

EUROKAI Non-Financial Group Report for 2024

Introduction

This non-financial Group report is produced pursuant to Sections 315b and 315c in conjunction with Sections 289c to 289e of the German Commercial Code (HGB) and relates to the EUROKAI Group for the financial year 2024.

In the 2024 financial year, the EUROKAI Group reports in full on key performance indicators that are required to be disclosed on the basis of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and the Council of 18 June 2020 (EU Taxonomy Regulation) and the associated published Delegated Acts (see section EU Taxonomy).

The non-financial Group report is available publicly on our website at:

https://www.eurokai.de/eurokai_en/Investor-Relations/Corporate-Governance

Group entity and business model

The focus of the business activities of the companies consolidated in the EUROKAI Group is on container handling in continental Europe as well as North Africa. These companies operate container terminals, in some cases with partners, in La Spezia, Ravenna and Salerno (Italy), in Hamburg, Bremerhaven and Wilhelmshaven (Germany), as well as in Tangier (Morocco) and in Limassol (Cyprus). The EUROKAI Group also has shareholdings in a container terminal in Damietta (Egypt), which is expected to commence operations in the third quarter of 2025. The EUROKAI Group also has shareholdings in a number of inland terminals and railway operating companies.

Secondary services are also provided in the form of intermodal services (carriage of sea containers to and from terminals), repairs, depot storage and trading of containers as well as cargomodal services and technical services.

Control of the EUROKAI Group is vested in three business segments, “CONTSHIP Italia” “EUROGATE” and “EUROKAI”, with the EUROGATE joint venture being included in the consolidated EUROKAI financial statements using the equity method of accounting in line with the provisions of IFRS 11. EUROKAI is a financial holding company.

About this report

All information refers to the parent company, including those domestic and foreign companies which EUROKAI incorporates into its consolidated financial statements or which are classified as associated companies.

This report covers the operating companies active in the core business of the Group. It does not report on minority interests that are not directly involved in the core business, or on companies in which the Group has a stake through minority interests outside Germany, as

these are not classified as material in relation to the non-financial impact of their activities and the potential for exerting influence.¹

This report focuses on topics that are necessary for an understanding of the business development, the performance of the business and the position of the Group, as well as the impact of its business activities on non-financial aspects. It follows the Sustainability Reporting Standards published by the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI). The description of the concepts presented here was also prepared in accordance with the GRI Standards. Management of non-financial aspects does not follow a Group-wide approach. Instead, the topics are managed decentrally within each of the corporate groups. Accordingly, the following pages set out both the concept for CONTSHIP Italia and the concept for EUROGATE. For the disclosure of the aspects, non-financial key performance indicators are reported on that are selected according to the thematically related GRI Standard. As part of the reporting process, EUROKAI examined whether risks exist that are linked to the company's own business activities, business relationships, or products and services and that have or can have a serious negative impact on the non-financial aspects defined by law and have a high likelihood of occurrence. On balance, there are no reportable net risks as defined in the German CSR Implementation Act (CSR-RUG).

Application of the (EU) 2023/2772 Corporate Social Responsibility Directive (CSRD) was originally planned for the 2024 reporting year. As it has not yet been transposed into national law, Sections 315 b, 315 c in conjunction with 289 c to 289 e HGB continue to form the legal framework for non-financial Group reporting. As in previous years, EUROKAI has decided to base its non-financial Group reporting on the Sustainability Reporting Standards of the Global Reporting Initiative.

With the extensive changes that the implementation of the CSRD would have meant, the EUROKAI report would have been completely restructured. EUROGATE would then only have been assessed as an investment and would have had a correspondingly smaller scope of reporting. This would have meant that EUROGATE and CONTSHIP Italia would not have been able to report in the same way or with the same scope. As a result, it was decided not to carry out the voluntary reporting of the EU taxonomy for EUROGATE for the 2024 reporting year.

EUROKAI has actively prepared for the new reporting requirements. If the CSRD becomes mandatory for the 2025 financial year, EUROKAI will prepare its next sustainability report (2025 financial year) in accordance with the requirements of the CSRD and ESRS.

¹Companies not classified as material are: boxXpress.de GmbH, "Brückenhaus" Grundstücksgesellschaft m.b.H., DHU Gesellschaft Datenverarbeitung Hamburger Umschlagsbetriebe mbH, driveMybox logistics GmbH, EUROGATE Beteiligungs-GmbH, EUROGATE City Terminal GmbH, EUROGATE Container Terminal Wilhelmshaven Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH, EUROGATE Geschäftsführungs-GmbH & Co. KGaA, EUROGATE International GmbH, EUROGATE KV-Anlage Wilhelmshaven GmbH, EuroXpress HGF GmbH, HVCC Hamburg Vessel Coordination Center GmbH, IPN Inland Port Network GmbH & Co. KG, IPN Inland Port Network Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH, J.F. Müller & Sohn AG, MSC Gate Bremerhaven Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH, North Sea Terminal Bremerhaven Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH, PCO Stauereibetrieb PAETZ & Co. Nfl. GmbH, TRIMODAL LOGISTIK GmbH, Contrepair S.r.l., Immobiliare Rubiera S.r.l., La Spezia Shunting Railways S.p.A., Spedemar S.r.l., Terminal Container Ravenna S.p.A., boxXagency Kereskedelmi és Szolgáltató Kft, CONTRAIL Logistica S.A., EUROGATE Container Terminal Limassol Ltd., EUROGATE Tanger S.A., EUROGATE Damietta GmbH, Damietta Alliance Container Terminal S.A.E., Contship Damietta S. r. l., Tanger Alliance S.A., TangerMedGate Management S.a.r.l., OJSC Ust-Luga Container Terminal and EUROGATE Rail Hungary Zrt.

Importance of sustainability

For EUROKAI, sustainability means, above all, ensuring the future viability of the corporate Group. Within the scope of its business activities and on the basis of internal processes, EUROKAI gives equal consideration to economic efficiency, environmental protection and social responsibility. Compliance with laws and internal policies and guidelines forms the natural basic prerequisite for day-to-day business operations. Container terminals are hubs of international trade; therefore, efficient seaport operations are key to enabling EUROKAI to ensure that its customers benefit from reliable goods transport. At the same time, EUROKAI strengthens the local economy and provides jobs. Its business activities impact on both people and the environment, for instance through the Group's consumption of resources.

Process for determining materiality

The decentralised structure of the Group essentially governs the process of assessing materiality for identifying, prioritising and validating the contents of this report. In a first step, relevant topics are identified at the level of CONTSHIP Italia and at the level of EUROGATE based on the GRI Standards. If a topic is deemed to be fundamentally relevant for one of the segments, a materiality analysis is carried out from the perspective of the EUROKAI Group as a whole based on the materiality threshold in accordance with Section 289c (3) of the German Commercial Code (HGB). Accordingly, the Group reports on topics that on the one hand are of high relevance for gaining an understanding of the development, performance and position of EUROKAI and on the other hand where EUROKAI exerts material influence through its business activities. The materiality analysis is reviewed annually through a survey of internal experts and decision-makers who are able both to assess the non-financial aspects from an internal standpoint and from the perspective of external stakeholders.

Within the scope of this review, the four previously identified material non-financial aspects remained unchanged for the 2020 financial year. These were: energy consumption and CO₂ emissions (environmental matters), occupational health and safety (employee dimension), anti-corruption and anti-bribery, and IT security.

External audit

The contents of this non-financial report were audited in accordance with ISAE 3000 (revised) to obtain limited assurance. The scope of the audit and the auditor's assessment can be found in the Auditor's Limited Assurance Report on pages 27-33.

Environmental matters – energy consumption and CO₂ emissions

The Group's business activities consume large amounts of energy. Energy consumption is a key performance indicator for the management of resources and has a direct impact on incurred costs, and hence on financial performance. Most of this energy consumption is due to the use of diesel fuel, mainly for the operation of straddle carriers and tractor units used for

container transport at the terminals. Other energy consumers are gantry cranes, buildings, and area lighting. Electricity and gas are used as energy sources in these areas.

At the same time, energy consumption substantially impacts the environment, because it uses natural resources and generates greenhouse gas emissions. Limiting climate change and minimizing the Group's own carbon footprint are socially significant objectives. In addition, the costs associated with energy use are a key driver of EUROKAI's energy management activities.

The strategic orientation of the two segments that characterize the EUROKAI Group, CONTSHIP Italia and EUROGATE, differs regarding energy consumption and CO₂ emissions, both conceptually and in terms of progress made.

CONTSHIP Italia: Apart from the purchase of energy, CONTSHIP Italia manages its concept for energy reduction decentrally. Only energy procurement is managed centrally. All companies in the CONTSHIP Italia Group have a code of conduct that defines Group values and policies. This also covers the reduction of energy consumption. Each employee is required to declare their adherence to this principle.

A quality policy (with reference to ISO 9001) governs compliance with statutory regulations and helps to raise awareness of the importance of sustainable business development across the CONTSHIP Italia Group. The policy further comprises principles governing the avoidance of accidents and contamination, the monitoring and control of environmental impacts, and the efficient use of resources, with the aim of continually improving processes and performance. Furthermore, the maritime terminal in La Spezia is also certified in accordance with the ISO 14001 environmental management system standard and ISO 45001 for health and safety management systems.

Line managers and management bodies are expected to encourage and promote a resource-saving attitude. The Group intends to steadily reduce the carbon footprint resulting from the consumption of energy by investing in high-quality transport equipment and technologies. Local management is involved in this process and within the context of the management system. At the level of the individual companies, energy consumption and the financial impact of achieved savings are analyzed. No formal, quantitative reduction targets are set; however, the Group pursues the qualitative goal of reducing energy and CO₂ emissions in absolute terms compared with the previous year.

Energy audits pursuant to EU Resolution 2012/27 are performed every four years; the first audit took place in 2015. A new energy audit was carried out and the related report was produced in December 2023 with reference to the year 2022. These audits deliver proposals on further possible measures to reduce energy consumption.

EUROGATE: The managers of the individual companies are responsible for the actual use of energy. Responsibility for the central energy management system lies with the Managing Director of EUROGATE Technical Services GmbH.

EUROGATE implemented an energy management system based on ISO 50001 in 2022. Rotating energy audits in accordance with DIN EN 16247 have been carried out across the various locations since then to identify efficiency potential. Under the 2023 Energy Efficiency Act, EUROGATE is required to be ISO 50001 certified due to the amount of energy it uses.

Since 2024, the energy management system has been prepared for certification in accordance with ISO 50001 with the aim of re-certification in the 2025 financial year. The energy management system includes key figures, targets, regular energy assessments, a list of technical measures, technical inspections, process audits, and management reviews.

Various large and small-scale measures target the energy efficiency of the major energy consumers. Measures and projects to realize savings potential are regularly implemented – for example, detailed recording and evaluation of straddle carrier consumption data. The ongoing reduction of fossil fuel consumption remains a central goal. Energy efficiency measures have both a technical and an operational focus. EUROGATE remains committed to strengthening employees' sense of responsibility for using resources sustainably and involves them in initiatives to reduce energy consumption. EUROGATE also regularly reviews whether more energy-efficient technologies can be adopted. Further investments were made in additional energy-efficient equipment (hybrid straddle carriers) in the 2024 financial year.

EUROGATE is investing in renewable energy sources to meet its own energy needs. EUROGATE generates renewable energy from two wind turbines, three photovoltaic systems, and one woodchip-fired power plant. It also runs three combined heat and power plants for energy generation. Energy efficiency is one of the decision-making criteria for capital investment and procurement.

The most important key performance indicator for CONTSHIP Italia and EUROGATE in the area of energy consumption is total consumption in megawatt hours.

Energy consumption is regularly monitored. The following table shows the current status of target achievement:

	CONTSHIP Italia*	EUROGATE**
Target	Lower energy consumption	
Status in 2023	54,396 MWh	339,529 MWh (of which 12,486 MWh renewables)***
Status in 2024	70,953 MWh	352,835 MWh (of which 12,248 MWh renewables)
Comment	Energy consumption has increased due to the takeover of truck services.	In view of the increasing importance of the carbon footprint, the goal is to further expand the use of renewable energy and continue reducing energy consumption. Energy consumption in the 2024 financial year was higher than in the previous year. This was due to increased container throughput and higher electricity usage for the connection of reefer containers. However, energy-saving measures, such as the investment in hybrid straddle carriers, continue to have an effect when energy consumption is viewed in relation to container handling volumes.

*Excluding fuel volumes from purchased intermodal services.

**When calculating the key performance indicator in MWh, the consumption figures for the principal companies were taken into account. These include the German EUROGATE terminal operations in Hamburg, Bremerhaven, and Wilhelmshaven, the respective service companies at each location, and EUROGATE Holding.

***The data published in the non-financial Group report for the 2023 financial year has since been revised and adjusted, resulting in changes to the energy consumption.

The most important key performance indicator for CONTSHIP Italia and EUROGATE in the area of emissions is total CO₂ emissions in tonnes (tCO₂).

CO₂ emissions (Scope 1 and Scope 2) are regularly reviewed. The following table shows the current status of target achievement:

	CONTSHIP Italia*	EUROGATE**
Target	To reduce CO ₂ emissions	1. To achieve net-zero CO ₂ emissions by 2040 2. To achieve a 50% reduction in CO ₂ emissions by 2030 compared to the 2022 baseline year (relating to Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions).
Status in 2023	14,131 t CO ₂	104,668*** t CO ₂
Status in 2024	18,066 t CO ₂	118,407 t CO ₂
Comment	The CO ₂ reduction achieved through in-house generation from Sogemar's own photovoltaic systems is included in the calculation. Total CO ₂ emissions have increased due to the takeover of truck services.	The development of CO ₂ emissions compared with the previous year is in line with the trend in energy consumption (see above). The emission factor for electricity has risen significantly compared with the previous year, which is reflected in the CO ₂ emissions.

*When calculating total CO₂ emissions, direct emissions from diesel combustion as fuel for company vehicles were taken into account, as well as indirect emissions resulting from electricity consumption. CO₂ emissions from natural gas consumption are not included in the calculation due to its limited use (exclusively in the canteens of the intermodal terminals).

**When calculating the key performance indicator tCO₂, the consumption figures for the principal companies were taken into account. These include the German EUROGATE terminal operations in Hamburg, Bremerhaven, and Wilhelmshaven, the respective service companies at each location, and EUROGATE Holding.

****The data published in the non-financial Group report for the 2023 financial year was revised in 2024. The calculation is now based on CO₂ emission factors including upstream (supply chain) emissions. As a result, the reported CO₂ emissions for 2023 are lower year on year. Electricity from renewable energy sources was treated as CO₂-neutral.

Employee dimension – occupational health and safety

Protecting the Group's own employees and those of external companies against work-related injuries or sickness and safeguarding their health and well-being has long been a top priority. Most work is performed using heavy equipment at the terminals (mainly straddle carriers and gantry cranes), and is susceptible to prevailing weather conditions. Considering the physical nature of this work and the deployment of much of the workforce in a three-shift system, promoting and protecting their health is especially important.

Occupational health and safety not only concerns the health and well-being of employees, but also has a significant impact on both the quantity and quality of work performed. In particular, cargo handling operations at the maritime terminals require a high level of safety awareness.

Responsibility for occupational health and safety at both CONTSHIP Italia and EUROGATE lies with the individual companies and their respective managing directors, since it is particularly influenced by local factors. This is supported by the EUOKAI Group's overarching goal of minimizing workplace accidents and eliminating accidental deaths entirely.

CONTSHIP Italia: Strict statutory requirements aimed at protecting workers' health are in force in Italy. For example, in the event of proven malpractice, the management personally, as well as companies, may face prosecution. Various structural and organizational measures have been established based on these requirements. Each individual company analyzes, documents, and reports accidents to the respective occupational safety officer and the competent government departments pursuant to the statutory requirements in Italy. Accidents and near-misses are monitored and evaluated. These evaluations serve as vital information input for health and safety risk assessments. Regular training courses address the areas of risk identified, and a health program launched in 2019 addresses how to cope with stress and mental strain in the workplace and is designed to provide information about a healthy diet and a healthy lifestyle. The La Spezia container terminal of the CONTSHIP Italia Group is certified in accordance with DIN EN ISO 45001. The certification audits deliver proposals for potential measures to prevent workplace accidents and improve occupational health and safety.

EUROGATE: The management boards of the individual EUROGATE companies draw up and regularly update guidelines and operating instructions for occupational health and safety based on their specific workflows. As part of their duty of care, managers are tasked with assessing hazards and monitoring compliance with the guidelines and operating instructions in their area of responsibility. Each location has an occupational health physician, an occupational safety expert, and a safety officer.

At EUROGATE, various technical and organizational measures have been put in place to lower risk exposure and reduce accidents. Ongoing measures include regular training and instruction courses on safety standards and accident prevention guidelines, as well as monitoring whether these regulations are observed. Standards are in force governing compliance with occupational safety rules –for example, mandatory wearing of personal protective equipment at the terminal site. Workplaces are regularly inspected to assess

hazards and advise on measures to minimize risk. Any injuries and accidents that occur are categorized and evaluated.

At the German terminals, along with regular training and briefings, a number of events with a focus on occupational health and safety are also organized. These are also attended by executive managers, since they bear particular responsibility to lead by example. These activities are regularly organized in cooperation with external partners. Regular health and safety briefings, site inspections, and systematic accident evaluations are carried out at all sites as the basis for developing preventive measures and adapting risk assessments. The company also holds health and safety days. In the area of EHS (Environment, Health, and Safety), the newly introduced standardized EHS software for all sites results in uniform and improved processes.

The key indicators for CONTSHIP Italia and EUROGATE in the area of occupational health and safety are the number of reportable work-related accidents (accidents at the workplace and while commuting to or from work) and the number of accidental deaths (resulting from workplace or commuting accidents).

The number of work-related accidents is regularly monitored as an indicator of occupational safety. The following table shows the current status of target achievement:

	CONTSHIP Italia*	EUROGATE**
Target	To minimize the number of work-related accidents and prevent accidental deaths.	
Status in 2023	Work-related accidents:18 Accidental deaths: 0	Work-related accidents:250 Accidental deaths:1
Status in 2024	Work-related accidents:24 Accidental deaths: 0	Work-related accidents:306 Accidental deaths: 0
Comment	The increase in the number of accidents is partly due to higher handling volumes.	The increase in work-related accidents is partly attributable to the higher number of containers handled.

*In Italy, accidents must be reported if a person is killed as a result of an accident or injured to a degree that renders them unable to work for more than one day. Some processes at the operating facilities are carried out by external contractors. Their employees account for around 40% of the total workforce on site. The CONTSHIP Italia figure does not include accidents involving temporary contract workers and external contractors.

**In Germany, all accidents must be reported if they result in death or an injury that prevents a person from working for more than three days. The EUROGATE figure includes accidents involving not only the company's own employees, but also temporary workers. It does not include accidents involving employees of external contractors.

Anti-corruption and anti-bribery

To achieve long-term success, a company must conduct its activities in a compliant, fair, and reliable way. Within the EUROKAI Group, the umbrella term 'compliance' relates to the adherence to statutory standards, as well as internal corporate guidelines and policies, and

efforts to ensure their observance in the EUKAI Group companies. These include the relevant policies and principles for preventing bribery and corrupt practices.

CONTSHIP Italia: CONTSHIP Italia has a code of conduct in place that defines the Group's core values. The code is complemented by a set of behavioral guidelines that reflect these values. The code of conduct states that all activities of CONTSHIP Italia must comply with the legal framework, the principles of fair competition, honesty, integrity, fairness, good faith, and respect for the legitimate interests of customers, staff, shareholders, and business and financial partners. In accordance with the new Italian Legislative Decree No. 24/2023 (implementing EU Directive 2019/1937 on the protection of persons reporting breaches of Union law), the CONTSHIP Italia Group has set up a whistleblowing platform for the following entities: CONTSHIP Italia, La Spezia Container Terminal, Sogemar, Rail Hub Milano, Oceanogate Italia, Hannibal, and driveMybox. All stakeholders can report violations of the Code of Ethics, internal regulations, Model 231,² and national or EU laws through this platform. The Group's Legal, Internal Audit, and Compliance departments are responsible for handling whistleblower reports. The platform can be accessed via the 'Whistleblowing' section of the CONTSHIP Italia Group website at: <https://whistleblowersoftware.com/secure/CSI>. All procedures for handling whistleblower reports are described in Group procedure 'GEN006'. The CONTSHIP Italia Group has taken proactive measures to prevent bribery and corruption and has implemented Model 231 in four of its companies: Contship Italia, Rail Hub Milano, La Spezia Container Terminal, and Oceanogate Italia. These companies have appointed a 'supervisory body' (*Organismo di Vigilanza* or OdV) and established a flow of information between the OdV and the various oversight bodies within each company. In addition, a regular reporting process is in place between the individual supervisory bodies, the Management Board, and the auditors. The CONTSHIP Italia Group has committed to updating the risk assessments and the 231 framework for CONTSHIP Italia, La Spezia Container Terminal, Rail Hub Milano, and Oceanogate Italia, and introducing a 231 framework at Sogemar, Hannibal, and driveMybox. The focus is on expanding the implementation of the 231 framework to strengthen the Group-wide approach to preventing and addressing corruption and general 231-related risks.

EUROGATE: EUROGATE has established a compliance management system, which comprises a compliance policy with several sections, a code of conduct, a self-declaration of compliance with sanctions, and an anti-corruption policy. The compliance policy, code of conduct, and anti-corruption policy came into force on January 1, 2017, and apply to all EUROGATE Group entities in which EUROGATE directly or indirectly holds more than 50% of the shares or exercises entrepreneurial control, as well as to the MSC Gate Bremerhaven GmbH & Co. KG joint venture operated by EUROGATE and Terminal Investment Limited Sàrl ('TiL'). The self-declaration of compliance with sanctions was adopted in 2022. The code of conduct and anti-corruption policy were revised in 2024. Cementing the Group's commitment

² The Organizational Model 231 is a compliance and control system that Italian companies and organizations can introduce to protect themselves from criminal liability under Legislative Decree No. 231/2001 (*Decreto Legislativo* 231/2001).

to fair and free competition, the guidelines and the code of conduct summarize the Group's values and provide the basis for our understanding of entrepreneurial compliance. These documents state that EUROGATE neither tolerates corruption nor permits discrimination. All business decisions must comply with the law and meet EUROGATE's standards of ethics and integrity as set out in the policies and guidelines.

Technical responsibility for the compliance management system lies with the legal department of EUROGATE Holding and the compliance officer. Responsibility for implementing the anti-corruption policy lies with the Group Management Board and the management of the respective EUROGATE Group companies. With the introduction of the compliance management system, EUROGATE also appointed a compliance officer. In addition, an external ombudsperson was appointed to receive anonymous reports. Independent external consultants are called in for advice, audits, and assessments where necessary. Once a year, the compliance officer presents an internal report to the Group Management Board and the supervisory bodies. The report notably includes an assessment of the main compliance risks, as well as proposals for new measures or amendments.

When the compliance regulations came into force, all employees received a copy of the anti-corruption policy and the code of conduct. Following the in-person foundational training courses held in 2017 when the compliance management system was introduced, additional workshops were held in 2019 for employees working in particularly sensitive areas of the company. Compliance training will be carried out in the white-collar segment at selected companies in the 2025 financial year.

Compliance management at North Sea Terminal Bremerhaven GmbH & Co. (NTB), which is operated as a joint venture between EUROGATE and APM Terminals, is conducted separately. The shareholders' guidelines and policies are discussed with the relevant employee groups within the scope of regular compliance training courses. This ensures that the compliance frameworks of both partners are also observed at NTB. Responsibility for this lies with the NTB Management Board. The internal control manual defines the company's main principles for combating corruption and bribery. NTB also holds regular compliance training courses. An annual risk inventory, an annual fraud risk assessment, and monthly evaluations of the internal control system are conducted to identify and assess any impacts associated with these issues.

The central key performance indicator at CONTSHIP Italia and EUROGATE in this area is the number of confirmed cases of corruption. This figure serves as a key anti-corruption and anti-bribery metric and is reviewed regularly. The following table shows the current status of target achievement:

	CONTSHIP Italia	EUROGATE
Target	To have no cases of corruption	
Status in 2023	None	None
Status in 2024	None	None
Comment	The target was met. There were no confirmed cases of corruption in the reporting year.	The target was met. There were no confirmed cases of corruption in the reporting year.

IT security

Secure and reliable IT-supported processes are the prerequisites to enable a container terminal to operate efficiently. This applies not only from an entrepreneurial point of view, but is also important economically. As hubs where national and international supply chains converge, container ports help to ensure the smooth functioning of the economy and trade. Efficient IT security protects the processes at the container terminal and consequently the entire port system.

CONTSHIP Italia: Work continues on establishing the IT security management system. Responsibility for IT security lies with the Management Board of the CONTSHIP Italia Group.

The main focus of the IT security concept is on the availability and integrity of IT systems and data, with the aim of minimizing potential damage and downtime. The management concept covers both information technology and operating technology, as well as the cloud services and platforms used.

A Cyber Fusion Center was established in 2024 as an evolution of the traditional Security Operations Center (SOC). This integrated approach combines IT (information technology) and OT (operations technology) security functions, threat intelligence, incident management, and attack prevention into a single, centralized entity. The ISO 27001 certification process was initiated in 2024 and is scheduled for completion in the first half of 2025.

EUROGATE: The ever-growing number of IT-based business processes in recent years, along with the increasing integration of EUROGATE's systems with those of other providers along the logistics chain, demands a secure IT infrastructure. The EUROGATE Group's reliance on IT systems is also growing, especially in light of the planned automation projects. At the same time, cyber threats are constantly increasing and evolving. The Russia-Ukraine war is increasing the threat level for operators of critical infrastructure in the countries supporting Ukraine. The risk of falling victim to a cyberattack is now considered critical (previously high) for EUROGATE. IT security is therefore crucial to enabling and ensuring efficient business processes across the companies in the EUROGATE Group. Furthermore,

as an operator of critical infrastructure, EUROGATE is legally required to implement an information security management system that meets the latest technological standards.

Technical competence for the EUROGATE information security management system (ISMS) lies with the IT department of EUROGATE Holding (EGH IT). Overall responsibility lies with the Group Management Board and the management boards of the respective companies in the EUROGATE Group. An IT security officer (responsible for defining the ISMS and reporting to the Group Management Board) and an operational technology (OT) security architect have been appointed. An IT and an OT security board have also been set up and staffed with personnel from the EGH IT department and EUROGATE Technical Services. A dedicated unit responsible for implementing the ISMS has also been set up within EGH IT. Measures and budgets are identified and decided as part of the annual IT planning process. The ISMS covers all German EUROGATE terminals with the exception of NTB, which is operated as a joint venture between EUROGATE and APM Terminals and managed separately.

A guideline governs the objectives of the EUROGATE ISMS as well as the organizational structure, roles, and responsibilities implemented to support it. Various topic-specific guidelines define and regulate the organizational and technical procedures and measures for achieving the specified objectives in line with ISO 27001. The ISMS is reviewed and approved annually by the Group Management Board.

The main focus of the existing concept is on the availability and integrity of the IT systems and data, with the aim of maintaining a resilient infrastructure and minimizing potential damage and recovery times. A key element of the ISMS is a risk management system designed to reduce risks or ensure an acceptable level of residual risk for EUROGATE. The ISMS is implemented according to the PDCA cycle.

In addition to ISO 27001, the ISMS also aligns with the IEC 62443 standard for the area of machinery and equipment. The Group also maintains coordination and information exchange with local and European logistics partners as well as with authorities and EUROGATE service providers. These efforts help to identify and mitigate new risks in a timely manner. The EUROGATE ISMS covers both information technology and operating technology, as well as the cloud services and platforms used.

It defines and regulates the required organizational structures, processes, roles, and responsibilities. It includes organizational, technical, regulatory, and training-related measures. All measures are coordinated and approved by the Group Management Board as part of an annual planning process. They are generally implemented systematically and include the development of rules and guidelines, implementation measures, and internal audits to assess their effectiveness. Ad-hoc measures may also be implemented throughout the year based on event-driven risk analyses, vulnerability assessments, or alerts.

The results are reported to EUROGATE's risk management and to the Group Management Board in the IT security officer's annual report. This report covers both the IT and OT areas and contains the current implementation status, a review of the past year, and recommendations for the coming year. The current security status is also reported annually to the EUROGATE Supervisory Board. In 2025, a quarterly short report will supplement this with updates on current topics and KPIs.

Manual and automated compliance checks are performed as internal audits and expanded where necessary. The results of these checks are included in the above reports. A tool-based assessment of the achieved ISMS maturity level has been in use since 2023.

Goals and targets are set based on a general risk assessment for EUROGATE as a critical infrastructure operator, as well as specific risk analyses for individual projects.

The EUROGATE ISMS was audited in the 2024 financial year in accordance with the guidelines of the Federal Office for Information Security (BSI), since EUROGATE is classified as an operator of critical infrastructure (KRITIS) pursuant to the German IT Security Act (ITSG). The audit focused on the implementation of remediation measures from the 2022 audit and assessed the current maturity level of the ISMS. Deviations and recommendations identified during the audit will be addressed in 2025 and 2026 as part of defined measures coordinated with the BSI. Implementation will be reviewed again in 2026 within the scope of the next KRITIS audit.

A 24x7 managed EDR/XDR solution is used for malware protection and, in combination with a network-based traffic analysis solution, acts as a holistic anomaly detection system within the EUROGATE network. Continuous tool-supported vulnerability and patch status monitoring is performed for IT systems across the site networks and the company's own cloud environments. The same applies to the ongoing patching of all systems at the operating system and software level. A penetration testing tool is used for internal penetration tests. The number of active user accounts is monitored automatically. Internal and external audits across various areas of the IT landscape are scheduled and documented as part of an annual audit plan. Appropriate measures are derived from the results and implemented.

The key performance indicators at CONTSHIP Italia and EUROGATE are system downtime due to security incidents and cases of data loss and/or manipulation. These KPIs serve as central IT security metrics and are regularly reviewed.

The following table shows the current status of target achievement:

	CONTSHIP Italia	EUROGATE
Target	To record no system downtime due to security incidents and no cases of data loss and/or manipulation	
Status in 2024	System downtime due to security incidents:0 Cases of data loss and/or manipulation: 0	System downtime due to security incidents:0 Cases of data loss and/or manipulation: 0
Comment	The target was met.	The target was met.

The separate non-financial Group report pursuant to Sections 315b and 315c in conjunction with Sections 289c to 289e of the HGB is published on the company website at https://www.eurokai.de/eurokai_en/Investor-Relations/Corporate-Governance.

Further aspects

As part of the preparation of the CSRD for EUROKAI, it became apparent that various social issues became material following the double materiality analysis. However, as only the financial risk applies according to the principles for this report and these do not represent a financial risk, they are not discussed further in this report. The topic of human rights is still not material or is considered to be of minor relevance in terms of risks and impact on business performance.

EU Taxonomy

Background

As a preparer of a consolidated non-financial statement, the EUROKAI Group is required in the financial year 2024 to disclose information in accordance with the EU Regulation 2020/852 (EU Taxonomy Regulation). The EU Taxonomy Regulation is a central component of the EU Commission's Action Plan: Financing Sustainable Growth. It thus creates a legally standardised classification system for recognising green, or environmentally sustainable, economic activities. The EU Taxonomy Regulation is complemented by five further Delegated Acts (DA):

- Climate DA: Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 of 4 June 2021 establishing the technical screening criteria for the environmental objectives 1 and 2
- Disclosures DA: Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2178 of 6 July 2021 specifying the content and presentation
- Complementary Climate DA: Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214 of 9 March 2022 establishing the technical screening criteria as regards economic activities in certain energy sectors complementing the first two climate objectives ("Nuclear & Gas")
- Amended Climate DA: Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/2485 of 27 June 2023 (published in the EU Official Journal in November 2023) amending the Climate DA by establishing additional technical screening criteria for existing and new economic activities for the first two environmental objectives

- Environmental DA: Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/2486 of 27 June 2023 (published in the EU Official Journal in November 2023) establishing the technical screening criteria for environmental objectives 3 to 6 and amending the Disclosure DA

The disclosure requirement is based on the following three quantitative key performance indicators (KPIs) for the respective reporting year:

- proportion of environmentally sustainable revenue (turnover)
- proportion of environmentally sustainable operating expenditure (OpEx)
- proportion of environmentally sustainable capital expenditure (CapEx)

Non-financial undertakings are required to determine these proportions annually and publish them using the predefined reporting templates provided for this purpose. Only environmentally sustainable economic activities should be used to determine these performance indicators.

Under the EU Taxonomy Regulation, an economic activity qualifies as environmentally sustainable if it contributes substantially to one or more of the six objectives defined in the Regulation, does not significantly harm any of the remaining objectives and is carried out in compliance with specified minimum safeguards under the Regulation.

Article 9 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation establishes two climate and four environmental objectives:

- a) Climate change mitigation (CCM)
- b) Climate change adaptation (CCA)
- c) The sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources (WTR)
- d) The transition to a circular economy (CE)
- e) Pollution prevention and control (PPC)
- f) The protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)

For the 2024 financial year, economic activities are analysed in the context of all six climate and environmental goals. In contrast to the previous year, the exemptions for economic activities identified under environmental goals 3-6 no longer apply. These must therefore also be checked for taxonomy alignment.

The performance indicators are disclosed using the mandatory reporting templates that were also adapted through the Amended Climate DA. These were supplemented by relevant qualitative information on the status quo and development.

Methodology and approach

The EU Taxonomy reporting requirements are implemented by a project team consisting of experts in sustainability, compliance and technical processes in the operating companies, financial accounting and management accounting. This team continuously analyses and validates the status of EUROKAI's economic activities in terms of their taxonomy eligibility and alignment. On the basis of this classification, revenue (turnover), capital expenditure (CapEx) and operating expenditure (OpEx) are then mapped to the various economic activities and presented in the reporting templates (see section Key performance indicators).

The starting point for the analysis of EUROKAI's economic activities regarding their taxonomy eligibility was the analyses already carried out in financial years 2022 and 2023. These analyses were updated for the 2024 reporting year to identify newly emerging taxonomy-eligible economic activities. In addition, the classification of economic activities carried out in the previous year was reviewed on the basis of the publications issued by the EU or the IDW (Institute of Public Auditors in Germany).

The resulting focus of the business activities of the companies consolidated in the EUROKAI Group continued to be on the economic activity 6.16. Infrastructure enabling low carbon water transport set out in Annex I to the Commission Delegated Regulation of 4 June 2021 for the climate objective "climate change mitigation". The operation of container terminals, including cargo and repair activities, satisfies the description contained in Annex I for the climate objective "climate change mitigation" and is therefore also to be classified as taxonomy-eligible. This economic activity is supplemented by a cargo handling depot in inland Italy. This is assigned to taxonomy-eligible economic activity 6.14 Rail transport infrastructure in the CCM. In the provision of intermodal services, goods transport by rail continued to fall under the taxonomy-eligible economic activity 6.2. Freight rail transport. In addition, activity 6.6 Freight transportation by road is also classified as a taxonomy-eligible activity, as the Group now also uses its own trucks for road transportation in the reporting year following the takeover of a service provider.

Furthermore, business activities of CONTSHIP Italia remain taxonomy-eligible within the meaning of activity CCM 8.1 Data processing, hosting and related activities.

This analysis conducted for this financial year confirms the assessment that none of the economic activities carried out within the Group are taxonomy-eligible under the environmental objective "climate change adaptation". EUROKAI did not carry out any adaptation or enabling economic activities (Article 11 (1) (a) and (b) of the EU Regulation) in the 2024 financial year. In accordance with Question 5 of the EU FAQ (2022/C 385/01) dated 6 October 2022, these are the basis for classification as taxonomy-eligible economic activities under climate objective CCA. Furthermore, EUROKAI does not carry out any activities that are relevant to environmental objectives 3-6. In the next step, the taxonomy-eligible economic activities identified within the Group were reviewed to determine whether they comply with all technical screening criteria as well as the specified minimum safeguards and thus qualify as taxonomy-aligned.

The technical screening criteria are subdivided into criteria that contribute substantially to one or more of the environmental objectives and criteria that do no significant harm in relation to the other environmental objectives. These criteria were applied to each shortlisted economic activity on the basis of the respective Commission Delegated Regulations and their degree of fulfilment was checked to assess their alignment status. In order to assess the degree of fulfilment of the criteria, the requirements of the shortlisted economic activities were analysed and corresponding supporting data was gathered. Subsequently, it was verified whether the economic activities carried out by the Group meet the specified minimum safeguards as described in Article 18 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation. These requirements are based on a number of frameworks, including the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, including the fundamental conventions identified in the Declaration of the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the International Bill of Human Rights. Based on the recommendations contained in the final report

of the Platform of Sustainable Finance, the specified minimum safeguards focus on the following four topics: human and labour rights, anti-bribery and anti-corruption, taxation, and fair competition. For an economic activity to be classified as taxonomy-aligned, reporting undertakings must provide proof of compliance attesting that it meets the respective requirements of these four topics. In the area of human rights, preparers must also prove that they have followed a dedicated due diligence process.

The taxonomy-alignment analysis for the 2024 financial year showed that none of the taxonomy-eligible economic activities met all of the criteria to qualify as a taxonomy-aligned activity. Thus, EUOKAI's economic activities in financial year 2024 are to be classified either as taxonomy-eligible but non-aligned activities or as taxonomy-non-eligible activities.

In the final step, the economic activities identified and classified as described above were mapped to their respective proportion of the Taxonomy KPIs turnover, CapEx and OpEx. The consolidated financial statements for EUOKAI as at 31 December 2024 were prepared in accordance with IFRSs pursuant to Section 315e (1) of the German Commercial Code (HGB). The amounts used to calculate the turnover, CapEx and OpEx KPIs were accordingly based on the figures reported in the consolidated financial statements. The turnover and CapEx KPIs can both be reconciled directly. Based on the definition of relevant OpEx set out in the EU Taxonomy Regulation, this KPI cannot be derived directly from the reported figures in the consolidated financial statements. A potential double-counting when mapping to the KPIs can be ruled out, as the identified economic activities are mapped exclusively to the "climate change mitigation" environmental objective and the respective contributions to turnover, CapEx and OpEx are clearly mapped to only one economic activity. The KPIs related to turnover, CapEx and OpEx, as well as supplementary disclosures for each of the KPIs, are presented in the following section.

Key performance indicators

KPI related to turnover

The turnover KPI is calculated as the part of the net turnover derived from products and services associated with taxonomy-aligned economic activities (numerator) in a given financial year divided by the total net turnover (denominator) for the same period.

$$\text{Turnover KPI} = \frac{\text{Taxonomy-aligned net turnover}}{\text{Total net turnover}}$$

The total revenue for the 2024 financial year of EUR 252,143 thousand, as recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, constitutes the denominator of the turnover KPI (see also Section 5 Revenue in the Notes to the consolidated financial statements). The revenue of the EUOKAI Group in the amount of EUR 252,143 thousand did not include any taxonomy-aligned net turnover that could be included in the numerator of the turnover KPI because, as described above, no taxonomy-aligned economic activities were identified in financial year 2024. A value of 0% for the turnover KPI was derived from the determined amounts for the numerator and denominator.

A global overview of the distribution of revenue across all economic activities identified within the Group is presented in the filled-in reporting template at the end of the section. 68.04 % of

the revenue was attributable to taxonomy-eligible but non-aligned economic activities (2023: 67.65 %). Activity 6.16. Infrastructure enabling low carbon water transport accounted for the largest proportion of taxonomy-eligible activities with a proportion of 62.30 % of total revenue. Freight transportation by rail (CCM 6.2) accounts for 1.33% of total revenue (previous year: 1.01%). The activities CCM 6.6 Freight transportation by road and CCM 6.14 Rail infrastructure each generated 0.54% (no previous year's figure available) and 3.53% (previous year: 4.17%) of total turnover respectively. In addition, EUOKAI generated sales of 0.34% (previous year: 0.44%) with the economic activity CCM 8.1 Data processing, hosting and related activities. In total, revenue from non-taxonomy economic activities amounted to EUR 80,588 thousand (31.96%).

Table according to footnote (c) of annex V EDA

	Proportion of turnover/Total turnover	
	Taxonomy-aligned per objective	Taxonomy-eligible per objective
CCM	0%	68%
CCA	0%	0%
WTR	0%	0%
CE	0%	0%
PPC	0%	0%
BIO	0%	0%

Template: Portion of turnover from products or services associated with Taxonomy-aligned economic activities - disclosure covering year 2024

Financial year 2024				Year			Criteria for a substantial contribution					DNSH criteria ('Does not significant harm') (h)										
Economic activities (1)	Code (a) (2)	Turnover (3)	Share of sales 2024 (4)	Climate protection (5)	Adaptation to climate change (6)	Water (7)	Circular economy (8)	Environmental pollution (9)	Biodiversity (10)	Climate protection (11)	Adaptation to climate change (12)	Water (13)	Circular economy (14)	Environmental pollution (15)	Biodiversity (16)	Minimum Safeguards (17)	Taxonomy-aligned or taxonomy-eligible portion of turnover, year 2023 (18)	Category enabling activity (19)	Transitional activity category (20)			
		in TEUR	in %	J; N; N/EL	J; N; N/EL	J; N; N/EL	J; N; N/EL	J; N; N/EL	J; N; N/EL	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	in %	E	T			
A. TAXONOMY-ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES																						
A.1 Ecologically sustainable activities (Taxonomy-aligned)																						
Turnover of environmentally sustainable activities (Taxonomy-aligned) (A.1)		0	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	J	J	J	J	J	J	J	0,00%					
A.2 Taxonomy-eligible but not environmentally sustainable activities (non-taxonomy-aligned activities)																						
				EL; N/EL	EL; N/EL	EL; N/EL	EL; N/EL	EL; N/EL	EL; N/EL													
Freight transportation by rail	CCM 6.2	3.357	1,33%	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								1,01%					
Transportation of goods by road	CCM 6.6	1.364	0,54%	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL													
Rail transport infrastructure	CCM 6.14	8.890	3,53%	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL													
Infrastructure for low-CO2 shipping	CCM 6.16	157.088	62,30%	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL													
Data processing, hosting and related activities	CCM 8.1	856	0,34%	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL													
Turnover of Taxonomy-eligible but not environmentally sustainable activities (non-Taxonomy-aligned activities) (A.2)		171.555	68,04%	100%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%													
A. Turnover of taxonomy-eligible activities (A1+A2)		171.555	68,04%	100%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%													
B. ACTIVITIES NOT ELIGIBLE FOR TAXONOMY																						
Turnover of activities non eligible for taxonomy		80.588	31,96%																			
TOTAL		252.143	100%																			

KPI related to capital expenditure (CapEx)

The CapEx KPI represents the proportion of the capital expenditure (CapEx) that is either associated with a taxonomy-aligned economic activity, or with a credible plan to expand a taxonomy-aligned economic activity or to allow a taxonomy-eligible activity to become taxonomy-aligned, or related to the purchase of products and services from a taxonomy-aligned economic activity.

$$\text{CapEx KPI} = \frac{\text{Taxonomy-aligned capital expenditure}}{\text{Total CapEx in acc. with EU Taxonomy Regulation}}$$

The total capital expenditure in accordance with the EU Taxonomy Regulation amounted to EUR 19,974 thousand and constituted the denominator of the CapEx KPI. In the Notes to the consolidated financial statements, these capital expenditures were recognised under additions in Section 13 Intangible assets in the amount of EUR 1,187 thousand and in Section 14 Property, plant and equipment (own assets) in the amount of EUR 13,229 thousand and Property, plant and equipment (right-of-use assets from leasing) in the amount of EUR 5,558 thousand. Additions to goodwill under intangible assets in Section 13 of the Notes to the consolidated financial statements were not taken into account for the CapEx denominator, as these do not meet the definition set out in the Taxonomy.

Capital expenditure of the EUOKAI Group in accordance with the EU Taxonomy Regulation in the amount of EUR 19,974 thousand did not include any taxonomy-aligned capital expenditure that could be included in the numerator of the CapEx KPI because, as described above, no taxonomy-aligned economic activities were identified in financial year 2024. A value of 0% for the CapEx KPI was derived from the determined amounts for the numerator and denominator.

A global overview of the distribution of CapEx across all economic activities identified within the Group is presented in the filled-in reporting template at the end of the section. 79.80 % of the CapEx was attributable to taxonomy-eligible but non-aligned economic activities (2023: 88.60 %). Capital expenditure relating to Activity 6.16. Infrastructure enabling low carbon water transport in the amount of EUR 9,024 thousand (45.18 % of total CapEx; 2023: 40.55 %) accounted for the largest proportion of taxonomy-eligible CapEx. Taxonomy-eligible investments in the activity CCM 6.2 Freight transport by rail amounted to EUR 4,210 thousand or 21.08 % this year (2023: 6,808 thousand or 37.4 %). The decrease is due to a lower investment volume in new locomotives. The amount invested in the economic activity CCM 6.6 Road freight transport amounted to EUR 878 thousand or 4.39 % of total CapEx. In relation to the activity CCM 6.14 Rail transport infrastructure, total investments amounted to 1,656 thousand or 8.29 % (previous year: 1,510 thousand or 8.30 %). Investments relating to the activity CCM 8.1 Data processing, hosting and related activities amounted to EUR 171 thousand or 0.86 % of total CapEx (previous year: 428 thousand or 2.35 %).

The decline in the relative share of taxonomy-eligible CapEx compared to the previous year is mainly due to an increase in investments in non-taxonomy-eligible activities.

Table according to footnote (c) of annex V EDA

	CapEx share/total CapEx	
	Taxonomy-aligned per objective	Taxonomy-eligible per objective
CCM	0%	76%
CCA	0%	0%
WTR	0%	0%
CE	0%	0%
PPC	0%	0%
BIO	0%	0%

Template: Portion of CapEx from goods or services associated with taxonomy-aligned economic activities - Disclosure for the year 2024

Financial year 2024	Year			Criteria for a significant contribution						DNSH criteria ('No significant impairment') (h)							Minimum safeguards (17)	Taxonomy-aligned or taxonomy-eligible portion of CapEx, year 2023 (18)	Category enabling activity (19)	Transitional activity category (20)
Economic activities (1)	Code (a) (2)	CapEx (3)	CapEx share 2024 (4)	Climate protection (5)	Adaptation to climate change (6)	Water (7)	Circular economy (8)	Environmental pollution (9)	Biodiversity (10)	Climate protection (11)	Adaptation to climate change (12)	Water (13)	Circular economy (14)	Environmental pollution (15)	Biodiversity (16)					
		in TEUR	in %	J; N; N/EL	J; N; N/EL	J; N; N/EL	J; N; N/EL	J; N; N/EL	J; N; N/EL	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	in %	E	T	
A. TAXONOMY-ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES																				
A.1 Ecologically sustainable activities (taxonomy-aligned)																				
CapEx of environmentally sustainable activities (Taxonomy-aligned) (A.1)		0	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	J	J	J	J	J	J	J	0,00%			
A.2 Taxonomy-eligible but not environmentally sustainable activities (not-Taxonomy-aligned)																				
				EL; N/EL	EL; N/EL	EL; N/EL	EL; N/EL	EL; N/EL	EL; N/EL											
Freight transportation by rail	CCM 6.2	4.210	21,08%	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								37,40%			
Transportation of goods by road	CCM 6.6	878	4,39%	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								N/A			
Rail transport infrastructure	CCM 6.14	1.656	8,29%	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								8,30%			
Infrastructure for low-CO2 shipping	CCM 6.16	9.024	45,18%	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								40,55%			
Data processing, hosting and related activities	CCM 8.1	171	0,86%	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								2,35%			
CapEx of taxonomy-eligible but not environmentally sustainable activities (non-Taxonomy-aligned-activities) (A.2)		15.939	79,80%	100%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%								88,60%			
A. CapEx of taxonomy-eligible activities (A1+A2)		15.939	79,80%	100%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	88,60%										
B. ACTIVITIES NOT ELIGIBLE FOR TAXONOMY																				
CapEx of activities not eligible for taxonomy		4.035	20,20%																	
TOTAL		19.974	100%																	

KPI related to operating expenditure (OpEx)

The OpEx KPI corresponds to the proportion of the operating expenditure as defined by the EU Taxonomy that is related to taxonomy-aligned economic activities, to a CapEx plan or to the purchase of products from taxonomy-aligned economic activities.

$$\text{OpEx KPI} = \frac{\text{Taxonomy-aligned operating expenditure}}{\text{Direct, non-capitalised costs (R\&D, building renovation measures, lease, maintenance and repair)}}$$

To determine the denominator, the accounts reflecting the direct, non-capitalised costs that relate to research and development, building renovation measures, short-term leases, maintenance and repair were considered. OpEx includes individual classifications of expenses by nature in Sections 8 Cost of materials and 10 Other operating expenses in the Notes to the consolidated financial statements that meet the definition of OpEx as specified in the EU Taxonomy Regulation. The resulting OpEx denominator was EUR 33,992 thousand.

Operating expenditure of the EUROKAI Group in accordance with the EU Taxonomy Regulation in the amount of EUR 33.992 thousand did not include any taxonomy-aligned operating expenditure that could be included in the numerator of the OpEx KPI because, as described above, no taxonomy-aligned economic activities were identified in financial year 2024. A value of 0% for the OpEx KPI was derived from the determined amounts for the numerator and denominator.

A global overview of the distribution of OpEx across all economic activities identified within the Group is presented in the filled-in reporting template at the end of the section. 74.87 % of the OpEx was attributable to taxonomy-eligible but non-aligned economic activities (2023: 75.30 %). Operating expenditure relating to Activity 6.16. Infrastructure enabling low carbon water transport in the amount of EUR 10,572 thousand (31,10 % of total OpEx) accounted for the largest proportion of taxonomy-eligible OpEx.

The increase in taxonomy-eligible OpEx compared to the previous year is mainly due to an increase in container handling and the associated operating expenses. The activity CCM 6.2 Freight transportation by road comprises EUR 8,109 thousand and consequently pro rata operating expenses of 23.86% (previous year: EUR 6,515 thousand or 19.95%). The increase in operating expenses is due to an increase in revenue in the reporting year. The operating costs attributable to non-taxonomy business activities amounted to EUR 8,544 thousand (25.13 %) in the 2024 financial year. The total operating expenses relating to the economic activity CCM 6.6 Road freight transport amounted to EUR 90 thousand or 0.26 % of total OpEx. In relation to the activity CCM 6.14 Rail transport infrastructure, total OpEx amounted to EUR 4,758 thousand or 14.00% (previous year: EUR 5,767 thousand or 17.66%). Operating expenses in relation to the activity CCM 8.1 Data processing, hosting and related activities amounted to EUR 1,919 thousand or 5.65% of total OpEx (previous year: EUR 3,388 thousand or 10.38%).

Table according to footnote (c) of annex V EDA

	Portion of OpEx/total OpEx	
	Taxonomy-aligned per objective	Taxonomy-eligible per objective
CCM	0%	75%
CCA	0%	0%
WTR	0%	0%
CE	0%	0%
PPC	0%	0%
BIO	0%	0%

Template: Proportion of OpEx from products or services associated with Taxonomy-aligned economic activitiesOpEx share from goods or services associated with Taxonomy-eligible economic activities - Disclosure for the year 2024

Financial year 2024	Year			Criteria for a significant contribution						DNSH criteria ('No significant impairment') (h)						Minimum protection (17)	Proportion of Taxonomy-aligned (A.1.) or taxonomy-eligible (A.2.) OpEx, year 2023 (18)	Category enabling activity (19)	Transitional activity category (20)
Economic activities (1)	Code (a) (2)	OpEx (3)	OpEx share 2024 (4)	Climate protection (5)	Adaptation to climate change (6)	Water (7)	Circular economy (8)	Environmental pollution (9)	Biodiversity (10)	Climate protection (11)	Adaptation to climate change (12)	Water (13)	Circular economy (14)	Environmental pollution (15)	Biodiversity (16)				
		in TEUR	in %	J; N; N/EL	J; N; N/EL	J; N; N/EL	J; N; N/EL	J; N; N/EL	J; N; N/EL	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	in %	E	T
A. TAXONOMY-ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES																			
A.1 Ecologically sustainable activities (Taxonomy-aligned)																			
OpEx of environmentally sustainable activities (Taxonomy-aligned) (A.1)		0	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	J	J	J	J	J	J	J	0,00%		
A.2 Taxonomy-eligible but not environmentally sustainable activities (non-Taxonomy-aligned activities)				EL; N/EL	EL; N/EL	EL; N/EL	EL; N/EL	EL; N/EL	EL; N/EL										
Freight transportation by rail	CCM 6.2	8.109	23,86%	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								19,95%		
Transportation of goods by road	CCM 6.6	90	0,26%	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								N/A		
Rail transport infrastructure	CCM 6.14	4.758	14,00%	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								17,66%		
Infrastructure for low-CO2 shipping	CCM 6.16	10.572	31,10%	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								27,32%		
Data processing, hosting and related activities	CCM 8.1	1.919	5,65%	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								10,36%		
OpEx of Taxonomy-eligible but not environmentally sustainable activities (non-Taxonomy-aligned activities) (A.2)		25.449	74,87%	100%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%								75,30%		
A. OpEx of taxonomy-eligible activities (A1+A2)		25.449	74,87%	100%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%								75,30%		
B. ACTIVITIES NON ELIGIBLE FOR TAXONOMY																			
OpEx of activitiesTaxonomy-non-eligible activities		8.544	25,13%																
TOTAL		33.992	100%																

Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214 of 9 March 2022 as regards economic activities in certain energy sectors

Adoption of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214 of 9 March 2022 requires companies to provide additional information concerning their activities in the fields of nuclear energy and fossil gas. For this purpose, the Delegated Regulation provides a series of sequential reporting templates. The fully consolidated companies in the EUOKAI Group do not carry out any activities in this area, so that the reporting templates building on the answers to the first template "Template 1 Nuclear and fossil gas related activities" were not deemed to be material.

Template 1 Nuclear and fossil gas related activities

Row	Nuclear energy related activities	
1.	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to research, development, demonstration and deployment of innovative electricity generation facilities that produce energy from nuclear processes with minimum waste from the fuel cycle.	NO
2.	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to construction and safe operation of new nuclear installations to produce electricity or process heat, including for the purposes of district heating or industrial processes such as hydrogen production, as well as their safety upgrades, using best available technologies.	NO
3.	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to safe operation of existing nuclear installations that produce electricity or process heat, including for the purposes of district heating or industrial processes such as hydrogen production from nuclear energy, as well as their safety upgrades.	NO
	Fossil gas related activities	
4.	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to construction or operation of electricity generation facilities that produce electricity using fossil gaseous fuels.	NO
5.	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to construction, refurbishment, and operation of combined heat/cool and power generation facilities using fossil gaseous fuels.	NO
6.	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to construction, refurbishment and operation of heat generation facilities that produce heat/cool using fossil gaseous fuels.	NO

Outlook

The CSRD was not transposed into national law following the break-up of the German government in November 2024 and became therefore not part of the HGB. Federal elections were held on February 23, 2025. The CSRD will be implemented sooner or later, depending on the priority issues adopted by the new federal government. In addition, due to the Draghi Report and the Budapest Declaration on the "New Deal for European Competitiveness", there are EU efforts to consolidate the CSRD (EU) 2022/2464, Corporate Sustainability Due

Diligence Directive ("CSDDD", (EU) 2024/1760) and EU Taxonomy Regulation (EU) 2020/852 in an omnibus regulation. In the current dynamic environment, it remains to be seen how reporting will develop in the coming years. EUROKAI is prepared for the CSRD and therefore also for the changes that the legislator will introduce.

Hamburg, Germany, 25 March 2025

Personally Liable General Partner

Kurt F.W.A. Eckelmann GmbH, Hamburg

Thomas H. Eckelmann

Tom H. Eckelmann

Independent practitioner's report on a limited assurance engagement on non-financial group reporting

To EUROKAI GmbH & Co. KGaA, Hamburg

Audit opinion

We have performed assurance procedures on the separate non-financial group reporting of EUROKAI GmbH & Co. KGaA, Hamburg, to comply with §§ 315b, 315c in conjunction with 289c to 289e HGB including the disclosures given in this non-financial group reporting to meet the requirements of Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 (hereafter "non-financial group reporting"). The financial year from January 1, 2024, to December 31, 2024 were subject to an assurance engagement to obtain limited assurance.

Based on the assurance procedures performed and assurance evidence obtained, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the disclosures in the company's non-financial Group report for the period from 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024 have not been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with §§ 315b, 315c in conjunction with 289c to 289e HGB and the requirements of Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 as well as with the specification criteria presented by the legal representatives of the company.

Basis for the audit opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 (Revised): Assurance Engagements Other Than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information, issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB).

In the case of an audit to obtain limited assurance, the audit procedures performed differ in type and timing compared to an audit to obtain reasonable assurance and are less extensive. Consequently, the level of assurance obtained is significantly lower than the assurance that would have been obtained if the audit had been performed with reasonable assurance.

Our responsibilities under ISAE 3000 (Revised) are further described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the non-financial report" section.

We are independent of the entity in accordance with the requirements of European law and German commercial and professional law, and we have fulfilled our other German professional responsibilities in line with these requirements. Our auditing practice has applied the quality assurance system requirements of the IDW Quality Management Standard issued by the Institut der Wirtschaftsprüfer (IDW): Requirements for Quality Management in the Auditing Practice (IDW QMS 1 (09.2022)). We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Responsibility of the legal representatives and the Supervisory Board for non-financial Group reporting

The legal representatives of the company are responsible for the preparation of the non-financial Group reporting in accordance with the relevant German legal and European requirements and the specific criteria outlined by the legal representatives of the company and for the configuration, implementation and maintenance of the internal controls that they have deemed necessary to enable the preparation of non-financial Group reporting in accordance with these requirements that is free from material misstatement due to fraud (i.e. manipulation of the non-financial Group reporting) or error.

This responsibility of the legal representatives of the company includes the selection and application of appropriate methods to prepare the non-financial Group reporting as well as the use of assumptions and estimates and the determination of forward-looking information for individual non-financial disclosures.

The Supervisory Board is responsible for surveillance the Group's non-financial reporting process.

Inherent limitations in the preparation of non-financial group reporting

The relevant German statutory and European regulations contain formulations and terms that are subject to considerable interpretation uncertainty and for which no authoritative comprehensive interpretations have yet been published. Accordingly, the legal representatives have stated their interpretations of such formulations and terms in the "EU taxonomy" section of the non-financial Group reporting. The executive directors are responsible for the reasonableness of these interpretations. As such formulations and terms can be interpreted differently by regulators or courts, the legality of measurements or assessments of non-financial information based on these interpretations is uncertain.

These inherent limitations also apply to the audit of the non-financial Group report.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated non-financial report

Our objectives are to express a limited assurance conclusion based on our audit as to whether any matters have come to our attention that cause us to believe that the non-financial group reporting has not been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the relevant German legal and European requirements and the substantiating criteria presented by the Company's management, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion on the non-financial group reporting.

As part of a limited assurance engagement in accordance with ISAE 3000 (Revised), we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism.

In addition

- We obtain an understanding of the process used to prepare the non-financial Group report.
- We identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, plan and perform audit procedures responsive to those disclosures, and obtain limited assurance evidence to support our opinion. The risk of not

detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the omission of information, misleading representations or the overriding of internal controls.

- We assess the forward-looking information, including the appropriateness of the underlying assumptions. There is a significant unavoidable risk that future events will differ materially from the forward-looking information.

Summary of the activities performed by the auditor

A limited assurance engagement involves performing procedures to obtain evidence about the non-financial information. The nature, timing and extent of the procedures selected depend on our judgment.

In performing our limited assurance engagement, we performed, amongst others, the following audit procedures and further activities:

- Obtaining an understanding of the structure of the sustainability organisation of the Group, the procedures for risk assessment and materiality analysis and approaches applied to topics identified as material,
- Interviewing employees involved in the preparation of the consolidated non-financial report. The aim of the survey was to obtain information about the preparation process, the internal control system relating to this process and the disclosures in the non-financial Group reporting.
- Identification of likely risks of material misstatement in the Group's non-financial reporting.
- Inspection of relevant documentation and records for the collection of data and their random plausibility checks.
- Analytical assessment of selected disclosures in the non-financial Group report.
- Analysis and evaluation of the process for identifying taxonomy-eligible and taxonomy-aligned economic activities.
- Analysis and evaluation of the process for determining the key performance indicators one revenue (turnover), capital expenditure (CapEx) and operating expenditure (OpEx).
- Reconciliation of selected disclosures and key performance indicators on taxonomy-eligible and taxonomy-aligned economic activities with the corresponding data in the consolidated financial statements and Group management report.
- Evaluation of the presentation of the disclosures in the non-financial Group reporting.

Restrictions on the use of the audit opinion

We draw attention to the fact that the audit was conducted for the purposes of the company and that the audit opinion is only intended to inform the company about the results of the audit. Consequently, it may not be suitable for any purpose other than the aforementioned. Consequently, the audit opinion is not intended to be used by third parties to make (asset) decisions based on it. Our responsibility is solely to the company. We do not accept any responsibility towards third parties. Our audit opinion is not modified in this respect.

Order conditions and liability

Our General Engagement Terms and Conditions for German Public Auditors and Audit Firms of January 1, 2024 apply to this engagement, and also govern our relations with third parties in the context of this engagement. We also refer to the liability provisions contained in Section 9 and to the exclusion of liability towards third parties. We do not assume any responsibility, liability or other obligations to third parties unless we have concluded a written agreement to the contrary with the respective third party or liability cannot effectively be precluded.

We expressly point out that we do not update the audit opinion to reflect events or circumstances arising after it was issued, unless required to do so by law. Whoever takes note of the results of our work summarized in the above audit opinion is responsible for deciding whether and in what form he considers these results to be useful and suitable for his purposes and whether he expands, verifies or updates them through his own investigative activities.

Bremen, March 26, 2025

This document is provided with a qualified electronic signature. It shall only be considered an original file if the qualified electronic signature is linked to the file and the details of the electronic signature can be displayed. A printed copy of this file as well as a file that no longer contains details of the qualified electronic signature shall have the character of a non-binding reference document.