as material to our sustainability program. Our direct water consumption is limited to domestic use in leased office spaces, and we do not engage in manufacturing, processing, or other industrial activities. As such, we have not established water-related targets at this time. However, we recognize the importance of water stewardship and are monitoring developments in water risk disclosure and best practices. As our sustainability program evolves, we may consider setting water-related targets if our operations or value chain impacts change, or if stakeholder expectations indicate a need for greater transparency in this area.
[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?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party	Primary reason why other environmental information included in your CDP response is not verified and/or assured by a third party	Explain why other environmental information included in your CDP response is not verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: ☑ No, but we plan to obtain third-party verification/assurance of other environmental information in our CDP response within the next two years	*Select from:* ☑ Lack of internal resources, capabilities, or expertise (e.g., due to organization size)	*We are preparing for assurance of our non-financial disclosure process and materials aligned with upcoming reporting mandates.*

[Fixed row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

VP, Chief Compliance Officer

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

☑ Business unit manager

[Fixed row]

(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub website.

Select from:

☑ No