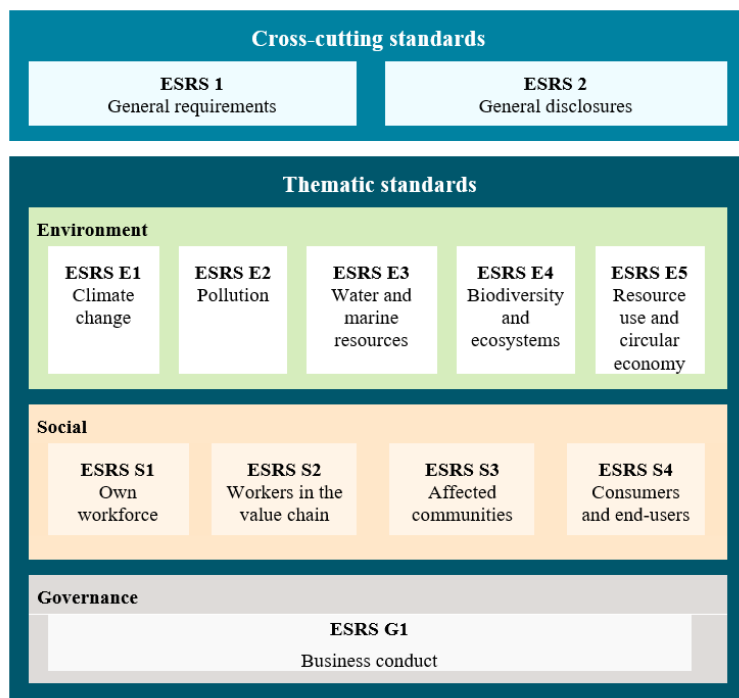


Best in Parking AG

Greenhouse gas report 2023
based on ESRS E1-6 (audited by EY)

1. Disclosure requirements ESRS E1-6: Gross Scopes 1,2,3 and Total GHG emissions

The Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) was introduced by the European Union to standardise corporate sustainability reporting. The aim of the Directive is to create more transparency on companies' impact on the environment, society and governance. The European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS) are harmonised sustainability reporting standards and an integral part of the CSRD. These standards are mandatory and cover various environmental, social and governance topics:



The ESRS E1 standard covers climate change and sets out mandatory reporting requirements on climate change mitigation measures, adaptation strategies and disclosure of greenhouse gas emissions.

Climate change is one of the key issues for Best in Parking as it affects both its own operations and the entire value chain. In line with the goal of achieving net zero emissions (Scope 1 & 2, market-based) by 2040, the company is focused on actively reducing emissions in all areas of its operations. As part of the preparations for the CSRD and the requirements of the ESRS E1-6 standard, a greenhouse gas balance has been prepared for the first time for the year 2023, which will serve as a basis for developing targeted measures to reduce emissions.

2. About the company

Best in Parking AG is one of the leading developers, owners and operators of parking and mobility infrastructure in Central and Southeastern Europe, with core markets in Austria, Italy and Croatia as of 31 December 2023. The group operates approximately 88,000 parking spaces at 200 locations in 41 cities. Best in Parking focuses primarily on off-street parking (e.g. underground garages, multi-storey car parks and parking lots) in prime locations, mainly operated through long-term contracts (e.g. building rights and concessions) and ownership. The portfolio is complemented by on-street sites, where parking is managed for entire cities.

In addition to parking operations, the Group's portfolio is complemented by digital and sustainable solutions for the implementation of future mobility concepts in European cities. The Group's services include innovative parking and payment services, integrated IT solutions and new business models such as electric vehicle charging to transform car parks into mobility hubs of the future. By the end of December 2023, the Group already offered more than 500 EV charging points (internal and external). This number will double in the coming years, with some of these charging stations powered by the Group's own solar energy. The Group is thus combining a stable and established business model for parking operations with complementary innovative and sustainable offerings that support the growth of its core business.

3. Methodology of the calculation

The calculation of greenhouse gas emissions is based on the requirements of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol), which divides emissions into three categories: Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3:

1. **Scope 1 – Direct emissions:** Scope 1 includes the direct emissions generated by the activities controlled by Best in Parking.
2. **Scope 2 – Indirect emissions:** Scope 2 includes the indirect emissions generated by the purchase of energy. Scope 2 emissions are calculated on both a location-based and a market-based approach:
 - Location-based (LB): Emissions calculated using the average emission intensity of the respective electricity grid.
 - Market-based (MB): emissions calculated on the basis of the emission values specified in contractual agreements.
3. **Scope 3 – Indirect emissions along the value chain:** Scope 3 includes all indirect emissions that occur along the upstream and downstream value chain. This includes emissions caused by external suppliers, partners and end users that are not directly under the control of Best in Parking.

Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions were reported for the first time in 2023. The reporting year is the calendar year 2023 (1 January 2023 - 31 December 2023), which is also the basis for financial reporting. Due to the first-time calculation of greenhouse gas emissions, no statement can be made on comparability with previous years in accordance with ESRS E1-6 paragraph 47. For the same reason, it is not possible to provide information on significant events and changes that have affected the greenhouse gas emissions in accordance with ESRS E1 AR 42c.

Scope 3 emissions have not been included in the current greenhouse gas balance for 2023 as the phase-in rule in ESRS 1 paragraph 137 and Appendix C has been applied. Scope 3 emissions will be fully included in accordance with the relevant requirements.

Best in Parking does not support greenhouse gas reduction projects funded by carbon credits. The company is currently focusing on reducing emissions in all areas of its operations. However, as part of the Net Zero 2040 strategy, the potential for covering the remaining emissions of up to 5% with CO₂ certificates in the future has not been ruled out.

4. Consolidation

In accordance with ESRS E1-6 AR 40, the reporting covers those locations where the company was able to exercise operational control over greenhouse gas emissions during the reporting period. Based on this definition, management sites have been excluded as these are purely operational oversight and operational decisions cannot be made without the contracting partner. In addition, equity-consolidated sites with a shareholding of less than 50% are not included in the calculation of Scope 1 and 2 emissions, as Best in Parking does not exercise operational control in accordance with ESRS E1-6 paragraph 50b (significant influence but no control). These sites will be included in Scope 3.8 and 3.15 emissions in the future.

5. Calculation of CO₂ equivalents

To calculate Best in Parking's total emissions, the different greenhouse gases are converted into CO₂ equivalents (CO₂eq). This metric unit of measurement is used to compare the emissions of different greenhouse gases on the basis of their global warming potential.

The conversion of the following energy sources to CO₂eq is based on data from the Austrian Environmental Agency. The corresponding emission factors are:

- 1 kWh electricity in Austria: 0.23 kg CO₂eq
- 1 m³ of natural gas: 2.54 kg CO₂eq
- 1 litre of diesel: 3.25 kg CO₂eq

- 1 litre of petrol: 2.78 kg CO₂eq
- 1 kWh of district heating 0.18 kg CO₂eq

Emission values for electricity consumption in Croatia and Italy were calculated using data from the Lowcarbonpower platform:

- 1 kWh of electricity in Croatia: 0.23 kg CO₂eq
- 1 kWh of electricity in Italy: 0.35 kg CO₂eq

6. Scope 1

The fossil fuels included in the Scope 1 calculation are mainly used by the company's own fleet. For the Austrian fleet, which accounts for more than 50% of the total fleet, fuel cards are used to record consumption. The records provided by the lessor contain detailed information on kilometres driven and litres of diesel and petrol consumed.

Detailed records are currently not available for all vehicles. For the Italian fleet, estimates have been made based on the annual kilometres agreed in the leasing contract. Emissions were calculated using the emission factors of the respective vehicle models. Where this information was not available, an average of the fleet emission factors was used. In Croatia, the kilometres driven per employee were estimated. These were multiplied by the average consumption of the respective car model. GHG emissions were also divided into diesel and petrol. Electric vehicles were reported separately in Scope 2.

In addition, the fuels used for the mandatory test runs of the emergency generators in the garages and offices have been included in Scope 1. The data is based on estimates of average consumption from previous years. Emissions from the operation of gas heating systems at three locations have also been included in the calculation.

In accordance with the requirements of ESRS E1-6 paragraph 48b, it should be noted that Best in Parking does not participate in the Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS). As per ESRS E1-6 AR 43c, there were no biogenic CO₂ emissions from the combustion or biodegradation of biomass and therefore these were not included within the Scope 1 emissions.

	tCO₂eq
Diesel	322
Petrol	29
Natural gas	42
Total Scope 1	394

7. Scope 2

Electricity consumption is accounted for in Scope 2 and encompasses the use of electricity for the operation of garages, offices and the electric vehicle fleet. The quantity of electricity consumed was primarily documented based on the invoices provided by energy suppliers. In the event that an invoice was only available for a partial period of 2023, an extrapolation was made for the remaining period. In the absence of an invoice, an estimate was prepared using the consumption data from other locations, with the number of parking spaces serving as a reference point for the calculation. For electric vehicles, an estimate was made of the kilometres driven multiplied by the average consumption in kWh. It should be noted that district heating for heating the office in Vienna is also included in Scope 2. The majority of locations do not have comprehensive heating and cooling systems due to their use as car parks or parking areas. Therefore, the heating and cooling of staff and technical rooms or other public spaces and facilities is provided by electric heating systems and is therefore included in electricity consumption.

Nearly 38% of the Groups' total electricity consumption came from renewable energy. This share relates exclusively to Austria, where green electricity is already purchased on a large scale. In the market-based calculation, green electricity is therefore reported as 0 tCO₂eq. With the exception of green electricity in Austria, the same conversion factors were used for the market-based calculation as for the location-based calculation. This is due to the fact that market-based data is not yet available at the granularity required to perform a detailed market-based calculation based on individual contracts.

	Consumption	tCO ₂ eq (LB)	tCO ₂ eq (MB)
Electricity	12 598 822 kWh	3 501	2 404
<i>thereof green</i>	<i>4 771 415 kWh</i>	<i>1 097</i>	<i>0</i>
District heating	33 363 kWh	6	6
Total Scope 2	12 632 184 kWh	3 507	2 410

In accordance with ESRS E1-6 AR 45e, it should be noted that no biogenic CO₂ emissions were generated from the combustion or biodegradation of biomass. Consequently, these have not been included in the Scope 2 emissions.

8. Total emissions

The two tables below provide a detailed overview of Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions by market and business area. The breakdown is based on the core markets of Austria, Italy and Croatia. The Other Markets category includes Slovakia, Slovenia and Switzerland, while the Other Businesses category includes the two subsidiaries Flexiskin and RAO, which operate in the Building Technologies and Digital Solutions segments. The Group's headquarter is included in the Austria segment. The Payment Solutions division is immaterial in terms of greenhouse gas emissions and is therefore included in the respective markets.

(a) Total emissions – Location-based Scope 2

The following table shows the location-based emissions. For the location-based calculation, emission factors based on the average emission intensity of the respective national electricity grid were used (see 5. Calculation of CO₂ equivalents). The total emissions amount to 3,901 tCO₂eq, of which 90% are Scope 2 emissions.

in tCO ₂ eq	Scope 1	Scope 2 (LB)	Total (LB)
Austria	86	1 266	1 352
Italy	105	1 707	1 812
Croatia	50	359	409
Other Markets	0	166	166
Other Businesses	153	9	162
Total Scope 1+2	394	3 507	3 901

(b) Total emissions – Market-based Scope 2

The following table shows the market-based emissions of Scope 2. In the market-based approach, emissions from electricity consumption are typically calculated using the emissions figures outlined in contractual instruments. This calculation approach was used for green electricity, but not yet for the other electricity contracts due to the availability of data. Given the high proportion of green electricity, the Scope 2 emissions in the market-based approach are significantly lower than in the location-based approach. This reduces Scope 2 emissions to 2,410 tCO₂eq, resulting in total emissions of 2,804 tCO₂eq.

in tCO ₂ eq	Scope 1	Scope 2 (MB)	Total (MB)
Austria	86	168	255
Italy	105	1 707	1 812
Croatia	50	359	409
Other Markets	0	166	166
Other Businesses	153	9	162
Total Scope 1+2	394	2 410	2 804

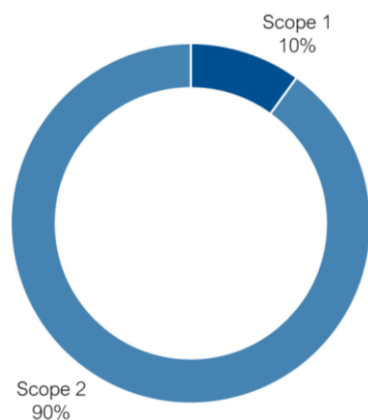


Figure 1: Location-based split

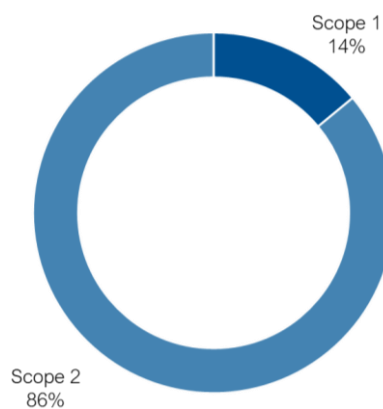


Figure 2: Market-based split

9. Greenhouse gas intensity

In line with ESRS E1-6 paragraph 53, the following table illustrates the greenhouse gas intensity based on net revenue. The net revenue figures presented have been extracted from the consolidated income statement of the Best in Parking Group for the 2023 financial year. The greenhouse gas intensity was calculated on a per thousand euros revenue basis, using total emissions, both location-based and market-based.

	Location-based	Market-based
Total Scope 1+2 in tCO ₂ eq	3 901	2 804
Net revenue 2023 in TEUR	117 955	117 955
tCO₂eq / TEUR	0.0331	0.0238