



BENTLEY SYSTEMS

CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2026

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.

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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 around 5,800 Bentley colleagues around the world, who have helped us achieve annual revenues of more than \$1.5 billion in 189 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). 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
	12/31/2025	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select from: ☒ No

[Fixed row]

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

1501779000

(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?
	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ 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 | ☒ Japan |
| ☒ Chile | ☒ Spain |
| ☒ China | ☒ Brazil |
| ☒ India | ☒ Canada |
| ☒ Italy | ☒ France |
| ☒ Mexico | ☒ Denmark |
| ☒ Norway | ☒ Finland |
| ☒ Poland | ☒ Germany |
| ☒ Sweden | ☒ Iceland |
| ☒ Belgium | ☒ Ireland |
| ☒ Romania | ☒ Slovakia |
| ☒ Türkiye | ☒ Australia |
| ☒ Malaysia | ☒ Indonesia |
| ☒ Pakistan | ☒ Lithuania |
| ☒ Portugal | ☒ Singapore |
| ☒ Kazakhstan | ☒ Saudi Arabia |
| ☒ Netherlands | ☒ South Africa |

- ☒ New Zealand
- ☒ Philippines
- ☒ Switzerland
- ☒ Korea (The Republic of)
- ☒ United States of America
- ☒ China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
- ☒ Taiwan, China
- ☒ United Kingdom
- ☒ United Arab Emirates

(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]

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 opportunities are considered in operational planning, near-term risk management, regulatory compliance, environmental reporting, and annual business planning. These issues are prioritized based on factors such as likelihood, magnitude of impact, timing, and relevance to Bentley's operations, value chain, and stakeholders. Short-term considerations inform actions such as emissions management, environmental data quality improvements, compliance readiness, and near-term initiatives that support Bentley's environmental commitments.

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 opportunities are considered through Bentley’s materiality assessment, enterprise risk management processes, and strategic planning activities. This horizon supports assessment of issues that may influence business priorities, environmental programs, product and service opportunities, capital allocation, and preparation for evolving regulatory and stakeholder expectations. Medium-term considerations help Bentley evaluate how environmental risks and opportunities may affect strategy and financial planning over time.

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 opportunities are considered in relation to Bentley’s long-term business resilience, sustainability strategy, product innovation, and market positioning. This horizon is used to consider environmental trends that may develop over longer periods, including climate-related regulation, infrastructure resilience needs, customer demand for sustainability-related solutions, and broader transition risks and opportunities. Long-term considerations help inform strategic direction and support Bentley’s ability to adapt to evolving environmental and market conditions.

[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:	Select from:

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process
	☒ Yes	☒ 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

(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
- ☒ ISO 31000 Risk Management

Other

- ☒ Desk-based research
- ☒ External consultants
- ☒ Internal company methods
- ☒ Materiality assessment
- ☒ Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis

(2.2.2.15) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- ☒ Cyclone, hurricane, typhoon
- ☒ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
- ☒ Heat wave
- ☒ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

Chronic physical

- ☒ Change in land/freshwater/ocean use
- ☒ Increased severity of extreme weather events

Policy

- ☒ Changes to national legislation
- ☒ Lack of mature certification and sustainability standards
- ☒ Other policy risk, please specify :Changes to sub-national legislation.

Market

- ☒ Changing customer behavior

Reputation

- ☒ Increased concern and/or negative feedback from partners and stakeholders

Technology

- ☒ Lack of access to data or monitoring systems
- ☒ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

Liability

- ☒ Exposure to sanctions and litigation
- ☒ Non-compliance with regulations and legislation

(2.2.2.16) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- ☒ NGOs
- ☒ Customers
- ☒ Employees
- ☒ Investors
- ☒ Suppliers
- ☒ Regulators
- ☒ Local communities

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

Select from:

- ☒ No

(2.2.2.18) Further details of process

Across Bentley, environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are identified and assessed through recurring risk-management, materiality-assessment, environmental-reporting, and sustainability-strategy processes. Together, these processes consider Bentley's direct operations and its upstream and downstream value chain. Bentley's environmental footprint work focuses on the company's operational impacts and risks, including greenhouse gas emissions, environmental data quality, regulatory compliance, and progress against environmental commitments. Bentley's sustainability handprint work focuses on the potential positive impacts enabled through its software and services, including support for climate mitigation and adaptation, energy and resource efficiency, resilient infrastructure, sustainable water management, and healthy cities and communities. Bentley's sustainability materials identify energy transition and efficiency, climate action and resilience, land and water resources, and healthy cities and communities as core sustainability challenges. Environmental risks and opportunities are considered across relevant business functions and escalated through Bentley's governance and risk-management processes. The Sustainability Committee of the Board oversees climate-related matters, including the assessment of environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, environmental reporting and verification, corporate commitments, and progress against targets. Bentley's risk and materiality assessments use qualitative and quantitative inputs. In 2022, Bentley conducted its first sustainability materiality assessment, mapped to the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures and guided by a double-materiality framework. This process engaged Bentley colleagues and leadership, users of Bentley products, investors, and key suppliers. In 2024, Bentley conducted a further double-materiality assessment aligned with the European Sustainability Reporting Standards. The assessment considered both potential financial effects on Bentley and Bentley's impacts on society and the environment. It covered environmental topics including climate change mitigation and adaptation, energy, water consumption, pollution, biodiversity, resource use, waste, and product sustainability. The process included the development and scoring of impacts, risks, and opportunities, engagement with internal subject-matter experts, and validation of the results. These processes consider short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons and use internal business knowledge, desk-based research, stakeholder engagement, external expertise, and jurisdictional and regulatory assessment. Partners and stakeholders considered include customers, employees, investors, suppliers, regulators, NGOs, and local communities.

[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

Bentley assesses interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities through its materiality assessment and enterprise risk management processes. In 2024, Bentley completed a double-materiality assessment aligned with the European Sustainability Reporting Standards. For each relevant sustainability topic, the process developed Bentley-specific impact, risk, and opportunity statements, assessed both impact and financial materiality, and validated the results with internal subject-matter experts. This allowed connected effects arising from the same environmental topic to be considered together rather than assessed only as separate issues. For example, under energy, the assessment considered Bentley's reliance on a stable energy supply, the environmental impact associated with fossil-fuel consumption, operational and financial risks from energy disruption and higher energy costs, and opportunities to reduce operating costs through energy efficiency and support increased demand for renewable-energy solutions. Under climate change, it connected Bentley's value-chain emissions and exposure to extreme climate events with potential operational disruption, higher costs and insurance-related financial risks, while also identifying opportunities for Bentley's software and services to support climate mitigation and more resilient infrastructure. These relationships were considered across environmental topics including climate change mitigation and adaptation, energy, water, pollution, biodiversity, resource use, waste, and product sustainability. Bentley's assessment therefore considers how environmental dependencies and impacts can result in operational, regulatory, financial, reputational, or strategic risks, while also creating opportunities through operational improvements and Bentley's products and services.

[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

Bentley has not yet identified or prioritized specific locations across its value chain based on environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities. Bentley's environmental assessment efforts have primarily focused on enterprise-wide materiality assessments, environmental risk management processes, and environmental reporting activities. While environmental topics, including climate change, water, biodiversity, pollution, resource use, and waste, have been assessed through Bentley's materiality assessment process, a formal location-based prioritization process has not yet been completed.
[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

☒ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☒ Revenue

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☒ % decrease

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☒ 1-10

(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". 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
- ☒ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

- ☒ Revenue

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

- ☒ % increase

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

- ☒ 1-10

(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 impact our key business metrics. Opportunities are evaluated under a variety of criteria dependent on the nature of the opportunity. 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]

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 has not identified climate-related risks that had a substantive effect on the organization in the reporting year or that are currently anticipated to have a substantive effect in the future. Climate-related risks continue to be assessed through Bentley's enterprise risk management, materiality assessment, environmental reporting, and governance processes. These processes consider regulatory, market, reputational, and physical climate-related considerations across Bentley's operations and value chain. Bentley updated its materiality analysis in 2024, assessing sustainability topics through interviews with leaders who oversee relevant functional areas and scoring those topics across impact, risk, likelihood, and magnitude. Bentley continues to use these processes to support preparedness for emerging climate-related risks and to mature its assessment of potential financial and strategic impacts.

[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

[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 | ☒ Japan |
| ☒ Chile | ☒ Spain |
| ☒ China | ☒ Brazil |
| ☒ India | ☒ Canada |
| ☒ Italy | ☒ France |
| ☒ Mexico | ☒ Denmark |
| ☒ Norway | ☒ Finland |
| ☒ Poland | ☒ Germany |
| ☒ Sweden | ☒ Iceland |
| ☒ Belgium | ☒ Ireland |
| ☒ Romania | ☒ Slovakia |
| ☒ Türkiye | ☒ Australia |
| ☒ Malaysia | ☒ Indonesia |
| ☒ Pakistan | ☒ Lithuania |
| ☒ Portugal | ☒ Singapore |
| ☒ Kazakhstan | ☒ Saudi Arabia |
| ☒ Netherlands | ☒ South Africa |
| ☒ New Zealand | ☒ Taiwan, China |
| ☒ Philippines | ☒ United Kingdom |
| ☒ Switzerland | ☒ United Arab Emirates |
| ☒ Korea (The Republic of) | |
| ☒ United States of America | |
| ☒ China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region | |

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Bentley has identified a substantive opportunity arising from increasing demand for digital solutions that support sustainable and resilient infrastructure. As a software and services company focused on infrastructure engineering, Bentley is positioned to respond to this demand through continued product development, strategic

investment, and the integration of digital twin, engineering, and analytical capabilities. Through Bentley's sustainability handprint strategy, its software and services can help infrastructure professionals address four interconnected sustainability challenges: energy transition and efficiency, climate action and resilience, land and water resources, and healthy cities and communities. Relevant applications include supporting clean-energy production and delivery, improving energy and resource efficiency, strengthening climate adaptation and infrastructure resilience, managing water supply and sanitation systems, reducing emissions and environmental impacts, and enabling more sustainable transportation and urban infrastructure. These capabilities support users across the infrastructure lifecycle, including planning, design, construction, operations, and maintenance. Increasing investment, policy support, and regulatory requirements related to sustainable and resilient infrastructure are therefore expected to create opportunities for increased demand for Bentley's existing and future products and services.

(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

Bentley anticipates that increased investment and regulatory requirements related to sustainable and resilient infrastructure may increase demand for digital solutions supporting climate adaptation, infrastructure resilience, clean energy, electrification, resource efficiency, water management, and improved infrastructure performance. Bentley estimated the potential financial effect using an FY2025 opportunity-aligned revenue baseline of approximately USD 820 million. This baseline was calculated using product-level ARR as a proxy for the relative financial weighting of Bentley's portfolio. Climate-specific products were weighted at 100%, climate-enabling products at 50%, and general-purpose, weakly linked, or unclassified products at 0%. The assessment resulted in approximately USD 715 million of climate-

aligned ARR, representing 54.61% of the assessed ARR population. Applying this percentage to FY2025 revenue of approximately USD 1.502 billion resulted in an opportunity-aligned revenue baseline of approximately USD 820 million. Bentley applied illustrative annual compound-growth sensitivities of 1% and 10% over its five-year short-term horizon. This resulted in an estimated potential increase in the annual opportunity-aligned revenue level of approximately USD 42 million to USD 501 million by the end of the period, relative to the FY2025 baseline. These values are scenario-based management estimates and do not represent forecasts, committed revenue, financial guidance, or externally assured financial projections.

(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)

42000000

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

501000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Bentley estimated the potential financial effect using the portion of FY2025 revenue assessed as aligned with the identified climate-related opportunity. Bentley performed a product-level assessment using Q3 2025 ARR by product and the available product Handprint assessment. Products were categorized as climate-specific, climate-enabling, or general-purpose, weakly linked, or unclassified. Climate-specific products were weighted at 100%, climate-enabling products at 50%, and general-purpose, weakly linked, or unclassified products at 0%. This produced approximately USD 715 million of climate-aligned ARR, equivalent to 54.61% of the assessed ARR population. Applying 54.61% to FY2025 revenue of approximately USD 1.502 billion produced an estimated climate-aligned revenue baseline of approximately USD 820 million. Bentley then applied illustrative compound annual growth scenarios of 1% and 10% over five years: Minimum: $\text{USD } 820.2 \text{ million} \times [(1.01)^5 - 1] = \text{approximately USD } 42 \text{ million}$ Maximum: $\text{USD } 820.2 \text{ million} \times [(1.10)^5 - 1] = \text{approximately USD } 501 \text{ million}$ The resulting figures represent the estimated increase in the annual climate-aligned revenue level by the end of the five-year assessment period relative to the FY2025 baseline. They are scenario-based management estimates and are not revenue forecasts, committed revenue, financial guidance, or externally assured projections.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

This calculation assumes no additional expenses are incurred because Bentley already markets and sells its existing products and services as solutions that support sustainable and resilient infrastructure outcomes. The opportunity assumes business-as-usual activities.

(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://www.bentley.com/en/blog/a-bridge-to-the-future-how-digital-twins-helped-kentucky-recover-from-catastrophic-floods/>

[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)

820000000

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

Select from:

☒ 51-60%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

Bentley estimated the proportion of FY2025 revenue associated with climate-related opportunities using a product-level assessment of its software portfolio. Products were classified as climate-specific, climate-enabling, or general-purpose based on their documented applications. Climate-specific products were fully weighted, while climate-enabling products were partially weighted to recognize that climate-related outcomes depend on the customer's project and use of the software. The assessment indicated that approximately 55% of Bentley's portfolio was aligned with climate-related opportunities. Applying this proportion to FY2025 revenue resulted in estimated aligned revenue of approximately USD 820 million. This is a portfolio-level management estimate. Product-level ARR was used as a proxy for the relative composition of Bentley's portfolio because recognized FY2025 revenue by product and verified customer-level information on climate-related use were not available. The result is not transaction-level revenue attribution, customer-verified climate-aligned revenue, a taxonomy-alignment assessment, an avoided-emissions estimate, or an externally assured financial metric.

[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:

☒ More frequently than 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:

☒ Yes, but it is not publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

Please see pages 17-18 of Bentley's Proxy Statement. While neither the Board nor the Nominating Committee has adopted a formal stand-alone diversity policy, one of many factors that the Board and the Nominating Committee intend to carefully consider in seeking and considering director nominees in the future is the importance to the Company of board members with diverse experiences and backgrounds, including as they relate to gender, race and ethnicity, and other life experiences that would enhance the composition of the Board and its committees.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

Bentley's Proxy Statement.pdf
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes

Biodiversity

(4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ No, 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 through our materiality and enterprise risk assessment processes and therefore do not have dedicated board-level oversight. Nonetheless, we are committed to continuously evaluating this topic as part of our evolving materiality and enterprise risk assessment processes. Our ESG governance framework enables Bentley to respond to biodiversity-related risks should they become material to the business 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

- ☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
- ☒ 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. 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.

[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
- ☒ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process
- ☒ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.3.1) Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes

Biodiversity

(4.3.1) Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ No, 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 through our materiality and risk assessment processes and therefore do not currently have dedicated management-level responsibility. 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 and Secretary

(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 policies and/or commitments

☒ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☒ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☒ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

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. 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.

[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

10

(4.5.3) Please explain

Bentley provides monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues at both executive and management level. Our Chief Sustainability and Education Officer, who is a member of our C-suite, holds annual objectives that include delivery of our sustainability commitments. These objectives form part of the bonus component of their compensation. Our Chief Legal Officer and Secretary holds the highest senior management responsibility for environmental matters, and our Chief Compliance Officer leads our operational sustainability program. Attainment of environmental and sustainability objectives informs compensation decisions for these roles. Environmental objectives are set at the level of overall progress against our environmental commitments, including our SBTi-validated emissions reduction

targets, rather than being weighted to a specific quantified metric. As environmental objectives are not weighted separately within these arrangements, the percentage reported is an estimate.
[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

☒ Bonus - % of salary

☒ 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:

- ☒ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The company's attainment of various ESG and sustainability metrics helps to inform compensation decisions insofar as such attainment indicates such officers' effectiveness in fulfilling certain of their respective job functions and duties, this includes stock and compensation.

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

Bentley supports compensation practices that align executive interests with the long-term goals and values of the organization and the interests of our stockholders. As it relates to sustainability matters, our Chief Legal Officer, Chief Sustainability Officer, and Chief Compliance Officer are responsible for setting ESG and sustainability priorities, tracking progress, and monitoring the company's performance against selected targets. The company's attainment of various ESG and sustainability metrics helps to inform compensation decisions insofar as such attainment indicates such officers' effectiveness in fulfilling certain of their respective job functions and duties.

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

- ☒ Bonus - % of salary
- ☒ 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:

- ☒ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The company's attainment of various ESG and sustainability metrics helps to inform compensation decisions insofar as such attainment indicates such officers' effectiveness in fulfilling certain of their respective job functions and duties, this includes stock and compensation.

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

Bentley supports compensation practices that align executive interests with the long-term goals and values of the organization and the interests of our stockholders. As it relates to sustainability matters, our Chief Legal Officer, Chief Sustainability Officer, and Chief Compliance Officer are responsible for setting ESG and sustainability priorities, tracking progress, and monitoring the company's performance against selected targets. The company's attainment of various ESG and sustainability metrics helps to inform compensation decisions insofar as such attainment indicates such officers' effectiveness in fulfilling certain of their respective job functions and duties.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

- ☒ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

- ☒ Bonus - % of salary
- ☒ 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:
☒ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The company's attainment of various ESG and sustainability metrics helps to inform compensation decisions insofar as such attainment indicates such officers' effectiveness in fulfilling certain of their respective job functions and duties, this includes stock and compensation.

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

Bentley supports compensation practices that align executive interests with the long-term goals and values of the organization and the interests of our stockholders. As it relates to sustainability matters, our Chief Legal Officer, Chief Sustainability Officer, and Chief Compliance Officer are responsible for setting ESG and sustainability priorities, tracking progress, and monitoring the company's performance against selected targets. The company's attainment of various ESG and sustainability metrics helps to inform compensation decisions insofar as such attainment indicates such officers' effectiveness in fulfilling certain of their respective job functions and duties.
[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

(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 and water 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

☒ Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)

☒ UN Global Compact

☒ World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)

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

Bentley joined the United Nations Global Compact in June 2023 and maintains active participant status. In July 2026, Bentley submitted its first Communication on Progress, reporting on implementation of the Ten Principles for the 2025 reporting period, and continues to align its strategy and operations with those principles, including those relating to environmental stewardship and climate action. Bentley participates in the Science Based Targets initiative, which validated its near-term emissions reduction targets in 2023: a 50% absolute reduction in Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by 2030 against a 2019 base year, and a 55% reduction in Scope 3 emissions intensity over the same period. Progress against these targets is measured and reported annually in Bentley's Impact Report. Bentley is a member of the World Business Council for Sustainable Development, participating alongside peer organizations in work on sustainable business practice relevant to the built environment and infrastructure.

[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

Yes

☒ Yes, we engaged directly with policy makers

(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:

☒ Yes, my organization is registered

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

Select all that apply

☒ Voluntary government register

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

EU Transparency Register (European Union) - REG Number 036288945755-09

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

Our external engagement activities are managed by our Government Relations function, which operates under the oversight of our Chief Legal Officer and Secretary. Policy positions and engagement are developed to ensure alignment with our environmental commitments, including our SBTi-validated emissions reduction targets, our Environmental Policy, and our commitments as a participant in the UN Global Compact. Positions with legal or regulatory implications are subject to legal and compliance review before they are advanced. The Sustainability Committee of our Board of Directors provides oversight of environmental matters, including the consistency of our public engagement with our stated commitments.

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

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

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

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

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

Financial mechanisms (e.g., taxes, subsidies, etc.)

☒ Sustainable finance

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

Select from:

☒ Regional

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

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Southeast Asia

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

Select from:

☒ Support with no exceptions

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

Select all that apply

☒ Discussion in public forums

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

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

Mobilizing private capital toward sustainable infrastructure is central to delivering the energy transition in fast-growing regions. During FY2025, Bentley's Infrastructure Policy Advancement team hosted Twin Talks in a national pavilion at COP30, convening infrastructure leaders and investors representing more than USD 36 trillion in assets under management as part of an Australian Government initiative focused on mobilizing institutional capital for Southeast Asia's energy transition. Bentley contributed perspectives on how data, governance, and digital delivery tools improve project bankability and accelerate infrastructure delivery. Success is measured through continued participation in these convenings and through the uptake of digital delivery approaches among the governments, investors, and infrastructure owners engaged. See the blog post link below:

https://www.google.com/goto?url=CAESvgEB6zswFVNZ4LkPukcaWeVlo7h3seo5sHRIjZ4wQ3QGKshxUai5yABTrSe_lrckl_3iMAbzBxF6F8lbK8jP6wgX_6D2qHrfLQe slgiviY9pd3K3ZH_ytVrwwEjv7cvTotYp76C1hyOvqlhx0r9WYc5sTKmrT_6FNjvnoZdorV9N-2YnXGXnxHw2uL_B1VH3xfCgldTjqp3pPJU5FsUn10XxED7A53tydl0L3XCC2lvdhDGY4U11Vbxg9gtEk3Yz

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

[Add row]

(4.12) 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

(4.12.1.2) Is your publication in line with a standard or framework?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.12.1.3) Standard or framework the publication is in line with

Select all that apply

☒ GRI

☒ Other, please specify :SASB

(4.12.1.4) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.12.1.5) Status of the publication

Select from:

☒ Complete

(4.12.1.6) Content elements

Select all that apply

- ☒ Strategy
- ☒ Governance
- ☒ Risks & Opportunities
- ☒ Public policy engagement
- ☒ Climate-related targets

- ☒ Greenhouse gas emissions figures
- ☒ Content of environmental policies

(4.12.1.7) Page/section reference

Section Title: Environment

(4.12.1.8) Attach the relevant publication

2025-impact-report.pdf

(4.12.1.9) Comment

N/A

Row 2

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

- ☒ In mainstream reports

(4.12.1.2) Is your publication in line with a standard or framework?

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(4.12.1.3) Standard or framework the publication is in line with

Select all that apply

- ☒ Other, please specify :SEC

(4.12.1.4) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.12.1.5) Status of the publication

Select from:

☒ Complete

(4.12.1.6) Content elements

Select all that apply

☒ Governance

☒ Strategy

☒ Climate-related targets

(4.12.1.7) Page/section reference

See pages 13-16, 21-22

(4.12.1.8) Attach the relevant publication

2026 Proxy Statement.pdf

(4.12.1.9) 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.

[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

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

Select from:

- ☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.2.21) 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

☒ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

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

Environmental opportunities have played a central role in shaping Bentley Systems' strategic direction. 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

☒ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

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

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. We continue to deepen partnerships with governments, industry peers, and cross-sector organizations, and to invest 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

☒ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

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

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. Bentley has developed integration services within the iTwin Platform that automate embodied carbon reporting for infrastructure projects, connecting with leading external embodied carbon calculators including One Click LCA and EC3 to streamline the generation of carbon assessments. Building on this, iTwin-enabled embodied carbon capabilities are delivered 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

☒ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

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

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

☒ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

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

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]

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

Carbon

(5.10.1) Use of internal pricing for this environmental externality

Select from:

☒ No, but we plan to in the next two years

(5.10.2) Primary reason for not pricing this environmental externality

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.10.3) Explain why your organization does not price this environmental externality

Bentley does not currently apply an internal price to environmental externalities. We plan to assess the applicability of internal carbon pricing within the next two years and to implement it where that assessment supports doing so. This work sits alongside our SBTi-validated near-term emissions reduction targets, which currently direct our decarbonization decision-making, and reflects the current maturity of our environmental program rather than a determination that internal pricing is unsuitable for our business.

Other

(5.10.1) Use of internal pricing for this environmental externality

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to in the next two years

[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ 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.

[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.

[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%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(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%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Our response depends on the context of non-compliance.

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Our procedures depend on the context of the non-compliance.

(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:

☒ Less than 1%

(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. 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

[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:

- ☒ Less than 1%

(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

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 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 2025 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 2025, we received nearly 250 nominations. Nominees are encouraged to report net-positive impacts on social and environmental indicators aligned with the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). 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.

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:

☒ Less than 1%

(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. Bentley continues to scale 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 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, thought leadership, and ecosystem partnerships to accelerate climate action and promote sustainable infrastructure. A key example is Bentley's participation at COP30, where its Infrastructure Policy Advancement team hosted the company's first Twin Talks in a national pavilion and convened leaders representing more than USD 36 trillion in assets under management. These discussions formed part of an Australian Government initiative focused on mobilizing institutional capital for Southeast Asia's energy transition and explored how data, governance, and digital tools can improve project bankability and accelerate delivery. Bentley also collaborated with the Institute for Sustainable Infrastructure on the white paper Advancing Infrastructure Sustainability Through Digital Twins, published ahead of COP30, which maps digital twin applications to the Envision sustainability framework. These initiatives support collaboration across governments, investors, infrastructure owners, and industry organizations while helping to accelerate adoption of technologies and practices that contribute to more sustainable, resilient, and efficient infrastructure systems.

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:

☒ Less than 1%

(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

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Communications

☒ Joint case studies or marketing campaign

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

Bentley could collaborate with CDP Supply Chain members on projects that leverage digital twins to improve infrastructure sustainability, resilience, and performance. During 2025, Bentley supported development of the white paper Advancing Infrastructure Sustainability Through Digital Twins in collaboration with the Institute for Sustainable Infrastructure (ISI), which explored how digital twin applications can support sustainability outcomes and align with the Envision sustainability framework. Potential collaboration opportunities include: Using digital twins to evaluate infrastructure resilience under future climate scenarios; Improving visibility into asset

performance, resource consumption, and operational efficiency; Quantifying sustainability outcomes associated with infrastructure investments; Identifying opportunities to reduce lifecycle environmental impacts through improved planning, design, construction, and operations; Evaluating infrastructure projects against sustainability frameworks and performance objectives. Through these initiatives, Bentley and its customers could work together to improve data-driven decision making, support more resilient and sustainable infrastructure systems, and identify opportunities to create long-term environmental and operational value.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

- ☒ Higher incomes due to increased productivity
- ☒ Improved resource use and efficiency
- ☒ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)
- ☒ Other, please specify :Improved infrastructure resilience and climate adaptation outcomes

(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 these collaboration opportunities have the potential to support environmental benefits such as improved resource efficiency, sustainability performance, and climate resilience outcomes, Bentley is currently unable to estimate lifetime CO₂e or water savings. The proposed activities are intended to support infrastructure planning, design, and decision-making through the application of digital twins and sustainability frameworks, and the environmental outcomes achieved will depend on the specific assets, projects, operational conditions, and implementation approaches adopted by participating organizations. Bentley remains committed to improving the measurement of sustainability outcomes and will incorporate quantified environmental impact metrics where sufficient project-specific data becomes available.

[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.

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

Biodiversity has not been identified as a material topic for Bentley based on our 2024 materiality assessment process. Bentley does not currently maintain a biodiversity-specific inventory or reporting boundary and therefore does not apply a formal consolidation approach for biodiversity performance data. Bentley continues to evaluate biodiversity-related topics as part of its evolving sustainability, materiality, and risk assessment processes and would establish an appropriate consolidation approach if biodiversity becomes a material reporting area in the future.

[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. Bentley's consolidation approach (operational control) and reporting year (1 January to 31 December 2025) were unchanged, but calculation methods and emission-factor inputs changed. Scope 1 and Scope 2 updates included revised stationary-combustion benchmarks, updated Canadian provincial electricity factors at source precision, updated electric and plug-in hybrid vehicle factors, and reclassification of electricity used to charge leased electric vehicles and the electric portion of plug-in hybrid vehicles from Scope 1 mobile combustion to Scope 2. Scope 3 methods were also updated. Category 3 fuel- and energy-related activities used 2025 UK Government factors for fuel well-to-tank emissions and country-level IEA, Our World in Data, and IPCC inputs for electricity well-to-tank and transmission-and-distribution emissions. Category 7 employee commuting used EcoAct's 2025 proprietary US and global distance-based models, applying 236 working days per FTE and separate commuting assumptions for home-based, hybrid, and office-based employees. These are methodology and factor-source changes; the operational-control boundary and calendar reporting year did not change.

[Fixed row]

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

(7.1.3.1) Base year recalculation

Select from:

☒ No, because the impact does not meet our significance threshold

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

Bentley's Inventory Management Plan applies a 5% significance threshold for base-year recalculation: a cumulative change of $\pm 5\%$ or more in combined Scope 1 and Scope 2 market-based emissions, or $\pm 5\%$ or more in total Scope 3 emissions. Qualifying changes include structural changes, changes in calculation methodology, emission-factor source or data source, and correction of significant errors. Changes below the threshold are documented but do not trigger restatement. The FY2025 issued inventory reflects updated methodologies and emission-factor inputs, including reclassification of EV and PHEV charging electricity to Scope 2. Based on Bentley's approved materiality assessment, these changes did not trigger a base-year or past-year restatement.

(7.1.3.5) Past years' recalculation

Select from:

☒ No

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)
- ☒ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance
- ☒ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard

(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

Scope 2 emissions were calculated from actual electricity consumption where available. Missing monthly data were estimated when the site remained active and no lease comment indicated a final billing period. Where no electricity data were available, consumption was estimated using office electricity-use benchmarks, occupied area, and the proportion of the year the site was active. US and Canadian estimates used regional or provincial benchmarks; European estimates used UK office benchmarks; similar-country benchmarks were used where country-specific values were unavailable. For warm climates with only total-energy benchmarks, 90% was attributed to electricity. Location-based emissions used 2025 US EPA eGRID factors for US eGRID subregions, 2023 Canadian provincial factors, and 2025 IEA country factors elsewhere. Market-based emissions used 2025 Green-e residual-mix factors in the US, 2024 AIB residual-mix factors in Europe, 2023 Canadian provincial factors, and 2025 IEA factors elsewhere. APAC-Beijing-05-L01 was the only site identified as using renewable electricity, and 100% of its 46.87 MWh was treated as renewable. Electricity used to charge leased EVs and the electric portion of PHEVs was included in Scope 2.

[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 excluded from your disclosure of climate-related data?

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

(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)

(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

This Scope 3 category is not applicable to Bentley.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This Scope 3 category is not applicable to Bentley.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This Scope 3 category is not applicable to Bentley.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This Scope 3 category is not applicable to Bentley.

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

This Scope 3 category is not applicable to Bentley.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This Scope 3 category is not applicable to Bentley.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This Scope 3 category is not applicable to Bentley.

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

This Scope 3 category is not applicable to Bentley.

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This Scope 3 category is not applicable to Bentley.

[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)

1313

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Scope 1 emissions were calculated under the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard using operational control and comprise stationary combustion, mobile combustion, and fugitive refrigerants. Stationary combustion totaled 520.80 tCO₂e. Actual natural-gas consumption was used where available; otherwise consumption was estimated from office fuel-use benchmarks, occupied area, and active lease period. All sites were assumed to use natural gas for heating, and 2025 UK Government factors were applied. Mobile combustion totaled 762.57 tCO₂e and included the corporate jet, auto allowances, leased-vehicle fuel use, and vehicles on premises. Fuel data were used where available; otherwise distance was estimated from active lease or allowance days and driving benchmarks. The electric portion of leased EVs and PHEVs was excluded from Scope 1 and reported in Scope 2. Fugitive refrigerant emissions totaled 29.81 tCO₂e and were estimated using occupied area, active lease period, an assumed R410A leakage rate, and the 2025 UK Government R410A factor. Total Scope 1 emissions were 1,313.17 tCO₂e.

[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)

1725

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

2099

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Scope 2 emissions were calculated under the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance using operational control and include purchased electricity for Bentley facilities plus electricity used to charge leased EVs and the electric portion of PHEVs. Facilities electricity generated 1,713.32 tCO₂e location-based and 2,087.14 tCO₂e market-based. EV and PHEV charging added 11.69 tCO₂e to both approaches, bringing total Scope 2 to 1,725.01 tCO₂e location-based and 2,098.84 tCO₂e market-based. Actual consumption was used where available; missing data were estimated using office electricity benchmarks, occupied area, and active lease period. Location-based factors were 2025 US EPA eGRID by subregion, 2023 Canadian provincial factors, and 2025 IEA factors elsewhere. Market-based factors were 2025 Green-e in the US, 2024 AIB in Europe, 2023 Canadian provincial factors, and 2025 IEA factors elsewhere. APAC-Beijing-05-L01 was treated as 100% renewable for its 46.87 MWh consumption.

[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)

15703

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

- ☒ Hybrid method
- ☒ Spend-based method
- ☒ Supplier-specific method

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

10.77

(7.8.6) Please explain

Emissions were estimated for goods & services based on secondary EEIO data. To calculate emissions, spend was multiplied by the corresponding CEDA 2025 Purchaser Price emission factor. Indirect purchaser factors adjusted for commodity-specific 2025 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. Cloud services emissions for Amazon Web Services, Google Cloud, and Microsoft Azure were directly provided and spend on these cloud services was also removed from the GL code spend to avoid double-counting. Emissions associated with cloud services accounted for 1,194 tCO₂e.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

- ☒ Relevant, calculated

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

1696

(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

(7.8.6) Please explain

Emissions were estimated for goods based on secondary EEIO data. To calculate, spend of capital assets was multiplied by the corresponding CEDA 2025 Purchaser Price emission factor. Indirect purchaser factors were adjusted for commodity-specific 2025 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)

804

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average data method

☒ Other, please specify :Fuel-based method for fuel well-to-tank emissions

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

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

For all fuel consumption, well-to-tank (WTT) emissions were calculated using the emission factor for fuel type from the 2025 UK Government (DEFRA/BEIS) Conversion Factor database. For electricity consumption, WTT, Transmission and Distribution (T&D) Loss, and T&D loss WTT emissions were calculated using IEA, OurWorldInData, and IPCC emission factors. These emissions were calculated at the country level. 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.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

251

(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

(7.8.6) Please explain

Emissions were estimated for transportation by multiplying the amount spent on transportation by type and the relevant CEDA 2025 Purchaser Price emission factor. Indirect purchaser factors adjusted for commodity-specific 2025 inflation from the CEDA Global database were used to calculate emissions. In the reporting year, there was no spend attributable to specific vendors for this category.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

(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

(7.8.6) 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)

10723

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Distance-based method

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

(7.8.6) Please explain

Business travel emissions were extracted from the travel platform, Navan. The platform automatically tracks distance travelled by mode of transport (air, rail, and car) and applies emission factors from DEFRA, including well-to-tank emissions and radiative forcing on flights. In line with GHG Protocol and SBTi guidance, emissions from hotel stays are not included in the reported figure.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

1089

(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

(7.8.6) Please explain

Using headcount reports, annual average headcounts per country and office were calculated, yielding 236 average working days per FTE. A third-party consultant's (EcoAct) 2025 proprietary models were used 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, and the proportion of employees using different modes of transport was taken from the NHTS and mapped to the US EPA's emission factors. For the World model, the proportion of transport modes was derived from the European Commission on

Transport Statistics and DALIA Research, with mode-specific emission factors obtained from the DEFRA/BEIS Conversion Factors database. Well-to-Tank (WTT) emissions were included in the total emissions.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Emissions covered under scope 1 or 2

(7.8.6) 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) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) 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) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) 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) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) 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) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) 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)

176

(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

(7.8.6) 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. 2025 UK Government factors were used for fuel; 2025 IEA and 2025 US EPA eGRID factors for location-based electricity; and 2025 Green-e (US) and 2024 AIB (Europe) factors for market-based electricity. The market-based figure is reported.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Not applicable to our organization’s activities

(7.8.6) 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)

68

(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

(7.8.6) Please explain

Material investees appropriate for inclusion (based on the GHGP) were identified in this category. Revenue data combined with the corresponding CEDA 2025 Purchaser Price emission factor was 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 2025 inflation.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) 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) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) 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: ☒ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	Select from: ☒ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	Select from: ☒ No third-party verification or assurance

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

Bentley CY25 Assurance Statement-V2.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

Page 2 (Table 1)

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☒ ISAE3000

☒ ISAE 3410

☒ ISO14064-3

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:
☒ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☒ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☒ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

Bentley CY25 Assurance Statement-V2.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Page 2 (Table 1)

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

- ☒ ISAE3000
- ☒ ISAE 3410
- ☒ ISO14064-3

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

- ☒ Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

- ☒ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

- ☒ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

- ☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

Bentley CY25 Assurance Statement-V2.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Page 2 (Table 1)

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

- ☒ ISAE3000
- ☒ ISAE 3410
- ☒ ISO14064-3

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

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

Select from:

- ☒ Decreased

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

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

560

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

13.15

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

In 2025, Bentley's combined Scope 1 and Scope 2 market-based emissions decreased from 4,262.84 tCO₂e to 3,412.01 tCO₂e. Market-based Scope 2 emissions decreased from 2,659.24 tCO₂e in 2024 to 2,098.84 tCO₂e in 2025, a decrease of 560.41 tCO₂e. This represents 13.15% of the 2024 combined Scope 1 and Scope 2 market-based emissions. This row captures the year-over-year change in market-based electricity emissions, including the effect of renewable electricity procurement and changes in electricity consumption, site data, estimation inputs, and market-based emission factors.

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

290

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

6.81

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Scope 1 emissions decreased from 1,603.60 tCO₂e in 2024 to 1,313.17 tCO₂e in 2025, a decrease of 290.42 tCO₂e. This represents 6.81% of the 2024 combined Scope 1 and Scope 2 market-based emissions. The decrease reflects the aggregate year-over-year movement in stationary combustion, mobile combustion, and fugitive refrigerant emissions, including changes in fuel consumption, operational activity data, office inputs, and related calculation assumptions.

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) Does your organization have significant land sector activities in its operations or value chain?

	Agriculture, forestry or other land sector activities	Specify the reason for no significant activities
	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ No, explanation provided	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ No relevant activities identified

[Fixed row]

(7.13) Does your organization choose to account for and report technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage, or have you done so in previous years?

	Technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage in the reporting year	Specify the reason for no technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geological storage in the reporting year	Technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage were accounted for and reported in previous years
	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ No, explanation provided	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ No relevant activities identified	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ No

[Fixed row]

(7.15) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 and/or Scope 2 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

(7.15.1) Emissions breakdown by greenhouse gas type

Select from:

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

(7.15.2) Primary reason for not providing an emissions breakdown by greenhouse gas type

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Not part of our current inventory model.

(7.15.3) Explain why your organization does not break down its Scope 1 or 2 emissions by greenhouse gas type

Bentley currently provides a breakdown of Scope 1 & Scope 2 emissions by business activity and intends to explore development of a greenhouse gas type breakdown in future inventory cycles as part of the continued evolution of its greenhouse gas reporting program.

[Fixed row]

(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)

7.44

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

50.67

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

50.67

Belgium

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9.27

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

3.26

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

3.15

Brazil

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.35

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

1.01

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

1.01

Canada

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

196.79

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

123.88

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

123.88

Chile

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3.43

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

2.4

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

2.4

China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

52.13

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

68.14

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

40.38

China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1.45

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

8.12

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

8.12

Denmark

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4.79

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

0.46

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

2.83

Finland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8.98

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

0.13

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

1.34

France

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

36.37

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

5.05

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

2.52

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

73.48

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

1.9

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

2.72

Iceland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3.96

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

0.02

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

29.94

India

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11.06

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

248.97

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

248.97

Indonesia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3.11

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

41.4

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

41.4

Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

19.57

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

32.04

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

49.76

Italy

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

40.83

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

1.26

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

2.19

Japan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1.03

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

13.72

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

13.72

Kazakhstan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.06

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

0.34

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

0.34

Korea (The Republic of)

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2.97

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

3.08

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

3.08

Lithuania

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

40

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

51.49

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

255.37

Malaysia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.1

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

2.6

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

2.6

Mexico

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Netherlands

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

96.94

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

86.27

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

140.21

New Zealand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

21.89

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

32.69

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

32.69

Norway

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2.09

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

0

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

0

Pakistan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3.26

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

41.84

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

41.84

Peru

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.49

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

0.68

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

0.68

Philippines

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.03

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

1.03

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

1.03

Poland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

31.06

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

20.67

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

32.19

Portugal

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2.82

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

1.07

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

4.83

Romania

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1.04

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

3.52

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

3.63

Saudi Arabia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8.87

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

30.14

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

30.14

Singapore

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5.01

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

10.61

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

10.61

Slovakia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6.73

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

7.01

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

12.7

South Africa

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

38.03

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

53.56

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

53.56

Spain

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

39.78

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

2.54

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

4.33

Sweden

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9.92

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

0.92

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

2.26

Switzerland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2.09

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

0

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

0

Taiwan, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.46

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

2.52

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

2.52

Türkiye

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.64

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

3.92

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

3.92

United Arab Emirates

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13.86

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

21.25

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

21.25

United Kingdom

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

177.64

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

39.95

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

101.13

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

333.37

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

704.89

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

712.94

[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)	762.56
Row 2	Fugitive Emissions	29.8
Row 3	Stationary Combustion	520.79

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☒ By activity

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

Row 1

(7.20.3.1) Activity

Purchased electricity consumed at Bentley's leased and owned office facilities globally. This represents grid electricity used for building operations including lighting, HVAC, and office equipment, and accounts for the substantial majority of our Scope 2 emissions.

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

1713

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

2087

Row 2

(7.20.3.1) Activity

Purchased electricity used to charge Bentley leased electric vehicle fleet. These emissions were reclassified from Scope 1 to Scope 2 following third-party assurance.

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

10

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

10

Row 3

(7.20.3.1) Activity

Purchased electricity used to charge Bentley leased plug-in-hybrid electric vehicles. These emissions were reclassified from Scope 1 to Scope 2 following third-party assurance.

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

2

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

2

[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)

1313

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

1725

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

2099

(7.22.4) Please explain

Bentley's greenhouse gas inventory covers the highest parent company, Bentley Systems, Incorporated, and all of its consolidated subsidiaries, reported on an operational control basis. Our business activities are relatively uniform across geographies and subsidiary entities, which supports consistent application of our emissions accounting methodology and ensures comprehensive coverage of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions across our global operations. All reported Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions fall within this consolidated accounting group.

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

Bentley does not include any entities outside of its consolidated accounting group in this response. There are no associates, joint ventures, or unconsolidated subsidiaries for which emissions have been reported. Accordingly, zero emissions are reported for all other entities.

[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:

☒ Arcadis

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Other allocation method, please specify :Normalized Consumption-based allocation

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

Select from:

☒ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

12683857

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

18

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Bentley's Scope 1 emissions arise from stationary combustion, mobile combustion and fugitive refrigerant emissions associated with its global operations. These operational emissions support Bentley's company-wide delivery of software and services and have been allocated to the requesting customer based on the customer's share of FY2025 Normalized Consumption.

(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

Bentley allocated its company-wide operational emissions using FY2025 Normalized Consumption as the allocation driver. Normalized Consumption is a price-weighted measure of software usage. The customer allocation percentage was calculated by dividing the requesting customer's FY2025 Normalized Consumption by total FY2025 Normalized Consumption across the Bentley customer population. The resulting percentage was applied separately to Bentley's FY2025 Scope 1 emissions and market-based Scope 2 emissions. Scope 1 and market-based Scope 2 were selected because they represent Bentley's operational emissions and can reasonably be treated as company-wide overheads supporting the delivery of software and services. Location-based Scope 2 was not separately allocated because location-based and market-based emissions are alternative accounting presentations of the same electricity consumption. Scope 3 was excluded because Bentley's Scope 3 inventory includes categories with materially different underlying activity drivers, and Normalized Consumption is not a sufficiently consistent basis for allocating those emissions. Normalized Consumption is an allocation proxy and does not demonstrate that the requesting customer directly caused the allocated fuel or electricity emissions. The method provides a consistent allocation of Bentley's company-wide operational footprint based on the customer's relative share of software consumption. The customer-specific allocation has not been independently verified.

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

Bentley's FY2025 Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions are reported in its 2025 Impact Report and supported by its FY2025 greenhouse gas inventory and independent limited assurance statement. Customer and total-population FY2025 Normalized Consumption values were obtained from Bentley's internal Consumption Power BI report.

Row 3

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ Arcadis

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Other allocation method, please specify :Normalized Consumption-based allocation

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

Select from:

☒ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

12683857

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

29

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Bentley's market-based Scope 2 emissions arise from purchased electricity consumed at leased and owned office facilities and electricity used to charge leased electric and plug-in hybrid vehicles. These operational emissions support Bentley's company-wide delivery of software and services and have been allocated to the requesting customer based on the customer's share of FY2025 Normalized Consumption.

(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

Bentley allocated its company-wide operational emissions using FY2025 Normalized Consumption as the allocation driver. Normalized Consumption is a price-weighted measure of software usage. The customer allocation percentage was calculated by dividing the requesting customer's FY2025 Normalized Consumption by total FY2025 Normalized Consumption across the Bentley customer population. The resulting percentage was applied separately to Bentley's FY2025 Scope 1 emissions and market-based Scope 2 emissions. Scope 1 and market-based Scope 2 were selected because they represent Bentley's operational emissions and can reasonably be treated as company-wide overheads supporting the delivery of software and services. Location-based Scope 2 was not separately allocated because location-based and market-based emissions are alternative accounting presentations of the same electricity consumption. Scope 3 was excluded because Bentley's

Scope 3 inventory includes categories with materially different underlying activity drivers, and Normalized Consumption is not a sufficiently consistent basis for allocating those emissions. Normalized Consumption is an allocation proxy and does not demonstrate that the requesting customer directly caused the allocated fuel or electricity emissions. The method provides a consistent allocation of Bentley's company-wide operational footprint based on the customer's relative share of software consumption. The customer-specific allocation has not been independently verified.

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

Bentley's FY2025 Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions are reported in its 2025 Impact Report and supported by its FY2025 greenhouse gas inventory and independent limited assurance statement. Customer and total-population FY2025 Normalized Consumption values were obtained from Bentley's internal Consumption Power BI report.

Row 4

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ Jacobs Solutions Inc.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Other allocation method, please specify :Normalized Consumption-based allocation

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

Select from:

☒ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

35469388

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

50

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Bentley's Scope 1 emissions arise from stationary combustion, mobile combustion and fugitive refrigerant emissions associated with its global operations. These operational emissions support Bentley's company-wide delivery of software and services and have been allocated to the requesting customer based on the customer's share of FY2025 Normalized Consumption.

(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

Bentley allocated its company-wide operational emissions using FY2025 Normalized Consumption as the allocation driver. Normalized Consumption is a price-weighted measure of software usage. The customer allocation percentage was calculated by dividing the requesting customer's FY2025 Normalized Consumption by total FY2025 Normalized Consumption across the Bentley customer population. The resulting percentage was applied separately to Bentley's FY2025 Scope 1 emissions and market-based Scope 2 emissions. Scope 1 and market-based Scope 2 were selected because they represent Bentley's operational emissions and can reasonably be treated as company-wide overheads supporting the delivery of software and services. Location-based Scope 2 was not separately allocated because location-based and market-based emissions are alternative accounting presentations of the same electricity consumption. Scope 3 was excluded because Bentley's Scope 3 inventory includes categories with materially different underlying activity drivers, and Normalized Consumption is not a sufficiently consistent basis for allocating those emissions. Normalized Consumption is an allocation proxy and does not demonstrate that the requesting customer directly caused the allocated fuel or electricity emissions. The method provides a consistent allocation of Bentley's company-wide operational footprint based on the customer's relative share of software consumption. The customer-specific allocation has not been independently verified.

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

Bentley's FY2025 Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions are reported in its 2025 Impact Report and supported by its FY2025 greenhouse gas inventory and independent limited assurance statement. Customer and total-population FY2025 Normalized Consumption values were obtained from Bentley's internal Consumption Power BI report.

Row 5

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ Jacobs Solutions Inc.

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Other allocation method, please specify :Normalized Consumption-based allocation

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

Select from:

☒ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

35469388

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

80

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Bentley's market-based Scope 2 emissions arise from purchased electricity consumed at leased and owned office facilities and electricity used to charge leased electric and plug-in hybrid vehicles. These operational emissions support Bentley's company-wide delivery of software and services and have been allocated to the requesting customer based on the customer's share of FY2025 Normalized Consumption.

(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

Bentley allocated its company-wide operational emissions using FY2025 Normalized Consumption as the allocation driver. Normalized Consumption is a price-weighted measure of software usage. The customer allocation percentage was calculated by dividing the requesting customer's FY2025 Normalized Consumption by total FY2025 Normalized Consumption across the Bentley customer population. The resulting percentage was applied separately to Bentley's FY2025 Scope 1 emissions and market-based Scope 2 emissions. Scope 1 and market-based Scope 2 were selected because they represent Bentley's operational emissions and can reasonably be treated as company-wide overheads supporting the delivery of software and services. Location-based Scope 2 was not separately allocated because location-based and market-based emissions are alternative accounting presentations of the same electricity consumption. Scope 3 was excluded because Bentley's Scope 3 inventory includes categories with materially different underlying activity drivers, and Normalized Consumption is not a sufficiently consistent basis for allocating those emissions. Normalized Consumption is an allocation proxy and does not demonstrate that the requesting customer directly caused the allocated fuel or electricity emissions. The method provides a consistent allocation of Bentley's company-wide operational footprint based on the customer's relative share of software consumption. The customer-specific allocation has not been independently verified.

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

Bentley's FY2025 Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions are reported in its 2025 Impact Report and supported by its FY2025 greenhouse gas inventory and independent limited assurance statement. Customer and total-population FY2025 Normalized Consumption values were obtained from Bentley's internal Consumption Power BI report.

[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

Bentley's broad software portfolio and customers' use of multiple products make product-level emissions attribution difficult. For FY2025, Bentley used Normalized Consumption, a price-weighted software-usage measure, to allocate company-wide Scope 1 and market-based Scope 2 emissions to requesting customers. This is more representative than a spend-based company intensity, but it remains a proxy and does not assign emissions to individual products or deployments. Greater product-level energy and cloud-service data, together with an accepted software-sector allocation standard, would improve precision.

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

Customers may operate through multiple accounts, subsidiaries and geographies, which can fragment usage data and complicate entity-level consolidation. Bentley used FY2025 Normalized Consumption for the requesting customer population and total Bentley population to calculate a consistent customer share. Greater consistency in account hierarchy, customer consolidation boundaries and usage identifiers would improve the reliability of customer-level allocations.

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

Customer-level contract values, detailed account structures and product usage are commercially sensitive. Bentley's FY2025 response therefore reports the allocation result without disclosing confidential contract information. Further progress would benefit from standardized software-sector allocation guidance that allows comparable customer reporting while protecting proprietary commercial and usage information.

[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

Bentley plans to continue developing customer emissions-allocation capability. In FY2025, Bentley moved beyond its previous spend-based company-intensity approach by using Normalized Consumption, a price-weighted measure of software usage, to allocate company-wide Scope 1 and market-based Scope 2 emissions to requesting customers. The method remains a proxy and does not directly attribute fuel or electricity consumption to an individual customer. Future improvements will focus on customer-account consolidation, data coverage and granularity, understanding the construction of Normalized Consumption, and monitoring the development of standardized software-sector allocation methods. Bentley does not currently extend this proxy to Scope 3 because the underlying categories have different activity drivers.

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

☒ More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

2846.51

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

2846.51

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

46.87

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

6365.84

(7.30.1.4) MWh from non-renewable zero or near-zero emission sources

0

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

6412.71

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

46.87

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

9212.35

(7.30.1.4) MWh from non-renewable zero or near-zero emission sources

0

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

9259.22

[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
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) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

N/A

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

N/A

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

N/A

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

N/A

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

N/A

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

2846.51

(7.30.7.7) Comment

All sites were assumed to consume natural gas for heating.

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

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

N/A

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

2846.51

(7.30.7.7) Comment

N/A
[Fixed row]

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

Australia

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

86.53

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

86.53

Belgium

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

7.88

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

7.88

Brazil

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

15.34

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

15.34

Canada

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1176.95

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

1176.95

Chile

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

10.82

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

10.82

China

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

115.05

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

115.05

China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

13.5

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

13.50

Denmark

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

6.71

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

6.71

Finland

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3.31

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

3.31

France

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

107.11

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

107.11

Germany

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1.96

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

1.96

Iceland

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

59.22

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

59.22

India

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

331.61

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

331.61

Indonesia

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

54.65

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

54.65

Ireland

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

136.1

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

136.10

Italy

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4.34

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

4.34

Japan

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

30.46

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

30.46

Kazakhstan

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0.55

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0.55

Korea (The Republic of)

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

6.89

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

6.89

Lithuania

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

449.66

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

449.66

Malaysia

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4.2

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

4.20

Mexico

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0.00

Netherlands

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

350.4

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

350.40

New Zealand

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

363.2

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

363.20

Norway

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0.00

Pakistan

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

120.47

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

120.47

Peru

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3.06

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

3.06

Philippines

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1.33

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

1.33

Poland

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

39.83

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

39.83

Portugal

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

9.62

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

9.62

Romania

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

15.58

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

15.58

Saudi Arabia

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

50.4

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

50.40

Singapore

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

28

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

28.00

Slovakia

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

37.97

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

37.97

South Africa

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

61.11

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

61.11

Spain

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

11.04

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

11.04

Sweden

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

18.14

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

18.14

Switzerland

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0.00

Taiwan, China

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4.25

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

4.25

Türkiye

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

9.54

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

9.54

United Arab Emirates

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

59.27

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

59.27

United Kingdom

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

240.36

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

240.36

United States of America

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2366.28

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

2366.28
[Fixed row]

(7.30.15) Provide details on the electricity purchases that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☒ China

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Renewable electricity consumed at APAC-Beijing-05-L01

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

46.87

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☒ No EACs redeemed, retired, or cancelled by your organization or on its behalf

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

Select from:

☒ China

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

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.15.14) Comment

FY25 inventory records APAC-Beijing-05-L01 as the only Bentley site using renewable electricity in the reporting year. The site's final electricity consumption was 46.87 MWh, and 100% of that site's electricity consumption was treated as renewable for the market based Scope 2 calculation.

[Add 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

0.0000022719

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

3412

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☒ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

1501800000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☒ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

27.9

(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

The decrease in emissions intensity reflects both lower combined Scope 1 and market-based Scope 2 emissions and higher revenue in FY2025. The reporting-year inventory also incorporated updated calculation inputs and methodology changes, including the classification of electricity used to charge leased electric and plug-in hybrid vehicles under Scope 2. Renewable electricity consumed at Bentley's Beijing office contributed to lower market-based Scope 2 emissions. The inventory does not separately quantify the contribution of each individual driver to the overall change in emissions intensity.

[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 :Energy Intensity

(7.52.2) Metric value

6.17

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

9,259.22 MWh total energy consumption

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

1,501.8 million USD revenue

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

31.84

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Bentley monitors energy intensity as an additional climate-related operational metric. The metric is calculated as total organizational energy consumption in MWh divided by annual revenue in millions of US dollars. In FY2025, total energy consumption was 9,259.220465 MWh and revenue was US\$1,501.779 million, resulting in energy intensity of 6.1655 MWh per US\$1 million revenue. This represents a 31.84% decrease from FY2024 energy intensity of 9.0457 MWh per US\$1 million revenue, based on FY2024 total energy consumption of 12,239.79 MWh and revenue of US\$1,353.095 million.

[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 (CH ₄) | ☒ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF ₆) |
| ☒ Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O) | ☒ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF ₃) |
| ☒ Carbon dioxide (CO ₂) | |
| ☒ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs) | |
| ☒ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) | |

(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)

1313

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

2099

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

3412.000

(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

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway**(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions**

Bentley's near-term targets were approved by the Science Based Targets initiative and published on September 21, 2023. This absolute target covers 100% of Bentley's organization-wide Scope 1 and market-based Scope 2 emissions. It uses a 2019 base year and commits Bentley to reducing combined Scope 1 and market-based Scope 2 emissions by 50% by 2030. No Scope 1 or Scope 2 emissions are excluded from the target boundary. Scope 3 emissions are reported as zero in this target row because Scope 3 is not covered by Bentley's absolute emissions target. Bentley's Scope 3 emissions are covered separately under its organization-wide Scope 3 intensity target, which applies to Scope 3 Category 1 and Categories 3 through 7 and commits Bentley to reducing emissions intensity per dollar of operating profit by 55% by 2030 from a 2019 base year.

(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 principal sources of Bentley's Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions are office operations and vehicle-fleet activities. Bentley's approach includes reducing office energy consumption, improving energy efficiency, sourcing renewable electricity where available, and reducing emissions from fleet operations. Bentley is also exploring direct renewable-energy investments, while ongoing grid decarbonization may reduce electricity-related emissions over time. In FY2025, Bentley's Scope 1 emissions were 1,313 tCO₂e and market-based Scope 2 emissions were 2,099 tCO₂e, resulting in combined reporting-year emissions of 3,412 tCO₂e. This represents a 46.07% reduction from the 2019 base-year total of 6,327 tCO₂e and 92.14% progress toward the 2030 target. The target remains underway.

(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:

☒ Other, please specify :SBTi-approved intensity target of a 55% reduction per USD of value added

(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)

☒ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃)

☒ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)

- ☒ Carbon dioxide (CO2)
- ☒ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
- ☒ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(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

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

95

(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

0.0000433

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

0.00000222

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

6.93e-7

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

5.98e-7

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

0.00002957

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

0.000003

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

0.0000793810

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

0.0000793810

(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

122.18

(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 USD of value added within the same timeframe. 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 and 14 are considered not relevant to our operations. 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, and 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

Cloud services emissions management: Continued engagement with Microsoft and other cloud service providers on renewable energy and climate commitments, while encouraging key suppliers to advance similar climate action. Business travel emissions management: Continued monitoring of business travel emissions and implementation of Bentley's Travel with Purpose approach to encourage lower-emission travel where feasible. Sustainable procurement: Continued supplier engagement and sustainable procurement practices, including local sourcing where appropriate, to support reductions in value-chain emissions. Remote and flexible work enablement: Continued support for remote and flexible working arrangements that help reduce employee commuting emissions. These activities supported Bentley's management of the Scope 3 categories covered by the target. Progress also reflects growth in operating profit, which is the denominator used for the economic intensity target. FY2025 intensity for the covered Scope 3 categories was 0.0000793810 tCO₂e per USD of operating profit, below the 2030 target intensity of 0.0001089000 tCO₂e per USD. Bentley has not separately quantified the contribution of each individual activity to the reduction in Scope 3 intensity.

[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.

	Emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year
	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(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	0	
To be implemented	0	0
Implementation commenced	0	0
Implemented	2	827
Not to be implemented	0	

[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

Low-carbon energy consumption

☒ Low-carbon electricity mix

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

28

(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

During FY2025, Bentley procured renewable electricity for its Beijing office. The site consumed 46.87 MWh of renewable electricity and reported zero Scope 2 market-based emissions. Estimated annual emissions savings were calculated as the difference between the site's location-based Scope 2 emissions of 27.76 tCO₂e and its actual market-based emissions of zero, resulting in estimated annual savings of 27.76 tCO₂e. The initiative is ongoing. Annual monetary savings and investment required were not separately quantified.

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Transportation

☒ Teleworking

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

799

(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

Bentley's flexible working arrangements reduce commuting associated with employees who are not classified as office-based. Estimated annual savings were calculated using FY2025 employee commuting data. Average commuting emissions per office-based employee were calculated separately for the United States and all other countries and applied to employees excluded from the commuting calculation because of their work arrangement. The resulting estimate was 423.04 tCO₂e for the United States and 375.67 tCO₂e for all other countries, totaling 798.71 tCO₂e, rounded to 799 tCO₂e. Annual monetary savings and investment required were not separately quantified.

[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

Bentley supports emissions reduction and resilient infrastructure through collaborative research, industry partnerships, knowledge sharing, education, and the contribution of software and technical expertise. These activities bring together infrastructure professionals, users, academic institutions, industry organizations, and other stakeholders to advance practical approaches to infrastructure decarbonization, climate resilience, and improved environmental performance. During 2025, Bentley supported collaborative work on the application of digital technology to sustainable and resilient infrastructure. This included work with the Institute for Sustainable Infrastructure to develop Advancing Infrastructure Sustainability Through Digital Twins, which examined digital-twin applications through the Envision framework and identified use cases relating to infrastructure sustainability. Bentley also supported the International Coalition for Sustainable Infrastructure's work on climate-resilient infrastructure, including the 2025 Climate Resilient Infrastructure Report and related industry engagement on resilience, climate-risk assessment, and sustainable infrastructure planning. Bentley's 2025 Impact Report highlights its participation in TransiT, a UK research collaboration focused on using digital twins to support transportation decarbonization. Bentley contributes infrastructure digital-twin knowledge alongside infrastructure users and academic institutions. The collaboration had secured GBP 46 million from the UK government and more than 60 partners, with a further GBP 26 million in stakeholder support. Through these collaborations, Bentley helps develop and share research, guidance, digital approaches, and practical knowledge intended to support lower-carbon, more resource-efficient, and more resilient infrastructure. Bentley does not currently quantify the emissions reductions attributable to these collaborative activities.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Employee engagement

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Bentley supports emissions reduction and sustainable infrastructure through colleague engagement, sustainability education, and capability building. Bentley's global Sustainability Ambassador network brings together colleagues who advocate for a culture of sustainability by informing, inspiring, engaging, and supporting sustainability action across teams and corporate initiatives. Ambassadors also champion the improvements, efficiencies, and advancements enabled by Bentley software and promote consistent sustainability messaging through events, activities, initiatives, and communications. A recurring example is Bentley's Together Towards Tomorrow program, an interactive internal series supported by Sustainability Ambassadors. The 2025 Impact Report describes the program as an opportunity for colleagues to explore infrastructure-related sustainability challenges and opportunities through discussion and advocacy. Topics have included persistent chemicals, nature-based solutions, water challenges, pollution, life-cycle assessment, and embodied carbon. Sustainability Ambassadors also contribute ideas for initiatives, propose topics and speakers, support sustainability communications, promote learning resources, and engage colleagues through Bentley's internal sustainability channels. These activities help colleagues connect environmental issues with Bentley's operations, products, user engagement, and role in supporting sustainable and resilient infrastructure. Bentley also provides sustainability learning resources to build colleague knowledge and encourage practical action. The 2025 Impact Report identifies Bentley-specific sustainability courses as part of the company's work to strengthen the culture of sustainability supporting its environmental footprint strategy. Learning content addresses topics including climate action, land and water resources, clean-energy transition and efficiency, and healthy cities and communities. These activities build internal awareness and capability, support the integration of sustainability considerations into relevant roles and initiatives, and encourage colleagues to contribute to emissions reduction, resource efficiency, climate resilience, and sustainable infrastructure outcomes. Bentley does not currently quantify the emissions reductions attributable to these engagement and learning activities.

[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 :Digital infrastructure software supporting climate-related outcomes

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

Bentley provides digital infrastructure software that can support climate mitigation, adaptation, resilience, clean energy, electrification, water management, resource efficiency, emissions reduction, and improved infrastructure performance. Bentley estimated the associated revenue proportion using a product-level, ARR-weighted assessment. Climate-specific products, where a climate-related outcome is central to the product's purpose, were weighted at 100%. Climate-enabling products, which can materially support climate-related outcomes depending on the customer's project and application, were weighted at 50%. General-purpose products, products with a weak or indirect climate linkage, and products without a confirmed classification were weighted at 0%. This assessment resulted in climate-aligned ARR of approximately USD 715.0 million, representing 54.61% of the assessed ARR population. Applying this proportion to FY2025 total revenue of USD 1,501.779 million resulted in estimated revenue of approximately USD 820.2 million from the assessed group of climate-specific and climate-enabling products and services. Bentley has not estimated the avoided emissions associated with these products and services. The reported percentage is a portfolio-level management estimate and does not represent customer-level verification of climate outcomes or an externally assured taxonomy-alignment assessment.

(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

55

[Add row]

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

Select from:

☒ No

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

	Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments
	Select from: ☒ No, we are not taking any actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments, but we plan to within the next two years

[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?
	Select from: ☒ No

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

Legally protected areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Not assessed

(11.4.2) Comment

Bentley is a software and services company with a primarily office-based operational footprint. The company has not conducted a biodiversity location-screening assessment during the reporting year and therefore has not assessed whether its activities are located in or near areas important for biodiversity. Biodiversity-related topics continue to be evaluated through Bentley's broader sustainability, materiality, and risk assessment processes.

UNESCO World Heritage sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Not assessed

(11.4.2) Comment

Bentley is a software and services company with a primarily office-based operational footprint. The company has not conducted a biodiversity location-screening assessment during the reporting year and therefore has not assessed whether its activities are located in or near areas important for biodiversity. Biodiversity-related topics continue to be evaluated through Bentley's broader sustainability, materiality, and risk assessment processes.

UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Not assessed

(11.4.2) Comment

Bentley is a software and services company with a primarily office-based operational footprint. The company has not conducted a biodiversity location-screening assessment during the reporting year and therefore has not assessed whether its activities are located in or near areas important for biodiversity. Biodiversity-related topics continue to be evaluated through Bentley's broader sustainability, materiality, and risk assessment processes.

Ramsar sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Not assessed

(11.4.2) Comment

Bentley is a software and services company with a primarily office-based operational footprint. The company has not conducted a biodiversity location-screening assessment during the reporting year and therefore has not assessed whether its activities are located in or near areas important for biodiversity. Biodiversity-related topics continue to be evaluated through Bentley's broader sustainability, materiality, and risk assessment processes.

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Not assessed

(11.4.2) Comment

Bentley is a software and services company with a primarily office-based operational footprint. The company has not conducted a biodiversity location-screening assessment during the reporting year and therefore has not assessed whether its activities are located in or near areas important for biodiversity. Biodiversity-related topics continue to be evaluated through Bentley's broader sustainability, materiality, and risk assessment processes.

Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Not assessed

(11.4.2) Comment

Bentley is a software and services company with a primarily office-based operational footprint. The company has not conducted a biodiversity location-screening assessment during the reporting year and therefore has not assessed whether its activities are located in or near areas important for biodiversity. Biodiversity-related topics continue to be evaluated through Bentley's broader sustainability, materiality, and risk assessment processes.

[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
	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ No, but we plan to obtain third-party verification/assurance of other environmental information in our CDP response within the next two years	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Lack of internal resources, capabilities, or expertise (e.g., due to organization size)	<i>We are preparing for assurance of our non-financial disclosure process and materials aligned with upcoming reporting mandates.</i>

[Fixed row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Chief Sustainability & Education Officer

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

☒ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

[Fixed row]

