Best in Parking AG

Consolidated gross greenhouse gas report 2024 for Scope 1 and 2 based on ESRS E1-6 (audited by EY)

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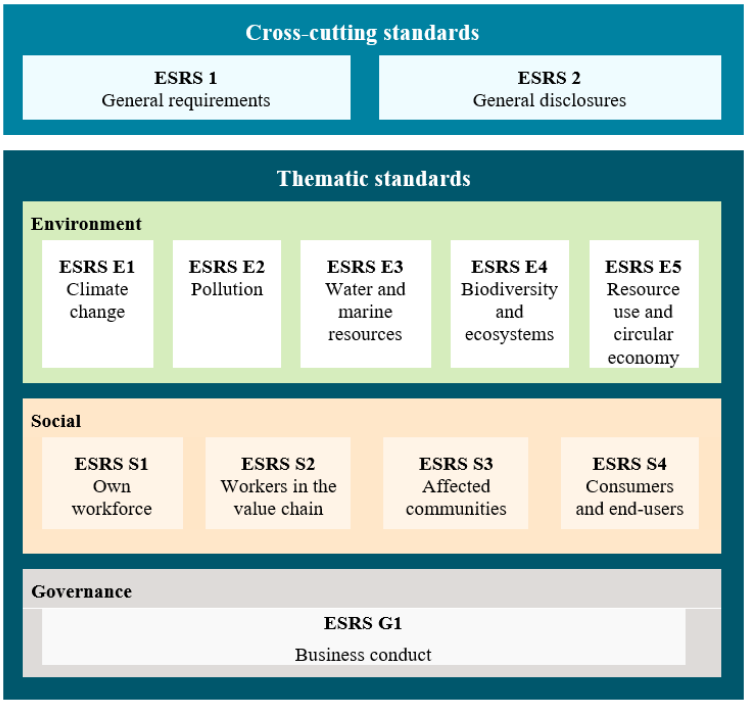
Report on consolidated gross greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 1 and 2)

based on ESRS E1-6

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.



The ESRS E1 standard addresses climate change and sets mandatory reporting requirements related to climate change mitigation measures, adaptation strategies and the disclosure of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Climate change is one of the key topics for Best in Parking, as it impacts both the company's operations and its entire value chain.

In line with the company's ambition to achieve net zero emissions for Scope 1 and 2 (market-based) by 2040, the focus is on actively reducing emissions across all areas of business operations. To develop targeted emission reduction measures, a greenhouse gas balance for the year 2023 was prepared for the first time, based on the ESRS E1-6 standard. The reporting year for the present greenhouse gas balance corresponds to the 2024 calendar year (01.01.2024 – 31.12.2024), which also serves as the basis for financial reporting.

Due to the prior-year assessment, a year-on-year comparison is now possible for the first time in accordance with ESRS E1-6 paragraph 47. There were no material changes during the reporting year that would affect the greenhouse gas balance in accordance with ESRS E1 AR 42(c). The relevant information and comparative figures are presented in the following chapters.

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 December 2024, the Group operates approximately 92,000 parking spaces (2023: 88,000) across 210 locations (2023: 200) in 44 cities (2023: 41). The company focuses primarily on off-street parking (e.g., underground garages, multi-storey car parks and parking areas) in prime locations, which are managed mainly under long-term agreements (e.g. building rights and concessions) or owned directly. The portfolio is complemented by on-street locations, with entire cities' parking areas managed under public space contracts.

In addition to its core parking operations, the Group complements its offering with digital and sustainable solutions that support the implementation of future mobility concepts in European cities. The Group's offering includes innovative parking and payment services (e.g. the Bmove app), integrated IT solutions (e.g. RAO), sustainable construction technologies (e.g. Flexiskin) and new business models such as electric vehicle (EV) charging, with the aim of transforming car parks into the mobility hubs of the future.

As of December 2024, the Group offers 564 EV charging points (2023: 510) across its locations (operated both internally and by third parties). This number is expected to continue rising in the coming years, with some of the charging points even powered by self-generated solar energy. In doing so, the Group combines a stable and well-established business model in parking space management with complementary, innovative and sustainable services 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 using contractual or market-based information regarding the origin of electricity.

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 3 emissions were not included in the present greenhouse gas balance for the year 2024. Currently, Best in Parking does not support any greenhouse gas reduction projects financed through carbon offset certificates. The company is currently focusing on reducing emissions across all areas of its operations. As part of its ambition to achieve Net Zero by 2040, however, the use of carbon credits to offset remaining emissions in the future is not excluded.

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 50% and less 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 would be included in Scope 3.8 and 3.15 emissions.

5. Calculation of CO_2-equivalents

To calculate Best in Parking's total emissions, the different greenhouse gases are converted into CO_2 equivalents (CO_2eq). This metric unit of measurement is used to compare the emissions of different greenhouse gases on the basis of their global warming potential.

In line with the further development of the market standard for the market-based calculation approach, the CO_2eq figures for the year 2023 have been retrospectively adjusted. Instead of the previously applied country-specific grid mix, emission factors provided by the respective electricity suppliers were used where available or alternatively, the residual mix was applied. The underlying consumption data remained unchanged. This adjustment was made to ensure consistency and comparability with the results of the 2024 reporting year.

Scope 1 – Direct emissions

Direct emissions from the consumption of fossil fuels were calculated for the reporting year 2024 based on the emission factors published by the Austrian Environment Agency (Umweltbundesamt) as of December 2024:

- Diesel: 2,51 kg CO_2eq/l
- Petrol: 2,23 kg CO_2eq/l
- Natural gas: 0,20 kg CO_2eq/kWh

Scope 2 – Indirect emissions

For district heating, which is used exclusively at the Vienna headquarter, the following emission factor provided by the Austrian Environment Agency (Umweltbundesamt) was applied for both the location-based and the market-based calculation:

- District heating (AT): 0,12 kg CO_2eq/kWh

Scope 2 – Indirect emissions (LB)

For the location-based calculation of electricity emissions, the country-specific electricity mix was used. In Austria the values are provided by the Austrian Environment Agency (Umweltbundesamt). In other countries data from the Lowcarbonpower platform was used:

- Austria: 0,167 kg CO_2eq/kWh
- Croatia: 0,211 kg CO_2eq/kWh
- Slovenia: 0,204 kg CO_2eq/kWh
- Slovakia: 0,104 kg CO_2eq/kWh
- Italy: 0,291 kg CO_2eq/kWh
- Switzerland: 0,038 kg CO_2eq/kWh

Scope 2 – Indirect emissions (MB)

For the market-based calculation, the specific emission factor from the electricity supply contract was used where available. If no guarantees of origin or contractual data were available, the country-specific residual mix was applied. This reflects the average emission intensity of untracked electricity. The values are based on the 2024 Residual Mix Report published by the Association of Issuing Bodies. In Austria and Switzerland, where the use of guarantees of origin is mandatory, no residual mix is available. In these cases, the average electricity mix was also used for the market-based calculation.

- Croatia: 0,573 kg CO_2eq/kWh
- Slovenia: 0,429 kg CO_2eq/kWh
- Slovakia: 0,334 kg CO_2eq/kWh
- Italy: 0,441 kg CO_2eq/kWh

6. Scope 1

Scope 1 includes all direct greenhouse gas emissions from sources owned or controlled by Best in Parking. These primarily comprise emissions from the company's own vehicle fleet, the operation of emergency power generators, and the use of natural gas for heating purposes. In the reporting year 2024, Scope 1 emissions amounted to 337 tCO_2eq, representing an increase of 2.2% compared to the previous year (2023: 330 tCO_2eq).

	2023	2024	Change
Scope 1 GHG emissions (tCO_2eq)	330	337	+2.2%
Percentage of Scope 1 GHG emissions covered by regulated emission trading schemes (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0%

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 CO_2-emissions from the combustion or biodegradation of biomass and therefore these were not included within the Scope 1 emissions.

in tCO_2eq	2023	2024	Change
Diesel	273	252	-7.5%
Petrol	23	51	+117.1%
Natural gas	34	34	+1.2%
Total Scope 1	**330**	**337**	**+2.2%**

Vehicle fleet

Emissions from the company-owned vehicle fleet represent the largest share of Scope 1 emissions. 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. Greenhouse gas emissions were also divided into diesel and petrol. Electric vehicles were reported separately in Scope 2.

The development of fleet emissions is attributable to various structural changes across countries and subsidiaries. In particular, a shift in the composition of engine types had an impact on emission levels, such as a higher share of petrol-powered vehicles compared to diesel-powered ones, especially in Austria.

Emergency Power Generators

In addition to vehicle fleet emissions, Scope 1 also includes fuel consumption for emergency power generators. These generators are used for legally required test runs at various office and garage locations. In 2024, fuel consumption increased significantly in Croatia and Italy, where several generators had to be completely refueled in order to meet regulatory requirements. This resulted in a noticeable rise in diesel consumption in these markets.

Gas heating

At three locations, buildings are heated using natural gas. Consumption volumes remained largely unchanged compared to the previous year.

7. Scope 2

Scope 2 includes indirect greenhouse gas emissions from the consumption of purchased electricity and district heating. These emissions primarily arise from the operation of car parks and office spaces, as well as from the electric vehicle fleet.

In the reporting year 2024, location-based Scope 2 emissions amounted to 2,766 tCO_2eq, representing a reduction of 11.9% compared to the previous year (2023: 3,140 tCO_2eq). Market-based Scope 2 emissions amounted to 919 tCO_2eq in 2024, corresponding to a reduction of 75.7% compared to the previous year (2023: 3,780 tCO_2eq).

in tCO_2eq	2023	2024	Change
Scope 2 GHG emissions (LB)	3,140	2,766	-11.9%
Scope 2 GHG emissions (MB)	3,780	919	-75.7%

in kWh	2023	2024	Change
Electricity	12 598 822	12 502 182	-0.8%
District heating	33 363	31 630	-5.2%
thereof from renewable energy	*4 771 415*	*9 454 183*	*+98.1%*
Total energy consumption	12 632 184	12 533 811	-0.8%

The significant reduction in Scope 2 emissions in the reporting year 2024 is attributable to several factors. In the location-based calculation, the improvement of country-specific emission factors had a particularly positive effect, especially in Italy, where the average electricity mix shifted in favor of renewable energy sources. Furthermore, for the first time in 2024, the calculation was carried out with specific and country-differentiated data for the category "Other Markets" (Switzerland, Slovenia, Slovakia). In the previous year (2023), the Swiss market was calculated using the methodology applied to Italy, while Slovakia and Slovenia followed the approach used for Croatia. The transition to a more precise geographical allocation significantly contributed to improved data quality and traceability of the location-based emissions.

In the context of the market-based calculation, the reduction in Scope 2 emissions can be attributed to three main developments. The most significant contribution came from the extensive switch to renewable electricity at nearly all sites in Italy. In addition, specific emission factors from electricity suppliers were taken into account for the first time in certain countries, such as Croatia, which were significantly lower than the respective national averages. Lastly, improvements in residual mix values compared to 2023 also contributed to the reduction in market-based emissions.

Electricity

Purchased electricity is accounted for under Scope 2 and includes electricity consumption for the operation of car parks, office spaces and the electric vehicle fleet. Electricity consumption was generally recorded based on invoices provided by energy suppliers. In the event that an invoice was only available for a partial period of 2024, an extrapolation was made for the remaining period. Where no invoice was available, 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

Electricity consumption across the group remained generally stable compared to the previous year, with a slightly decreasing trend. Regional differences were partly due to improved data availability, as actual consumption data was used for the first time at several locations instead of estimates. These adjustments led to a more accurate and, in some cases, lower consumption balance.

Electric vehicle fleet

For the electric vehicles in operation, electricity consumption was estimated based on the number of kilometres driven, multiplied by the average consumption in kWh. Electricity charged was included in the total electricity consumption.

District heating

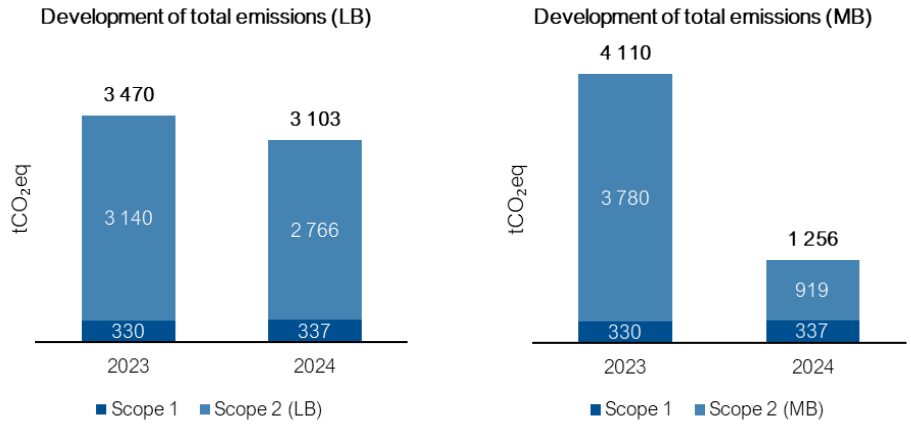
District heating used for heating the company's headquarter in Vienna is also included under Scope 2. The majority of locations do not have comprehensive heating and cooling systems due to their use as car parks or parking areas. Therefore, the heating and cooling of staff and technical rooms or other public spaces and facilities is provided by electric heating systems and is therefore included in electricity consumption. Compared to the previous year, district heating consumption at the Vienna site was significantly reduced due to improved temperature control and adjustments in the operating mode.

In accordance with ESRS E1-6 AR 45e, it should be noted that no biogenic CO_2 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 following table presents the development of total greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 1 and 2) compared to the previous year, shown for both the location-based and market-based approaches. In addition, the two charts illustrate the composition of total emissions by scope for the years 2023 and 2024. While Scope 1 emissions remained largely stable, a significant decrease can be observed in Scope 2 emissions, both in the location-based approach (-10.6%) and in the market-based approach (-69.5%).

in tCO_2eq	2023	2024	Change
Total GHG emissions (LB)	3,470	3,103	-10.6%
Total GHG emissions (MB)	4,110	1,256	-69.5%



The breakdown is based on the core markets Austria, Italy and Croatia. The Other Markets category includes Slovakia, Slovenia and Switzerland, while the Other Business 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 of minor relevance in terms of greenhouse gas emissions and is therefore included within the respective markets.

In 2024, location-based emissions showed a declining trend across most segments. In Italy, emissions decreased by 12.0%, mainly due to changes in the country's average electricity mix, with an increased share of renewable energy. In Croatia, more refined and consistent data collection led to a reduction of 7.6%. Emissions in Other Markets category dropped by 78.2%, primarily due to improved consumption data and the use of country-specific average electricity emission factors for the first time. Emission levels in the remaining segments stayed largely stable.

in tCO_2eq	2023	2024	Change
Austria	966	980	+1.4%
Italy	1,812	1,595	-12.0%
Croatia	398	368	-7.6%
Other Markets	167	36	-78.2%
Other Business	127	124	-2.2%
Total GHG emissions (LB)	**3,470**	**3,103**	**-10.6%**

Market-based emissions declined significantly in 2024 compared to the previous year. The most substantial contribution came from Italy, with a reduction of 90.3%, which is primarily attributable to the widespread switch to electricity from renewable sources under existing electricity supply contracts. In Croatia, emissions decreased by 31.5%, partly due to the use of more specific emission factors from individual electricity suppliers. The category Other Markets also recorded a significant reduction of 78.0%, which can be attributed to more accurate documentation of electricity consumption.

in tCO_2eq	2023	2024	Change
Austria	190	197	+3.7%
Italy	2,567	249	-90.3%
Croatia	903	619	-31.5%
Other Markets	314	69	-78.0%
Other Business	136	122	-10.3%
Total GHG emissions (MB)	**4,110**	**1,256**	**-69.5%**

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 2024 financial year. The greenhouse gas intensity is expressed in tCO_2eq per million euros of revenue and calculated separately for the location-based and market-based approaches, based on total emissions. Net revenue amounted to EUR 117.96 million in 2023 and EUR 133.51 million in 2024.

in tCO_2eq / MEUR	2023	2024	Change
Total GHG emissions (LB) per net revenue	29.41	23.24	-21.0%
Total GHG emissions (MB) per net revenue	34.84	9.40	-73.0%

Compared to the previous year, the location-based intensity was reduced by 21.0% and the market-based intensity by 73.0%. This decrease reflects both emission reductions and increased revenues in the 2024 reporting year.