KION GROUP AG

CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2026

Word version

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions
This document is an export of your organization's CDP questionnaire response. It contains all data points for questions that are answered or in progress. There may be questions or data points that you have been requested to provide, which are missing from this document because they are currently unanswered. Please note that it is your responsibility to verify that your questionnaire response is complete prior to submission. CDP will not be liable for any failure to do so.
Read full terms of disclosure

.

09/17/2026, 08:52 am

Contents

C1. Introduction 7

(1.1) In which language are you submitting your response? 7

(1.2) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response. 7

(1.3) Provide an overview and introduction to your organization. 7

(1.4) State the end date of the year for which you are reporting data. For emissions data, indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years. 8

(1.4.1) What is your organization's annual revenue for the reporting period? 9

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary. 9

(1.6) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)? 9

(1.7) Select the countries/areas in which you operate. 12

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain? 13

C2. Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities 15

(2.1) How does your organization define short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons in relation to the identification, assessment, and management of your environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities? 15

(2.2) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts? 16

(2.2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities? 17

(2.2.2) Provide details of your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities. 17

(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed? 28

(2.3) Have you identified priority locations across your value chain? 29

(2.4) How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization? 30

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities 37

(3.1) Have you identified any environmental risks which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future? 37

(3.1.1) Provide details of the environmental risks identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future. 37

(3.1.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics from the reporting year that are vulnerable to the substantive effects of environmental risks. 41

(3.5) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)? 42

(3.5.1) Select the carbon pricing regulation(s) which impact your operations. 43

(3.5.2) Provide details of each Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) your organization is regulated by. 43
(3.5.4) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by? 44
(3.6) Have you identified any environmental opportunities which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future? 45

C4. Governance 46

(4.1) Does your organization have a board of directors or an equivalent governing body? 46
(4.1.1) Is there board-level oversight of environmental issues within your organization? 47
(4.1.2) Identify the positions (do not include any names) of the individuals or committees on the board with accountability for environmental issues and provide details of the board's oversight of environmental issues. 47
(4.2) Does your organization's board have competency on environmental issues? 50
(4.3) Is there management-level responsibility for environmental issues within your organization? 51
(4.3.1) Provide the highest senior management-level positions or committees with responsibility for environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals). 52
(4.5) Do you provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues, including the attainment of targets? 58
(4.5.1) Provide further details on the monetary incentives provided for the management of environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals). 59
(4.6) Does your organization have an environmental policy that addresses environmental issues? 62
(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies. 62
(4.10) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives? 66
(4.11) In the reporting year, did your organization engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment? 67
(4.11.2) Provide details of your indirect engagement on policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment through trade associations or other intermediary organizations or individuals in the reporting year. 69
(4.12) Have you published information about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response? 71
(4.12.1) Provide details on the information published about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response. Please attach the publication. 71

C5. Business strategy 75

(5.1) Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes? 75
(5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization's scenario analysis. 75
(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization's scenario analysis. 87
(5.2) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan? 88

(5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning? 89
(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy. 89
(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning. 92
(5.4) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition? 94
(5.4.1) Quantify the amount and percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition. 94
(5.4.2) Quantify the percentage share of your spending/revenue that was associated with eligible and aligned activities under the sustainable finance taxonomy in the reporting year. 100
(5.4.3) Provide any additional contextual and/or verification/assurance information relevant to your organization's taxonomy alignment. 123
(5.5) Does your organization invest in research and development (R&D) of low-carbon products or services related to your sector activities? 124
(5.5.2) Provide details of your organization's investments in low-carbon R&D for capital goods products and services over the last three years. 125
(5.10) Does your organization use an internal price on environmental externalities? 127
(5.10.1) Provide details of your organization's internal price on carbon. 128
(5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues? 130
(5.11.1) Does your organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment? 132
(5.11.2) Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues? 133
(5.11.5) Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process? 134
(5.11.6) Provide details of the environmental requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place. 135
(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization's supplier engagement on environmental issues. 144
(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain. 148
(5.13) Has your organization already implemented any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement? 151

C6. Environmental performance - Consolidation approach 153
(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data. 153

C7. Environmental performance - Climate change 154
(7.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP? 154
(7.1.1) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data? 154
(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year? 154
(7.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions. 155

(7.3) Describe your organization’s approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions. 155
(7.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are excluded from your disclosure of climate-related data? 155
(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions. 156
(7.6) What were your organization’s gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e? 164
(7.7) What were your organization’s gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e? 167
(7.8) Account for your organization’s gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions. 170
(7.8.1) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years. 181
(7.9) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions. 189
(7.9.1) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements. 190
(7.9.2) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements. 191
(7.9.3) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements. 193
(7.10) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year? 195
(7.10.1) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year. 195
(7.10.2) Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure? 201
(7.11) How do your total Scope 3 emissions for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year? 201
(7.11.1) For each Scope 3 category calculated in 7.8, specify how your emissions compare to the previous year and identify the reason for any change. 201
(7.12) Does your organization have significant land sector activities in its operations or value chain? 208
(7.13) Does your organization choose to account for and report technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage, or have you done so in previous years? 209
(7.15) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 and/or Scope 2 emissions by greenhouse gas type? 209
(7.15.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used global warming potential (GWP). 209
(7.16) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions by country/area. 211
(7.17) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide. 224
(7.17.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division. 224
(7.17.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity. 225
(7.20) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide. 225

(7.20.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division. ... 225
(7.20.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business activity. ... 226
(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response. ... 226
(7.23) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response? ... 227
(7.26) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period. ... 228
(7.27) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges? ... 241
(7.28) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future? ... 242
(7.29) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy? ... 242
(7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken. ... 242
(7.30.1) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh. ... 243
(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel. ... 246
(7.30.7) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type. ... 246
(7.30.9) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year. ... 251
(7.30.14) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year. ... 254
(7.30.15) Provide details on the electricity purchases that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the reporting year. ... 274
(7.30.17) Provide details of your organization's low-carbon heat, steam, and cooling purchases in the reporting year by country/area. ... 543
(7.34) Does your organization measure the efficiency of any of its products or services? ... 545
(7.34.1) Provide details of the metrics used to measure the efficiency of your organization's products or services. ... 545
(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations. ... 548
(7.52) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business. ... 551
(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year? ... 553
(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets. ... 553
(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year? ... 571
(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s). ... 572
(7.55) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases. ... 575
(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings. ... 575
(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below. ... 576

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities? 582
(7.71) Does your organization assess the life cycle emissions of any of its products or services? 585
(7.71.1) Provide details of how your organization assesses the life cycle emissions of its products or services. 585
(7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services? 586
(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products? 586
(7.74.1) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products. 587
(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year? 588

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity 589

(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments? 589
(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities? 589
(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year? 589
(11.4.1) Provide details of your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to areas important for biodiversity. 592

C13. Further information & sign off 607

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party? 607
(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used? 607
(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response. 611

C1. Introduction

(1.1) In which language are you submitting your response?

Select from:
☑ English

(1.2) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

Select from:
☑ EUR

(1.3) Provide an overview and introduction to your organization.

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:
☑ Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

KION is a global leader in industrial trucks and supply chain solutions. It is the largest manufacturer in the EMEA region and the leading foreign manufacturer in China. In the market for warehouse automation, KION is the world's leading provider. Across more than 100 countries worldwide, KION's logistics solutions improve the flow of material and information within factories, warehouses, and distribution centers. As of December 31, 2025, the Group employed 42,175 people worldwide and generated revenue of around €11,297.2 million in the 2025 fiscal year. With more than 2.0 million industrial trucks worldwide as at December 31, 2025, KION counts companies of various sizes in numerous industries on six continents among its customers. Its portfolio includes premium brands like Linde and STILL, economy brand Baoli, regional leaders Fenwick (France) and OM (India), and Dematic, a global leader in intelligent automation. KION's legacy of innovation spans over a century, with milestones including STILL's pioneering electric forklifts (first launched in 1949), and Linde's hydrostatic drive technology (introduced in 1955). KION offers a full spectrum of industrial trucks, automation technologies, and software to optimize supply chains end-to-end—enhancing material flow, productivity, and efficiency. The company is committed to reducing its environmental footprint and offers solutions that contribute to lower energy consumption, reduced emissions, and improved resource utilization. This commitment aligns with KION's 'Playing to Win' strategy, which aims to address a broader market and pursue a new vision: "KION is 'The Supply Chain Solutions Company'. Our people's passion is innovating, automating, and orchestrating solutions for our customers' supply chains. KION brands keep the world moving." Strategic sustainability management is one key driver of the corporate strategy. KION firmly believes that enshrining sustainability in the corporate strategy can encourage profitable growth, resilience, customer focus, and the successful development of sustainable products and

services, and reinforce a sense of responsibility for the Company's workforce, the environment, and society. KION's progress in sustainability and decarbonization efforts has not gone unnoticed. KION's climate targets and commitment to achieve net-zero emissions across the entire value chain by 2050 at the latest were formally validated by the Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi). In addition to achieving a 'Platinum' medal in the EcoVadis rating for the Group and selected subsidiaries, in 2025 KION has received its best scoring to date in the S&P Global CSA rating and was included in the Dow Jones Best-in-Class Europe Index for the second time. Furthermore, KION is part of the sustainability indices FTSE4Good Index Series, STOXX Europe Sustainability and DAX 50 ESG. The integrated Group's sustainability report in the annual report 2025 underscores the full commitment to sustainability transparency. On a voluntary basis KION fully integrated the comprehensive regulations of the European Union's Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD). KION is listed on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange [WKN: KGX888] and is included in the MDAX. KION consists of KION GROUP AG, the strategic management holding company, and its 183 subsidiaries and associates. For a detailed illustration of KION's organizational structure, its business model and its key markets, see the section 'Company Profile' in the Annual Report which provides a detailed description of the Group's economic position. Overall, KION is a specialist in its respective core technologies and a leader in its sales markets worldwide. Active risk management, stability through diversification, and a focus on the markets of the future are binding principles for all KION business units — exemplified by strategic partnerships with NVIDIA and Siemens to develop AI-powered digital twins and intelligent warehouse automation solutions, positioning KION at the forefront of Intralogistics 4.0. The answers provided in this CDP climate change questionnaire comprise all global production and sales and service sites of all brands within KION.
[Fixed row]

(1.4) State the end date of the year for which you are reporting data. For emissions data, indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

(1.4.1) End date of reporting year

12/31/2025

(1.4.2) Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.4.3) Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.4.4) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for

Select from:

☑ 5 years

(1.4.5) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for

Select from:
☑ 5 years

(1.4.6) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for

Select from:
☑ 4 years
[Fixed row]

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

11297150000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

	Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(1.6) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

XS3314910632

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

DE000KGX8881

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

KGX.DE

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

5299005KY91C4C6U9H17

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

312552827

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

XS2938562068
[Add row]

(1.7) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Select all that apply

☑ China
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Spain
☑ Brazil
☑ Austria
☑ Belgium
☑ Czechia
☑ Denmark
☑ Germany
☑ Portugal
☑ Slovakia
☑ Slovenia
☑ Thailand
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Mexico
☑ Poland
☑ Sweden
☑ Hungary
☑ Ireland
☑ Romania
☑ Türkiye
☑ Malaysia
☑ Lithuania
☑ Singapore
☑ Netherlands
☑ Switzerland

☑ Australia
☑ Korea (The Republic of)
☑ United States of America
☑ China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
☑ United Kingdom

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:
☑ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping our value chain

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply
☑ Upstream value chain
☑ Downstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:
☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:
☑ Tier 2 suppliers

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

In conducting the Double Materiality Assessment (DMA) in accordance with the Corp. Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD), KION analyzed its business context to develop a comprehensive understanding of its key affected stakeholders along its value chain. This assessment allowed for a thorough evaluation of the impact of environmental, social, and governance factors not only on KION's own operations and financial performance but also on its broader societal and ecological footprint. KION identified and assessed impacts, risks, and opportunities taking into consideration all relevant business activities and relationships along the value chain stages,

by using benchmark analysis, prior assessments, sustainability reports, external sector literature, and interviews with selected stakeholders, including suppliers, customers and investors. As part of this process, the KION Group also performed a value chain mapping for its two business segments (Industrial Trucks and Services, Supply Chain Solution) by identifying activities and players in the upstream, own operation and downstream stages (see Annual report 2025, p.112). With respect to the upstream value chain, KION identified the main material categories based on spend relevance, as follows: - ITS: Raw materials (steel and alloys), Batteries, Steel and metal components (incl. Weldment, mast sections, counterweights, Motors (IC, E), Tires, Other components (Hydraulic pumps, Cabin, Seats, Other metal and plastic components (Valves, cylinders, hoses, castors wheels,...), Electrical and electronic material (incl. Cables)), Transport services, Other services (Finance, IT, consulting,...). - SCS (now IAS): Raw materials (steel and alloys), Control equipment (incl. Sensors), Motors, Conveyors, Machines (sorting,...), Electrical and electronic material (incl. Cables), Metal components (incl. Weldment), Lifting equipment (incl. Pulleys), Other components (enclosure, racking, plastic parts,...), Contract manufacturing labor (mechanical, electrical, temporary,...), Transport services, Other services (IT, consulting,...). Among main stakeholder categories in the downstream value chain, KION identified Distributors (ITS segment only), End Customers and Transport services. Recycling was also identified as an important stage in the downstream value chain for both segments. For each of the upstream and downstream stakeholder categories, the respective ESRS Sector groups and resource dependencies were also analyzed.
[Fixed row]

C2. Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(2.1) How does your organization define short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons in relation to the identification, assessment, and management of your environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

1

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

Based on financial planning.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

1

(2.1.3) To (years)

5

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

Based on financial planning.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

5

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

The time horizon is in line with the financial reporting (planning). In order to meet each specific requirement, forward-looking statements regarding sustainability matters made in the sustainability report are always viewed over an appropriate time horizon in line with the financial reporting of the KION Group. A short-term time horizon is a period of up to one year, a medium-term time horizon is a period of between one and five years, and a long-term time horizon is a period of more than five years. KION's strategic planning has a time horizon of more than five and up to ten years.
[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

(2.2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities?

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both risks and opportunities	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(2.2.2) Provide details of your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities.

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

☑ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Not location specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Other

☑ Materiality assessment

☑ Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis

☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.15) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought

☑ Avalanche

☑ Heat wave

☑ Landslide

☑ Wildfires

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

☑ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

☑ Subsidence

☑ Cold wave/frost

☑ Glacial lake outburst

☑ Cyclone, hurricane, typhoon

☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Chronic physical

☑ Heat stress

☑ Soil erosion

☑ Solifluction

☑ Coastal erosion

☑ Permafrost thawing

☑ Ocean acidification

☑ Water stress
☑ Sea level rise
☑ Precipitation or hydrological variability
☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)
☑ Other chronic physical risk, please specify **:Saline intrusion**

☑ Changing wind patterns
☑ Temperature variability

Policy
☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms
☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements
☑ Changes to national legislation

Market
☑ Changing customer behavior
☑ Lack of availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material
☑ Lack of availability and/or increased cost of raw materials
☑ Uncertainty in market signals

Reputation
☑ Increased concern and/or negative feedback from partners and stakeholders
☑ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g., GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress, excessive bycatch)

Technology
☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products
☑ Unsuccessful investment in new technologies

Liability
☑ Exposure to sanctions and litigation
☑ Non-compliance with regulations and legislation

(2.2.2.16) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Investors

☑ Suppliers

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.18) Further details of process

KION's risk policy defines processes, responsibilities and rules to identify, assess, report and respond to risks. All short-, medium- and long-term risks are documented in an online risk management (RM) reporting system. Reported risks and mitigation strategies are reviewed quarterly and reassessed until the reason for reporting no longer exists. RM procedures are laid down in internal guidelines at company and asset level. For certain types of risk, such as financial risk or risks arising from financial services, guidelines specifically geared to these matters are defined. The company-wide RM system reflects the Group's financial consolidation structure. Risk officers, supported by risk managers, are appointed for each company and Operating Unit (OU). A Central Risk Manager oversees the implementation of RM processes and standards throughout the Group, to ensure that risks — incl. climate change risks — are captured, evaluated and addressed. A Group-wide risk catalogue is used to capture risks for each company. Relevant entities must record each risk individually (incl. those arising from climate change, e.g. a cyclone threatening a production site in Asia), along with risk mitigation measures (e.g. site preparedness and response plans). Risks affecting several Group companies or segments, incl. risks arising from climate change, are evaluated at Group level by the relevant Corporate departments. Individual entity risks are consolidated into risk reports for each OU, which are combined into an aggregate KION risk portfolio. Minuted RM meetings are held quarterly to discuss material risks and mitigation progress, incl. risks arising from environmental issues or events. The Executive Board and Supervisory Board's Audit Committee are informed quarterly. The Internal Audit dept. audits the RM system at regular intervals. In addition to the process described above, KION identifies climate-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities (IROs) through its double materiality assessment (DMA). The DMA covers all business activities of KION and its two operating segments, both in own operations and along the entire value chain. Sources and inputs included a benchmark analysis, sector-specific literature and interviews with suppliers, customers, and investors. Specific rating scales were defined to carry out the DMA. To evaluate IROs, financial magnitude or impact severity were combined with the likelihood of occurrence. Negative impacts were assessed in terms of severity (scale, scope, and remediability), while positive ones only for scale and scope. Impacts were assessed qualitatively based on the best available data sources, such as internal documents or literature reviews. Risks and opportunities were assessed based on existing analysis (incl. physical risk analysis covering acute and chronical risks, transition risk analysis, etc.), market trends and literature reviews. In 2025, the DMA was revised to align with the RM financial and likelihood scales, resulting in higher materiality thresholds. All risks which exceed the materiality threshold are considered to have substantial financial impact (i.e. gross profit of at least €250 million and likelihood of 25%, thus a gross expected value of at least €62.5 million). All DMA-identified sustainability risks with a gross EBIT effect of more than €25 million were integrated into the company's centralized risk management system and reporting.

Row 2

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Partial

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term
☑ Medium-term
☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:
☑ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply
☑ Site-specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools
☑ Other commercially/publicly available tools, please specify :Meteoblue

International methodologies and standards
☑ IPCC Climate Change Projections

Other
☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.15) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical
☑ Drought
☑ Avalanche
☑ Heat wave
☑ Landslide
☑ Wildfires
☑ Subsidence
☑ Cold wave/frost
☑ Glacial lake outburst
☑ Cyclone, hurricane, typhoon
☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)

☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
☑ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

Chronic physical
☑ Heat stress
☑ Soil erosion
☑ Solifluction
☑ Water stress
☑ Sea level rise
☑ Precipitation or hydrological variability
☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)
☑ Other chronic physical risk, please specify **:Saline intrusion**
☑ Coastal erosion
☑ Permafrost thawing
☑ Ocean acidification
☑ Changing wind patterns
☑ Temperature variability

(2.2.2.16) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply
☑ Employees

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

Select from:
☑ No

(2.2.2.18) Further details of process

Since 2021 the KION Group has conducted a company-wide climate-risk-assessment. The physical risk assessment evaluated climate-related risks such as rising temperatures, droughts, water scarcity, heavy rainfall and sea level rise. Climate hazards were assessed using four Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) scenarios from the IPCC: RCP 2.6, RCP 4.5, RCP 6.0, and RCP 8.5, including a high-emissions scenario. The assessment for the current climate period (2011–2030) utilized ERA5 reanalysis data from the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF), climate model data, and risk datasets from the IPCC. For the future climate period (2031–2050), the likelihood that future climate values will exceed the mean value of the current climate was assessed. The results of the various RCP scenarios formed the basis for identifying and assessing short-, medium-, and long-term climate-related hazards in the Group's own operations. Results are evaluated with central experts together with local teams in order to define required action (e.g. additional prevention measures). In the 2025 cycle, KION

commissioned an updated physical climate risk assessment by external industry experts. The analysis extended coverage to a broader set of 53 selected sites worldwide (including almost all manufacturing locations as well as major sales/service and administrative sites), ensuring representation across all operating units and regions. The results are currently undergoing a detailed review and will subsequently be reflected in the sustainability strategy and double materiality analysis, in order to incorporate the latest scientific findings into future decision-making. So far, the analysis did not identify material physical risks in the Group's own operations.

Row 3

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Partial

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ Every three years or more

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

☑ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Not location specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ Other commercially/publicly available tools, please specify :EcoVadis, Everstream

(2.2.2.15) Risk types and criteria considered

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms

☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements

☑ Changes to national legislation

Market

☑ Lack of availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material

☑ Lack of availability and/or increased cost of raw materials

Reputation

☑ Increased concern and/or negative feedback from partners and stakeholders

☑ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g., GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress, excessive bycatch)

Liability

☑ Exposure to sanctions and litigation

☑ Non-compliance with regulations and legislation

(2.2.2.16) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Suppliers

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.18) Further details of process

For a robust assessment of sustainability risk and performance of its suppliers, KION has implemented a three-stage ESG supplier risk management process. Every supplier in a direct business relationship with a KION Group company (tier 1 supplier) must be analyzed and assessed using this process. The process assesses suppliers' efforts to comply with labor-law, social, ethical, and environmental standards. As KION's ESG supplier risk management is an ongoing process, new suppliers are continually included. As a first step, tier 1 suppliers are screened via global risk mapping (country, sector and goods risk) and, where a supplier is classified as high risk or specifically selected, an individual assessment is performed using EcoVadis and/or IntegrityNext to assess the supplier's ESG risk profile (incl. climate-related risks). Based on the results, suppliers are systematically assigned to one of three categories: 'low ESG risk', 'some degree of potential ESG risk', or 'high ESG risk'. Buyers can access this result via the ESG dashboard. The second stage encompasses an ESG supplier risk analysis in which identified risks are weighted and prioritized, considering the severity and probability of potential impacts, the supplier's significance for KION's operations, and potential alternative sources. The third stage entails defining and implementing corrective actions (e.g. corrective action plans, document-based analysis, supplier training, meetings and audits) and an escalation process in case of non-cooperation. In the event of non-compliance with the Supplier Code of Conduct, the KION Group ultimately reserves the right to end the business relationship. Buyers take the ESG risk level into account in day-to-day processes such as decisions on the awarding of contracts, supplier assessments, and strategies for material groups. In addition to the annual review and updating of ESG supplier risk, the risk assessment is carried out on an ad hoc basis as required, e.g. for potential new suppliers. Where necessary or in the event of a potential rights violation coming to light, tier N suppliers can be included in the risk assessment too. Additionally, the KION Group rolled out Everstream Analytics across the Group's supply chain organizations. Everstream's advanced analytics and predictive insights provide a comprehensive system for monitoring supplier risks. In addition to default risks, geopolitical and physical environment risks (incl. climate-related risks) from the suppliers' operating surroundings are also monitored.
[Add row]

(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed?

(2.2.7.1) Interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed

Select from:
☑ Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

KION's process of identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, and risks is broadly aligned with the methodological requirements of ESRS 1. In the first step, KION has identified upstream and downstream value chain stages and own operations as relevant for the identification of risks, impacts and opportunities. Afterwards, stakeholder interviews with each relevant value chain stage as well as results of the groupwide risk management system were integrated. This long list of IROs was then shortened by applying KION specific thresholds for the assessment of risks, impacts and opportunities. In 2025, the DMA process was revised to align with the updated scales for financial effect and likelihood of occurrence used in KION's risk management system, resulting in higher threshold values and a stronger focus on material topics. To assess the risks and opportunities arising from identified dependencies and impacts in material areas, a collaborative process was conducted involving an interdisciplinary team of sustainability and other domain experts, including business development, procurement, energy and facility management, and other functions. Identified key material environmental topics included climate change mitigation and adaptation, energy, energy-efficient products, pollution, substances of very high concern, and resource use and circular economy. The assessment also considered links between topics, for example that increased use of recycled materials can support circularity and reduce the environmental impacts and GHG emissions. Substantive risks identified through this

process were used to inform KION's sustainability strategy and risk management approach. In the 2025 reassessment, no opportunities were categorized as material. All dependencies, impacts and risks identified will be monitored and reevaluated on a regular basis in line with the risk management approach to ensure that any changes are appropriately considered in strategic and operative decision making.
[Fixed row]

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

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have identified priority locations

(2.3.2) Value chain stages where priority locations have been identified

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

☑ Areas important for biodiversity

☑ Areas of limited water availability, flooding, and/or poor quality of water

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

In 2023, KION Group commissioned an assessment of 404 locations worldwide regarding their vicinity to protected natural areas relevant for biodiversity and the water stress in the area. The locations are in 37 different countries. The location-specific assessment of the current protected natural areas was carried out using the open-source Natura2000 dataset (see https://natura2000.eea.europa.eu, latest version at time of assessment: version 2021 revision 1. October 2022). Natura 2000 is a network of breeding and resting sites for presently rare and threatened species. They are of European importance because they are endangered, vulnerable, rare, endemic, or present examples of typical characteristics of one or more of Europe's nine biogeographical regions. Rare natural habitat types are included in the dataset as well. The goal of this network is to ensure the long-term survival of Europe's most valuable and threatened species and habitats, listed under both the Birds Directive and the Habitats Directive. Natura 2000 is not a system of strict nature reserves from which all human activities are excluded, but a broader concept. The Natura 2000 dataset includes 27'020 sites protecting habitats, birds, and other species, and is distributed across the 27 EU Member States covering 18% of the EU's land area and more than 8% of its marine area. The distance to the nearest Natura 2000 site for each analysed location is classified into one of eight proximity

classes according to the thresholds found in the CDP Green Finance Accelerator. most of the evaluated locations that are located in a EU Member State fall within the proximity classes 2 to 4, i.e., they are located within few kilometers from a Natura 2000 site. However, none of the evaluated locations are located inside the perimeter of a Natura 2000 site (proximity class = 1). A total of 159 of the 404 locations are outside the EU member states and cannot thus be evaluated with the Natura 2000 dataset. The assessment of the current climate water stress was based on the World Resources Institute's Aqueduct Global Maps 2.1 Data [World Resources Institute, 2015, and Gassert et al., 2014] and the assessment for the future climate was based on the Aqueduct Water Stress Projections Data [Luck et al., 2015]. The "available blue water" for the current climate (data for 2015) is divided into the five risk classes no risk, low risk, medium risk, high risk, and red flag. Most of the locations are classified as low or medium risk, and 19 locations are initially classified as "red flag, to be further analyzed". Further analyses are to be performed based on these assessments.

(2.3.5) Will you be disclosing a list/spatial map of priority locations?

Select from:

☑ No, we have a list/geospatial map of priority locations, but we will not be disclosing it

[Fixed row]

(2.4) How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization?

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Capital expenditures

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Absolute increase

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

50000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

KION's risk management process is organised on a decentralised basis. Firstly, a Group-wide risk catalogue is used to capture the risks attached to each company. Each risk (including risks arising from climate change) must be captured individually, for example if a cyclone threatens a production site in Asia. Risks are always quantified on the basis of their likelihood of occurrence and the financial impact if they were to occur. In cases where quantification was not possible, the risks and opportunities were assessed qualitatively and assigned to a financial impact category. The risk organization includes a risk committee, which, every quarter, examines the aggregate risk situation from a cross-functional perspective and discusses existing and emerging aspects of risks. The Risk Committee's discussions enable risks to be assessed holistically and potential threats to be identified at an early stage. KION's Executive Board and Corporate Risk Management function are notified immediately if a new risk is identified outside the regular reporting cycle and the gross value of expected losses exceeds the defined EBIT threshold. Each risk is systematically documented in the risk management reporting system and included in the risk reporting at various levels of the organization. Risks affecting more than only one company in KION, such as market risks, competition risks, financial risks or risks arising from Cyber Security, are not recorded individually but are instead evaluated at Group level. Based on the double materiality assessment conducted in 2024 and reassessed in 2025, most risks were financially quantified in the 2025 reassessment. All risks which exceed the materiality threshold are considered to have substantial financial impact (i.e. gross profit of at least €250 million and likelihood of 25%, thus a gross expected value of at least €62.5 million). Following the 2025 reassessment, only one substantive climate-related risk remains, namely "Extreme weather events in the supply chain". Further risks identified as not material were carried over from the DMA to the risk management system based on their net risk exposures.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Revenue

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Absolute increase

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

50000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Opportunity management, equivalent to risk management, is integral to the Company's day-to-day management. Individual areas of opportunity are identified within the framework of the strategy process. Through the strategy process, individual opportunities including trends in the market and competitive environment are identified. Opportunities are determined and managed on a decentralized basis in line with the Group strategy. Monthly reports on the opportunity situation form part of the regular Group reporting process. As a result, KION is able to ascertain at an early stage whether market or competitive trends, or events within the Group, require re-evaluation of specific opportunities. Where necessary, budgets earmarked for opportunity implementation may be reallocated. Such decisions are made on the basis of an opportunity's potential and are informed by prior experience. KION does not have a dedicated management system for monitoring and evaluating opportunities comparable to its standardized, efficient and transparent risk management system. Climate-related opportunities are evaluated in a standardized manner within KION's double materiality analysis and are reported in the relevant CDP questions.Opportunities were not categorized as material during the reassessment of the IROs in 2025.

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Direct operating costs

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Absolute increase

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

50000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

KION's risk management process is organised on a decentralised basis. Firstly, a Group-wide risk catalogue is used to capture the risks attached to each company. Each risk (including risks arising from climate change) must be captured individually, for example if a cyclone threatens a production site in Asia. Risks are always quantified on the basis of their likelihood of occurrence and the financial impact if they were to occur. In cases where quantification was not possible, the risks and opportunities were assessed qualitatively and assigned to a financial impact category. The risk organization includes a risk committee, which, every quarter, examines the aggregate risk situation from a cross-functional perspective and discusses existing and emerging aspects of risks. The Risk Committee's discussions enable risks to be assessed holistically and potential threats to be identified at an early stage. KION's Executive Board and Corporate Risk Management function are notified immediately if a new risk is identified outside the regular reporting cycle and the gross value of expected losses exceeds the defined EBIT threshold. Each risk is systematically documented in the risk management reporting system and included in the risk reporting at various levels of the organization. Risks affecting more than only one company in KION, such as market risks, competition risks, financial risks or risks arising from Cyber Security, are not recorded individually but are instead evaluated at Group level. Based on the double materiality assessment conducted in 2024 and reassessed in 2025, most risks were financially quantified in the 2025 reassessment. All risks which exceed the materiality threshold are considered to have substantial financial impact (i.e. gross profit of at least €250 million and likelihood of 25%, thus a gross expected value of at least €62.5 million). Following the 2025 reassessment, only one substantive climate-related risk remains,

namely "Extreme weather events in the supply chain". Further risks identified as not material were carried over from the DMA to the risk management system based on their net risk exposures.

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Revenue

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Absolute decrease

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

50000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

KION's risk management process is organised on a decentralised basis. Firstly, a Group-wide risk catalogue is used to capture the risks attached to each company. Each risk (including risks arising from climate change) must be captured individually, for example if a cyclone threatens a production site in Asia. Risks are always

quantified on the basis of their likelihood of occurrence and the financial impact if they were to occur. In cases where quantification was not possible, the risks and opportunities were assessed qualitatively and assigned to a financial impact category. The risk organization includes a risk committee, which, every quarter, examines the aggregate risk situation from a cross-functional perspective and discusses existing and emerging aspects of risks. The Risk Committee's discussions enable risks to be assessed holistically and potential threats to be identified at an early stage. KION's Executive Board and Corporate Risk Management function are notified immediately if a new risk is identified outside the regular reporting cycle and the gross value of expected losses exceeds the defined EBIT threshold. Each risk is systematically documented in the risk management reporting system and included in the risk reporting at various levels of the organization. Risks affecting more than only one company in KION, such as market risks, competition risks, financial risks or risks arising from Cyber Security, are not recorded individually but are instead evaluated at Group level. Based on the double materiality assessment conducted in 2024 and reassessed in 2025, most risks were financially quantified in the 2025 reassessment. All risks which exceed the materiality threshold are considered to have substantial financial impact (i.e. gross profit of at least €250 million and likelihood of 25%, thus a gross expected value of at least €62.5 million). Following the 2025 reassessment, only one substantive climate-related risk remains, namely "Extreme weather events in the supply chain". Further risks identified as not material were carried over from the DMA to the risk management system based on their net risk exposures.

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Indirect operating costs

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Absolute increase

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

50000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

KION's risk management process is organised on a decentralised basis. Firstly, a Group-wide risk catalogue is used to capture the risks attached to each company. Each risk (including risks arising from climate change) must be captured individually, for example if a cyclone threatens a production site in Asia. Risks are always quantified on the basis of their likelihood of occurrence and the financial impact if they were to occur. In cases where quantification was not possible, the risks and opportunities were assessed qualitatively and assigned to a financial impact category. The risk organization includes a risk committee, which, every quarter, examines the aggregate risk situation from a cross-functional perspective and discusses existing and emerging aspects of risks. The Risk Committee's discussions enable risks to be assessed holistically and potential threats to be identified at an early stage. KION's Executive Board and Corporate Risk Management function are notified immediately if a new risk is identified outside the regular reporting cycle and the gross value of expected losses exceeds the defined EBIT threshold. Each risk is systematically documented in the risk management reporting system and included in the risk reporting at various levels of the organization. Risks affecting more than only one company in KION, such as market risks, competition risks, financial risks or risks arising from Cyber Security, are not recorded individually but are instead evaluated at Group level. Based on the double materiality assessment conducted in 2024 and reassessed in 2025, most risks were financially quantified in the 2025 reassessment. All risks which exceed the materiality threshold are considered to have substantial financial impact (i.e. gross profit of at least €250 million and likelihood of 25%, thus a gross expected value of at least €62.5 million). Following the 2025 reassessment, only one substantive climate-related risk remains, namely "Extreme weather events in the supply chain". Further risks identified as not material were carried over from the DMA to the risk management system based on their net risk exposures.

[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

(3.1) Have you identified any environmental risks which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ Yes, only in our upstream/downstream value chain

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

☑ Environmental risks exist, but none with the potential to have a substantive effect on our organization

(3.1.3) Please explain

KION has identified a substantive physical climate risk in its upstream supply chain, where extreme weather events may disrupt supplier deliveries, cause material shortages and increase procurement costs. Physical climate risks in KION's own operations have also been identified and assessed, including heat stress, rising temperatures and extreme weather events. These direct operations risks were classified as non-material by the current Double Materiality Assessment, with low financial vulnerability after considering site-specific conditions and adaptation measures. Accordingly, these physical risks in direct operations were not deemed to have a substantive financial effect on KION's organization.
[Fixed row]

(3.1.1) Provide details of the environmental risks identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ China
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Spain
☑ Brazil
☑ Sweden
☑ Austria
☑ Belgium
☑ Czechia
☑ Denmark
☑ Türkiye
☑ Malaysia
☑ Portugal
☑ Slovakia
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Mexico
☑ Norway
☑ Poland
☑ Finland
☑ Germany
☑ Hungary
☑ Ireland
☑ Romania
☑ Thailand
☑ Australia
☑ Lithuania
☑ Singapore

☑ Slovenia
☑ Netherlands
☑ Switzerland
☑ United Kingdom
☑ United Arab Emirates
☑ Korea (The Republic of)
☑ Luxembourg
☑ United States of America
☑ China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

The physical impacts of climate change, including the increasing frequency and severity of extreme weather events such as storms, floods and hurricanes, threaten supply chain stability and can cause material shortages and higher procurement costs. Recognizing this emerging ESG risk, KION has adopted proactive strategies to reduce exposure. Regular supplier assessments that include physical climate risk criteria are integrated into KION's procurement and risk management processes to increase resilience and transparency across KION's supply chain. These processes and related methodologies are discussed in question 2.2.2, particularly in row 3.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:
☑ Increased direct costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply
☑ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:
☑ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:
☑ High

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Extreme weather events are becoming increasingly common on a global scale and may begin to affect a growing number of locations. However, such events typically occur in specific regions at a given time and are unlikely to impact the majority of KION's supplier base simultaneously. KION maintains a broad and diversified supplier network and has implemented measures such as supplier risk monitoring and supplier base differentiation to enhance supply chain resilience. As a result, we do not expect extreme weather events to have a significant net negative impact on the company's financial position, financial performance, or cash flows. Nonetheless, due to the increasing frequency of such events, the potential gross impact cannot be considered low and KION may consider appropriate measures such as relocating activities, changing suppliers or modifying processes and technologies. We anticipate additional internal costs related to the collection, analysis, and monitoring of supplier risk, as well as ongoing efforts to strengthen supplier resilience.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

50000000

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

80000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Extreme weather events could start affecting more and more locations given that these are becoming common globally, nonetheless they tend to occur in specific locations at one time (not affecting the majority of the supply base). Research by McKinsey shows that the impact is comparably low as KION is only a downstream customer, resulting mostly in higher prices. As electronics and steel are most critical, the assumption is that a 10% price increase in these categories would lead to higher costs of 198 m€. Current Spend of Q1 2025 has been extrapolated to a full year resulting in approx. 2 billion € in Spending. 10% of these 2 billion correspond to 200 million €. In 2025, KION reviewed the assessment due to the assumption that 60% of the cost increase could be passed on to the customer. Therefore, only 40% of the initial 200 million € estimated amount was considered as EBIT impact, meaning 80 million €.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☑ Improve monitoring of upstream and downstream activities

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The costs associated with addressing the climate risk of "supply chain disruptions due to extreme weather events" are effectively zero, as the response primarily involves establishing new internal processes for improved supply chain monitoring. These measures do not require significant investments and can be implemented using existing staff (with minimal additional headcount, if any) and moderate adjustments to IT infrastructure. While exact costs are difficult to quantify in advance, they are expected to be offset quickly by the reduction or avoidance of potential damages caused by supply chain interruptions. In this sense, the long-term savings from early risk mitigation clearly outweigh the initial efforts.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Mitigating this risk requires a multi-pronged approach. In collaboration with the risk management team, continuous risk assessment with weather event monitoring could be established to obtain early warning, thus reducing the financial impact of occurring extreme weather events. By diversifying the supplier base, alternative sources can be accessed where necessary, again lowering the impact of occurring events. Building on the existing programmes for supply chain transparency and supplier engagement, KION hopes to detect potential risks early on, and also build and maintain positive relationships with suppliers to secure supplies in the event of shortages.
[Add row]

(3.1.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics from the reporting year that are vulnerable to the substantive effects of environmental risks.

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Material cost

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

8000000

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

Transition risk: in 2025, the double material assessment was revised and identified no material transition risk with substantive financial effects (see Annual report 2025, page 125). Therefore the amount provided in column 'Amount of financial metric vulnerable...' is 0, and the corresponding % is set to "less than 1%" since no lower value was possible. Physical risk: The amount provided in column 'Amount of financial metric vulnerable...' corresponds to the maximum estimates of material cost increase described in question 3.1.1, specifically Risk 1. The maximum anticipated financial effect of risk 1, which represents a physical risk, was used to estimate the portion of material exposed to physical risk. The denominator for the calculation were the costs for materials as specified in the sustainability report 2025 on page 289 (€4,929.8 million in 2025). As this risk refers to increased purchasing costs and costs of materials in particular, the choice of costs of materials was made in order to give a detailed insight into the financial metrics vulnerable to identified climate risks.
[Add row]

(3.5) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.5.1) Select the carbon pricing regulation(s) which impact your operations.

Select all that apply

☑ EU ETS

(3.5.2) Provide details of each Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) your organization is regulated by.

EU ETS

(3.5.2.1) % of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

16.7

(3.5.2.2) Scope 2 emissions approach

Select from:

☑ No compliance obligation for scope 2 emissions

(3.5.2.3) % of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

(3.5.2.4) Period start date

12/31/2024

(3.5.2.5) Period end date

12/31/2025

(3.5.2.6) Allowances allocated

0

(3.5.2.7) Allowances purchased

17549

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

17548

(3.5.2.9) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

(3.5.2.10) Details of ownership

Select from:

☑ Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.11) Comment

The ETS is applicable for two KION Group locations using coking coal. KION Group reports only on carbon pricing schemes specifically applying to its locations. General pricing schemes, such as fuel surcharges, energy taxes applying to all users, are not reported.
[Fixed row]

(3.5.4) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?

In 2024, KION adopted a new corporate strategy, 'Playing to Win', which replaces the existing 'KION 2027' strategy. As evidenced by a central pillar of the strategy, sustainability, KION is committed to promoting sustainable and responsible business practices through three strategic dimensions: people, products, and processes. The Executive Board remuneration system incorporates verifiable environmental, social, and corporate governance (ESG) targets covering the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and energy intensity, among other topics. The Playing to Win strategy continues initiatives under the previous 'KION 2027' strategy which address compliance with existing and anticipated regulations. As part of KION's regular worldwide monitoring and internal reporting, local entities are monitoring their individual requirements through the ISO 14001/ISO 50001 management systems and define appropriate strategies for being compliant in alignment with the KION Group's comprehensive climate and energy strategy. As a result of the monitoring activities, it was identified that KION is required to report greenhouse gas emissions and climate risks according to California's SB 261. KION will continue to monitor emerging requirements regarding emissions trading and will work on strategies to comply with these requirements and reduce our exposure. Measures to reduce energy use, emissions and atmospheric concentration of the greenhouse gases consider existing or potential future regulation and follow clear principles: the company will constantly strive to cut absolute GHG emissions through reduction measures and, in addition, it will endeavor to change its energy sources and processes with lower-emission ones. KION has established the long-term climate target of achieving net-zero greenhouse gas emissions along its value chain (Scope 1, 2, and 3) by 2050, as well as corresponding interim targets by 2030. Targets for the reduction of energy intensity and the use of renewable energy were also established as supporting targets. With regard to scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions, energy use in the company will be further reduced by improving processes and using more energy-efficient technology. A detailed roadmap and potential scenarios for the

transformation of KION and the whole economy were part of KION's commitment to net zero and SBTi. The roadmap includes planned retirement of emission-intense assets and investment in low-carbon technologies. This also includes the definition of potential intermediate targets, for example to have 100% of electricity used in own operations and 35% of all energy used in own operations come from renewable sources by 2030.

(3.6) Have you identified any environmental opportunities which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

Climate change

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

☑ No

(3.6.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental opportunities

Select from:

☑ Opportunities exist, but none anticipated to have a substantive effect on organization

(3.6.3) Please explain

All risks and opportunities which exceed the materiality threshold are considered to have substantial financial impact (i.e. gross profit of at least €250 million and likelihood of 25%, thus a gross expected value of at least €62.5 million). In 2025, the DMA process was revised to align with revised scales for financial effect and likelihood of occurrence used in KION's risk management system, resulting in higher threshold values and a stronger focus on material topics. Consequently, according to the 2025 DMA results, no opportunities were categorized as material. KION will repeat the assessment of environmental opportunities as part of its annual DMA and Enterprise Risk Management cycle. The previously reported opportunity continues to support KION's strategic product and R&D activities; however, based on the revised 2025 assessment, its estimated financial effect and/or likelihood does not meet KION's threshold for a substantive financial effect. A brief description of the previously reported opportunity is presented below: "By closely linking legal compliance with strategic planning, KION strives to anticipate and respond to emerging trends and opportunities. This can generate further revenue and positive EBIT effects. Growing demand for low-carbon products, shifts in global supply chains toward low-carbon materials, rising carbon prices, and evolving regulations present strategic R&D opportunities for KION. As the EU is expected to ban internal combustion vehicles, the European market for counterbalance trucks will shift to electric vehicles, offering a competitive advantage for market participants who emphasize R&D for electric trucks."
[Fixed row]

C4. Governance

(4.1) Does your organization have a board of directors or an equivalent governing body?

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.1.3) Types of directors your board or equivalent is comprised of

Select all that apply

☑ Executive directors or equivalent

☑ Non-executive directors or equivalent

☑ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☑ Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

Diversity is an integral element of KION's ESG strategy and reflects the expectations of KION's international investor base for a balanced and inclusive management culture. The Executive Board commits to complying with applicable statutory requirements, in particular the German General Act on Equal Treatment (AGG) and the German Act on the Equal Participation of Women and Men in Leadership Positions (FüPoG II). The company maintains a board diversity policy that explicitly requires consideration of diversity factors such as gender, nationality and cultural background. In appointing managers below the Executive Board, diversity is primarily considered with respect to gender, cultural background, age and both personal and professional attributes. Measures to promote diversity are implemented in

accordance with the relevant legal frameworks, while upholding the principle of merit and taking individual expertise into account. Further details are publicly available in the Annual Report 2025 (pages 62–71); (KION: Minimum-employment standards version 2.0: https://www.kiongroup.com/KION-Website-Main/About-us/Management/Employment-Standards/KION-Employment-Standards-EN.pdf).
[Fixed row]

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

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.1.2) Identify the positions (do not include any names) of the individuals or committees on the board with accountability for environmental issues and provide details of the board's oversight of environmental issues.

Climate change

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

Select all that apply
☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)
☑ Chief Technology Officer (CTO)
☑ Board-level committee
☑ President

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Individual role descriptions

☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Areas of Responsibility of the executive Board: (https://www.kiongroup.com/KION-Website-Main/About-us/Management/Executive-Board-Files/Executive-Board-Responsibilities.pdf); Annual Report 2025, page 125 ff. Roles & Responsibilities

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

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

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

Select all that apply

☑ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Overseeing and guiding value chain engagement

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement

☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes

☑ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan

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

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

In the KION GROUP AG governance structure, responsibility for all sustainability topics lies with the Executive Board (EB), in particular with the Chief People & Sustainability Officer (CPSO). KION firmly embeds sustainability into its leadership and corporate governance, ensuring the strategic objectives are pursued and sustainability-related issues are managed across the organization. Climate change is a fundamental pillar of the strategic objectives. Chief Executive Officer (CEO): KION's Executive Board, led by the CEO, defines and decides on the Group's sustainability targets, monitoring sustainability-related impacts, risks, and opportunities. The CEO directly oversees the strategic aspects and targets for climate and energy, actively championing the climate change agenda at the highest organizational

level. A binding governance structure ensures these strategic targets are pursued. Key decisions, such as anchoring climate change as a core action field in the Group's sustainability strategy, were made by the CEO and EB in previous years. Furthermore, a 2021 decision, led by the CEO and Board, aimed to expand the climate strategy to the full value chain, elevate the ambition to net-zero greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by no later than 2050, and define a detailed roadmap. This culminated in the official commitment to the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) in July 2023, which was successfully validated in 2024. CPSO: Since 2023, with the new chair on the Executive Board, CPSO is responsible for human resources and sustainability issues, including occupational health and safety. The CPSO chairs the Sustainability Council, which includes action field leads, Operating Unit and function sustainability leads, and Corporate Sustainability representatives. The Sustainability Council meets approximately every six weeks to advance strategic initiatives, prepare decision proposals for the EB, and oversee the sustainability program. The CPSO also ensures the collection of relevant group-wide sustainability data for administrative and supervisory bodies. This role encompasses actively supporting the implementation of ESG targets and strengthening the Group's responsible business culture. The CEO and CPSO jointly set sustainability-related targets and decide on critical ESG issues related to the group-wide strategy. Chief Technology Officer (CTO): Until 2023, the CTO on the Executive Board was primarily responsible for the sustainability strategy and its implementation. From 2024 onwards, this function additionally embeds the crucial group-wide coordination of sustainability-related topics and the ensuring of sustainability requirements. KION 's management and control are governed by statutory regulations and the German Corporate Governance Code (GCGC), ensuring robust oversight.

Biodiversity

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

Select all that apply

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

☑ Chief Technology Officer (CTO)

☑ Board-level committee

☑ President

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Individual role descriptions

☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Areas of Responsibility of the Executive Board: (KION https://www.kiongroup.com/KION-Website-Main/About-us/Management/Executive-Board-Files/Executive-Board-Responsibilities.pdf); Annual Report 2025, page 125 ff. Roles & Responsibilities

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Within the KION GROUP AG governance structure, the Executive Board holds primary responsibility for all sustainability topics, with a particular focus on the Chief People & Sustainability Officer (CPSO). KION Group firmly embeds sustainability into its leadership and corporate governance, ensuring strategic objectives are pursued and sustainability-related issues are managed across the organization. Climate change is a fundamental pillar of these strategic objectives. The sustainability action field 'Climate and energy', is an integral part of the overall sustainability strategy. This also encompasses local environmental protection topics such as water management, waste reduction, and biodiversity preservation. The CPSO serves as the Executive Board representative for Health, Safety, and Environment (HSE), overseeing the group-wide HSE standard that applies to all KION locations and entities. The board members, managing directors, vice presidents, and plant managers of each local organization or Operating Unit are responsible for ensuring the implementation of the Executive Board's vision, principles, policies, and targets within their respective areas, as well as guaranteeing compliance with national legislation. As part of the Group's strategic objectives and targets, all local subsidiaries are mandated to control and reduce waste, emissions, and the use of hazardous substances. This adherence must align with applicable national legislation and ISO 14001 or equivalent standards, covering environmental aspects such as water usage, water discharges, land use, noise, vibration, and biodiversity. (For further explanation about the general governance mechanism, please refer to the section on "Climate change" above.)
[Fixed row]

(4.2) Does your organization’s board have competency on environmental issues?

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

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

☑ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process

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

☑ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

☑ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

☑ Active member of an environmental committee or organization

[Fixed row]

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

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Biodiversity	*Select from:*

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
	☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.3.1) Provide the highest senior management-level positions or committees with responsibility for environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Strategic sustainability management is a driver of innovation and growth in the ‘Playing to Win’ corporate strategy, which was launched in 2025. Progress on requirements, targets, action and status of the transformation process is overseen and discussed with the Executive Board, including the CEO. The link to the other action fields in the corporate strategy, business impact, technical and economic environment etc. are continuously monitored. The Executive Board sets targets and makes decisions on sustainability matters for KION and is responsible for monitoring sustainability-related impacts, risks and opportunities of KION's activities. The CEO and CPSO make decisions on open sustainability matters related to ESG targets that are part of the 'Playing to Win' strategy of KION. Close collaboration between the Executive Board and the Supervisory Board ensures that climate change and sustainability as a whole are consistently and effectively promoted and embedded across the company.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Within the Executive Board, the CPSO is responsible for human resources and sustainability, including occupational health and safety. Her role also entails responsibility for ensuring that the sustainability strategy, including the Climate and energy action field, is developed and implemented in line with the Company's goals. The sustainability action field Climate and energy focuses strongly on the material topics of climate action and climate change mitigation, but also covers the topics of local environmental protection like water and waste as well as biodiversity. The CPSO also chairs the Sustainability Council, whose members include action field leads, sustainability leads from the Operating Units (OUs) and functions, and members of Corporate Sustainability also belong. The Sustainability Council meets every six weeks on average in order to drive forward strategic initiatives related to sustainability. The Council prepares decision proposals for the Executive Board and oversees implementation of the sustainability program across KION. With respect to controls and procedures to assess and manage environmental issues connected to biodiversity, in 2023 KION conducted an analysis of biodiversity risks for its sites based on their geolocations. The analysis considered proximity to protected areas of biodiversity such as the Natura 2000 sites. Although none of the sites overlap with protected areas, some locations are within one kilometer. The evaluation concluded that the overall risk can be considered low, although further investigation could be required at selected sites. Additionally, the HSE Standard states that effective environmental management is essential to KION's operations. This requirement explicitly includes protecting and restoring biodiversity, avoiding harm to habitats and species, and complying with relevant local protected-area regulations.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements

☑ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Within the Executive Board, the CPSO is responsible for human resources and sustainability issues, including occupational health and safety. Her role also entails responsibility for ensuring that the sustainability strategy, including the Climate and energy action field, is developed and implemented in line with the Company's goals. The sustainability action field Climate and energy mainly focuses on the material topics of climate action and climate change mitigation. The CPSO also chairs the Sustainability Council, to which action field leads, sustainability leads from the Operating Units (Ous) and functions, and members of Corporate Sustainability also belong. The Sustainability Council meets every six weeks on average in order to drive forward strategic initiatives related to sustainability. The Council prepares decision proposals for the Executive Board and oversees implementation of the sustainability program across KION. The OUs and action field leads are responsible

for implementing their individual targets and action plans including budgets and for transferring these targets and action plans to business processes and to subsidiaries while working in collaboration with the respective network. Another responsibility of the CPSO is to ensure that all relevant sustainability-related data is captured across the Group and regularly presented to the administrative, management, and supervisory bodies (AMSB). The remit also encompasses actively supporting the implementation of ESG targets in the Group and strengthening its culture of responsible business.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

☑ Sustainability committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Sustainability Council, chaired by the CPSO, was introduced in 2023 to succeed the Sustainability Steering Committee, which had been already created in 2017. The Sustainability Council members include the action field leads, the sustainability leads in the segments, regions, and functions, and members of Corporate Sustainability. The Sustainability Council meets every six to eight weeks in order to drive forward strategic initiatives related to sustainability. The Council prepares decision proposals for the Executive Board and oversees implementation of the sustainability program across KION.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Other

☑ Other, please specify :KION - Corporate Sustainability VP Sustainability & HSE

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis

☑ Developing a climate transition plan

☑ Implementing a climate transition plan

☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Corporate Sustainability function leads and coordinates the Group's sustainability strategy: it defines sustainability-related KPIs and targets together with action-field leads, operating units (OUs) and functions, and tracks progress against these targets. It also ensures coordination across action fields, OUs and Group functions. Moreover, Corporate Sustainability provides internal and external subject-matter expertise, including guidance and support for the implementation of sustainability topics in the KION Group. It is also responsible to centrally collect, validate and consolidate sustainability-related data across the Group, for internal and external reporting requirements. Corporate Sustainability and HSE support the integration of sustainability into processes and decision-making across KION and assist operating units with implementation. Corporate Sustainability reports developments and progress to the CPSO and the Executive Board on a monthly basis; these reports provide a key basis for further initiatives and management decisions. Should serious events occur, proactive ad hoc reporting shall be initiated at the request of the Executive Board.
[Add row]

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

Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

20

(4.5.3) Please explain

Environmental targets account for 20% of variable remuneration for the Executive Board (EB) and all executives. Both short-term (STI) and long-term (LTI) variable remuneration are linked to KION's core sustainability strategy and account for 10% of the variable remuneration of the Executive Board and all Executives. From 2025 onward, an STI target (ESG II) was introduced for the EB and executives: energy intensity (MWh per € million revenue). For LTI period commencing 2023–2025, ESG performance measured by the independent S&P Global Corporate Sustainability Assessment (CSA) accounted for 10% of the three-year LTI. See KION's Remuneration Report 2025 & AR, Page 128-130.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Board/Executive board

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Organization performance against an environmental sustainability index

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Energy efficiency improvement

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The variable remuneration system with ESG targets for the Executive Board (C-level) is applied to all KION Executives. For the 2025 STI (short-term incentive), the ISO certification KPI (99% achievement in 2024) was replaced by an energy intensity target. The S&P Global CSA rating remained valid as a target for the 2025 LTI (long-term incentive). The S&P Global CSA assessed the Group's overall sustainability performance and progress over time; its ambitious scoring approach is indirectly linked to former benchmarks such as the DJSI.The S&P Global CSA score served as a reliable proxy for progress in the "Climate & Energy" action area, and it incentivized the implementation of GHG-reduction initiatives. Both measurable targets — energy intensity (STI, effective 2025) and S&P Global CSA rating score (LTI, effective 2025) — are budgeted and verifiable metrics. Together they represent 20% of variable remuneration for the Executive Board and all Executives.

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

For the fiscal year 2025, energy-intensity was established as the target for the short-term incentive (STI). Energy-intensity is defined as total energy consumption divided by Group revenue and was selected as the non-financial performance measure under the area of "environment & sustainability." Energy-intensity is therefore considered as a proxy for energy efficiency improvements. This change contributes to KION's SBTi commitment to reduce energy use group-wide and with the Group's "Playing to win" strategy. The budgeted 2025 energy-intensity metric was met at above 80% achievement. Historically, the long-term incentive (LTI) referenced the S&P Global Corporate Sustainability Assessment (CSA) rating as a proxy for progress in the "Climate & energy" action area. The CSA has driven implementation of GHG-reduction initiatives across Operating Units and legal entities and supported KION's progress toward its 2050 climate goals. In 2025 KION improved its S&P Global CSA score by five points (from 64 to 69), continued its inclusion in the Dow Jones Europe Best-in-Class index (member since 2024) and was again selected for the S&P Global Sustainability Yearbook. As the S&P Global CSA rating showed consistent improvements in the previous years, a new LTI target was defined in the area of GHG emissions reductions and will be applicable from 2026 onwards. This direct linkage between variable pay and KION's SBTi commitments increases transparency and the measurability of management's contribution to the Group's decarbonization goals.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Senior-mid management

☑ Other senior-mid manager, please specify :C-level suite: All Executives, incl. the Executive Board

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Organization performance against an environmental sustainability index

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Energy efficiency improvement

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The variable remuneration system with ESG targets for the Executive Board (C-level) is applied to all KION Executives. For the 2025 STI (short-term incentive), the ISO certification KPI (99% achievement in 2024) was replaced by an energy intensity target. The S&P Global CSA rating remained valid as a target for the 2025 LTI (long-term incentive). The S&P Global CSA assessed the Group's overall sustainability performance and progress over time; its ambitious scoring approach is indirectly linked to former benchmarks such as the DJSI.The S&P Global CSA score served as a reliable proxy for progress in the "Climate & Energy" action area, and it incentivized the implementation of GHG-reduction initiatives. Both measurable targets — energy intensity (STI, effective 2025) and S&P Global CSA rating score (LTI, effective 2025) — are budgeted and verifiable metrics. Together they represent 20% of variable remuneration for the Executive Board and all Executives.

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

For the fiscal year 2025, energy-intensity was established as the target for the short-term incentive (STI). Energy-intensity is defined as total energy consumption divided by Group revenue and was selected as the non-financial performance measure under the area of "environment & sustainability." Energy-intensity is therefore considered as a proxy for energy efficiency improvements. This change contributes to KION's SBTi commitment to reduce energy use group-wide and with the Group's "Playing to win" strategy. The budgeted 2025 energy-intensity metric was met at above 80% achievement. Historically, the long-term incentive (LTI) referenced the S&P Global Corporate Sustainability Assessment (CSA) rating as a proxy for progress in the "Climate & energy" action area. The CSA has driven implementation of GHG-reduction initiatives across Operating Units and legal entities and supported KION's progress toward its 2050 climate goals. In 2025 KION improved its S&P Global CSA score by five points (from 64 to 69), continued its inclusion in the Dow Jones Europe Best-in-Class index (member since 2024) and was

again selected for the S&P Global Sustainability Yearbook. As the S&P Global CSA rating showed consistent improvements in the previous years, a new LTI target was defined in the area of GHG emissions reductions and will be applicable from 2026 onwards. This direct linkage between variable pay and KION's SBTi commitments increases transparency and the measurability of management's contribution to the Group's decarbonization goals.
[Add row]

(4.6) Does your organization have an environmental policy that addresses environmental issues?

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

The KION Group Principles of Supplier Conduct define binding rules for responsible procurement and apply to all direct suppliers. It therefore covers KION's upstream value chain. Available in German, English, and Chinese (internally), the principles outline environmental, ethical, and social standards, including working conditions, equal treatment, and labor rights, based on the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, ILO Conventions (especially Nos. 138 and 182), and OECD Guidelines. Suppliers must uphold environmental protection by managing waste, GHG emissions, and hazardous substances responsibly, complying with laws and KION standards. They are expected to ensure sustainable manufacturing from raw material extraction to disposal, use renewable energy, reduce greenhouse gases, and support recycling. The Principles emphasize a zero-tolerance policy on child and forced labor and require suppliers to uphold safe, non-discriminatory working environments. The Principles are an integral part of KION's General Terms and Conditions of Purchase. All suppliers must agree to them—either through the General Terms or a separate contract. The Supplier Code of Conduct was expanded in 2025 in terms of its environmental requirements.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Climate-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to net-zero emissions

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

2025_Supplier-Code-of-Conduct_EN.pdf

Row 2

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

The KION Group Code of Compliance (KGCC) outlines binding principles for all employees and business partners. It promotes eco-friendly products, processes, and manufacturing technologies to protect the environment and society. The KGCC requires compliance with environmental regulations, obtaining necessary permits, and reducing pollution. It encourages the use of the best available technologies and safe, sustainable methods, while minimizing substances of concern. The KGCC applies to upstream, downstream, and own operations. The CEO and Chief Compliance Officer oversee adherence. Stakeholders, including employees and partners, help review the code through key departments—HR for human rights and Procurement for supplier standards. Employees receive regular training, including onboarding sessions. Business partners are informed through tailored communication channels. The KGCC is publicly available at: www.kiongroup.com/en/About-us/Compliance. see also KION Annual Report 2025, p.157-158)

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

☑ No, but we plan to align in the next two years

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

KION_Group_Code_of_Compliance_EN.pdf

Row 3

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

The Health, Safety, and Environment (HSE) Statement of Intent's highlights KION's commitment to use fewer natural resources and energy, generate less waste, and reduce the Group's own operations' emissions into the air, on land, and into water. This policy is linked to climate change mitigation as it aims to reduce emissions, such as greenhouse gases, into the air and the consumption of natural resources, including for power generation. The policy covers all Scope 1 and 2 emissions without exception. However, Scope 3 emissions are not within the scope of this policy. Responsibility for this policy lies with the Executive Board of KION GROUP AG, in particular with the CPSO. The HSE Statement is binding for all KION employees, non-employees, and external workers not directly employed by the Company. Employees were directly involved in the development of the policy via representatives (OU HSE heads), while other stakeholder groups were taken into account through their respective departments. The HSE Statement of Intent is reviewed regularly, at least annually, by Corporate Sustainability & HSE and other relevant stakeholder functions, and revised where required. The policy is provided to employees during their induction, displayed on the organization's notice boards, and communicated via the intranet. The HSE Statement of Intent is also available to the public on the KION Group's website at www.kiongroup.com/sustainability. (source: KION Annual report 2025, p. 139)

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

☑ No, but we plan to align in the next two years

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

HSE_Statement-of-Intent.pdf
[Add row]

(4.10) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

(4.10.1) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

☑ Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)

☑ Other, please specify :CharIN, Federation of the German Foundry Industry (BDG), European Materials Handling Federation (Fédération Européenne de la Manutention, FEM)

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

1) SBTi In 2023, KION GROUP AG formally committed to net-zero greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 2050 at latest and to the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). Climate-related near-term environmental and net-zero targets were formally validated by SBTi in 2024. In these efforts, KION's climate and energy management takes the entire value chain (Scope 1, 2 and 3) into account and pursues a holistic decarbonization approach. 2) CharIN Since 2018, KION Group AG has been a core member of CharIN. CharIN is the central hub for e-mobility and electric vehicles (EV) charging, enabling a diverse range of industries to network and exchange ideas and knowledge. Representatives from different levels of the value chain, various sectors, and regions around the world have a unique opportunity to connect. CharIN advocates for clean transportation, advances EV charging infrastructure, engages with governmental institutions, provides industry perspectives and position papers, and hosts discussions with technology experts. CharIN aims to foster open exchanges among all stakeholders to identify improvement potentials in e-mobility and support the development of promising technologies. 3) Federation of the German Foundry Industry (BDG) The Federal Association of the German Foundry Industry (BDG) represents the interests of medium-sized companies in the foundry industry working for the sustainable success of the German foundry industry. Energy, GHG reduction and environmental policy are addressed as most important topics. 4) European Materials Handling Federation (Fédération Européenne de la Manutention, FEM) The European Materials Handling Federation (French: Fédération Européenne de la Manutention, FEM), is the association representing material handling, lifting and storage equipment manufacturers in Europe. The association encourages technical progress, safety at work, sustainable development and energy efficiency in the materials handling industry.
[Fixed row]

(4.11) In the reporting year, did your organization engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment?

(4.11.1) External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Yes

☑ Yes, we engaged indirectly through, and/or provided financial or in-kind support to a trade association or other intermediary organization or individual whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation

(4.11.2) Indicate whether your organization has a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a public commitment or position statement in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

(4.11.3) Global environmental treaties or policy goals in line with public commitment or position statement

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

2025-Q4_Annual-Report_KION_Group.pdf

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, the intermediary organization we engage through is registered

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

Select all that apply

☑ Voluntary government register

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

The VDMA is registered in the Transparency register of the European Union https://transparency-register.europa.eu/search-register-or-update/organisation-detail_en?id=9765362691-45

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

The KION Group constantly monitors new legal provisions and amendments, establishing the necessary processes to meet statutory requirements, such as the EU taxonomy and the CSRD. As part of standardization initiatives and the work of interest groups, the KION Group gets involved in dialogue with political decision-makers, especially in relation to digital, environmental, and safetyrelated product requirements. Besides the KION Group being a member of the Blue Competence initiative of the Mechanical Engineering Industry Association (VDMA), its subsidiaries in the ITS and SCS operating segments get involved in the work of trade associations and are also members of international institutions. The KION SCS and KION ITS Americas Operating Units are actively involved in several working groups of the Material Handling Industry (MHI) association in North America. MHI focuses on the development of standards for the workforce and working environment as well as for specific products and solutions. KION SCS and its Dematic brand are actively represented in many of the 18 sector groups, including TRG (The Robotics Group) and CSS (Conveyor & Sortation Systems). In October 2025, the KION Group joined the Made for Germany initiative, a network of over 100 companies with the shared aim of driving innovation, technology, and competitiveness, and thus strengthening Germany as a business location. The KION Group factors the insights gained from its dialogue with policymakers, associations, and initiatives into its business activities in order to meet regulatory requirements and support future technology development in Germany.(Published in KION Annual Report 2025, pages 125-126) KION is committed to playing its part in achieving the 1.5 degree target set out in the Paris Climate Agreement. In order to this end, the KION GROUP AG's climate targets have been validated by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). In July 2023, KION undertook to achieve net-zero greenhouse gas emissions throughout its value chain (Scopes 1, 2, and 3) by no later than 2050. This target was based on the framework developed by the SBTi. KION's planned emissions reductions have been confirmed by the SBTi. This aligns with the engagement activities that KION maintains with the aforementioned organisations.
[Fixed row]

(4.11.2) Provide details of your indirect engagement on policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment through trade associations or other intermediary organizations or individuals in the reporting year.

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:
☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe
☑ Other trade association in Europe, please specify :German Mechanical Engineering Industry Association (VDMA)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Similar to KION, the VDMA actively supports the Paris Climate Agreement and its associated goals. The VDMA has launched and promotes several sustainability initiatives. Please find further information in its published position paper (Source: https://www.vdma.eu/documents/34570/51408454/VDMA+K%26E+COP28+Position+Paper.pdf). Dematic also continued its collaboration with VDMA, a German mechanical engineering industry association, through its international working group to advance Product Category Rules (PCRs) and standardized methodologies for calculating Product Carbon Footprints (PCFs) for intralogistics systems. This work is critical to improving the credibility, transparency, and comparability of sustainability data across the industry, helping customers make more informed decisions when evaluating solutions. (Source: 2025 Dematic Sustainability Report, page 33, https://www.dematic.com/content/dam/dematic/downloads/ebooks/2025-sustainability-report/188-EB-EN_2025-dematic-annual-sustainability-report.pdf)

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

0

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:
☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply
☑ Paris Agreement
[Add row]

(4.12) Have you published information about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(4.12.1) Provide details on the information published about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response. Please attach the publication.

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:
☑ In mainstream reports

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☑ ESRS

☑ TCFD

(4.12.1.4) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.12.1.5) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.6) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy

☑ Governance

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Dependencies & Impacts

☑ Public policy engagement

☑ Climate-related targets

☑ Greenhouse gas emissions figures

☑ Content of environmental policies

(4.12.1.7) Page/section reference

All pages

(4.12.1.8) Attach the relevant publication

2025-Q4_Annual_Report_KION_Group.pdf

(4.12.1.9) Comment

The Sustainability Report 2025 was prepared in accordance with the requirements of Directive (EU) 2022/2464 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 December 2022 (Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive, CSRD), of Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852, and of section 315c in conjunction with 289c to 289e

of the German Commercial Code (HGB) regarding consolidated non-financial statements, KPMG AG Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft, Berlin, was commissioned to perform a voluntary limited assurance engagement on the sustainability statement 2025. Assurance report (See KION Annual report 2025, page 337): "This assurance conclusion includes that nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that: • the accompanying Group Sustainability Statement does not comply, in all material respects, with the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS)". TCFD Index can be found at: https://www.kiongroup.com/KION-Website-Main/About-us/Sustainability/TCFD-Index/260508_CSA-2025_2.5.5-TCFD-Disclosure_final.pdf

Row 2

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In voluntary sustainability reports

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

Select from:

☑ No

(4.12.1.4) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.12.1.5) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.6) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Governance

☑ Greenhouse gas emissions figures

☑ Other, please specify :Other Air Emissions, Waste and Water, SVHC, Product Sustainability, Supply Chain engagement

(4.12.1.7) Page/section reference

Supplementary non-financial insights 2025: - Section "Environment", page 9 and following - Section "Sustainable supply chain management", page 37 and following

(4.12.1.8) Attach the relevant publication

KION-Supplementary-Non-financial-Insights-2025.pdf

(4.12.1.9) Comment

The supplementary non-financial insights have been prepared with the intention to provide further information on the Group’s sustainability activities during fiscal year 2025. This document should be read in conjunction with the comprehensive information accompanying the sustainability statement 2025 (“Sustainability Report 2025”) as part of KION’s Annual Report 2025
[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

(5.1) Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes?

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:
☑ Annually
[Fixed row]

(5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios
☑ Bespoke climate transition scenario

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:
☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

KION performed a 1.5°C-aligned climate transition scenario analysis in 2023, which was reassessed in 2025. The scenario analysis is aligned with KION's transition plan and its commitment to the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). KION uses 2021 as the baseline year for its SBTi targets. The transition risk and opportunity assessment covers short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons and includes KION's own operations and value chain. It considers policy and legal, technology, market, and reputational transition risks.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Confirmed by the latest materiality analysis in 2025, KION identifies climate change mitigation as a key environmental issue. Therefore, the KION Group aims to minimize its contribution to climate change and has developed emission reduction targets in line with the criteria of the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). The results of the analysis have informed KION's business objectives and strategy. Energy-efficiency measures, fuel switching and electrification, the use of renewable energy, and green procurement are key levers to achieve the targets. Based on 2021 as the base year, KION aims to reduce absolute Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 42% by 2030 and by at least 90% by 2050. KION also aims to reduce absolute Scope 3.11 GHG emissions, which represented 85% of total Scope 3 GHG emissions in 2021, by 25% by 2030 and has committed to achieving net-zero GHG emissions across its entire value chain by 2050 at the latest.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ No SSP used

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2014

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The uncertainty of the climate-related risks mainly depends on two factors: The reliability of the climate prediction for a climate variable and the data type used for the climate variable. Relating to the former, many climate dimensions and variables show a large spread in possible results for the future climate. E.g., projected changes in air temperature in the future are much more coherent among different climate models, and will have a smaller uncertainty, than e.g., projected changes about the change of the number of landslide events. The latter uncertainty is connected to the data type used to quantify the variable. If it can be directly quantified from the data source, the uncertainty will be lower, than if it needs to be expressed through a proxy.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

RCPs were used in the analysis of acute and chronic physical risks of 53 company locations. The selected locations, which include all production sites, represent all of KION's organizational units as well as regions and can therefore be regarded as covering the entire organization. The Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs) are scenarios representing the assumed radiative forcing in the year 2100. There are four different RCPs, namely RCP2.6, RCP4.5, RCP6.0, and RCP8.5, which describe different scenarios based on different radiative forcing. For example, RCP8.5, the high-emission scenario, which assumes a radiative forcing of 8.5 W/m2, results in a temperature increase of 4.4 °C by 2100 compared to pre-industrial conditions. Several scientific studies have been published in recent years evaluating the likelihood of the different RCP scenarios. For example, Schwalm et al. (2020) maintain that, for the past 15 years, the worldwide greenhouse gas emissions have been comparable with those projected under RCP8.5. As for the probable evolution of emissions in the near future, Schwalm et al. (2020) found that, combining historical emissions, energy-related emission forecasts by the International Energy Agency, and policy commitments by countries, the pathway for 2030 to 2050 is somewhere between those of RCP 4.5 and 8.5. The authors argue that, considering additional factors which the RCPs do not include – such as complex feedback loops like permafrost degradation that will probably result in greater emissions – it is best to plan for an "RCP8.5 world". Conversely, other authors, e.g., Hausfather and Peters (2020) maintain that less extreme climate scenarios should be used, to provide a picture of what is achievable. In the analysis, all four RCPs are considered.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 6.0

(5.1.1.2) SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ No SSP used

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 3.5ºC - 3.9ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2014

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The uncertainty of the climate-related risks mainly depends on two factors: The reliability of the climate prediction for a climate variable and the data type used for the climate variable. Relating to the former, many climate dimensions and variables show a large spread in possible results for the future climate. E.g., projected changes in air temperature in the future are much more coherent among different climate models, and will have a smaller uncertainty, than e.g., projected changes about the change of the number of landslide events. The latter uncertainty is connected to the data type used to quantify the variable. If it can be directly quantified from the data source, the uncertainty will be lower, than if it needs to be expressed through a proxy.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

RCPs were used in the analysis of acute and chronic physical risks of 53 company locations. The selected locations, which include all production sites, represent all of KION's organizational units as well as regions and can therefore be regarded as covering the entire organization. The Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs) are scenarios representing the assumed radiative forcing in the year 2100. There are four different RCPs, namely RCP2.6, RCP4.5, RCP6.0, and RCP8.5, which describe different scenarios based on different radiative forcing. For example, RCP8.5, the high-emission scenario, which assumes a radiative forcing of 8.5 W/m2, results in a temperature increase of 4.4 °C by 2100 compared to pre-industrial conditions. Several scientific studies have been published in recent years evaluating the likelihood of the different RCP scenarios. For example, Schwalm et al. (2020) maintain that, for the past 15 years, the worldwide greenhouse gas emissions have been comparable with those projected under RCP8.5. As for the probable evolution of emissions in the near future, Schwalm et al. (2020) found that, combining historical emissions, energy-related emission forecasts by the International Energy Agency, and policy commitments by countries, the pathway for 2030 to 2050 is somewhere between those of RCP 4.5 and 8.5. The authors argue that, considering additional factors which the RCPs do not include – such as complex feedback loops like permafrost degradation that will probably result in greater emissions – it is best to plan for an "RCP8.5 world". Conversely, other authors, e.g., Hausfather and Peters (2020) maintain that less extreme climate scenarios should be used, to provide a picture of what is achievable. In the analysis, all four RCPs are considered.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 4.5

(5.1.1.2) SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ No SSP used

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 2.5ºC - 2.9ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2014

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The uncertainty of the climate-related risks mainly depends on two factors: The reliability of the climate prediction for a climate variable and the data type used for the climate variable. Relating to the former, many climate dimensions and variables show a large spread in possible results for the future climate. E.g., projected changes in air temperature in the future are much more coherent among different climate models, and will have a smaller uncertainty, than e.g., projected changes about the change of the number of landslide events. The latter uncertainty is connected to the data type used to quantify the variable. If it can be directly quantified from the data source, the uncertainty will be lower, than if it needs to be expressed through a proxy.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

RCPs were used in the analysis of acute and chronic physical risks of 53 company locations. The selected locations, which include all production sites, represent all of KION's organizational units as well as regions and can therefore be regarded as covering the entire organization. The Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs) are scenarios representing the assumed radiative forcing in the year 2100. There are four different RCPs, namely RCP2.6, RCP4.5, RCP6.0, and RCP8.5, which describe different scenarios based on different radiative forcing. For example, RCP8.5, the high-emission scenario, which assumes a radiative forcing of 8.5 W/m2, results in a temperature increase of 4.4 °C by 2100 compared to pre-industrial conditions. Several scientific studies have been published in recent years evaluating the likelihood of the different RCP scenarios. For example, Schwalm et al. (2020) maintain that, for the past 15 years, the worldwide greenhouse gas emissions have been comparable with those projected under RCP8.5. As for the probable evolution of emissions in the near future, Schwalm et al. (2020) found that, combining historical emissions, energy-related emission forecasts by the International Energy Agency, and policy commitments by countries, the pathway for 2030 to 2050 is somewhere between those of RCP 4.5 and 8.5. The authors argue that, considering additional factors which the RCPs do not include – such as complex feedback loops like permafrost degradation that will probably result in greater emissions – it is best to plan for an "RCP8.5 world". Conversely, other authors, e.g., Hausfather and Peters (2020) maintain that less extreme climate scenarios should be used, to provide a picture of what is achievable. In the analysis, all four RCPs are considered.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 2.6

(5.1.1.2) SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ No SSP used

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.6°C - 1.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2014

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The uncertainty of the climate-related risks mainly depends on two factors: The reliability of the climate prediction for a climate variable and the data type used for the climate variable. Relating to the former, many climate dimensions and variables show a large spread in possible results for the future climate. E.g., projected changes in air temperature in the future are much more coherent among different climate models, and will have a smaller uncertainty, than e.g., projected changes about the change of the number of landslide events. The latter uncertainty is connected to the data type used to quantify the variable. If it can be directly quantified from the data source, the uncertainty will be lower, than if it needs to be expressed through a proxy.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

RCPs were used in the analysis of acute and chronic physical risks of 53 company locations. The selected locations, which include all production sites, represent all of KION's organizational units as well as regions and can therefore be regarded as covering the entire organization. The Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs) are scenarios representing the assumed radiative forcing in the year 2100. There are four different RCPs, namely RCP2.6, RCP4.5, RCP6.0, and RCP8.5, which describe different scenarios based on different radiative forcing. For example, RCP8.5, the high-emission scenario, which assumes a radiative forcing of 8.5 W/m2, results in a temperature increase of 4.4 °C by 2100 compared to pre-industrial conditions. Several scientific studies have been published in recent years evaluating the likelihood of the different RCP scenarios. For example, Schwalm et al. (2020) maintain that, for the past 15 years, the worldwide greenhouse gas emissions have been comparable with those projected under RCP8.5. As for the probable evolution of emissions in the near future, Schwalm et al. (2020) found that, combining historical emissions, energy-related emission forecasts by the International Energy Agency, and policy commitments by countries, the pathway for 2030 to 2050 is somewhere between those of RCP 4.5 and 8.5. The authors argue that, considering additional factors which the RCPs do not include – such as complex feedback loops like permafrost degradation that will probably result in greater emissions – it is best to plan for an "RCP8.5 world". Conversely, other authors, e.g., Hausfather and Peters (2020) maintain that less extreme climate scenarios should be used, to provide a picture of what is achievable. In the analysis, all four RCPs are considered.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ IEA APS

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Business activity

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Market

☑ Technology

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 2.0ºC - 2.4ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Data from the International Energy Agency's Announced Pledges Scenario was used to forecast electricity emission factors worldwide from 2024-2050. This data was specifically applied in modeling Scope 3.11 emissions from KION's electric drive products. All assumptions, uncertainties, and constraints of the data basis for the forecast apply to KION's us of the data.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The largest driver KION's greenhouse emissions is the use of sold products. More than 90% of these products are electrically powered, therefore the development of electricity systems worldwide is a key factor in decarbonizing KION's value chain. KION's Scope 3.11 emissions – 11.47 million tCO2e in 2025 – were calculated using lifetime energy consumption values per product sold, multiplied by the emission factor for each fuel type. For electric products, location-based emission factors for customer countries were used. To model how Scope 3.11 emissions are expected to develop in the future, the IEA APS scenario was used to forecast electricity mixes in key regions KION sells to.
[Add row]

(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

☑ Strategy and financial planning

☑ Resilience of business model and strategy

☑ Capacity building

☑ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the influence of the scenario analysis on the selected business processes

The findings of the scenario analysis informed several business processes within KION. They are used to identify, assess, and manage risks and opportunities. The analysis details from all scenarios used were included in the Impact, Risks, and Opportunities analysis (DMA). All material risks and opportunities were reported and included in the respective risks and opportunity management processes described in C2.2.2. These risks and opportunities were also the basis for evaluating the resilience of KION's business model and strategy with regard to the net-zero transition. The outcomes of the scenario analysis also informed the KION Group's strategy and financial planning. With the group's formal commitment to net-zero in 2023, a process was kicked off to detail out the roadmap to achieve near-term and long-term greenhouse gas reduction targets in line with the Paris Agreement. Using both net-zero and higher-emission scenarios, KION determined that reducing emissions in line with science-based methodologies was both feasible and advantageous in the medium to long-term. Therefore, the group submitted its near-term and net-zero targets to the SBTi, which were approved in 2024. KION is working on a climate transition plan to create more transparency on the anticipated actions and resources required in connection with the targets set. Capacity building to continuously refine and implement the transition plan is also underway.
[Fixed row]

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

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

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

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

Select from:

☑ Lack of internal resources, capabilities, or expertise (e.g., due to organization size)

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

In November 2024, the KION Group's near-term and net-zero targets were approved by the SBTi. The group has started developing a transition plan to substantiate the necessary actions and financial resources to achieve these targets.
[Fixed row]

(5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning?

(5.3.1) Environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy and/or financial planning

Select from:
☑ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

(5.3.2) Business areas where environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy

Select all that apply
☑ Products and services
☑ Upstream/downstream value chain
☑ Investment in R&D
☑ Operations
[Fixed row]

(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy.

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply
☑ Transition risks
☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

One of the identified opportunities in relation to climate change were the synergies between legal compliance and a strategic planning of the product and service portfolio. By closely linking legal compliance with strategic planning, KION strives to anticipate and respond to emerging trends and opportunities. This could have a positive impact on its profitability due to an increase in revenue. One anticipated development is the shift in demand from higher-emission to lower-emission products and services as customers seek to reduce their GHG footprint. However, the speed at which this shift takes place will vary from one region of the world to another. As a consequence, a diversified product portfolio will be needed to meet customer demands at different stages of climate transition. It is also assumed that internal combustion engines will be banned in certain countries, while production and sales will remain possible in other regions. These assumptions are reflected in the KION's strategy to offer a broad product portfolio of vehicles with high-efficiency internal combustion engines and drives that run on alternative fuels, while simultaneously pressing ahead with the electrification of the entire range. By focusing on reducing the energy consumption of sold products (category '3.11 Use of sold products') and shifting to a broadly electrified product and solution portfolio as part of the strategy, KION is addressing net-zero requirements while remaining competitive and developing capacity and robust structures in the supply chain.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Physical risks

☑ Transition risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

KION's supply chain is affected by both transition and physical climate risks. Transition risks include the need for supplier decarbonization, which requires investments in training, collaboration, data tracking tools to prevent greenwashing, and additional staff—leading to higher costs and potential impacts on profitability. Physical risks stem from extreme weather events, which could cause material shortages, supply disruptions, and increased costs for purchased goods, making the supply chain less stable and more vulnerable to climate impacts. As a consequence, the ability of the KION's two operating segments to mitigate risk in terms of supply capability, quality, costs, and sustainability along the supply chain is critical for their business activities. KION is continuing to establish a stable supplier base

in order to minimize disruptions to production and promote growth. This is an integral element of the 'Playing to Win' corporate strategy, supporting growth and sustainability targets and helping to optimize the cost of materials. It should also encourage the circularity of supply chains and a range of sustainability- conscious products and solutions for customers in order to ensure profitability and competitiveness over the long term. Targeted supply chain management is therefore essential for ensuring the best possible traceability of materials along the value chain. Therefore, KION is working on collecting supplier-specific data in order to improve the underlying data. With this in mind, it launched a project in 2024 aimed at reducing emissions in procurement. Building on the feasibility study and pilot workshops conducted with selected suppliers, the insights gained were used in the reporting year to further integrate GHG emissions considerations into key procurement processes. This includes material group strategies, the supplier scorecard, and the tendering procedure on the Group's procurement platform. KION has also taken first actions aimed at achieving its Scope 3.1 SBTi target by training affected buyers and engaging selected suppliers on decarbonization targets and strategies. Another key topic in 2025 was boosting emissions data transparency through additional supplier workshops, a material group-specific buyer's guide, and the implementation of a carbon management and accounting software platform. As part of the KION Learning Academy, KION developed a multi-level online training program on lifecycle assessments (LCAs) in 2025. Furthermore, LCA experts assist internal stakeholders so that insights from LCAs can be factored into product development at an early stage. In the ITS segment, the Energy Toolbox was introduced in 2025 as a sales tool for electric forklift solutions. In June 2025, the KION Group also received its first carbon footprint certificate in accordance with ISO 14067 for the Linde N20 order-picker truck with lithium-ion batteries.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Transition risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Climate-related transition risks and opportunities have affected KION Group's investment in research and development (R&D) across its Industrial Trucks & Services and Supply Chain Solutions segments. The Group's transition risk analysis considers a net-zero-by-2050 scenario aligned with limiting global warming to 1.5°C. It considers changes in customer demand for low-carbon products and solutions, the availability and cost of low-carbon materials and renewable electricity, rising carbon prices, and current and future regulation. These factors create a risk that KION's products and solutions could lose competitiveness if they do not meet evolving customer, regulatory and energy-efficiency requirements. At the same time, they create opportunities in electrified, energy-efficient and circular intralogistics solutions. Alignment with these findings, KION has directed its R&D strategy toward intelligent and networked automation solutions, energy-efficient drive systems, battery and fuel-cell technologies, and software that optimizes energy management. These investments support the Group's net-zero-by-2050 commitment, validated by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi), and its strategy to reduce emissions across the value chain. They also support the development of low-emission

products and solutions that help customers reduce energy consumption during the use phase. The strategic effect extends across short-, medium- and long-term planning horizons. In the short term, KION continues product and software development in areas such as high-efficiency lithium-ion batteries, fuel-cell systems, alternative drives, automation and energy-management solutions. In the medium and long term, the Group is progressing the electrification of its product portfolio and the development of more integrated, circular and emission-free intralogistics solutions. These decisions are informed by customer demand, technology, carbon pricing, regulation, and the availability of low-carbon energy and materials. R&D investments are reflected in KION's financial planning. In 2025, total R&D spending, including capitalized development costs, amounted to €382.9 million, equivalent to 3.4% of revenue. R&D priorities are implemented through product-development and technology organizations, taking into consideration customer requirements, sustainability targets, scenario analyses, and risk-management processes. The opportunity is concentrated globally across KION's portfolio, particularly in electrification, automation, energy efficiency, digitalization and circular solutions.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Transition risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Within KION's own operations, a key risk associated with a transition towards a net-zero economy is rising costs for energy, both in terms of commodity prices and carbon prices. Regarding the latter, KION is subject to the EU-ETS for its two German foundry locations, with certificate prices expected to increase significantly. As part of KION's net-zero commitment, the Group has adopted a strategy to phase out fossil fuels in its own operations, including elements such as converting company vehicle fleets to low carbon technologies, promoting the increased sourcing of energy from renewable sources, and using further options for the self-generation of energy based on renewables. The strategy also includes site-specific initiatives including switching to energy-efficient engines, recovering waste heat in production, optimizing heating systems and building infrastructure, introducing LED technology, and optimizing transportation in sales and services.
[Add row]

(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning.

Row 2

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ Revenues

☑ Direct costs

☑ Indirect costs

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Physical risks

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Direct and indirect costs: The relevant physical climate risk is the increasing frequency and severity of extreme weather events, which may disrupt KION's upstream supply chain over the long term. Storms, floods or hurricanes can interrupt suppliers and logistics, causing shortages of critical materials and components, particularly electronics and steel. This may increase procurement, freight and other direct costs. Based on annualized Q1 2025 spend of around €2 billion for these categories, a 10% price increase would represent a gross cost impact of approximately €198 million. Assuming 60% can be passed on to customers, the estimated EBIT impact is approximately €80 million; the disclosed long-term range is €50–80 million. Indirect costs may arise from supplier assessments, risk monitoring, process changes and moderate IT adjustments. These activities currently use existing staff and require no material additional funding. Physical climate criteria are incorporated into supplier assessments, procurement and supply-chain risk management. Supplier diversification and alternative sourcing can reduce exposure. Revenue: Extreme weather may delay production or deliveries if affected suppliers cannot provide critical components. This could postpone revenue recognition, reduce sales volumes or affect customer relationships. KION's diversified global supplier base and the localized nature of most events reduce the likelihood that most of the supply chain is affected simultaneously. Where market conditions allow, KION expects to pass on approximately 60% of additional procurement costs to customers. This limits the EBIT impact but may affect pricing, demand and revenue over the long term. Financial planning considers supply interruptions, alternative suppliers and the recoverable share of cost increases.

[Add row]

(5.4) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition	Methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition	Indicate the level at which you identify the alignment of your spending/revenue with a sustainable finance taxonomy
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ A sustainable finance taxonomy	*Select from:* ☑ At both the organization and activity level

[Fixed row]

(5.4.1) Quantify the amount and percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition.

Row 1

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:
☑ A sustainable finance taxonomy

(5.4.1.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:
☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.1.3) Objective under which alignment is being reported

Select from:
☑ Climate change mitigation

(5.4.1.4) Indicate whether you are reporting eligibility information for the selected objective

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Revenue/Turnover

(5.4.1.6) Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (currency)

0

(5.4.1.7) Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)

0

(5.4.1.8) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)

0

(5.4.1.9) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2035 (%)

0

(5.4.1.10) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy-eligible in the reporting year (%)

63.7

(5.4.1.11) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy non-eligible in the reporting year (%)

36.3

(5.4.1.12) Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization’s climate transition

For 2025, KION assessed taxonomy eligibility for the economic activities defined in the Climate Delegated Act (Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139), the Complementary Climate Delegated Act (Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214), the Amending Climate Delegated Act (Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/2485), the Environmental Delegated Act (Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/2486), and the Disclosures Delegated Act (Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2178 as amended on November 21, 2023). The assessment concluded that KION's economic activities relate to the environmental objectives of climate change mitigation (CCM) and transition to a circular economy (CE). The four remaining environmental objectives were also evaluated for potentially taxonomy-eligible activities, but no taxonomy eligibility was identified. In accordance with the Taxonomy Regulation, the taxonomy alignment of taxonomy-eligible economic activities was assessed on the basis of the following requirements: • Compliance of the associated economic activity with the technical screening criteria for a substantial contribution • Compliance of the associated economic activity with the technical screening criteria for the prevention of significant harm to one or more of the environmental objectives (do-no significant-harm or DNSH criteria) • Compliance with minimum safeguards. The collection of revenue, capital expenditure (CapEx), and operating expenditure (OpEx) data was carried out in accordance with the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2178 on Article 8 of the Taxonomy Regulation, with reference to the guidance on applying Article 8 of the Taxonomy Regulation. For KION, the most relevant economic activities related to the CCM environmental objective are '3.2 Manufacture of equipment for the production and use of hydrogen', '3.4 Manufacture of batteries', '3.6 Manufacture of other low-carbon technologies', and '3.10 Manufacture of hydrogen'. KION considers economic activity 3.6 because there are currently no specific criteria for the intralogistic sector. This activity relates to technologies that demonstrate substantial savings of GHG emissions over their lifecycle compared with the best performing alternative technology available on the market. Taxonomy-alignment was assessed for the economic activities of the environmental objectives 'climate change mitigation' and 'circular economy'. As a result, due to the revenue growth in the service business area the proportion of taxonomy-aligned revenue rose from 3.2 percent in 2024 to 3.5 percent in 2025 in relation to the objective 'circular economy', while the proportion of taxonomy aligned revenue related to the objective 'Climate change mitigation' remains 0 percent also in 2025.

Row 2

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

☑ A sustainable finance taxonomy

(5.4.1.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.1.3) Objective under which alignment is being reported

Select from:

☑ Climate change mitigation

(5.4.1.4) Indicate whether you are reporting eligibility information for the selected objective

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ CAPEX

(5.4.1.6) Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (currency)

0

(5.4.1.7) Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)

0

(5.4.1.8) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)

0

(5.4.1.9) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2035 (%)

0

(5.4.1.10) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy-eligible in the reporting year (%)

86.6

(5.4.1.11) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy non-eligible in the reporting year (%)

13.4

(5.4.1.12) Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization’s climate transition

For 2025, KION assessed taxonomy eligibility for the economic activities defined in the Climate Delegated Act (Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139), the Complementary Climate Delegated Act (Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214), the Amending Climate Delegated Act (Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/2485), the

Environmental Delegated Act (Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/2486), and the Disclosures Delegated Act (Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2178 as amended on November 21, 2023). The assessment concluded that KION's economic activities relate to the environmental objectives of climate change mitigation (CCM) and transition to a circular economy (CE). The four remaining environmental objectives were also evaluated for potentially taxonomy-eligible activities, but no taxonomy eligibility was identified. In accordance with the Taxonomy Regulation, the taxonomy alignment of taxonomy-eligible economic activities was assessed on the basis of the following requirements: • Compliance of the associated economic activity with the technical screening criteria for a substantial contribution • Compliance of the associated economic activity with the technical screening criteria for the prevention of significant harm to one or more of the environmental objectives (do-no significant-harm or DNSH criteria) • Compliance with minimum safeguards. The collection of revenue, capital expenditure (CapEx), and operating expenditure (OpEx) data was carried out in accordance with the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2178 on Article 8 of the Taxonomy Regulation, with reference to the guidance on applying Article 8 of the Taxonomy Regulation. For KION, the most relevant economic activities related to the CCM environmental objective are '3.2 Manufacture of equipment for the production and use of hydrogen', '3.4 Manufacture of batteries', '3.6 Manufacture of other low-carbon technologies', and '3.10 Manufacture of hydrogen'.. KION considers economic activity 3.6 because there are currently no specific criteria for the intralogistic sector. This activity relates to technologies that demonstrate substantial savings of GHG emissions over their lifecycle compared with the best performing alternative technology available on the market. Taxonomy-alignment was assessed for the economic activities of the environmental objectives 'climate change mitigation' and 'circular economy'. The proportion of taxonomy-aligned CapEx related Transition to 'Climate change mitigation' remained at 0.0% in 2025.

Row 3

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

☑ A sustainable finance taxonomy

(5.4.1.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.1.3) Objective under which alignment is being reported

Select from:

☑ Climate change mitigation

(5.4.1.4) Indicate whether you are reporting eligibility information for the selected objective

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ OPEX

(5.4.1.6) Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (currency)

0

(5.4.1.7) Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)

0

(5.4.1.8) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)

0

(5.4.1.9) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2035 (%)

0

(5.4.1.10) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy-eligible in the reporting year (%)

42.5

(5.4.1.11) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy non-eligible in the reporting year (%)

57.5

(5.4.1.12) Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization’s climate transition

For 2025, KION assessed taxonomy eligibility for the economic activities defined in the Climate Delegated Act (Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139), the Complementary Climate Delegated Act (Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214), the Amending Climate Delegated Act (Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/2485), the Environmental Delegated Act (Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/2486), and the Disclosures Delegated Act (Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2178 as amended on November 21, 2023). The assessment concluded that KION’s economic activities relate to the environmental objectives of climate change mitigation (CCM) and transition to a circular economy (CE). The four remaining environmental objectives were also evaluated for potentially taxonomy-eligible activities, but no taxonomy

eligibility was identified. In accordance with the Taxonomy Regulation, the taxonomy alignment of taxonomy-eligible economic activities was assessed on the basis of the following requirements: • Compliance of the associated economic activity with the technical screening criteria for a substantial contribution • Compliance of the associated economic activity with the technical screening criteria for the prevention of significant harm to one or more of the environmental objectives (do-no significant-harm or DNSH criteria) • Compliance with minimum safeguards. The collection of revenue, capital expenditure (CapEx), and operating expenditure (OpEx) data was carried out in accordance with the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2178 on Article 8 of the Taxonomy Regulation, with reference to the guidance on applying Article 8 of the Taxonomy Regulation. For KION, the most relevant economic activities related to the CCM environmental objective are '3.2 Manufacture of equipment for the production and use of hydrogen', '3.4 Manufacture of batteries', '3.6 Manufacture of other low-carbon technologies', and '3.10 Manufacture of hydrogen'. KION considers economic activity 3.6 because there are currently no specific criteria for the intralogistic sector. This activity relates to technologies that demonstrate substantial savings of GHG emissions over their lifecycle compared with the best performing alternative technology available on the market. Taxonomy-alignment was assessed for the economic activities of the environmental objectives 'climate change mitigation' and 'circular economy'. The proportion of taxonomy-aligned OpEx related Transition to 'Climate change mitigation' remained at 0.0% in 2025.
[Add row]

(5.4.2) Quantify the percentage share of your spending/revenue that was associated with eligible and aligned activities under the sustainable finance taxonomy in the reporting year.

Row 1

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:
☑ Manufacture of batteries

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:
☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:
☑ Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ Turnover

☑ CAPEX

☑ OPEX

(5.4.2.10) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

205400000

(5.4.2.11) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

1.8

(5.4.2.16) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)

9000000

(5.4.2.17) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0.6

(5.4.2.22) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)

7200000

(5.4.2.23) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity as % total OPEX in the reporting year

1.8

(5.4.2.24) Calculation methodology and supporting information

To determine the taxonomy-eligible and taxonomy-aligned proportion of consolidated revenue, the revenue from all eligible and aligned economic activities was calculated in relation to KION total revenue. The taxonomy-eligible revenue was taken from financial accounting and internal reporting on the relevant taxonomy-eligible economic activities, while total revenue corresponds to the sum of the consolidated net revenue of all consolidated subsidiaries (see consolidated income statement in the consolidated financial statements of this annual report). To determine the taxonomy-eligible and taxonomy-aligned proportion of capital expenditure, the capital expenditure in all eligible and aligned economic activities was calculated in relation to KION total CapEx. The total CapEx corresponds to the sum of

operational CapEx (see 'Cash payments for purchase of non-current assets' shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows), in the additions to leased assets, rental assets, and right-of-use assets in other property, plant and equipment, primarily from procurement leases for buildings and company cars. To determine the taxonomy-eligible and taxonomy-aligned proportion of OpEx, the relevant operating expenditure for all eligible and aligned economic activities was calculated in relation to the total operating expenditure of KION in accordance with the Delegated Act supplementing Article 8 of the Taxonomy Regulation. Total OpEx corresponds to the sum of all relevant non capitalized expenditure related to research and development, building renovation, short-term leases, maintenance and repair, and other direct expenses related to the day-to-day maintenance of property, plant, and equipment by the Group or by third parties to which activities are outsourced that are necessary to ensure the continuous and effective functioning of these assets. Clear definitions and processes were established to ensure consistent allocation of financial accounting data to the relevant activities and to prevent double counting of revenue, CapEx, and OpEx from economic activities that contribute to more than one economic activity. Taxonomy-eligible and taxonomy-aligned activities are therefore allocated either to the environmental objective of climate change mitigation or to the environmental objective of transition to a circular economy, which further reduces the risk of double counting.

(5.4.2.25) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.26) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

KION assesses the potential substantial contribution for each taxonomy-eligible economic activity at either product or activity level. This established that activity '3.4 Manufacture of batteries' meet the criteria for a substantial contribution to climate change mitigation. The manufacture of lithium-ion batteries contributes substantially to the reduction of GHG emissions due to their greater energy efficiency compared with lead-acid batteries. In addition, batteries pave the way for a substantial number of low-carbon technologies in other sectors and industrial applications.

(5.4.2.27) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.2.28) Details of do no significant harm analysis

Due to the EU Commission's amendments to Appendix C within the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/2485, the requirements under point (f) are currently not fulfilled for activity CCM 3.4.

(5.4.2.29) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.30) Attach any supporting evidence

2025-Q4_Annual-Report_KION_Group.pdf

Row 2

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Manufacture of other low carbon technologies

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ Turnover

☑ CAPEX

☑ OPEX

(5.4.2.10) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

2992900000

(5.4.2.11) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

26.5

(5.4.2.16) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)

151400000

(5.4.2.17) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

9.3

(5.4.2.22) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)

141300000

(5.4.2.23) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity as % total OPEX in the reporting year

35.6

(5.4.2.24) Calculation methodology and supporting information

To determine the taxonomy-eligible and taxonomy-aligned proportion of consolidated revenue, the revenue from all eligible and aligned economic activities was calculated in relation to KION total revenue. The taxonomy-eligible revenue was taken from financial accounting and internal reporting on the relevant taxonomy-eligible economic activities, while total revenue corresponds to the sum of the consolidated net revenue of all consolidated subsidiaries (see consolidated income statement in the consolidated financial statements of this annual report). To determine the taxonomy-eligible and taxonomy-aligned proportion of capital expenditure, the capital expenditure in all eligible and aligned economic activities was calculated in relation to KION total CapEx. The total CapEx corresponds to the sum of operational CapEx (see 'Cash payments for purchase of non-current assets' shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows), in the additions to leased assets, rental assets, and right-of-use assets in other property, plant and equipment, primarily from procurement leases for buildings and company cars. To determine the taxonomy-eligible and taxonomy-aligned proportion of OpEx, the relevant operating expenditure for all eligible and aligned economic activities was calculated in relation to the total operating expenditure of KION in accordance with the Delegated Act supplementing Article 8 of the Taxonomy Regulation. Total OpEx corresponds to the sum of all relevant non capitalized expenditure related to research and development, building renovation, short-term leases, maintenance and repair, and other direct expenses related to the day-to-day maintenance of property, plant, and equipment by the Group or by third parties to which activities are outsourced that are necessary to ensure the continuous and effective functioning of these assets. Clear definitions and processes were established to ensure consistent allocation of financial accounting data to the relevant activities and to prevent double counting of revenue, CapEx, and OpEx from economic activities that contribute to more than one economic activity. Taxonomy-eligible and taxonomy-aligned activities are therefore allocated either to the environmental objective of climate change mitigation or to the environmental objective of transition to a circular economy, which further reduces the risk of double counting.

(5.4.2.25) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.2.26) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

The taxonomy alignment of the manufacture of selected electric trucks (e-trucks) was also assessed. This is one of KION most significant economic activities in relation to activity '3.6 Manufacture of other low-carbon technologies' under the CCM environmental objective. A specific truck model was identified as potentially making a substantial contribution to the reduction of GHG emissions. This model represents the only available technology solution in its power range currently on the market that enables the electrification of outdoor logistics handling. KION also completed a carbon footprint analysis based on the ISO 14067 standard in accordance with the relevant requirements. However, this was not verified by a third party and therefore did not meet the requirements of the criteria.

(5.4.2.27) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.2.28) Details of do no significant harm analysis

Due to the EU Commission's amendments to Appendix C within the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/2485, the requirements under point (f) are currently not fulfilled for activity CCM 3.6.

(5.4.2.29) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.30) Attach any supporting evidence

2025-Q4_Annual-Report_KION_Group.pdf

Row 3

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Manufacture of equipment for the production and use of hydrogen

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ OPEX

(5.4.2.22) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)

800000

(5.4.2.23) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity as % total OPEX in the reporting year

0.2

(5.4.2.24) Calculation methodology and supporting information

To determine the taxonomy-eligible and taxonomy-aligned proportion of OpEx, the relevant operating expenditure for all eligible and aligned economic activities was calculated in relation to the total operating expenditure of KION in accordance with the Delegated Act supplementing Article 8 of the Taxonomy Regulation. Total OpEx corresponds to the sum of all relevant non capitalized expenditure related to research and development, building renovation, short-term leases, maintenance and repair, and other direct expenses related to the day-to-day maintenance of property, plant, and equipment by the Group or by third parties to which activities are outsourced that are necessary to ensure the continuous and effective functioning of these assets. Clear definitions and processes were established to ensure consistent allocation of financial accounting data to the relevant activities and to prevent double counting of revenue, CapEx, and OpEx from economic activities that contribute to more than one economic activity. Taxonomy-eligible and taxonomy-aligned activities are therefore allocated either to the environmental objective of climate change mitigation or to the environmental objective of transition to a circular economy, which further reduces the risk of double counting.

(5.4.2.25) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.26) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

KION assesses the potential substantial contribution for each taxonomy-eligible economic activity at either product or activity level. This established that activity '3.2 Manufacture of equipment for the production and use of hydrogen' meet the criteria for a substantial contribution to climate change mitigation. Since a substantial contribution is inherent in the activity's description, the manufacturing activity automatically fulfills the criterion.

(5.4.2.27) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.2.28) Details of do no significant harm analysis

Due to the EU Commission's amendments to Appendix C within the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/2485, the requirements under point (f) are currently not fulfilled for activity CCM 3.2.

(5.4.2.29) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.30) Attach any supporting evidence

2025-Q4_Annual-Report_KION_Group.pdf

Row 4

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Transport by motorbikes, passenger cars and light commercial vehicles

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ CAPEX

(5.4.2.16) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)

61500000

(5.4.2.17) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

3.8

(5.4.2.24) Calculation methodology and supporting information

To determine the taxonomy-eligible and taxonomy-aligned proportion of capital expenditure, the capital expenditure in all eligible and aligned economic activities was calculated in relation to KION total CapEx. The total CapEx corresponds to the sum of operational CapEx (see 'Cash payments for purchase of non-current assets' shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows), in the additions to leased assets, rental assets, and right-of-use assets in other property, plant and equipment, primarily from procurement leases for buildings and company cars. Clear definitions and processes were established to ensure consistent allocation of financial accounting data to the relevant activities and to prevent double counting of revenue, CapEx, and OpEx from economic activities that contribute to more than one economic activity. Taxonomy-eligible and taxonomy-aligned activities are therefore allocated either to the environmental objective of climate change mitigation or to the environmental objective of transition to a circular economy, which further reduces the risk of double counting.

(5.4.2.25) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.2.26) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

The economic activity '6.5 Transport by motorbikes, passenger cars, and light commercial vehicles' did not currently meet the substantial contribution criteria. The activity do not constitute a material portion of the overall Group fleet; KION therefore did not pursue the assessment of substantial contribution requirements further. Consequently, this economic activity can only be classified as taxonomy-eligible for the 2025 financial year.

(5.4.2.27) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.28) Details of do no significant harm analysis

The activity did not meet the substantial contribution criteria, therefore the analysis of DNSH criteria was not performed.

(5.4.2.29) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.30) Attach any supporting evidence

2025-Q4_Annual-Report_KION_Group.pdf

Row 5

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Acquisition and ownership of buildings

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ CAPEX

(5.4.2.16) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)

136000000

(5.4.2.17) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

8.4

(5.4.2.24) Calculation methodology and supporting information

To determine the taxonomy-eligible and taxonomy-aligned proportion of capital expenditure, the capital expenditure in all eligible and aligned economic activities was calculated in relation to KION total CapEx. The total CapEx corresponds to the sum of operational CapEx (see 'Cash payments for purchase of non-current assets' shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows), in the additions to leased assets, rental assets, and right-of-use assets in other property, plant and equipment, primarily from procurement leases for buildings and company cars. Clear definitions and processes were established to ensure consistent allocation of financial accounting data to the relevant activities and to prevent double counting of revenue, CapEx, and OpEx from economic activities that contribute to more than one economic activity. Taxonomy-eligible and taxonomy-aligned activities are therefore allocated either to the environmental objective of climate change mitigation or to the environmental objective of transition to a circular economy, which further reduces the risk of double counting.

(5.4.2.25) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.2.26) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

The economic activity '7.7 Acquisition and ownership of buildings' did not currently meet the substantial contribution criteria. Regarding this activity, the assessment confirmed that the requirements have not been met, either due to the buildings' energy performance or because the energy performance certificates do not meet the requirements of the Taxonomy Regulation. Consequently, this economic activity can only be classified as taxonomy-eligible for the 2025 financial year.

(5.4.2.27) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.28) Details of do no significant harm analysis

The activity did not meet the substantial contribution criteria, therefore the analysis of DNSH criteria was not performed.

(5.4.2.29) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.30) Attach any supporting evidence

2025-Q4_Annual-Report_KION_Group.pdf

Row 6

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Manufacture of hydrogen

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ OPEX

(5.4.2.22) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)

0

(5.4.2.23) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity as % total OPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.24) Calculation methodology and supporting information

To determine the taxonomy-eligible and taxonomy-aligned proportion of OpEx, the relevant operating expenditure for all eligible and aligned economic activities was calculated in relation to the total operating expenditure of KION in accordance with the Delegated Act supplementing Article 8 of the Taxonomy Regulation. Total OpEx corresponds to the sum of all relevant non capitalized expenditure related to research and development, building renovation, short-term leases, maintenance and repair, and other direct expenses related to the day-to-day maintenance of property, plant, and equipment by the Group or by third parties to which activities are outsourced that are necessary to ensure the continuous and effective functioning of these assets. Clear definitions and processes were established to ensure consistent allocation of financial accounting data to the relevant activities and to prevent double counting of revenue, CapEx, and OpEx from economic activities that contribute to more than one economic activity. Taxonomy-eligible and taxonomy-aligned activities are therefore allocated either to the environmental objective of climate change mitigation or to the environmental objective of transition to a circular economy, which further reduces the risk of double counting.

(5.4.2.25) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.2.26) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

The economic activity '3.10 Manufacture of hydrogen' did not meet the substantial contribution criteria. The reduction of lifecycle GHG emissions calculated for economic activity 3.10 has not been verified and therefore does not meet the substantial contribution criterion.

(5.4.2.27) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.2.28) Details of do no significant harm analysis

Due to the EU Commission's amendments to Appendix C within the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/2485, the requirements under point (f) are currently not fulfilled for activity CCM 3.10.

(5.4.2.29) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.30) Attach any supporting evidence

2025-Q4_Annual-Report_KION_Group.pdf

Row 7

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Renovation of existing buildings

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ CAPEX

☑ OPEX

(5.4.2.16) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)

12800000

(5.4.2.17) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0.8

(5.4.2.22) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)

5200000

(5.4.2.23) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned OPEX associated with this activity as % total OPEX in the reporting year

1.3

(5.4.2.24) Calculation methodology and supporting information

To determine the taxonomy-eligible and taxonomy-aligned proportion of capital expenditure, the capital expenditure in all eligible and aligned economic activities was calculated in relation to KION total CapEx. The total CapEx corresponds to the sum of operational CapEx (see 'Cash payments for purchase of non-current assets' shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows), in the additions to leased assets, rental assets, and right-of-use assets in other property, plant and equipment, primarily from procurement leases for buildings and company cars. To determine the taxonomy-eligible and taxonomy-aligned proportion of OpEx, the relevant operating expenditure for all eligible and aligned economic activities was calculated in relation to the total operating expenditure of KION in accordance with the Delegated Act supplementing Article 8 of the Taxonomy Regulation. Total OpEx corresponds to the sum of all relevant non capitalized expenditure related to research and development, building renovation, short-term leases, maintenance and repair, and other direct expenses related to the day-to-day maintenance of property, plant, and equipment by the Group or by third parties to which activities are outsourced that are necessary to ensure the continuous and effective functioning of these assets. Clear definitions and processes were established to ensure consistent allocation of financial accounting data to the relevant activities and to prevent double counting of revenue, CapEx, and OpEx from economic activities that contribute to more than one economic activity. Taxonomy-eligible and taxonomy-aligned

activities are therefore allocated either to the environmental objective of climate change mitigation or to the environmental objective of transition to a circular economy, which further reduces the risk of double counting.

(5.4.2.25) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.2.26) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

The activity did not meet the materiality threshold, therefore the substantial contribution analysis was not performed.

(5.4.2.27) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.2.28) Details of do no significant harm analysis

The activity did not meet the materiality threshold, therefore the analysis of DNSH criteria was not performed.

(5.4.2.29) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.30) Attach any supporting evidence

2025-Q4_Annual-Report_KION_Group.pdf

Row 8

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Installation, maintenance and repair of energy efficiency equipment

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ CAPEX

(5.4.2.16) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)

2200000

(5.4.2.17) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0.1

(5.4.2.24) Calculation methodology and supporting information

To determine the taxonomy-eligible and taxonomy-aligned proportion of capital expenditure, the capital expenditure in all eligible and aligned economic activities was calculated in relation to KION total CapEx. The total CapEx corresponds to the sum of operational CapEx (see 'Cash payments for purchase of non-current assets' shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows), in the additions to leased assets, rental assets, and right-of-use assets in other property, plant and equipment, primarily from procurement leases for buildings and company cars. Clear definitions and processes were established to ensure consistent allocation of financial accounting data to the relevant activities and to prevent double counting of revenue, CapEx, and OpEx from economic activities that contribute to more than one economic activity. Taxonomy-eligible and taxonomy-aligned activities are therefore allocated either to the environmental objective of climate change mitigation or to the environmental objective of transition to a circular economy, which further reduces the risk of double counting.

(5.4.2.25) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.2.26) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

The activity did not meet the materiality threshold, therefore the substantial contribution analysis was not performed.

(5.4.2.27) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.2.28) Details of do no significant harm analysis

The activity did not meet the materiality threshold, therefore the analysis of DNSH criteria was not performed.

(5.4.2.29) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.30) Attach any supporting evidence

2025-Q4_Annual-Report_KION_Group.pdf

Row 9

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Installation, maintenance and repair of charging stations for electric vehicles in buildings (and parking spaces attached to buildings)

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ CAPEX

(5.4.2.16) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)

0

(5.4.2.17) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.24) Calculation methodology and supporting information

To determine the taxonomy-eligible and taxonomy-aligned proportion of capital expenditure, the capital expenditure in all eligible and aligned economic activities was calculated in relation to KION total CapEx. The total CapEx corresponds to the sum of operational CapEx (see 'Cash payments for purchase of non-current assets' shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows), in the additions to leased assets, rental assets, and right-of-use assets in other property, plant and equipment, primarily from procurement leases for buildings and company cars. Clear definitions and processes were established to ensure consistent allocation of financial accounting data to the relevant activities and to prevent double counting of revenue, CapEx, and OpEx from economic activities that contribute to more than one economic activity. Taxonomy-eligible and taxonomy-aligned activities are therefore allocated either to the environmental objective of climate change mitigation or to the environmental objective of transition to a circular economy, which further reduces the risk of double counting.

(5.4.2.25) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.2.26) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

The activity did not meet the materiality threshold, therefore the substantial contribution analysis was not performed.

(5.4.2.27) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.2.28) Details of do no significant harm analysis

The activity did not meet the materiality threshold, therefore the analysis of DNSH criteria was not performed.

(5.4.2.29) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.30) Attach any supporting evidence

2025-Q4_Annual-Report_KION_Group.pdf

Row 10

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Installation, maintenance and repair of instruments and devices for measuring, regulation and controlling energy performance of buildings

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ CAPEX

(5.4.2.16) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)

0

(5.4.2.17) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.24) Calculation methodology and supporting information

To determine the taxonomy-eligible and taxonomy-aligned proportion of capital expenditure, the capital expenditure in all eligible and aligned economic activities was calculated in relation to KION total CapEx. The total CapEx corresponds to the sum of operational CapEx (see 'Cash payments for purchase of non-current assets' shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows), in the additions to leased assets, rental assets, and right-of-use assets in other property, plant and equipment, primarily from procurement leases for buildings and company cars. Clear definitions and processes were established to ensure consistent allocation of financial accounting data to the relevant activities and to prevent double counting of revenue, CapEx, and OpEx from economic activities that contribute to more than one economic activity. Taxonomy-eligible and taxonomy-aligned activities are therefore allocated either to the environmental objective of climate change mitigation or to the environmental objective of transition to a circular economy, which further reduces the risk of double counting.

(5.4.2.25) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.2.26) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

The activity did not meet the materiality threshold, therefore the substantial contribution analysis was not performed.

(5.4.2.27) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.2.28) Details of do no significant harm analysis

The activity did not meet the materiality threshold, therefore the analysis of DNSH criteria was not performed.

(5.4.2.29) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.30) Attach any supporting evidence

2025-Q4_Annual-Report_KION_Group.pdf

Row 11

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Installation, maintenance and repair of renewable energy technologies

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ CAPEX

(5.4.2.16) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)

100000

(5.4.2.17) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.24) Calculation methodology and supporting information

To determine the taxonomy-eligible and taxonomy-aligned proportion of capital expenditure, the capital expenditure in all eligible and aligned economic activities was calculated in relation to KION total CapEx. The total CapEx corresponds to the sum of operational CapEx (see 'Cash payments for purchase of non-current assets' shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows), in the additions to leased assets, rental assets, and right-of-use assets in other property, plant and equipment, primarily from procurement leases for buildings and company cars. Clear definitions and processes were established to ensure consistent allocation of financial accounting data to the relevant activities and to prevent double counting of revenue, CapEx, and OpEx from economic activities that contribute to more than one economic activity. Taxonomy-eligible and taxonomy-aligned activities are therefore allocated either to the environmental objective of climate change mitigation or to the environmental objective of transition to a circular economy, which further reduces the risk of double counting.

(5.4.2.25) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.2.26) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

The activity did not meet the materiality threshold, therefore the substantial contribution analysis was not performed.

(5.4.2.27) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.2.28) Details of do no significant harm analysis

The activity did not meet the materiality threshold, therefore the analysis of DNSH criteria was not performed.

(5.4.2.29) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.30) Attach any supporting evidence

2025-Q4_Annual-Report_KION_Group.pdf
[Add row]

(5.4.3) Provide any additional contextual and/or verification/assurance information relevant to your organization's taxonomy alignment.

(5.4.3.1) Details of minimum safeguards analysis

The Taxonomy Regulation requires undertakings to implement processes that ensure compliance with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, the UN Guiding Principles (UNGP) on Business and Human Rights, the ten fundamental conventions of the International Labour Organization, and the International Bill of Human Rights. These minimum safeguards primarily cover human rights, bribery and corruption, fair competition, taxation, and science, technology, and innovation. To ensure compliance with these minimum safeguards, the KION Group has established suitable processes for carrying out due diligence and assessing risk and is implementing groupwide guidelines and policies. The KION Group gives due consideration to the main areas covered by the minimum safeguards when evaluating taxonomy alignment, guided by the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. The focus is on processes to minimize, avoid, monitor, and manage risks. The KION Group also verified that, in the event of any substantiated violations in the aforementioned areas during the reporting year, appropriate remediation measures were implemented. With respect to human rights, the KION Group has an established Human rights assessment and due diligence process (HRDD).

(5.4.3.2) Additional contextual information relevant to your taxonomy accounting

For the collection of revenue, capital expenditure (CapEx) and operating expenditures (OpEx) subsidiaries' financial reporting was used as the basis for collecting and consolidating the taxonomy-relevant data, which was validated and consolidated centrally. Where no revenue, CapEx, or OpEx was reported for a particular economic activity, they were deemed as not being applicable to that economic activity within the scope of this data collection. Economic activities CCM 3.4 and CE 4.1 are reported separately due to their relevance and contribution to the KION Group's revenue. Intragroup revenue and revenue generated from external customers are reported as a total amount for economic activity CCM 3.4. The intragroup revenue attributable to CCM 3.4 is therefore deducted from economic activity CCM 3.6 in order to avoid counting it twice when checking for taxonomy eligibility. Total revenue is also shown for activity CE 4.1, with the revenue from intragroup supply relationships deducted from the total taxonomy non-eligible consolidated revenue, as this proportion is not allocated to any other economic activity. Additionally, clear definitions and processes were established to ensure consistent allocation of financial accounting data to the relevant activities and to prevent double counting of

revenue, CapEx, and OpEx from economic activities that contribute to more than one economic activity. Assurance report (please see KION Group Annual report 2025, page 377): This assurance conclusion includes that nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that:... the disclosures in section “Incorporating the EU Taxonomy” of the Group Sustainability Statement do not comply, in all material respects, with Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852.

(5.4.3.3) Indicate whether you will be providing verification/assurance information relevant to your taxonomy alignment in question 13.1

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.3.5) Attach any supporting evidence

2025-Q4_Annual_Report_KION_Group.pdf
[Fixed row]

(5.5) Does your organization invest in research and development (R&D) of low-carbon products or services related to your sector activities?

(5.5.1) Investment in low-carbon R&D

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.5.2) Comment

Yes. KION invests in research and development (R&D) of low-carbon products and services as part of its sustainability-aligned innovation strategy. Global R&D activities focus on intelligent, networked automation solutions, energy-efficient drive technologies, and software for optimizing energy management, all of which contribute to emission reductions along the value chain. The company aims to provide increasingly integrated, circular, and emission-free intralogistics solutions. This includes the development of low-emission industrial trucks with alternative drive systems, as well as advanced robotics and automation solutions that improve operational efficiency and reduce energy use. Electrification is a key component of these R&D efforts. In the Industrial Trucks & Services segment, the product portfolio is strongly focused on electric trucks powered by batteries and fuel cells, with 92.6% of ordered trucks already using electric drive systems. Supporting this transition, the company has expanded its capabilities in energy technologies, including the production of lithium-ion batteries and fuel cell systems, thereby strengthening its capacity to deliver energy-efficient solutions. In addition, R&D and innovation activities contribute to circular economy objectives through initiatives

such as material reuse and battery recycling partnerships. In the Supply Chain Solutions segment, automation projects increasingly integrate innovative drive technologies and cloud-native software solutions to reduce energy consumption, material use, and overall environmental impact for customers. These activities are embedded in the company's climate strategy and support its commitment to achieving net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050 in line with the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). (KION Annual Report 2025, page 106)
[Fixed row]

(5.5.2) Provide details of your organization's investments in low-carbon R&D for capital goods products and services over the last three years.

Row 1

(5.5.2.1) Technology area

Select from:
☑ Electromobility components

(5.5.2.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:
☑ Full/commercial-scale demonstration

(5.5.2.3) Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

8.2

(5.5.2.5) Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

7

(5.5.2.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

The specified value (avg % past 3 years) is rounded and relates to the CTO area. KION considers the investments in the above-mentioned category to be contributing to KION's efforts towards advancing low-carbon technologies and products. KION is currently in the process of detailing its carbon transition plan and in this context the alignment will be refined.

Row 2

(5.5.2.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Control systems

(5.5.2.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Large scale commercial deployment

(5.5.2.3) Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

2.7

(5.5.2.5) Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

2.6

(5.5.2.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

The specified value (avg % past 3 years) is rounded and relates to the CTO area. KION considers the investments in the above-mentioned category to be contributing to KION's efforts towards advancing low-carbon technologies and products. KION is currently in the process of detailing its carbon transition plan and in this context the alignment will be refined.

Row 3

(5.5.2.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Energy storage

(5.5.2.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:
☑ Full/commercial-scale demonstration

(5.5.2.3) Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

4.6

(5.5.2.5) Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

4.4

(5.5.2.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

The specified value relates to the CTO area. KION considers the investments in the above-mentioned category to be contributing to KION's efforts towards advancing low-carbon technologies and products. KION is currently in the process of detailing its carbon transition plan and in this context the alignment will be refined. As part of a review of the category mapping in 2026, the category Renewable Energy was replaced by Energy Storage, as the latter more accurately reflects the company's investments in this technology.
[Add row]

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

	Use of internal pricing for this environmental externality
Carbon	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

	Use of internal pricing for this environmental externality
Other	*Select from:* ☑ No, and we do not plan to in the next two years

[Fixed row]

(5.10.1) Provide details of your organization’s internal price on carbon.

Row 1

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

☑ Internal fee

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

☑ Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

☑ Price/cost of renewable energy procurement

(5.10.1.4) Calculation methodology and assumptions made in determining the price

In 2025, KION set up an internal carbon pricing scheme to help it to achieve the groupwide net zero greenhouse gas targets. This scheme is based on an internal carbon fee that serves as an offset mechanism between the Operating Units. The goal is to achieve the reduction targets for Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions in each reporting period and create an incentive for avoiding future spending on fees. The pricing scheme applies to emissions from electricity consumption (Scope 2) and covers all consolidated subsidiaries worldwide. The underlying carbon price is based on the spot market price at the time that Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs) are

purchased. This means that the Group's approach is aligned with and approximates market prices, reasonably reflects actual costs, and encourages decision-making based on energy efficiency and a reduction in greenhouse gases. The Scope 2 emissions volume covered by the CO2 pricing mechanism, based on the purchased green electricity certificates, amounted to 16,803 t CO2e for the Group in fiscal year 2025; this corresponded to a share of 46.9 percent of total Scope 2 emissions before taking this reduction into account.

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Specific for each operating unit

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

☑ Evolutionary

(5.10.1.9) Indicate how you expect the price to change over time

The carbon price is currently tethered to the cost of renewable energy. It is expected that market demand for renewable energy will increase, leading to higher costs for certificates and hence a higher carbon price. At the same time, as energy systems gradually decarbonize globally, residual electricity is expected to have lower emissions per MWh. Therefore, less carbon is mitigated per MWh of renewable energy purchased, further increasing the cost per ton of CO2e mitigated.

(5.10.1.10) Minimum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

0.97

(5.10.1.11) Maximum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

6.64

(5.10.1.12) Business decision-making processes the internal price is applied to

Select all that apply
☑ Operations

(5.10.1.13) Internal price is mandatory within business decision-making processes

Select from:
☑ Yes, for some decision-making processes, please specify :Renewable electricity purchasing

(5.10.1.14) % total emissions in the reporting year in selected scopes this internal price covers

46.9

(5.10.1.15) Pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve objectives

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.10.1.16) Details of how the pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve your objectives

The internal carbon fee for renewable electricity is the first step for pricing environmental externalities at KION. Tethering the price to actual costs for EACs support the allocation of resources to the most cost-effective GHG avoidance mechanism. While the initial cost per tonne can be considered low, it is expected to progressively increase as market demand for renewable energy picks up and SBTi targets become progressively more challenging to achieve. In addition, KION is evaluating additional carbon pricing schemes to support investments in low-carbon technology and within the value chain.
[Add row]

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

Suppliers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

Customers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

Investors and shareholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

Other value chain stakeholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

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

(5.11.3) Primary reason for not engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.11.4) Explain why you do not engage with this stakeholder on environmental issues

KION is taking a phased approach to environmental value chain engagement, focusing first on those stakeholder groups where the Group currently has the strongest direct leverage and the greatest potential to drive measurable impact: suppliers, customers, and investors/shareholders. This approach is consistent with KION's sustainability strategy and procurement governance. Through this focus, KION also aims to create indirect impact beyond tier 1 by encouraging suppliers to cascade environmental and human rights expectations through their own supply chains.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

☑ Other, please specify :Environmental protection/ ESG Risk exposure

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

KION classifies suppliers as having substantive environmental impacts based on: (1) their contribution to upstream Scope 3.1 emissions, particularly in purchased goods and services and emission-intensive categories; and (2) a high environmental risk identified through KION's three-phase ESG supplier risk management process. Classification is further informed by business relevance, including procurement spend, strategic importance, operational criticality, and alternative sourcing options.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the threshold for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:
☑ 1-25%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

1420
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

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

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

Select all that apply
☑ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to climate change

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

KION prioritizes suppliers for environmental engagement through its three-stage ESG supplier risk management process and its PACER project. The process combines Global Risk Mapping and Individual Supplier Risk Assessment to determine an ESG Supplier Risk Score, classifying suppliers as low, medium, or high risk. Based on this score, KION conducts a weighting and prioritization analysis that considers the likelihood and severity of adverse impacts on people and the environment. In summary, KION prioritizes suppliers that: • contribute significantly to upstream Scope 3.1 emissions; • operate in emission-intensive or environmentally sensitive categories; • show elevated environmental risk through the ESG risk assessment; or • are highly relevant to KION's business continuity and production. The prioritization also considers business relevance criteria determined by procurement spend, strategic supplier status, and sourcing alternatives. Following prioritization, KION primarily engages medium- and high-risk suppliers through mitigation and improvement measures, including supplier communication, corrective action plans, training, workshops, desk-based assessments, and, where necessary, on-site assessments. The process is conducted annually and additionally on an ad hoc basis where triggered by changes in supplier risk, business relevance, project awards, or market developments.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select from:
☑ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

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

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

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Yes. Environmental requirements are embedded in KION's supplier selection, onboarding, contracting, and supplier performance management processes. KION applies an annual three-stage ESG supplier risk management process, the results of which are integrated into procurement decisions, supplier assessments, and contract awarding. These requirements are reflected in KION's contractual framework, including the Supplier Code of Conduct, relevant framework agreements, and the General Terms and Conditions of Purchase. Suppliers are required to address environmental topics such as decarbonization, responsible sourcing of raw materials, waste management, and broader environmental protection obligations. ESG risk information is also used in supplier awarding decisions and supplier

performance scorecards. Strategic suppliers are subject to regular performance management and development, including ESG-related criteria. KION has a documented process for addressing non-compliance. In line with its "empowerment before disengagement" approach, suppliers are first engaged through corrective actions, training, and targeted follow-up. Where suppliers fail to cooperate, refuse information, obstruct audits, or do not implement remedial measures, escalation measures may apply, including impacts on supplier status, sourcing decisions, or termination of the business relationship. In the last 3 years, 90% of KIONs strategic suppliers were contractually covered by ESG clauses.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ Regular environmental risk assessments (at least once annually)

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply
☑ Certification
☑ First-party verification
☑ Supplier self-assessment
☑ Off-site third-party audit
☑ Supplier scorecard or rating
☑ Grievance mechanism/ Whistleblowing hotline

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

Select from:
☑ 100%

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

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

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

Select from:
☑ 100%

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

Select from:
☑ 76-99%

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

Select from:
☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:
☑ 1-25%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply
☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance
☑ Re-integrating suppliers back into upstream value chain based on the successful and verifiable completion of activities

(5.11.6.12) Comment

KION conducts regular environmental risk assessment of suppliers as part of its three-stage ESG supplier risk management process. This process applies to all direct suppliers and is conducted at least annually, with additional ad hoc assessments where relevant. The assessment combines global risk mapping with supplier-specific

self assessments and analysis of environmental, social, and governance risks. The environmental assessment covers, among other topics, environmental management of operations and products, including energy use, water and material use, air pollution, waste handling, threats to biodiversity, and environmental impacts across product life cycles. KION generally follows the principle of empowerment before disengagement. Where suppliers are identified as non-compliant or high-risk, KION engages them through corrective actions, follow-up measures, supplier communication, and where relevant desk-based or on-site assessments. If corrective actions are unsuccessful, cooperation is refused, or the severity of the potential breach is high, KION may escalate the case and consider business-related consequences, including downgrading, pausing, or ending the business relationship. Such cases are overseen within KION's governance structure in the Human Rights Committee.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Environmental disclosure through a non-public platform

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier self-assessment

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

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

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

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

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

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

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

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

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

Select from:

☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

☑ Re-integrating suppliers back into upstream value chain based on the successful and verifiable completion of activities

(5.11.6.12) Comment

KION follows a three-phase ESG Risk process, which includes environmental risk assessments. This process is conducted risk-based, therefore not all suppliers are required to disclose information. Supplier assessments are conducted using specialist platforms EcoVadis and IntegrityNext, which support the collection and evaluation of supplier information on environmental, social, and governance risks and performance. KION Group generally follows the approach empowerment before disengagement. In cases of non-compliance or insufficient disclosure, KION's approach is to retain and engage. Suppliers are contacted, informed about required actions, and supported through follow-up communication and corrective measures. If a supplier repeatedly fails to cooperate or does not implement required actions, escalation measures may apply in line with KION's supplier governance process.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Disclosure of GHG emissions to your organization (Scope 1, 2 and 3)

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier self-assessment

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

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

Select from:

☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

KION has started to require greenhouse gas emissions disclosure from selected suppliers in order to improve transparency in purchased goods and services emissions and to strengthen the primary-data basis for Scope 3 accounting. In late 2023, KION launched a pilot project focused on supplier data for lifecycle assessments (LCAs) and cradle-to-cradle (C2C) certifications for selected end products. In addition, KION launched a strategic supplier engagement project called PACER, focused on greenhouse gas emissions data collection, supplier awareness, supplier scoring system and training. The objective is to obtain primary emissions data from suppliers, increase supply chain transparency, and enable suppliers to calculate their own carbon footprints. Workshops are tailored to the maturity level of suppliers, ranging from basic training on carbon footprint calculation to more advanced discussions on data quality, reduction plans, and improvement potential. In 2025, KION further developed this work by issuing detailed questionnaires to more than 300 suppliers to better understand their current emissions calculation capabilities and transparency status. This information is used to tailor future supplier communication and support. Where suppliers are not yet able to provide the required information, KION's approach is to retain and engage by providing clarification, training, and follow-up support rather than disengaging immediately.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Measuring product-level emissions

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier self-assessment

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

Select from:
☑ 1-25%

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

Select from:
☑ 1-25%

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

Select from:
☑ 1-25%

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

Select from:
☑ 1-25%

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

Select from:
☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:
☑ 1-25%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply
☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

KION works with selected suppliers to collect product-level emissions data in order to improve lifecycle transparency for purchased components and selected end products. This activity started with a pilot project launched in late 2023 focusing on lifecycle assessments (LCAs) and cradle-to-cradle (C2C) certifications. In 2024, 12 LCAs were completed in collaboration with suppliers, and the data collection covered both corporate and product-level environmental information. KION has also achieved a C2C Certification for our Multishuttle, which is valid until 2028. In addition KION Group started a strategic project focussing on Green house Gas emission data collection, supplier awareness and training. The data collection is done by our own internal Sourcing System. The aim of this project is to receive primary emission data from suppliers, increase transparency in the supply chain and engage suppliers to start calculating their own product carbon footprint. During workshops with selected suppliers, KION started the conversation based on the current knowledge of suppliers. Some needed more training and explanation of the calculation of carbon footprints, while other suppliers were already able to share information, which allowed for in-depth discussions about the values, reduction plans and potentials. The collected information includes corporate and product-level emissions.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Setting a science-based emissions reduction target

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Individual Supplier Communication

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

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

Select from:
☑ 1-25%

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

Select from:
☑ 1-25%

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

Select from:
☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:
☑ Less than 1%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply
☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

As part of its climate strategy and SBTi commitment[PH17.1][PH17.2][PH17.3], KION has defined a short-term Supplier Engagement Target. KION has committed that 5% of its suppliers by emissions covering purchased goods and services will have science-based targets by 2029[PH18.1]. To support this target, KION has started engaging suppliers directly through individual meetings and workshops, encouraging them to calculate emissions, establish reduction plans, and commit publicly to science-based targets via our project PACER. Progress is tracked regularly, and initial progress has already been made.
[Add row]

(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization’s supplier engagement on environmental issues.

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to measure GHG emissions

☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to set science-based targets

Information collection

☑ Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers

☑ Collect targets information at least annually from suppliers

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

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

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

KION engages suppliers on emissions reduction through a combination of data collection, supplier training, capacity building, and targeted dialogue. In late 2023, KION launched a pilot project focused on supplier data for lifecycle assessments (LCAs) and cradle-to-cradle (C2C) certifications for selected end products. In parallel, KION initiated a strategic supplier engagement project focused on greenhouse gas emissions data collection, supplier awareness, and training. The purpose is to obtain primary emissions data from suppliers, increase transparency in the supply chain, and enable suppliers to start calculating and managing their own carbon footprints. During supplier workshops, KION adapts the depth of engagement to the maturity level of the supplier. Some suppliers require basic training on greenhouse gas accounting, while others are already able to discuss specific emissions values, reduction plans, and improvement potential in more detail In 2025, KION expanded this work further by sending detailed questionnaires to more than 300 suppliers in a first wave in order to understand their status regarding emissions calculation and transparency. The findings are used to tailor future communication, training, and support. KION also developed supplier workshops that are individually adapted to supplier needs and can take place online or on-site. The engagement supports KION's supplier-related climate objectives by improving primary data availability, increasing supplier capability in emissions measurement, and encouraging suppliers to establish science-based targets. This directly supports KION's Supplier Engagement Target under its SBTi commitment.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Setting a science-based emissions reduction target / SBTi target setting

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain transparency and human rights

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☑ Other capacity building activity, please specify :Supplier training on Human- and environmental rights due Diligence

Financial incentives

☑ Feature environmental performance in supplier awards scheme

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

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

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

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

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

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

For an objective and robust assessment of the sustainability risk and performance of selected suppliers KION has implemented a three level ESG supplier risk management process as set out in its ESG supplier risk management standard. This process assesses suppliers in its efforts and achievements to comply with specific environmental, social, and governance standards. The supplier risk assessment is conducted by utilizing specialist software platforms Integrity Next and EcoVadis. The environmental topics covered include environmental management of operations and products, such as energy use, water and materials used in manufacturing, air pollution, biodiversity-related risks, waste handling, and product end-of-life considerations. Social topics include labor and human rights issues such as working conditions, social dialogue, child labor, forced labor, diversity and inclusion, and training. Governance topics include corruption, bribery, fraud, money laundering, anti-competitive practices, business ethics, and information security. The social aspects screened include labor and human rights such as working conditions, social dialogue, prevention of human trafficking, child and forced labor, diversity, equity and inclusion, and career management and training. Any supplier that is potentially in breach of human and environmental rights as determined by the ESG Supplier Risk Assessment enters KIONs follow-Up process. Based on the assessment results, KION conducts weighting and prioritization and determines corrective or mitigating actions. These may include supplier communication, corrective action plans, desk-based assessments, supplier training, and on-site assessments. KION generally follows an empowerment-before-disengagement approach. Environmental and ESG performance are also reflected in supplier performance management and procurement decision-making, thereby creating a

business incentive for improvement. The process is conducted annually following the identification of high risk suppliers. The ESG risk is included in the Supplier Performance Management process with the weight of 15. Suppliers are motivated to improve their score by target agreements. KION also started activities on Tier N mapping in 2024 and continued in 2025; the program expands in 2026.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Supply Chain Due Diligence (LkSG, AUS Modern Slavery Act, Canadian Supply Chain Act, etc.)

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Circular economy

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Information collection

☑ Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

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

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

In late 2023 KION launched a pilot project focusing on a and cradle to cradle (C2C) certifications for selected KION Group end products. This collaboration with suppliers supports the design and sourcing of products with improved circularity performance and greater transparency on material and environmental impacts. In 2024, the project also led to the achievement of a first C2C Bronze certification for one KION product, demonstrating a concrete outcome of supplier collaboration on circular economy topics.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Circularity

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

Select from:

☑ Unknown

[Add row]

(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ Unknown

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

KION GROUP AG maintains close relationships with the financial and capital markets, primarily through regular contact with investors and by attending capital market conferences where matters such as sustainability criteria are discussed. In 2025, KION GROUP AG's investor relations team was once again a reliable point of contact for the capital markets. KION's performance in sustainability ratings and rankings is one of the levers used to validate and steer improvements, and to achieve a holistic approach to sustainability. KION also meets the capital markets' need for information by actively participating in the annual Corporate Sustainability Assessment (CSA) carried out by financial services company S&P Global Switzerland SA. Our progress in sustainability was again recognized in 2025: with 69 out of 100 points, we achieved our best result to date in the S&P Global Corporate Sustainability Assessment. The rating is a key factor for inclusion in the Dow Jones Best-in-Class Europe Index, which we have been part of since last year. (Source: Annual Report 2025, p. 10, 27, 122-123). The Group also regularly exchanges with various ESG rating agencies to maintain a continuous dialogue on its sustainability performance (Source: www.kiongroup.com/en/About-us/Sustainability/). Further dialogue activities with the financial market include as an example: providing comprehensive insights through the publication of Supplementary Non-Financial insights (Source:www.kiongroup.com/KION-Website-Main/About-us/Sustainability/Insights/KION-Supplementary-Non-financial-Insights-2025.pdf), corporate presentations (www.kiongroup.com/en/Investor-Relations/Publications/), answering questions in the context of investor discussions and inquiries from financial analysts, conducting online stakeholder survey, issuing press releases to communicate our sustainability achievements and updates.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

In 2025, KION simultaneously achieved the EcoVadis Platinum rating for the and its highest score to date in the S&P Global CSA 2025. The latter also paved the way for us to be included again in the Dow Jones Best-in-Class Europe Index, one of the longest-running sustainability indices, and for the fourth consecutive year in the S&P Global Sustainability Yearbook, making us one of the sustainability leaders in our industry. In addition, the CDP Climate Change score could be maintained to leadership level (A-). This proactive approach not only meets investor expectations to a high degree but also significantly enhances the reputation of the Group's brands. As sustainability becomes increasingly important to investors, achieving strong ESG scores and transparently sharing related information allows the Group to attract environmentally conscious investors, potentially increasing market share and revenue streams. The reported percentages are based on estimates.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services

☑ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ Unknown

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

KION continuously monitors the changing needs of key accounts and refines the sustainability strategy accordingly. KION's fundamental duties with regard to climate neutrality are driven by growing customer demand for sustainable and cost-effective technologies. Due to its special importance to customers, KION also participates in the annual sustainability assessment carried out by EcoVadis and has set a corresponding target in its sustainability strategy (see Annual report 2025, p. 111 'Strategy targets and target achievement in 2025'). The rating evaluates companies' policies, actions and results across four main themes: Environment, Labor and human rights, Ethics, and Sustainable procurement. As part of our customers' supplier sustainability rating initiatives, we provide to our customers detailed information about our climate management and related KPIs through EcoVadis scorecards upon request. This engagement is usually initiated by large corporations with own sustainability ambitions and is for KION relevant for a substantial number of key accounts. We annually provide sustainability information, including climate data, supported by our consistent participation in the rating process and sharing the results with requesting customers. Additionally, we engage in specific discussions about climate and sustainability topics with these customers beyond the rating. KION facilitates dialogue with its customers and holds regular discussions with them via established communication channels, which include as an example: providing comprehensive insights into our non-financial performance and sustainability initiative through the publication of the Sustainability Statement, the Supplementary Non-financial Insights, sustainability brochures and presentations; Workshops with customers, product features, such as efficiency and emissions as well as safety, service offering, ergonomic design of vehicles and systems, assessment of sustainability performance of sites and organizations, specific (product) sustainability requests. (Sources: Annual Report, p. 122;). The reported percentages are based on estimates.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

In 2025, KION as a whole was awarded the top Platinum rating by EcoVadis for the first time, ahead of its target of 2027. This placed KION in the top 1 percent of companies rated by EcoVadis. It thus followed in the footsteps of its well-established brands Linde and STILL in the EMEA region. For other selected subsidiaries, at least the 'Silver' rating from the previous year was confirmed again; moreover, one company achieved the 'Silver' rating for the first time after previously receiving 'Bronze'. The amount of customers with which information is shared shows the success. The number is increasing and the goal is to intensify engagement through data and methodology sharing as well as potential GHG reduction measures, e.g. through energy consulting. Overall, this proactive approach can significantly enhance the reputation of the Group's brands. As sustainability becomes a higher priority for customers, achieving strong ESG scores and transparently sharing related information will allow the Group to attract environmentally conscious consumers, potentially increasing market share and revenue streams.
[Add row]

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

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

Select from:

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

(5.13.2) Primary reason for not implementing environmental initiatives

Select from:

☑ Lack of internal resources, capabilities, or expertise (e.g., due to organization size)

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

KION maintains dialogue with all key stakeholders, including suppliers and customers, through various formats and initiatives. On the supplier side, as the organization is currently focusing on strategic priorities and advancing high-level initiatives with suppliers, there is no dedicated environmental initiatives implemented in the context of Supply Chain membership engagement. However, the group is exploring ways to address this in the future and determining appropriate actions to take. KION engages suppliers on environmental sustainability through clear standards, compliance monitoring, and improvement initiatives. Suppliers are required to follow KION's Supplier Code of Conduct, which covers different environmental dimensions such as climate protection, CO_2 reduction, waste and emissions management, responsible chemical handling, biodiversity, and responsible raw material sourcing. KION supports this through a structured ESG risk management process, including supplier screening, self-assessments, and audits, trainings and also works directly with suppliers on environmental product compliance, life cycle analysis, circular economy topics, and decarbonization efforts. (Source: KION Annual Report 2025, p. 200-204; KION Supplementary Non-financial Insights, p. 37-40). On the downstream side, KION is in contact with several customers also through CDP campaigns which supports the overall climate action and influences the strategy but without a direct allocation of specific initiatives due to this engagement.
[Fixed row]

C6. Environmental performance - Consolidation approach

(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Financial control

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

The consolidation approach reflects the financial control principle, which applies to consolidated subsidiaries over which the organization has financial control. This approach is used for the consolidation of all environmental data and GHG accounting purposes.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Financial control

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

The consolidation approach reflects the financial control principle, which applies to consolidated subsidiaries over which the organization has financial control. This approach is used for the consolidation of all environmental data and GHG accounting purposes.
[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate change

(7.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.1.1) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

	Has there been a structural change?
	Select all that apply ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?
	Select all that apply ☑ No

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

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

(7.3.1) Scope 2, location-based

Select from:

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

(7.3.2) Scope 2, market-based

Select from:

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

(7.3.3) Comment

Location-based greenhouse gas emissions are calculated by combining company energy use data and regional average emission factors (e.g. country electricity mix) whereas market-based calculations are using emission factors according to the company's specific energy mix as sourced from suppliers (e.g. certified renewable electricity). In cases where no active sourcing of low-carbon electricity, heating, cooling or steam takes place, national residual grid factors are used, where available, or in absence of residual factors, location-based factors as described above are used for the calculation of market-based GHG emissions from electricity. Changes due to updates in emissions factors or global warming potentials are calculated retrospectively where applicable in order to ensure comparable methodology and data rows.
[Fixed row]

(7.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are excluded from your disclosure of climate-related data?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

111484

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Fuel and activity based. Calculated from fuel / energy use, collected per legal entity or individual locations, using an internal reporting system, using emission factors derived from the database of the Department for Energy Security & Net-Zero (DESNZ) in the United Kingdom (year specific versions).

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

88164

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Energy, activity and location based. Calculated from indirect energy use (electricity, heat, steam, cooling, if applicable), collected per legal entity or individual locations, using an internal reporting system, using Location-based emission factors for purchased electrical energy are retrieved from the ecoinvent database (year specific versions) and emission factors derived from the database of the Department for Energy Security & Net-Zero (DESNZ) in the United Kingdom (year specific versions).

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

37875

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Energy, activity and contract based. Calculated from indirect energy use, collected per legal entity or individual location, using an internal reporting system, using local supplier-specific emission factors based on generation mixes. Where no supplier-specific information is available, residual mix emission factors from the Association of Issuing Bodies (AIB, year specific versions) are used. For markets outside of the AIB, Location-based emission factors from ecoinvent are used as described in the methodology for location-based Scope 2 emissions.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3096120

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Calculated spend-based using emission factors from the data provider ctrl+s. Purchased goods and services were segmented by product type and supplier country and matched with appropriate category, process and regional emission factors.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

46631

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Calculated spend-based using emission factors from the data provider ctrl+s. Purchased goods and services were segmented by product type and supplier country and matched with appropriate category, process and regional emission factors.

Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

39900

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Fuel, activity and location based. Energy use data, as collected through internal reporting system, for fuels is converted using emission factors derived from the database of the Department for Energy Security & Net-Zero (DESNZ) in the United Kingdom (year specific versions). Location-based emission factors for purchased electrical energy are retrieved from the ecoinvent database (year specific versions).

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

162098

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Calculated spend-based using emission factors from the data provider ctrl+s. Third party transportation and distribution services were segmented by transportation mode and supplier country and matched with appropriate emission factors.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

16292

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Waste amounts and treatment methods collected centrally through internal reporting system, GHG emissions calculated using ecoinvent emission factors for waste types.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11030

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Calculated spend-based using emission factors from the data provider ctrl+s. Third party travel services were segmented by travel mode and supplier country and matched with appropriate emission factors.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

30114

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Average data method. Calculated using headcount per region and regional statistics on average commute distances and modes, regional and work related assumptions for remote/on-site work, using emission factors from DESNZ.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not material, included in Scope 3.1. Based on materiality assessment and in accordance with GHG Protocol criteria for materiality, this category carries only limited weight regarding KION's Scope 3 emissions and is therefore currently not further investigated. The GHG materiality analysis was conducted through bilateral meetings with the relevant experts in the Group. Each Scope 3 category was identified, discussed and assessed based on the expected magnitude of GHG emissions, the relevance and potential emissions reductions that could be undertaken or influenced by the company. Another screening of all scope 3 categories in 2023 confirmed the results. Further, KION is continuously monitoring its Scope 3 emissions and in case of structural and/or organizational changes, materiality of the categories would be respectively adjusted.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not material. Based on materiality assessment and in accordance with GHG Protocol criteria for materiality, this category carries only limited weight regarding KION's Scope 3 emissions and is therefore currently not further investigated. The GHG materiality analysis was conducted through bilateral meetings with the relevant experts in the Group. Each Scope 3 category was identified, discussed and assessed based on the expected magnitude of GHG emissions, the relevance and potential emissions reductions that could be undertaken or influenced by the company. Another screening of all scope 3 categories in 2023 confirmed the results. Further, KION is continuously monitoring its Scope 3 emissions and in case of structural and/or organizational changes, materiality of the categories would be respectively adjusted.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not material. Based on materiality assessment and in accordance with GHG Protocol criteria for materiality, this category carries only limited weight regarding KION's Scope 3 emissions and is therefore currently not further investigated. The GHG materiality analysis was conducted through bilateral meetings with the relevant experts in the Group. Each Scope 3 category was identified, discussed and assessed based on the expected magnitude of GHG emissions, the relevance and potential emissions reductions that could be undertaken or influenced by the company. Another screening of all scope 3 categories in 2023 confirmed the results. Further, KION is continuously monitoring its Scope 3 emissions and in case of structural and/or organizational changes, materiality of the categories would be respectively adjusted.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

19764107

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Hybrid, average data and fuel-based calculations. Product and sales data (3.11, 3.13) were used as basis in combination with database values and emission factors. Location-based emission factors for purchased electrical energy are retrieved from the ecoinvent database (year specific versions) and emission factors for fuels are derived from the database of the Department for Department for Energy Security & Net-Zero (DESNZ) in the United Kingdom (year specific versions). Comparative data, expert assessments and the results of existing life cycle assessments were used for plausibility checks. Based on LCA calculations, this is one of the most material sources of Scope 3 emissions for our company. KION reports a combined value of 3.11 Use of sold products + 3.13 Downstream leased assets due to subject reasons, a temporary differentiation only and similar use phase emissions over lifetime. Calculation is based on product specific activity and sales data, corresponding average fuel use, worldwide location based electricity mixes and partial extrapolations. In line with SBTi rules, indirect emissions from product usage was included for vehicles, corresponding to the product portfolio of KION's ITS segment. This represents a change from previous years (until 2023), when only direct emissions from product usage were reported.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

189502

(7.5.3) Methodological details

3.12 emissions are calculated from sales data and EoL assumptions from company and product specific LCA data. Emission data for end-of-life treatment is taken from LCA studies for each product category and multiplied by units sold. Partially extrapolated by revenue.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category was summarized together with Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products, for practical reasons and equal base for calculation.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not material

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

120986

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Calculated using reported revenue of investment objects and Exiobase V2021 emission factors mapped against company objects. As full year 2025 revenue data was not available at the time of reporting, 2024 revenue data was used. This category was adapted in 2024 and 2025 from the 2023 reported figures to comply with ESRS requirements. For investment objects within the KION Group's value chain, Scope 3 emissions from investments were included in the reported total.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable
[Fixed row]

(7.6) What were your organization’s gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

104880.939

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Fuel and activity based. Calculated from fuel / energy use, collected per legal entity or individual locations, using an internal reporting system, using emission factors derived from the database of the Department for Energy Security & Net-Zero (DESNZ) in the United Kingdom (year specific versions).

Past year 1

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

108400.626

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2024

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Fuel and activity based. Calculated from fuel / energy use, collected per legal entity or individual locations, using an internal reporting system, using emission factors derived from the database of the Energy Security & Net-Zero (DESNZ) in the United Kingdom (year specific versions).

Past year 2

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

110769.231

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2023

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Fuel and activity based. Calculated from fuel / energy use, collected per legal entity or individual locations, using an internal reporting system, using emission factors derived from the database of the Department for Energy Security & Net-Zero (DESNZ) in the United Kingdom (year specific versions).

Past year 3

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

107781.566

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2022

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Fuel and activity based. Calculated from fuel / energy use, collected per legal entity or individual locations, using an internal reporting system, using emission factors derived from the database of the Department for Energy Security & Net-Zero (DESNZ) in the United Kingdom (year specific versions).

Past year 4

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

111483.734

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2021

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Fuel and activity based. Calculated from fuel / energy use, collected per legal entity or individual locations, using an internal reporting system, using emission factors derived from the database of the Department for Energy Security & Net-Zero (DESNZ) in the United Kingdom (year specific versions).

Past year 5

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

106888.391

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2020

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Fuel and activity based. Calculated from fuel / energy use, collected per legal entity or individual locations, using an internal reporting system, using emission factors derived from the database of the Department for Energy Security & Net-Zero (DESNZ) in the United Kingdom (year specific versions).
[Fixed row]

(7.7) What were your organization’s gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

78932.132

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

7473.069

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Energy, activity and contract based. Calculated from indirect energy use (electricity, heat, steam, cooling, if applicable), collected per legal entity or individual locations, using an internal reporting system. Using Location-based emission factors for purchased energy retrieved from the ecoinvent database (year specific versions) and emission factors derived from the database of the Department for Energy Security & Net-Zero (DESNZ) in the United Kingdom (year specific versions and using local supplier-specific emission factors based on generation mixes.

Past year 1

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

77176.228

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

38152.887

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2024

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Energy, activity and contract based. Calculated from indirect energy use (electricity, heat, steam, cooling, if applicable), collected per legal entity or individual locations, using an internal reporting system. Using Location-based emission factors for purchased energy retrieved from the ecoinvent database (year specific versions) and emission factors derived from the database of the Department for Energy Security & Net-Zero (DESNZ) in the United Kingdom (year specific versions and using local supplier-specific emission factors based on generation mixes.

Past year 2

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

77436.091

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

35287.719

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2023

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Energy, activity and contract based. Calculated from indirect energy use (electricity, heat, steam, cooling, if applicable), collected per legal entity or individual locations, using an internal reporting system. Using Location-based emission factors for purchased energy retrieved from the ecoinvent database (year specific versions) and emission factors derived from the database of the Department for Energy Security & Net-Zero (DESNZ) in the United Kingdom (year specific versions and using local supplier-specific emission factors based on generation mixes.

Past year 3

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

77744.582

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

35318.357

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2022

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Energy, activity and contract based. Calculated from indirect energy use (electricity, heat, steam, cooling, if applicable), collected per legal entity or individual locations, using an internal reporting system. Using Location-based emission factors for purchased energy retrieved from the ecoinvent database (year specific versions) and emission factors derived from the database of the Department for Energy Security & Net-Zero (DESNZ) in the United Kingdom (year specific versions and using local supplier-specific emission factors based on generation mixes.

Past year 4

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

88164.457

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

37875.469

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2021

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Energy, activity and contract based. Calculated from indirect energy use (electricity, heat, steam, cooling, if applicable), collected per legal entity or individual locations, using an internal reporting system. Using Location-based emission factors for purchased energy retrieved from the ecoinvent database (year specific versions) and emission factors derived from the database of the Department for Energy Security & Net-Zero (DESNZ) in the United Kingdom (year specific versions and using local supplier-specific emission factors based on generation mixes.

Past year 5

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

80968.061

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

35805.256

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2020

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Energy, activity and contract based. Calculated from indirect energy use (electricity, heat, steam, cooling, if applicable), collected per legal entity or individual locations, using an internal reporting system. Using Location-based emission factors for purchased energy retrieved from the ecoinvent database (year specific versions) and emission factors derived from the database of the Department for Energy Security & Net-Zero (DESNZ) in the United Kingdom (year specific versions and using local supplier-specific emission factors based on generation mixes.
[Fixed row]

(7.8) Account for your organization’s gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

2576952

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

Calculated spend-based using spend per supplier, which are matched with product category and country specific emission factors. No primary emission data was collected from suppliers.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

28803

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

Calculated spend-based using spend per supplier, which are matched with product category and country specific emission factors. No primary emission data was collected from suppliers.

Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

37780

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

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

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

Calculated using fuel and energy data collected from KION entities. Emission factors from DESNZ (direct energy) and ecoinvent (indirect energy, country-specific) were used to calculate upstream emissions from energy. No primary emission data was collected from suppliers.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

171304

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

Calculated spend-based using spend per supplier, which are matched with transportation mode and country specific emission factors. No primary emission data was collected from suppliers.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

14760

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

☑ Waste-type-specific method

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

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

Calculated using waste data collected from KION entities, including waste types and treatment methods. Emission factors from ecoinvent were used to calculate emission from treatment of disposed waste. No primary emission data was collected from waste treatment partners. Since 2024, ecoinvent emission factors for waste treatment do not include biogenic emissions, which is reflected in the reported number.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

40631

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

Calculated spend-based using spend per supplier, which are matched with travel mode and country specific emission factors. No primary emission data was collected from suppliers.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

30826

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

(7.8.6) Please explain

Calculation is based on statistical data on commute distances and modes, and DESNZ emission factors for each transportation mode. No primary data on actual commuting by KION Group employees was collected. Home working was excluded in line with SBTi requirements

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Emissions covered under another scope 3 category, please specify :3.1

(7.8.6) Please explain

Spend for upstream leased assets was identified and calculated using spend-based emission factors, see process description for Scope 3.1. Total emissions for upstream leased assets amounted to less than 1,000 tCO2e and considered not material. They were instead reported in Scope 3.1 purchased goods and services.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Not applicable to our organization’s activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

A screening of downstream transportation and distribution showed that this category is not material for KION Group, as almost 100% of transportation to customers and dealers is commissioned by KION.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Not applicable to our organization’s activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

KION Group products are finished goods and not intended for further processing. Therefore, this category is considered not material and not reported.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

11469884

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Methodology for direct use phase emissions, please specify :Average data method, fuel-based method and hybrid method

☑ Methodology for indirect use phase emissions, please specify :Average data method, fuel-based method and hybrid method

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

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

Calculation is based on sales data and estimated total life time energy consumption of sold products, multiplied by emission factors for energy carriers used. No information was available on customers’ electricity mix or actual energy consumption in use. For vehicles, indirect emissions from use phase were included, whereas for non-vehicles, only direct use phase emissions were included in the reported number.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

136510

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

☑ Waste-type-specific method

☑ Other, please specify :Average product method and Life-cycle assessment

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

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

Calculation is based on sales data and modeled end-of-life emission from LCA studies. No information was available on actual end-of-life treatment.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Not applicable to our organization’s activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

KION Group’s products are sold and leased to customers. A separate reporting of Scope 3.11 used of sold goods and Scope 3.13 downstream leased assets is not reasonable due to equal lifetime use and temporary leasing only. Therefore, all emissions from the use of sold and leased products are reported in Scope 3.11.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Not applicable to our organization’s activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

The KION Group does not operate Franchises, but a part of the group’s products is sold through a network of external dealers. In 2023, a screening was conducted to assess the GHG emissions associated with selling KION products through third-party dealers. This screening was based on GHG data of KION’s internal sales and service organization and averaged per vehicle sold. Using this methodology, Scope 1 and 2 emissions of third-party dealers selling KION products are considered not material and therefore not reported.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

186709

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

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

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

Calculation is based on revenue of investment objects and industry-specific emissions per Euro of revenue taken from Exiobase. No primary emission data was collected from investment objects.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not evaluated

(7.8.6) Please explain

No other upstream activities were identified.

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not evaluated

(7.8.6) Please explain

No other downstream activities were identified.
[Fixed row]

(7.8.1) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.

Past year 1

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/31/2024

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

2824664

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

39102

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

40711

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

174956

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

16393

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

25826

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

30326

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

12556215

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

118853

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

184335

(7.8.1.17) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

Categories 3.3 restated compared to previous year, reporting scope of 3.15 expanded to conform to ESRS reporting standard, reporting scope of 3.6, 3.7, and 3.11 changed to conform to SBTi standard

Past year 2

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/31/2023

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

2762788

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

44188

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

41291

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

190389

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

12578

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

32418

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

30386

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

14218060

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

121244

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

127886

(7.8.1.17) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

Categories 3.3 restated compared to previous year, reporting scope of 3.15 expanded to conform to ESRS reporting standard, reporting scope of 3.6, 3.7, and 3.11 changed to conform to SBTi standard

Past year 3

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/31/2022

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

2887708

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

45019

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

39848

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

198687

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

15034

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

18659

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

31031

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

17776146

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

161423

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

123927

(7.8.1.17) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

Categories 3.3 restated compared to previous year, reporting scope of 3.15 expanded to conform to ESRS reporting standard, reporting scope of 3.6, 3.7, and 3.11 changed to conform to SBTi standard

Past year 4

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/31/2021

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

3096120

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

46631

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

39903

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

162098

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

16292

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

11030

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

30114

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

19764107

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

189502

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

120986

(7.8.1.17) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

Categories 3.3 restated compared to previous year, reporting scope of 3.15 expanded to conform to ESRS reporting standard, reporting scope of 3.6, 3.7, and 3.11 changed to conform to SBTi standard
[Fixed row]

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

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

CDP_Letter_KION_2025-KPMG signed.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

All pages. For CDP template see pages 4-6; for Scope 1 see tables at pages 2 and 5

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select all that apply
☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:
☑ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

CDP_Letter_KION_2025-KPMG signed.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

All pages. For CDP template see pages 4-6; for Scope 2 see tables at pages 2 and 5

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply
☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:
☑ Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

CDP_Letter_KION_2025-KPMG signed.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

All pages. For CDP template see pages 4-6; for Scope 2 see tables at pages 2 and 5

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply
☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

(7.9.3) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3: Investments
☑ Scope 3: Capital goods
☑ Scope 3: Business travel
☑ Scope 3: Employee commuting
☑ Scope 3: Use of sold products
☑ Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
☑ Scope 3: Downstream leased assets
☑ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
☑ Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
☑ Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products
☑ Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

CDP_Letter_KION_2025-KPMG signed.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

All pages. For CDP template see pages 4-6; for Scope 3 see tables at pages 2 and 5

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply
☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of selected emissions categories verified (%)

100

(7.9.3.9) Proportion of total reported scope 3 emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

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

Select from:
☑ Decreased

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

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

27339

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

18.65

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Change in emissions and emissions value calculation are based on additional renewable electricity KION purchased in 2025 compared to 2024. For this additional renewable consumption, market-based and location-based emissions were compared to calculate the reduction of emissions achieved. In addition, KION continued increasing the consumption of direct renewable energy, such as replacing fossil gasoline with bioethanol in regions with sustainable feedstock.

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6861

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

4.68

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

In 2025, KION was able to reduce the consumption of non-renewable direct energy by 2.4%. In the same time frame, electricity consumption decreased by 7.8% In sum, this led to a GHG reduction in Scope 1 and 2 by 6,861t CO2e.

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No divestments from the consolidated reporting scope took place in 2025

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No acquisitions in the consolidated reporting scope took place in 2025.

Mergers

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No mergers in the consolidated reporting scope took place in 2025

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No significant change in output took place in 2025.

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No significant changes in methodology were made in 2025.

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No boundary changes occurred in 2025.

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No significant changes in physical operating conditions occurred in 2025.

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No unidentified changess in Scope 1 and 2 emissions occurred in 2025.
[Fixed row]

(7.10.2) Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Select from:
☑ Market-based

(7.11) How do your total Scope 3 emissions for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.11.1) For each Scope 3 category calculated in 7.8, specify how your emissions compare to the previous year and identify the reason for any change.

Purchased goods and services

(7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:
☑ Change in material efficiency

(7.11.1.3) Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

247712

(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

8.8

(7.11.1.5) Please explain

Despite stable order intake figures, KION spent approximately 6% less on goods and services in 2025 compared to 2024, resulting in lower emissions year over year. For the largest product and service categories, emission intensity per Euro spend remained virtually unchanged.

Capital goods

(7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:
☑ Other emissions reduction activities

(7.11.1.3) Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

10299

(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

26.3

(7.11.1.5) Please explain

Spend on capital goods were reduced by 23% compared to the previous year, leading to lower emissions.

Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:

☑ Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.11.1.3) Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

2931

(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

7.2

(7.11.1.5) Please explain

While total energy consumption fell only slightly by 0.4% from 2024 to 2025, KION was able to significantly increase the share of renewable energy used by switching to close to 100% renewable electricity. This led to a notable decrease in emissions from fuel- and energy-related activities in 2025.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:

☑ Other emissions reduction activities

(7.11.1.3) Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

3652

(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

2.1

(7.11.1.5) Please explain

KION's spend for upstream transportation and distribution fell from 2024 to 2025, leading to a decrease of related GHG emissions.

Waste generated in operations

(7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:
☑ Other emissions reduction activities

(7.11.1.3) Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

1633

(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

10

(7.11.1.5) Please explain

KION reduced both the total amount of waste generated in its own operations and the share of disposed waste from 2024 to 2025, leading to a decrease in reported emissions.

Business travel

(7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:

☑ Change in methodology

(7.11.1.3) Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

14805

(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

57.3

(7.11.1.5) Please explain

From 2025, KION calculates emissions from business travel based on spend. Previously, activity data from a number of sources was used and extrapolated to estimate total emissions. Due to the heterogeneous provider landscape and significant data gaps combined with the relatively low total emissions from business travel, KION switched to a spend-based calculation to provide better data coverage and simplify the calculation process.

Employee commuting

(7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Regional shift in total employee base

(7.11.1.3) Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

500

(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

1.6

(7.11.1.5) Please explain

KION's emissions from employer commuting are calculated based on average data assuming commute distances and modal mixes specific to each world region. Due to a slight shift towards North America, where commuting by car is assumed to be more prevalent, emissions increased slightly.

Use of sold products

(7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:

☑ Change in product efficiency

(7.11.1.3) Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

1086331

(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

8.7

(7.11.1.5) Please explain

In KION's ITS segment, emissions from the use of sold goods decreased despite an 8.5% increase in units sold. This is mainly due to the continuously increasing share of vehicles with electric drive, which generate less GHG emissions during use phase than equivalent vehicles with internal combustion drive. In addition, use phase emissions from electric vehicles tend to decrease year over year due to changes in the energy systems worldwide, with increasing renewable electricity in the national energy mixes. In the IAS segment, the calculation model was also updated to reflect the current understanding of average energy consumption of projects sold. This resulted in a lower ratio of kWh lifetime electricity consumption per EUR revenue and thus in lower lifetime emissions.

End-of-life treatment of sold products

(7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:

☑ Change in output

(7.11.1.3) Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

17656

(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

14.9

(7.11.1.5) Please explain

Emissions from the end-of-life treatment of KION ITS products are calculated based on LCA data. LCAs are available per product category and multiplied with the number of vehicles sold. As the LCA values are static, the increase of vehicles sold resulted in higher calculated emissions from end-of-life treatment. In the IAS segment, no separate end-of-life data is available. Therefore, emissions are calculated per EUR revenue and assumed to be identical to the ITS segment. Due to strong revenue growth in the IAS segment, calculated emissions increased significantly.

Investments

(7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ Increased

(7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :Increase in investment activities

(7.11.1.3) Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

2374

(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

1.3

(7.11.1.5) Please explain

KION calculates emissions from investments based on revenue of investees. In 2025, revenues from investees was approximately 7% higher than in the previous year.
[Fixed row]

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

	Agriculture, forestry or other land sector activities	Specify the reason for no significant activities
	Select from: ☑ No, explanation provided	*Select from:* ☑ No relevant activities identified

[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

(7.15.1) Emissions breakdown by greenhouse gas type

Select from:
☑ Yes, Scope 1 emissions only
[Fixed row]

(7.15.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used global warming potential (GWP).

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ CO2

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

103955.77

(7.15.1.3) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

103955.767

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ CH4

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

5.41

(7.15.1.3) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

161.243

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ N2O

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

2.8

(7.15.1.3) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

763.929

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)
[Add row]

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

Australia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2500.313

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

2281.138

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

0

Austria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1395.849

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

85.663

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

17.188

Belgium

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1092.519

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

97.141

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

0

Brazil

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

199.837

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

95.698

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

0

Canada

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

58.24

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

11.25

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

10.448

China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7227.074

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

18011.116

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

942.764

China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

27.791

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

27.471

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

0

Czechia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4760.49

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

9012.313

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

812.627

Denmark

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

424.268

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

138.692

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

94.639

France

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14681.208

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

465.797

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

0

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

44328.943

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

34969.616

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

4351.269

Hungary

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

991.903

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

69.177

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

0

India

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

228.763

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

863.454

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

0

Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

422.925

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

31.763

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

35.114

Italy

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5919.295

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

1845.062

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

327.503

Korea (The Republic of)

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

12.108

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

12.051

Lithuania

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

24.976

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

32.465

Malaysia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

205.604

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

164.998

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

0

Mexico

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

62.658

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

1162.88

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

0

Netherlands

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

387.334

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

77.882

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

0

Poland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3698.878

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

2211.963

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

49.59

Portugal

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

653.02

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

27.536

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

44.499

Romania

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

345.981

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

46.559

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

42.318

Singapore

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

76.536

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

89.619

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

88.987

Slovakia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

700.301

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

64.69

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

0

Slovenia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

221.523

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

6.384

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

9.472

Spain

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2474.407

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

245.013

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

154.434

Sweden

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1931.981

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

444.235

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

380.517

Switzerland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

769.296

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

9.727

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

0

Thailand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

266.989

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

67.83

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

67.184

Türkiye

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

207.868

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

82.255

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

0

United Kingdom

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7039.33

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

932.113

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

0

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1579.815

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

5256.014

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

0
[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply
☑ By business division
☑ By activity

(7.17.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

	Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Row 1	*KION SCS*	*5700.179*
Row 2	*KION ITS EMEA*	*88800.442*
Row 3	*KION ITS Americas*	*624.218*

	Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Row 4	*KION ITS Asia Pacific*	*9463.279*
Row 5	*Corporate Services*	*292.82*

[Add row]

(7.17.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Manufacturing plants and office plants*	*43909.135*
Row 2	*Sales and Services, Project Operations*	*60971.804*

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ By business division

☑ By activity

(7.20.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.

	Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*KION SCS*	*8416.978*	*921.883*
Row 2	*KION ITS EMEA*	*48570.335*	*5412.844*
Row 3	*KION ITS Americas*	*2769.262*	*0*
Row 4	*KION ITS APAC*	*18571.238*	*969.138*
Row 5	*Corporate Services*	*604.319*	*169.204*

[Add row]

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

	Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Manufacturing plants and office plants*	*67723.622*	*5533.234*
Row 2	*Sales and Services, Project Operations*	*11208.51*	*1939.835*

[Add row]

(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

104881

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

78932

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

7473

(7.22.4) Please explain

The KION Group reports only consolidated entities

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

The KION Group reports only consolidated entities.
[Fixed row]

(7.23) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

Select from:
☑ No

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

Row 1

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Other allocation method, please specify :Allocation based on revenue generated

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

Select from:
☑ Other unit, please specify :Due to the sensitivity and confidentiality of the data, revenue breakdowns by customer are not provided (market value of goods/services supplied)

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

63.4

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The emissions provided represent a company-wide average. Customer specific sources of emissions are not available yet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

The emissions provided represent the company wide average emissions per Euro of revenue generated, applied to the 2025 revenue from this customer. The calculation is based on the assumption that the revenue generated also represents the amount of CO2 emitted for providing the specific products and services for this customer. It serves as an indication. Due to the sensitivity of the data, detailed revenue breakdowns by customer are not provided (market value of goods/services supplied).

Row 2

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Other allocation method, please specify :Allocation based on revenue generated

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :Due to the sensitivity and confidentiality of the data, revenue breakdowns by customer are not provided (market value of goods/services supplied)

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

9.4

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The emissions provided represent a company-wide average. Customer specific sources of emissions are not available yet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

The emissions provided represent the company wide average emissions per Euro of revenue generated, applied to the 2025 revenue from this customer. The calculation is based on the assumption that the revenue generated also represents the amount of CO2 emitted for providing the specific products and services for this customer. It serves as an indication. Due to the sensitivity of the data, detailed revenue breakdowns by customer are not provided (market value of goods/services supplied).

Row 3

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Other allocation method, please specify :Allocation based on revenue generated

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :Due to the sensitivity and confidentiality of the data, revenue breakdowns by customer are not provided (market value of goods/services supplied)

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

105.3

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The emissions provided represent a company-wide average. Customer specific sources of emissions are not available yet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

The emissions provided represent the company wide average emissions per Euro of revenue generated, applied to the 2025 revenue from this customer. The calculation is based on the assumption that the revenue generated also represents the amount of CO2 emitted for providing the specific products and services for this customer. It serves as an indication. Due to the sensitivity of the data, detailed revenue breakdowns by customer are not provided (market value of goods/services supplied).

Row 4

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Other allocation method, please specify :Allocation based on revenue generated

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :Due to the sensitivity and confidentiality of the data, revenue breakdowns by customer are not provided (market value of goods/services supplied)

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

4.5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The emissions provided represent a company-wide average. Customer specific sources of emissions are not available yet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

The emissions provided represent the company wide average emissions per Euro of revenue generated, applied to the 2025 revenue from this customer. The calculation is based on the assumption that the revenue generated also represents the amount of CO2 emitted for providing the specific products and services for this customer. It serves as an indication. Due to the sensitivity of the data, detailed revenue breakdowns by customer are not provided (market value of goods/services supplied).

Row 5

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Other allocation method, please specify :Allocation based on revenue generated

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :Due to the sensitivity and confidentiality of the data, revenue breakdowns by customer are not provided (market value of goods/services supplied)

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.7

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The emissions provided represent a company-wide average. Customer specific sources of emissions are not available yet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

The emissions provided represent the company wide average emissions per Euro of revenue generated, applied to the 2025 revenue from this customer. The calculation is based on the assumption that the revenue generated also represents the amount of CO2 emitted for providing the specific products and services for this customer. It serves as an indication. Due to the sensitivity of the data, detailed revenue breakdowns by customer are not provided (market value of goods/services supplied).

Row 6

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Other allocation method, please specify :Allocation based on revenue generated

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :Due to the sensitivity and confidentiality of the data, revenue breakdowns by customer are not provided (market value of goods/services supplied)

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

7.5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The emissions provided represent a company-wide average. Customer specific sources of emissions are not available yet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

The emissions provided represent the company wide average emissions per Euro of revenue generated, applied to the 2025 revenue from this customer. The calculation is based on the assumption that the revenue generated also represents the amount of CO2 emitted for providing the specific products and services for this customer. It serves as an indication. Due to the sensitivity of the data, detailed revenue breakdowns by customer are not provided (market value of goods/services supplied).

Row 7

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 15: Investments

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 11: Use of sold products

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

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

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Other allocation method, please specify :Allocation based on revenue generated

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :Due to the sensitivity and confidentiality of the data, revenue breakdowns by customer are not provided (market value of goods/services supplied)

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

8879

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The emissions provided represent a company-wide average. Customer specific sources of emissions are not available yet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

The emissions provided represent the company wide average emissions per Euro of revenue generated, applied to the 2025 revenue from this customer. The calculation is based on the assumption that the revenue generated also represents the amount of CO2 emitted for providing the specific products and services for this customer. It serves as an indication. Due to the sensitivity of the data, detailed revenue breakdowns by customer are not provided (market value of goods/services supplied).

Row 8

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 15: Investments

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 11: Use of sold products

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

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

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Other allocation method, please specify :Allocation based on revenue generated

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

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify :Due to the sensitivity and confidentiality of the data, revenue breakdowns by customer are not provided (market value of goods/services supplied)

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1316.6

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The emissions provided represent a company-wide average. Customer specific sources of emissions are not available yet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

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

The emissions provided represent the company wide average emissions per Euro of revenue generated, applied to the 2025 revenue from this customer. The calculation is based on the assumption that the revenue generated also represents the amount of CO2 emitted for providing the specific products and services for this customer. It serves as an indication. Due to the sensitivity of the data, detailed revenue breakdowns by customer are not provided (market value of goods/services supplied).

Row 9

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 15: Investments
☑ Category 2: Capital goods
☑ Category 6: Business travel
☑ Category 7: Employee commuting
☑ Category 11: Use of sold products
☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations
☑ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Other allocation method, please specify :Allocation based on revenue generated

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

Select from:
☑ Other unit, please specify :Due to the sensitivity and confidentiality of the data, revenue breakdowns by customer are not provided (market value of goods/services supplied)

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

14757.7

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The emissions provided represent a company-wide average. Customer specific sources of emissions are not available yet.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:
☑ No

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

The emissions provided represent the company wide average emissions per Euro of revenue generated, applied to the 2025 revenue from this customer. The calculation is based on the assumption that the revenue generated also represents the amount of CO2 emitted for providing the specific products and services for this customer. It serves as an indication. Due to the sensitivity of the data, detailed revenue breakdowns by customer are not provided (market value of goods/services supplied).
[Add row]

(7.27) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Row 1

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :Accessibility of customer-specific emission data.

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

Inaccuracies can arise in both market- and location-based calculations. a) Products may be ordered from a specific customer location but used at a completely different site. b) The emission factors for the electricity used by the customer are unknown. This could be resolved establishing systematic approaches and technical solutions for efficient and reliable data exchange, but that would also require effort from both, the customer and KION.

Row 2

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :Material information from the upstream supply chain is missing

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

With better information from the upstream supply chain, product emissions can be calculated more accurately.
[Add row]

(7.28) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

(7.28.1) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.28.2) Describe how you plan to develop your capabilities

We envision establishing a systematic approach that is based on reliable and accurate data to efficiently generate customer specific emissions in the future. This will be dependent on collaborative data sharing and the application of market instruments to address GHG sources in the value chain, e.g. fuels and electricity consumed by products during the use phase. Based on this information, we expect to engage with our customers on measures to reduce emissions within the value chain. Furthermore, the KION Group is pursuing the strategic objectives of conducting more lifecycle assessments for products and solutions.
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:
☑ More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

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

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	*Select from:*

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
	☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

4491.18

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

415774.45

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

420265.63

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

165243.52

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

4425.84

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

588.87

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

169669.36

Consumption of purchased or acquired heat

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

3809.55

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

23231.49

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

27041.04

Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

264.64

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

264.64

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

10290.22

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

10290.22

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

183834.47

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

443696.42

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

588.87

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

627530.89
[Fixed row]

(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization’s consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(7.30.7) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.2) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

We are currently not able to separate biomass from sustainable biomass. Therefore we report all biomass under "other".

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

4487.16

(7.30.7.2) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

We are currently not able to seperate biomass from sustainable biomass. Therefore we report all biomass under "other". This includes: woodchips, bio-ethanol, Bio-diesel.

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

4.02

(7.30.7.2) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

This category includes renewable hydrogen.

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

46590.62

(7.30.7.2) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

This category includes coal and coking coal.

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

239778.09

(7.30.7.2) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

This category includes heating oil, diesel, gasoline, ethanol, and LPG.

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

129405.74

(7.30.7.2) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

This category includes CNG, natural gas, and LNG.

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

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.2) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

No fuel consumption from other fossil sources in the reporting year.

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

420265.63

(7.30.7.2) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

Fuel data for FY2025 is reported in accordance with ESRS E1, using the prescribed fuel categorization.
[Fixed row]

(7.30.9) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

Electricity

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

12014

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

10290

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

12014

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

10290

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

186509

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

186509

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

1404

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

1404

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0
[Fixed row]

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

Australia

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2780.87

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

117.95

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

0

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

0

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

2898.82

Austria

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

368.24

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

33.69

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

98

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

0

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

499.93

Belgium

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

636.41

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

636.41

Brazil

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1160.67

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

476.69

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

0

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

0

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

1637.36

Canada

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

6.08

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

0

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

59.57

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

0

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

65.65

China

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

24523.67

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

6225.17

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

5375.42

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

0

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

36124.26

China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

42.62

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

42.62

Czechia

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

15132.11

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

0

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

2057.16

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

0

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

17189.27

Denmark

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

327.91

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

0

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

539.61

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

0

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

867.52

France

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

9426.5

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

9426.5

Germany

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

78052.89

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

837.5

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

16496.25

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

0

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

95386.64

Hungary

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

240.69

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

240.69

India

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

828.18

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

1445.41

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

0

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

0

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

2273.59

Ireland

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

96.04

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

96.04

Italy

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

6964.16

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

16

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

0

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

0

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

6980.16

Korea (The Republic of)

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

22.56

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

22.56

Lithuania

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

26.61

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

0

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

98.95

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

0

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

125.56

Malaysia

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

229.21

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

229.21

Mexico

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2635.75

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

2635.75

Netherlands

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

220.28

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

200

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

0

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

0

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

420.28

Poland

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2699.65

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

382.63

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

282.75

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

0

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

3365.03

Portugal

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

204.28

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

204.28

Romania

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

85

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

0

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

128.35

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

0

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

213.35

Singapore

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

211.74

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

131.92

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

0

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

0

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

343.66

Slovakia

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

199.23

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

199.23

Slovenia

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

22.05

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

16.09

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

0

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

0

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

38.14

Spain

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1867.01

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

88.35

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

0

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

0

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

1955.36

Sweden

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2833.31

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

87.6

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

2169.62

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

0

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

5090.53

Switzerland

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

400.7

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

52.91

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

0

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

0

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

453.61

Thailand

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

129.87

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

129.87

Türkiye

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

173.67

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

173.67

United Kingdom

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4029.78

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

178.32

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

0

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

0

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

4208.10

United States of America

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

13091.65

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

13091.65
[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind (technology type unknown)

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

553

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

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:

☑ Germany

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2003

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 14

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind (technology type unknown)

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

758

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

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:

☑ Germany

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2003

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 15

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind (technology type unknown)

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

17

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

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:

☑ Germany

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2003

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 16

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind (technology type unknown)

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

1224

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

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:
☑ Germany

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2003

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 17

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind (technology type unknown)

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

3

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

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:
☑ Germany

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2003

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 18

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind (technology type unknown)

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

226

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

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:
☑ Sweden

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2008

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 19

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind (technology type unknown)

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

81

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

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:
☑ Sweden

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2008

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 20

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind (technology type unknown)

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

396

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

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:
☑ Sweden

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2008

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 21

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind (technology type unknown)

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

99

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

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:
☑ Sweden

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2009

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 22

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind (technology type unknown)

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

48

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

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:
☑ Sweden

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2009

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 23

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind (technology type unknown)

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

270

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

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:
☑ Sweden

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2009

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 24

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind (technology type unknown)

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

10

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

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:
☑ Sweden

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2009

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 25

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind (technology type unknown)

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

81

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

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:
☑ Sweden

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2009

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 26

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind (technology type unknown)

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

342

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

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:
☑ Finland

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2010

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 27

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

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

154

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

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:
☑ Germany

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 28

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

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

876

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

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:
☑ Germany

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 29

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

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

347

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

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:
☑ Germany

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 30

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

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

562

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

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:
☑ Germany

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 31

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

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

1183

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

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:
☑ Germany

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 32

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

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

887

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

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:
☑ Germany

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 33

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

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

757

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

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:
☑ Germany

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 34

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

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

449

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

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:
☑ Germany

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 35

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

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

793

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

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:
☑ Spain

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2019

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 36

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

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

2584

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

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:
☑ Spain

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2019

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 37

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

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

1

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

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:
☑ Norway

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1998

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 38

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

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

1

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

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:

☑ Norway

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1998

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 39

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

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

1

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

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:
☑ Norway

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1998

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 40

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

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

22

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

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:
☑ Norway

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1999

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 41

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

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

23

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

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:
☑ Norway

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1999

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 42

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

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

23

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

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:

☑ Norway

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1999

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 43

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

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

22

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

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:
☑ Norway

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1999

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 44

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

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

18

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

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:
☑ Norway

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1999

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 45

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

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

15

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

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:
☑ Norway

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1999

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 46

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

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

14

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

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:
☑ Norway

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1999

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 47

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

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

14

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

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:
☑ Norway

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1999

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 48

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

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

14

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

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:
☑ Norway

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1999

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 49

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

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

13

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

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:
☑ Norway

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1999

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 50

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

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

15

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

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:
☑ Norway

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1999

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 51

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

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

19

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

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:
☑ Norway

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1999

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 52

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

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

21

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

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:
☑ Norway

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1999

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 53

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

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

20

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

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:
☑ Norway

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1999

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 54

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

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

26

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

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:

☑ Norway

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2000

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 55

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

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

25

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

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:
☑ Norway

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2000

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 56

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

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

25

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

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:
☑ Norway

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2000

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 57

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

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

25

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

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:
☑ Norway

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2000

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 58

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

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

23

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

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:

☑ Norway

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2000

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 59

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

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

21

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

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:
☑ Norway

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2000

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 60

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

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

21

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

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:
☑ Norway

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2000

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 61

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

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

20

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

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:
☑ Norway

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2000

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 62

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

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

14

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

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:

☑ Norway

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2000

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 63

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

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

15

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

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:
☑ Norway

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2000

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 64

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

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

17

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

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:
☑ Norway

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2000

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 65

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

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

25

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

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:
☑ Norway

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2000

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 66

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

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

26

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

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:

☑ Norway

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2000

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 67

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

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

25

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

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:
☑ Norway

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2000

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 68

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

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

205

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

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:
☑ Norway

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2000

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 69

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

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

130

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

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:
☑ Norway

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2000

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 70

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

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

95

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

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:

☑ Norway

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1951

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 71

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

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

32

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

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:
☑ Norway

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1951

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 72

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

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

140

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

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:
☑ Norway

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1956

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 73

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

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

91

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

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:
☑ Norway

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1956

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 74

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

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

91

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

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:

☑ Norway

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2005

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 75

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

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

111

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

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:
☑ Norway

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1994

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 76

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

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

99

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

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:
☑ Norway

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1994

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 77

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

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

92

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

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:
☑ Norway

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1994

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 78

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

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

81

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

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:

☑ Norway

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1994

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 79

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

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

79

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

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:
☑ Norway

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1994

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 80

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

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

92

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

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:
☑ Norway

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1994

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 81

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

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

102

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

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:
☑ Norway

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1994

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 82

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

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

101

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

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:

☑ Norway

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1994

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 83

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

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

101

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

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:
☑ Norway

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1994

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 84

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

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

118

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

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:
☑ Norway

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1994

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 85

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

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

116

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

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:
☑ Norway

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1994

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 86

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

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

122

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

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:

☑ Norway

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1994

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 87

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

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

31

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

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:
☑ Norway

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1994

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 88

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

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

31

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

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:
☑ Norway

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1994

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 89

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

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

104

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

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:
☑ Norway

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1995

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 90

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

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

103

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

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:

☑ Norway

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1995

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 91

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

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

102

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

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:
☑ Norway

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1995

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 92

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

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

98

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

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:
☑ Norway

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1995

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 93

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

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

95

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

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:
☑ Norway

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1995

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 94

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

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

93

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

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:

☑ Norway

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1995

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 95

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

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

91

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

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:
☑ Norway

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1995

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 96

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

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

89

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

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:
☑ Norway

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1995

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 97

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

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

87

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

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:
☑ Norway

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1995

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 98

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

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

85

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

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:

☑ Norway

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1995

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 99

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

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

74

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

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:
☑ Norway

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1995

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 100

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

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

77

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

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:
☑ Norway

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1995

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 101

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

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

84

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

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:
☑ Norway

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1995

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 102

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

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

83

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

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:
☑ Norway

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1995

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 103

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

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

1

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

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:
☑ Norway

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1996

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 104

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

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

1

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

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:
☑ Norway

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1996

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 105

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

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

1

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

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:
☑ Norway

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1996

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 106

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

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

1

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

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:

☑ Norway

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1996

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 107

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

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

79

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

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:
☑ Norway

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1996

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 108

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

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

63

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

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:
☑ Norway

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1996

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 109

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

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

51

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

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:
☑ Norway

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1996

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 110

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

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

108

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

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:
☑ Norway

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1996

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 111

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

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

113

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

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:
☑ Norway

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1996

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 112

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

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

113

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

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:
☑ Norway

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1996

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 113

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

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

104

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

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:
☑ Norway

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1996

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 114

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

90

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Norway

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1996

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 115

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

92

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Norway

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1996

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 116

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

87

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Norway

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1996

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 117

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

99

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Norway

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1996

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 118

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

113

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Norway

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1996

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 119

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

112

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Norway

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1996

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 120

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

113

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Norway

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1996

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 121

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

11

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Norway

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1997

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 122

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

12

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Norway

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1997

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 123

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

11

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Norway

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1997

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 124

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

10

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Norway

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1997

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 125

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

9

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Norway

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1997

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 126

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

7

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Norway

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1997

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 127

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

9

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Norway

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1997

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 128

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

6

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Norway

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1997

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 129

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

4

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Norway

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1997

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 130

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

4

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Norway

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1997

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 131

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

3

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Norway

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1997

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 132

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

4

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Norway

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1997

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 133

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

11

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Norway

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1997

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 134

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

11

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Norway

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1997

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 135

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Norway

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1998

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 136

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Norway

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1998

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 137

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Norway

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1998

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 138

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Norway

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1998

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 139

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Norway

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1998

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 140

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

109

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Norway

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1976

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 141

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

113

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Norway

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1976

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 142

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

416

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Norway

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1979

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 143

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

50

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Norway

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1986

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 144

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

50

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Norway

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1986

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 145

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

9

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Norway

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1990

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 146

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

10

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Norway

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1990

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 147

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

120

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Norway

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1994

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 148

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

120

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Norway

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1994

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 149

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

502

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Norway

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1980

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 150

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

224

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Norway

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1948

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 151

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

10604

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Portugal

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1983

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 152

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

173

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Norway

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1990

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 153

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2325

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Portugal

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1974

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 154

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

563

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Norway

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1973

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 155

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

889

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Norway

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1975

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 156

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

748

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Norway

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1978

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 157

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

719

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Norway

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1978

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 158

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

229

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Norway

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1980

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 159

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

251

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Norway

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1980

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 160

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

71

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Norway

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1981

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 161

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

77

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Norway

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1981

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 162

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

212

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Norway

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1982

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 163

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

223

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Norway

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1982

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 164

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

123

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Norway

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1983

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 165

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

134

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Norway

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1983

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 166

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

138

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Norway

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1983

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 167

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

769

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Norway

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1983

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 168

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

774

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Norway

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1983

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 169

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

270

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Norway

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1985

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 170

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

387

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Norway

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1985

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 171

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

994

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Norway

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1989

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 172

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

725

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Norway

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1989

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 173

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

879

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Norway

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1989

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 174

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind (technology type unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

34

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2001

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Power Purchase Agreement for the supply and offtake of electricity from renewable energy sources within KION Group

Row 175

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind (technology type unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

183

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2001

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Power Purchase Agreement for the supply and offtake of electricity from renewable energy sources within KION Group

Row 176

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind (technology type unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

365

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2001

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Power Purchase Agreement for the supply and offtake of electricity from renewable energy sources within KION Group

Row 177

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind (technology type unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

790

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2001

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Power Purchase Agreement for the supply and offtake of electricity from renewable energy sources within KION Group

Row 178

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind (technology type unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

887

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2001

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Power Purchase Agreement for the supply and offtake of electricity from renewable energy sources within KION Group

Row 179

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind (technology type unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

738

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2001

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Power Purchase Agreement for the supply and offtake of electricity from renewable energy sources within KION Group

Row 180

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind (technology type unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

233

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2001

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Power Purchase Agreement for the supply and offtake of electricity from renewable energy sources within KION Group

Row 181

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind (technology type unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2359

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Power Purchase Agreement for the supply and offtake of electricity from renewable energy sources within KION Group

Row 182

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind (technology type unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1049

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Power Purchase Agreement for the supply and offtake of electricity from renewable energy sources within KION Group

Row 183

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind (technology type unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

899

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Power Purchase Agreement for the supply and offtake of electricity from renewable energy sources within KION Group

Row 184

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind (technology type unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

809

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Power Purchase Agreement for the supply and offtake of electricity from renewable energy sources within KION Group

Row 185

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind (technology type unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1293

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Power Purchase Agreement for the supply and offtake of electricity from renewable energy sources within KION Group

Row 186

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind (technology type unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1627

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Power Purchase Agreement for the supply and offtake of electricity from renewable energy sources within KION Group

Row 187

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind (technology type unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1252

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Power Purchase Agreement for the supply and offtake of electricity from renewable energy sources within KION Group

Row 188

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind (technology type unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

51

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2002

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Power Purchase Agreement for the supply and offtake of electricity from renewable energy sources within KION Group

Row 189

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind (technology type unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

127

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2002

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Power Purchase Agreement for the supply and offtake of electricity from renewable energy sources within KION Group

Row 190

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind (technology type unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

108

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Power Purchase Agreement for the supply and offtake of electricity from renewable energy sources within KION Group

Row 191

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind (technology type unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

20

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Power Purchase Agreement for the supply and offtake of electricity from renewable energy sources within KION Group

Row 192

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind (technology type unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

441

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2002

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Power Purchase Agreement for the supply and offtake of electricity from renewable energy sources within KION Group

Row 193

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind (technology type unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

916

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2002

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Power Purchase Agreement for the supply and offtake of electricity from renewable energy sources within KION Group

Row 194

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind (technology type unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1800

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2002

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Power Purchase Agreement for the supply and offtake of electricity from renewable energy sources within KION Group

Row 195

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind (technology type unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1107

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2002

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Power Purchase Agreement for the supply and offtake of electricity from renewable energy sources within KION Group

Row 196

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind (technology type unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1364

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2002

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Power Purchase Agreement for the supply and offtake of electricity from renewable energy sources within KION Group

Row 197

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind (technology type unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

296

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2001

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Power Purchase Agreement for the supply and offtake of electricity from renewable energy sources within KION Group

Row 198

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind (technology type unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

394

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2001

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Power Purchase Agreement for the supply and offtake of electricity from renewable energy sources within KION Group

Row 199

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind (technology type unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

380

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2001

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Power Purchase Agreement for the supply and offtake of electricity from renewable energy sources within KION Group

Row 200

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind (technology type unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

310

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2001

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Power Purchase Agreement for the supply and offtake of electricity from renewable energy sources within KION Group

Row 201

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind (technology type unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

596

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2001

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Power Purchase Agreement for the supply and offtake of electricity from renewable energy sources within KION Group

Row 202

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind (technology type unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

641

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2001

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Power Purchase Agreement for the supply and offtake of electricity from renewable energy sources within KION Group

Row 203

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind (technology type unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1051

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2001

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Power Purchase Agreement for the supply and offtake of electricity from renewable energy sources within KION Group

Row 204

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

264

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Power Purchase Agreement for the supply and offtake of electricity from renewable energy sources within KION Group

Row 205

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

725

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Power Purchase Agreement for the supply and offtake of electricity from renewable energy sources within KION Group

Row 206

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

446

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Power Purchase Agreement for the supply and offtake of electricity from renewable energy sources within KION Group

Row 207

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1110

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Power Purchase Agreement for the supply and offtake of electricity from renewable energy sources within KION Group

Row 208

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1461

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Power Purchase Agreement for the supply and offtake of electricity from renewable energy sources within KION Group

Row 209

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1554

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Power Purchase Agreement for the supply and offtake of electricity from renewable energy sources within KION Group

Row 210

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

756

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Power Purchase Agreement for the supply and offtake of electricity from renewable energy sources within KION Group

Row 211

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

348

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Power Purchase Agreement for the supply and offtake of electricity from renewable energy sources within KION Group

Row 212

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

223

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Power Purchase Agreement for the supply and offtake of electricity from renewable energy sources within KION Group

Row 213

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

558

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Power Purchase Agreement for the supply and offtake of electricity from renewable energy sources within KION Group

Row 214

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

450

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Power Purchase Agreement for the supply and offtake of electricity from renewable energy sources within KION Group

Row 215

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1389

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Power Purchase Agreement for the supply and offtake of electricity from renewable energy sources within KION Group

Row 216

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

748

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Power Purchase Agreement for the supply and offtake of electricity from renewable energy sources within KION Group

Row 217

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

554

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ GO [Europe]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Power Purchase Agreement for the supply and offtake of electricity from renewable energy sources within KION Group

Row 218

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Brazil

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind (technology type unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1286

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ I-REC [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2014

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 219

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ China

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

20889

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ I-REC [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ China

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2016

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 220

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ India

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind (technology type unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

996

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ I-REC [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ India

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2016

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 221

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

12922

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ REC [US and Canada]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ United States of America

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2024

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 222

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ United States of America

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1035

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ REC [US and Canada]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Canada

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2024

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 223

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Canada

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

7

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ REC [US and Canada]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Canada

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2024

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 224

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:
☑ Malaysia

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

253

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ I-REC [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Malaysia

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2014

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 225

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Mexico

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind (technology type unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2804

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ I-REC [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Mexico

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2013

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 226

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ Türkiye

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind (technology type unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

204

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☑ I-REC [International]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Türkiye

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2016

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2

Row 227

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind (technology type unknown)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

833

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:
☑ REGO [UK]

(7.30.15.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon electricity or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ United Kingdom

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2018

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Unbundled Purchase of EAC within the single European market for electricity-related Scope 2
[Add row]

(7.30.17) Provide details of your organization's low-carbon heat, steam, and cooling purchases in the reporting year by country/area.

Row 1

(7.30.17.1) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

(7.30.17.2) Country/area of consumption of low-carbon heat, steam or cooling

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.17.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Heat

(7.30.17.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Low-carbon energy mix

(7.30.17.5) Low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling consumed (MWh)

3163.55

(7.30.17.6) Comment

In 2025, selected locations procured renewable heating through district heating networks for which the supplier provided information on the renewable share of the heat supplied. However, as neither a supplier-specific emission factor nor residual mix data were available, Scope 2 emissions related to this heating consumption were calculated using the applicable location-based emission factor.

Row 2

(7.30.17.1) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

(7.30.17.2) Country/area of consumption of low-carbon heat, steam or cooling

Select from:

☑ Sweden

(7.30.17.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Heat

(7.30.17.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Low-carbon energy mix

(7.30.17.5) Low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling consumed (MWh)

646

(7.30.17.6) Comment

In 2025, selected locations procured renewable heating through district heating networks for which the supplier provided information on the renewable share of the heat supplied. However, as neither a supplier-specific emission factor nor residual mix data were available, Scope 2 emissions related to this heating consumption were calculated using the applicable location-based emission factor.
[Add row]

(7.34) Does your organization measure the efficiency of any of its products or services?

(7.34.1) Measurement of product/service efficiency

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.34.2) Comment

More than 50 percent of the KION Group's total GHG emissions in 2025 were attributable to the use phase of electric products and solutions sold to customers. In order to reach the net zero target, it is necessary to lower these emissions too. The corporate strategy therefore involves increasing the energy efficiency of products by improving battery technology and using high-efficiency batteries, such as lithium-ion cells, to reduce energy consumption. (KION Annual Report 2025, page 143) LCA results show that the emissions footprint of a product is largely impacted by the amount of energy consumed during the use phase. Thus, KION's aim is to reduce the Scope 3 GHG emissions of its products and solutions by working with customers, suppliers and business partners to improve energy use and resource efficiency.
[Fixed row]

(7.34.1) Provide details of the metrics used to measure the efficiency of your organization's products or services.

Row 1

(7.34.1.1) Category of product or service

Select from:
☑ Industrial machinery

(7.34.1.2) Product or service (optional)

Segment Supply Chain Solutions (basis for revenue figure) exemplary product "RapidStore UL-1200" (basis for efficiency figure)

(7.34.1.3) % of revenue from this product or service in the reporting year

27

(7.34.1.4) Efficiency figure in the reporting year

40

(7.34.1.5) Metric numerator

Select from:

☑ %

(7.34.1.6) Metric denominator

Select from:

☑ unit hour worked

(7.34.1.7) Comment

The revenue percentage cited pertains to the Supply Chain Solutions (SCS) segment (please see KION Annual Report 2025, p. 346, https://reports.kiongroup.com/2025/ar/_assets/downloads/2025-Q4_Annual-Report_KION_Group.pdf). The "RapidStore UL-1200" product serves as an illustrative example of efficiency within the SCS segment. While the SCS segment's product portfolio comprises hundreds of diverse offerings, their efficiency is consistently measured against standards such as EN DIN 16796 or VDI 2198. The RapidStore UL-1200 series, a storage and retrieval system, has seen a 40 percent improvement in energy efficiency through collaborative efforts between SCS developers and external technology partners. This improvement is achieved via energy recovery: the system's motors act as generators during braking, capturing energy for use in other functions, such as accelerating another storage and retrieval system. Due to data sensitivity, specific revenue figures for the RapidStore UL-1200 cannot be disclosed. Therefore, the overall revenue for the SCS segment has been provided. This example is added by the high-efficiency IE5 motor drives that were integrated into the standard lines in Supply Chain Solutions (SCS) segment. These motor drives are reducing electricity use by up to 25% and will provide energy savings, higher operational efficiencies, and enhance the dependability of conveyors with less parts and unplanned operational downtime. (Supplementary non-financial insights 2025, page 15, KION-Supplementary-Non-financial-Insights-2025.pdf).

Row 2

(7.34.1.1) Category of product or service

Select from:

☑ Industrial machinery

(7.34.1.2) Product or service (optional)

Segment Industrial Trucks & Services (basis for revenue figure) exemplary product Lithium-ion battery driven forklifts and warehouse trucks

(7.34.1.3) % of revenue from this product or service in the reporting year

73

(7.34.1.4) Efficiency figure in the reporting year

95

(7.34.1.5) Metric numerator

Select from:

☑ %

(7.34.1.6) Metric denominator

Select from:

☑ unit hour worked

(7.34.1.7) Comment

The revenue percentage cited pertains to the Industrial Trucks & Services (ITS) segment (please see KION Annual Report 2025, p. 346, https://reports.kiongroup.com/2025/ar/_assets/downloads/2025-Q4_Annual-Report_KION_Group.pdf). In the Industrial Trucks & Services segment, the KION Group's own operations focus on a portfolio of electric trucks, including products powered by batteries and fuel cells. The proportion of industrial trucks ordered with an electric drive system amounted to 92.6 percent in the reporting period. The KION Group's Hamburg facility has been manufacturing high-performance, 24-volt fuel cell systems for industrial trucks since 2023. Lithium-ion batteries have been made by KION Battery Systems GmbH (KBS) in Karlstein am Main since 2020. In November 2025, the opening of a new center of competence for energy at the Hamburg site saw the KION Group bring the first production line for custom lithium-ion batteries on stream, thereby further boosting its production capacity for energy-efficient energy systems at sites outside China. (please see KION Annual Report 2025, p. 106)

Lithium-ion batteries and optimized chargers achieve high efficiency levels (up to 95%) as measured by EN DIN 16796. Due to data sensitivity, specific revenue figures on single products cannot be disclosed. Therefore, the overall revenue for the ITS segment has been provided.
[Add row]

(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.000009945

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

112354

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:
☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

11297150000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:
☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

21.9

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Change in renewable energy consumption

☑ Other emissions reduction activities

☑ Change in output

(7.45.9) Please explain

Revenues decreased by 1.8% compared to the previous year, while Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions declined by 23%. Despite the reduction in revenue, overall operational efficiency improved, as reflected by a 0.4% decrease in energy consumption. This improvement was driven by process optimization and the adoption of energy-efficient technologies. Performance gains resulted from a combination of local and central energy and environmental management initiatives. Local measures included the replacement of conventional motors with energy-efficient alternatives, waste heat recovery in production processes, optimization of heating systems and building infrastructure, implementation of LED lighting, and improvements in transport logistics for sales and service activities. Significant reductions could be further achieved in the consumption of coking coal and diesel. At the same time, the consumption of self-generated renewable energy more than tripled in 2025 compared to 2024. Central initiatives focused on the transition of the company vehicle fleet to low-carbon drive technologies and the increased sourcing of renewable energy. By 2025, the company had almost fully transitioned to renewable electricity procurement, resulting in a significant decrease in Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions. Source: Annual Report 2025, p. 132-135; Supplementary Non-financial Insights 2025, p. 8

Row 2

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.4099778

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

112354

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☑ unit of production

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

261541

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

26.8

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Change in renewable energy consumption

☑ Other emissions reduction activities

☑ Change in output

(7.45.9) Please explain

This intensity metric is based on the order intake of produced forklifts, expressed as the "unit of production". Although this measure differs slightly from shipment volumes, it has been selected to ensure methodological consistency, as it is also used for Scope 3.11 emissions calculations. While the KPI represents only a share of the company's overall revenue-generating activities, the number of forklift units is considered the most relevant and reliable metric for year-on-year performance tracking. Consequently, it will be used as the key reference point for assessing future developments and trends.
[Add row]

(7.52) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

Row 1

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☑ Waste

(7.52.2) Metric value

83639

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Total amount of waste in tonnes (t)

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

1

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

In 2025, KION further strengthened its waste reduction efforts by introducing additional measures while continuing existing initiatives aimed at minimizing waste generation (pages 165-166). The slight decrease in total waste compared to the previous year reflects the effectiveness of these measures and occurred alongside a marginal decline in revenue (-1.8%) over the same period. (KION Annual Report 2025, pages 170 and 70, https://reports.kiongroup.com/2025/ar/_assets/downloads/2025-Q4_Annual-Report_KION_Group.pdf)

Row 2

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Water withdrawal

(7.52.2) Metric value

520446

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Water withdrawal in cubic meters (m³)

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

14

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

KION has already implemented advanced water recycling solutions within the ITS segment, for example at a production site in India, where water treatment facilities support closed-loop water use and contribute to reducing freshwater withdrawal in regions affected by water scarcity. Foundries generally require large amounts of freshwater (third-party water) to cool the sand used for casting molds. Through continuous process improvements, especially in KION's foundries, freshwater intake and overall water withdrawal have markedly declined in recent years. (KION Annual Report, page 11, https://www.kiongroup.com/KION-Website-Main/About-us/Sustainability/Insights/KION-Supplementary-Non-financial-Insights-2025.pdf)

Row 3

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Water discharge

(7.52.2) Metric value

476075

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Water discharge in cubic meters (m³)

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

15

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

KION has already implemented advanced water recycling solutions within the ITS segment, for example at a production site in India, where water treatment facilities support closed-loop water use and contribute to reducing freshwater withdrawal in regions affected by water scarcity. Foundries generally require large amounts of freshwater (third-party water) to cool the sand used for casting molds. Through continuous process improvements, especially in KION's foundries, freshwater intake and overall water withdrawal have markedly declined in recent years. Other examples include rainwater harvesting projects and introduction of other water-saving technologies to optimize water usage. Measures to detect and prevent leaks were also implemented in 2025. (KION Annual Report, page 11, https://www.kiongroup.com/KION-Website-Main/About-us/Sustainability/Insights/KION-Supplementary-Non-financial-Insights-2025.pdf)
[Add row]

(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☑ Absolute target

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

KION GROUP AG - Near-Term Approval Letter - Tuesday_ 5 November 2024.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

12/04/2024

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2021

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

111484

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

37875

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

149359.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

42

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

86628.220

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

104881

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

7473

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

112354.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

58.99

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The KION Group is pursuing near-term GHG emission reduction in Scope 1, 2 and 3 by 2030 compared to 2021. 2021 to 2030 is considered a reasonable timeframe for achieving the near-term targets. As it is the first year for which regular calculations of material Scope 3 emissions are available groupwide, 2021 was selected as the base year of the current climate targets. In Scope 1 and Scope 2, the near-term target aims at reductions of 42% from the baseline year 2021 to the target year 2030. The target covers 100% of the KION Group's Scope 1 and 2 emissions, with no exclusions.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Strategic sustainability management was a key driver of the new 'Playing to Win' corporate strategy in 2024. The KION Group firmly believes that enshrining sustainability in the corporate strategy can encourage profitable growth, resilience, customer focus, and the successful development of sustainable products and services, and reinforce a sense of responsibility for the Company's workforce, the environment, and society. By focusing on sustainability, the KION Group strives to offer its customers safe products that are manufactured in the most resource-efficient and energy-efficient way possible in a work environment that is safe and free from discrimination. Through its business model and strategy, the KION Group pursues the goal of offering increasingly integrated, circular, and emission-free intralogistics solutions in order to contribute to emission reduction. This includes the manufacture of low-emission industrial trucks with alternative drive technologies, and the further development of robotic and automation solutions. The goal is supported by the KION Group's official commitment to net zero (net zero greenhouse gas emissions) by no later than 2050, and by the application of the established international framework of the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). This requires responsible practices along the entire value chain.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

The KION Group will constantly strive to cut absolute GHG emissions from direct and indirect sources in the entire value chain by optimizing its own operations as well as engaging with suppliers and customers. In addition to reduction measures, it will endeavor to replace its energy sources and processes with lower-emission ones. With regard to Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions, the KION Group further implemented ongoing measures on the basis of local energy or environmental management systems, for example: switching to energy-efficient motors in equipment and machinery, recovering waste heat in production and optimizing heating systems and building infrastructure, implementing measures around the electrification of transportation and logistics in own operations by using stepwise non-fossil-

fuel-based technologies in own fleets and extending the necessary infrastructure on site, increased sourcing of energy from renewable sources and using further options for the self-generation of energy based on renewables, especially using solar energy, and building awareness and energy saving by employees. In 2025, KION achieved a significant increase in the share of renewable energy consumed by purchasing close to 100% of all electricity used from renewable sources. KION's Brazilian subsidiary continued an effort initiated in 2024 to replace fossil gasoline with bioethanol, which is available from sustainable sources in Brazil. In addition to specific initiatives, dedicated energy management systems (in accordance with ISO 50001 or an equivalent standard) ensure a systematic local program in subsidiaries with high energy consumption. Regular internal and external energy audits, quantified targets, actions and progress monitoring with focus on energy support the efforts to reduce energy use locally. As a result of the aforementioned efforts, energy use and GHG emissions were partially decoupled from revenue growth. After our SBTi targets were approved in 2024, KION has started working on a detailed climate transition plan to create more transparency on the necessary actions and financial resources to decarbonize according to our targets. The transition plan is currently ongoing and is expected to inform KION's business strategy to align operations with its climate targets.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

Row 2

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 2

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

KION GROUP AG - Near-Term Approval Letter - Tuesday_ 5 November 2024.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ Well-below 2°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

12/04/2024

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3, Category 11 – Use of sold products

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2021

(7.53.1.24) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

19764107

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

19764107.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

19764107.000

(7.53.1.45) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

84.54

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

84.54

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

25

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

14823080.250

(7.53.1.69) Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

11469884

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

11469884.000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

11469884.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

167.86

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

KION's near-term SBTi target focuses on our most significant category of Scope 3 emissions, the use phase of sold products. This category represents about 85% of KION's total Scope 3 emissions, thus offering the most leverage for reduction, while also being fully aligned with the group's strategic targets. As part of its Playing to Win strategy, the KION Group pursues the goal of offering increasingly integrated, circular, and emission-free intralogistics solutions in order to contribute to emission reduction. This includes the manufacture of low-emission industrial trucks with alternative drive technologies, and the further development of robotic and automation solutions. Following the methodology laid out by the Greenhouse Gas Protocol, emissions in Scope 3.11 include both direct and indirect use phase emissions for

vehicles. All trucks sold in the ITS segment are considered to be vehicles. In comparison, the SCS segment consist of custom projects consisting of different material handling equipment parts. Therefore, SCS solutions are not considered vehicles and only direct use phase emissions are reported as part of category 3.11.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Strategic sustainability management was a key driver of the new 'Playing to Win' corporate strategy in 2024. The KION Group firmly believes that enshrining sustainability in the corporate strategy can encourage profitable growth, resilience, customer focus, and the successful development of sustainable products and services, and reinforce a sense of responsibility for the Company's workforce, the environment, and society. By focusing on sustainability, the KION Group strives to offer its customers safe products that are manufactured in the most resource-efficient and energy-efficient way possible in a work environment that is safe and free from discrimination. Through its business model and strategy, the KION Group pursues the goal of offering increasingly integrated, circular, and emission-free intralogistics solutions in order to contribute to emission reduction. This includes the manufacture of low-emission industrial trucks with alternative drive technologies, and the further development of robotic and automation solutions. The goal is supported by the KION Group's official commitment to net zero (net zero greenhouse gas emissions) by no later than 2050, and by the application of the established international framework of the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). This requires responsible practices along the entire value chain.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

The KION Group's target for the reduction of emissions from Scope 3 is closely aligned with overall business strategy, with the goal of offering increasingly integrated, circular, and emission-free intralogistics solutions in order to contribute to emission reduction. In the Industrial Trucks & Services segment, the KION Group's own operations focus on a portfolio of electric trucks, including products powered by batteries and fuel cells. The proportion of industrial trucks ordered with an electric drive system amounted to 92.6 percent in the reporting period. The KION Group's Hamburg facility has been manufacturing high-performance, 24-volt fuel cell systems for industrial trucks since 2023. Lithium-ion batteries have been made by KION Battery Systems GmbH (KBS) since 2020. In addition to its used truck business, the KION Group also stepped up its efforts to reuse materials in line with the principles of the circular economy. Furthermore, the company agreed a strategic partnership with Li-Cycle Holdings Corp. in 2023 for the recycling of lithium-ion batteries. In the project business for automation solutions, the aim is to integrate innovative drive technologies into the standard product ranges in order to harness the use of electricity more efficiently, and to help customers to reduce their energy consumption. Cloud-native software solutions (IT/OT-driven solutions) are also being increasingly deployed. The Supply Chain Solutions segment offers tailored solutions for numerous cloud environments and helps customers to reduce their environmental footprint through lower material consumption and improved energy efficiency. Through these and other measures, KION has achieved a reduction of 42% of Scope 3.11 emissions compared to the base year. After our SBTi targets were approved in 2024, KION has started working on a detailed climate transition plan to create more transparency on the necessary actions and financial resources to decarbonize according to our targets. The transition plan is currently ongoing and is expected to inform KION's business strategy to align operations with its climate targets.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

Row 3

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 3

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

KION GROUP AG - Net-Zero Approval Letter - Tuesday_ 5 November 2024.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

12/04/2024

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3, Category 15 – Investments

☑ Scope 3, Category 2 – Capital goods

☑ Scope 3, Category 6 – Business travel

☑ Scope 3, Category 7 – Employee commuting

☑ Scope 3, Category 11 – Use of sold products

☑ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services

☑ Scope 3, Category 5 – Waste generated in operations

☑ Scope 3, Category 12 – End-of-life treatment of sold products

☑ Scope 3, Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2021

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

111484

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

37875

(7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3096120

(7.53.1.15) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

46631

(7.53.1.16) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

39903

(7.53.1.17) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

162098

(7.53.1.18) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

16292

(7.53.1.19) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

11030

(7.53.1.20) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

30114

(7.53.1.24) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

19764107

(7.53.1.25) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

189502

(7.53.1.28) Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

22714

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

23378511.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

23527870.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.36) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.37) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.38) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.39) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.40) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.41) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.45) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.46) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.49) Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2050

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

90

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

2352787.000

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

104881

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

7473

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2576952

(7.53.1.60) Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

28803

(7.53.1.61) Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

37780

(7.53.1.62) Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

171304

(7.53.1.63) Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

14760

(7.53.1.64) Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

40631

(7.53.1.65) Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

30826

(7.53.1.69) Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

11469884

(7.53.1.70) Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

136509

(7.53.1.73) Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

186709

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

14694158.000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

14806512.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

41.19

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target and emission data covers the KION Group and its consolidated subsidiaries. The KION Group has based its activities on the Agreement of the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Paris 2015 (Paris Agreement) and the objective stipulated therein of limiting global warming. A first science-based climate target was developed in 2017/2018 to reduce the company's energy-related emissions (Scope 1, 2 and 3.3) by 30 percent by 2027 compared to 2017. In 2021, a comprehensive revision of the existing climate strategy was started and further continued during the reporting year. As a key interim result, new strategic targets were developed that are fully aligned with the current criteria of the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) for preparing a formal commitment. In addition to an expansion of the scope of the climate targets to include further scope 3 emissions, the Net-Zero Standard for companies to limit global warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius is taken as a basis, in line with the Paris Agreement. In July 2023 KION officially committed to the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi), and obtained approval for the submitted near-term and net-zero targets in December 2024. The strategy considers carbon dioxide (CO2) as biggest contributor as well as other greenhouse gases (GHG) such as methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, sulphur hexafluoride and nitrogen trifluoride where applicable and possible. Base year emissions updated corresponding to regular update of conversion and emission factors.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Strategic sustainability management was a key driver of the new 'Playing to Win' corporate strategy in 2024. The KION Group firmly believes that enshrining sustainability in the corporate strategy can encourage profitable growth, resilience, customer focus, and the successful development of sustainable products and services, and reinforce a sense of responsibility for the Company's workforce, the environment, and society. By focusing on sustainability, the KION Group strives to offer its customers safe products that are manufactured in the most resource-efficient and energy-efficient way possible in a work environment that is safe and free from discrimination. Through its business model and strategy, the KION Group pursues the goal of offering increasingly integrated, circular, and emission-free intralogistics solutions in order to contribute to emission reduction. This includes the manufacture of low-emission industrial trucks with alternative drive technologies, and the further development of robotic and automation solutions. The goal is supported by the KION Group's official commitment to net zero (net zero greenhouse gas emissions) by no later than 2050, and by the application of the established international framework of the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). This requires responsible practices along the entire value chain.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

The KION Group is currently focused on achieving its near-term decarbonization targets as outlined in the previous target descriptions. Nonetheless, planning has begun for reduction activities beyond 2030, including the phase out of fossil assets still existing by 2030, and strategies to mitigate emission categories which do not currently fall under a reduction target. Details thereof are anticipated to be published as part of KION's climate transition plan, which is currently in progress.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☑ Net-zero targets

(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

12/04/2024

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

☑ Abs1

☑ Abs2

☑ Abs3

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/31/2050

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.54.3.7) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

KION GROUP AG - Net-Zero Approval Letter - Tuesday_ 5 November 2024.pdf

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

☑ Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target and emission data covers the KION Group and its consolidated subsidiaries. The KION Group has based its activities on the Agreement of the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Paris 2015 (Paris Agreement) and the objective stipulated therein of limiting global warming. A first science-based climate target was developed in 2017/2018 to reduce the company's energy-related emissions (Scope 1, 2 and 3.3) by 30 percent by 2027 compared to 2017. In 2021, a comprehensive revision of the existing climate strategy was started and further continued during the reporting year. As a key interim result, new strategic targets were developed that are fully aligned with the current criteria of the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) for preparing a formal commitment. In addition to an expansion of the scope of the climate targets to include further scope 3 emissions, the Net-Zero Standard for companies to limit global warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius is taken as a basis, in line with the Paris Agreement. In July 2023 KION officially committed to the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi), and obtained approval for the submitted near-term and net-zero targets in December 2024. The strategy considers carbon dioxide (CO2) as biggest contributor as well as other greenhouse gases (GHG) such as methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, sulphur hexafluoride and nitrogen trifluoride where applicable and possible. Base year emissions updated corresponding to regular update of conversion and emission factors.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

Strategic sustainability management was a key driver of the new 'Playing to Win' corporate strategy in 2024. The KION Group firmly believes that enshrining sustainability in the corporate strategy can encourage profitable growth, resilience, customer focus, and the successful development of sustainable products and services, and reinforce a sense of responsibility for the Company's workforce, the environment, and society. By focusing on sustainability, the KION Group strives to offer its customers safe products that are manufactured in the most resource-efficient and energy-efficient way possible in a work environment that is safe and free from discrimination. Through its business model and strategy, the KION Group pursues the goal of offering increasingly integrated, circular, and emission-free intralogistics solutions in order to contribute to emission reduction. This includes the manufacture of low-emission industrial trucks with alternative drive technologies, and the further development of robotic and automation solutions. The goal is supported by the KION Group's official commitment to net zero (net zero greenhouse gas emissions) by no later than 2050, and by the application of the established international framework of the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). This requires responsible practices along the entire value chain.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, we plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization at the end of the target

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

The KION Group strives for 100% absolute reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. Any remaining unavoided emissions will be neutralized by carbon removals within the rules of the SBTi net-zero standard. The planning of respective measures will happen at a later stage when the roadmap has been fully defined.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

KION Group's net-zero target is based on the methodology of the SBTi and builds on existing plans for science-based near-term reductions. During the mandatory reviews after 5 years and at the end of the near-term target time frame, necessary updates due to changes in baseline, methodology, and required ambition level will be applied to the net-zero target as well to ensure that it conforms to the latest scientific understanding. Beyond the official reviews, KION intends to follow updates to SBTi standards to prepare for necessary changes.
[Add row]

(7.55) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

	Emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e
Under investigation	*4*	
To be implemented	*2*	*50931*

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e
Implementation commenced	*8*	*8205*
Implemented	*3*	*27109*
Not to be implemented	*2*	

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO_2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

19931

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

In 2025, KION expanded the use of EACs to increase the share of renewable energy consumption. Electrifying processes coupled with the consumption of renewable electricity is a central pillar of KION's sustainability strategy, so the purchase and consumption of renewable energy is considered an ongoing initiative.

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

☑ Wind

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO_2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

6847

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

In 2025, KION expanded the use of EACs to increase the share of renewable energy consumption. Electrifying processes coupled with the consumption of renewable electricity is a central pillar of KION's sustainability strategy, so the purchase and consumption of renewable energy is considered an ongoing initiative.

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

☑ Solar PV

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO_2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

290

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

In 2025, KION expanded the use of EACs to increase the share of renewable energy consumption. Electrifying processes coupled with the consumption of renewable electricity is a central pillar of KION's sustainability strategy, so the purchase and consumption of renewable energy is considered an ongoing initiative.

Row 4

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Fuel switch

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO_2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

320

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

As bioethanol is readily available in Brazil, a fuel switch was initiated in KION's sites there as a short-term measure to reduce GHG emissions from fossil gasoline. This initiative was commenced in 2024 and expanded in 2025, replacing over 80% of fossil gasoline. Bioethanol is cost-competitive to fossil gasoline and does not require capital expenditures. In the long term, it is planned to switch to electric vehicles as regional charging infrastructures improve.

Row 5

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Electrification

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO_2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

140

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

164000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

534000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

KION owns a small number of trucks which carry cargo between two company sites. As part of a pilot project, two diesel-powered trucks were replaced by electric trucks in 2025. This included not only the purchase of the electric trucks, but also installing charging infrastructure.
[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Dedicated budget for energy efficiency

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Several local initiatives driving energy efficiency at KION organisations (e.g. machinery upgrades, building insulation, fuel switch), especially at sites with an implemented Energy Management System.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Compliance with ISO 50001 and ISO 14001

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Internal incentives/recognition programs

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Championship/Recognition programme addressing environment and climate change

Row 4

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Dedicated budget for low-carbon product R&D

(7.55.3.2) Comment

With the demand for alternative drives steadily increasing, KION has the desire to further expand its leading market position. With the Playing to Win Strategy, the company has energy efficiency as one of its top priorities and thus has set the course for focusing on the right research and development activities. Example: Finding the right energy solution is a challenge. KION Group has channelled its expertise in this crucial topic for alternative drive systems into a new department: "New Energy Systems".

Row 5

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Employee engagement

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Within certain entities an employee proposal system is implemented, that also covers environmental aspects, e.g. to realize the benefit of ideas concerning emission reduction.

Row 6

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Internal price on carbon

(7.55.3.2) Comment

In 2025, the KION Group set up an internal carbon pricing scheme to help it to achieve the groupwide net zero greenhouse gas targets. This scheme is based on an internal carbon fee that serves as an offset mechanism between the Operating Units. The goal is to achieve the reduction targets for Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions in each reporting period and create an incentive for avoiding future spending on fees. The pricing scheme applies to emissions from electricity consumption (Scope 2) and covers all consolidated subsidiaries worldwide. The underlying carbon price is based on the spot market price at the time that Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs) are purchased. This means that the Group's approach is aligned with and approximates market prices, reasonably reflects actual costs, and encourages decision-making based on energy efficiency and a reduction in greenhouse gases. The Scope 2 emissions volume covered by the CO2 pricing mechanism, based on

the purchased green electricity certificates, amounted to 16,803 t CO2e for the Group in fiscal year 2025; this corresponded to a share of 46.9 percent of total Scope 2 emissions before taking this reduction into account.
[Add row]

(7.71) Does your organization assess the life cycle emissions of any of its products or services?

(7.71.1) Assessment of life cycle emissions

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.71.2) Comment

KION aims to design highly sustainable products, solutions, and services, which are key enablers for achieving its sustainability targets. To assess environmental impacts across the full life cycle, KION applies life cycle assessments (LCAs) and end-of-life responsibility considerations. Both ITS and IAS collaborate on piloting and conducting LCAs, supported by dedicated expert teams. Insights from LCAs are increasingly integrated into early product design to enhance sustainability performance. In the ITS segment, KION completed a product carbon footprint analysis in line with ISO 14067, with certification by an independent third party issued in December 2024 and updated in June 2025. Additionally, LCAs were conducted for eight truck series. KION also pursues circular design approaches such as Cradle to Cradle (C2C), which promotes continuous material reuse and aims to eliminate waste. In 2025, the Dematic Multishuttle 2, produced in Stříbro (Czechia), achieved Cradle to Cradle® Bronze certification, confirming that 85% of the product is recyclable. Furthermore, sustainability integration in product development was strengthened through a new "Product Sustainability Alignment" deliverable within the ITS Product Evolution Process (iPEP2). Existing deliverables were updated accordingly, reinforcing sustainability requirements across development, procurement, controlling, and service processes. (KION Supplementary non- financial insights 2025, page 13, https://www.kiongroup.com/KION-Website-Main/About-us/Sustainability/Insights/KION-Supplementary-Non-financial-Insights-2025.pdf)
[Fixed row]

(7.71.1) Provide details of how your organization assesses the life cycle emissions of its products or services.

(7.71.1.1) Products/services assessed

Select from:
☑ Representative selection of products/services

(7.71.1.2) Life cycle stage(s) most commonly covered

Select from:

☑ Cradle-to-grave

(7.71.1.3) Methodologies/standards/tools applied

Select all that apply

☑ ISO 14040 & 14044

☑ ISO 14067

(7.71.1.4) Comment

ION aims to design highly sustainable products, solutions, and services, which are key enablers for achieving its sustainability targets. To assess environmental impacts across the full life cycle, KION applies life cycle assessments (LCAs) and end-of-life responsibility considerations. Both ITS and IAS collaborate on piloting and conducting LCAs, supported by dedicated expert teams. Insights from LCAs are increasingly integrated into early product design to enhance sustainability performance. In the ITS segment, KION completed a product carbon footprint analysis in line with ISO 14067, with certification by an independent third party issued in December 2024 and updated in June 2025. Additionally, LCAs were conducted for eight truck series. KION also pursues circular design approaches such as Cradle to Cradle (C2C), which promotes continuous material reuse and aims to eliminate waste. In 2025, the Dematic Multishuttle 2, produced in Stříbro (Czechia), achieved Cradle to Cradle® Bronze certification, confirming that 85% of the product is recyclable. Furthermore, sustainability integration in product development was strengthened through a new "Product Sustainability Alignment" deliverable within the ITS Product Evolution Process (iPEP2). Existing deliverables were updated accordingly, reinforcing sustainability requirements across development, procurement, controlling, and service processes. (KION Supplementary non- financial insights 2025, page 13, https://www.kiongroup.com/KION-Website-Main/About-us/Sustainability/Insights/KION-Supplementary-Non-financial-Insights-2025.pdf) [Fixed row]

(7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

Select from:

☑ No, I am not providing data

(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.74.1) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Row 1

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☑ Group of products or services

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

☑ The EU Taxonomy for environmentally sustainable economic activities

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power

☑ Other power, please specify :Services: Repair, refurbishment and remanufacturing

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

The services "Repair, refurbishment and remanufacturing" are repair activities provided as part of aftersales services (ITS and SCS segment). The activity '5.1 Repair, refurbishment, and remanufacturing' meets the criteria in terms of the transition to a circular economy objective. With respect to economic activity '5.1 Repair, refurbishment, and remanufacturing', assessment of the substantial contribution criteria focused on service contracts and waste management. The assessment was based on a representative sample of service contracts from the Industrial Trucks & Services and Supply Chain Solutions segments. The review of service orders concluded that these activities fulfilled the required criteria. The waste management processes were assessed separately, with a focus on refurbishment and repair activities. In the Industrial Trucks & Services segment, the analysis centered on the waste management plans of the refurbishment sites. Repair activities were deemed not to be applicable since the waste from repairs is primarily disposed of at customer sites… (2025-Q4_Annual-Report_KION_Group.pdf, pages 173-176) The share provided is published in the table "Annex – Further disclosures on the EU Taxonomy" (2025-Q4_Annual-Report_KION_Group.pdf, page 213)

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

☑ No

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

3.5
[Add row]

(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:
☑ No

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

	Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments
	Select from: ☑ No, we are not taking any actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments, but we plan to within the next two years

[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?
	Select from: ☑ No, we do not use indicators, but plan to within the next two years

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

Legally protected areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:
☑ Not assessed

(11.4.2) Comment

The Natura 2000 dataset includes 27’020 sites protecting habitats, birds, and other species, and is distributed across the 27 EU Member States.

UNESCO World Heritage sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:
☑ Not assessed

(11.4.2) Comment

No assessment of proximity to UNESCO World Heritage sites has been conducted.

UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:
☑ Not assessed

(11.4.2) Comment

No assessment of proximity to UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves has been conducted.

Ramsar sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Not assessed

(11.4.2) Comment

No assessment of proximity to Ramsar sites has been conducted.

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Not assessed

(11.4.2) Comment

No assessment of proximity to Key Biodiversity Areas has been conducted.

Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

In 2022, KION conducted an assessment of 404 locations worldwide regarding their vicinity to protected natural areas relevant for biodiversity. The location-specific assessment of the current protected natural areas was carried out using the open-source Natura2000 dataset. The Natura 2000 dataset includes 27'020 sites protecting habitats, birds, and other species, and is distributed across the 27 EU Member States covering 18% of the EU's land area and more than 8% of its marine area. An openly available worldwide dataset containing protected natural sites is currently unavailable.
[Fixed row]

(11.4.1) Provide details of your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to areas important for biodiversity.

Row 1

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply
☑ Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Germany

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

A total of 14 KION sites were reported as adjacent (<1km) to biodiversity-sensitive areas in Germany, more specifically to the following areas: Krietes Wald (Im Holze), Lechauen zwischen Königsbrunn und Augsburg, Mooswälder bei Freiburg, Niedervieland, Nürnberger Reichswald, Sandkiefernwälder in der östlichen Untermainebene, Schwanheimer Wald, Täler der Odenwald-Bäche um Amorbach, Thüringische Rhön, Untere Delme, Hache, Ochtum und Varreler Bäke, Wiesenbrütergebiete im Unteren Isartal.

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:
☑ Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Out of the 14 KION sites adjacent to biodiversity-sensitive areas in Germany, 2 are categorized as offices, 3 as plants and 9 as Sales&Service locations.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ No

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Main negative effects could result from emissions into air, water or soil. Aspects are regularly monitored under environmental management systems and local regulation. Mitigation measures would be, e.g. noise reduction, oil separators or emission filters.

Row 2

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ France

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

A total of 9 KION sites were reported as adjacent (<1km) to biodiversity-sensitive areas in France, more specifically to the following areas: Basse Vallée du Var, Basses vallées angevines (aval de la rivière Mayenne et prairies de la Baumette), Boucles de la Seine Aval, Crau centrale - Crau sèche, La Durance, La Vézère, Marais de Rochefort, Massif de Rambouillet et zones humides proches, Plaines du Mirebalais et du Neuvillois.

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

All the 9 KION sites adjacent to biodiversity-sensitive areas in France are categorized as Sales&Service locations.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:
☑ No

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Main negative effects could result from emissions into air, water or soil. Aspects are regularly monitored under environmental management systems and local regulation. Mitigation measures would be, e.g. noise reduction, oil separators or emission filters.

Row 3

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply
☑ Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Belgium

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

A total of 4 KION sites were reported as adjacent (<1km) to biodiversity-sensitive areas in Belgium, more specifically to the area of Schelde- en Durmeëstuarium van de Nederlandse grens tot Gent

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Out of the 4 KION sites adjacent to biodiversity-sensitive areas in Belgium, 1 is categorized as office, 2 as plants, and 1 as Sales & Service location.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ No

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Main negative effects could result from emissions into air, water or soil. Aspects are regularly monitored under environmental management systems and local regulation. Mitigation measures would be, e.g. noise reduction, oil separators or emission filters.

Row 4

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Czechia

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

A total of 4 KION sites were reported as adjacent (<1km) to biodiversity-sensitive areas in Czech Republic, more specifically to the following areas: Blanský les, Jungmannova škola v Berouně, Poodří.

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

All the 4 KION sites adjacent to biodiversity-sensitive areas in Czech Republic are categorized as plants.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ No

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Main negative effects could result from emissions into air, water or soil. Aspects are regularly monitored under environmental management systems and local regulation. Mitigation measures would be, e.g. noise reduction, oil separators or emission filters.

Row 5

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Spain

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

A total of 3 KION sites were reported as adjacent (<1km) to biodiversity-sensitive areas in Spain, more specifically to the following areas: Colonias de Cernícalo Primilla de Almendralejo, Vegas, cuestas y páramos del sureste de Madrid.

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

All 3 KION sites adjacent to biodiversity-sensitive areas in Spain are categorized as Sales&Service locations.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ No

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Main negative effects could result from emissions into air, water or soil. Aspects are regularly monitored under environmental management systems and local regulation. Mitigation measures would be, e.g. noise reduction, oil separators or emission filters.

Row 6

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Poland

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

A total of 2 KION sites were reported as adjacent (<1km) to biodiversity-sensitive areas in Poland, more specifically to the following areas: Dolina Dolnej Odry, Kumaki Dobrej.

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Out of the 2 KION sites adjacent to biodiversity-sensitive areas in Poland, 1 is categorized as a plant and 1 as Sales&Service location.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ No

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Main negative effects could result from emissions into air, water or soil. Aspects are regularly monitored under environmental management systems and local regulation. Mitigation measures would be, e.g. noise reduction, oil separators or emission filters.

Row 7

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Austria

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

A total of 2 KION sites were reported as adjacent (<1km) to biodiversity-sensitive areas in Austria, more specifically to the following area: Traun-Donau-Auen.

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Both KION sites adjacent to biodiversity-sensitive areas in Austria are categorized as Sales&Service locations.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ No

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Main negative effects could result from emissions into air, water or soil. Aspects are regularly monitored under environmental management systems and local regulation. Mitigation measures would be, e.g. noise reduction, oil separators or emission filters.

Row 8

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Italy

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

A total of 2 KION sites were reported as adjacent (<1km) to biodiversity-sensitive areas in Italy, more specifically to the following area: Valle delle Bruciate e Tresinaro.

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Both KION sites adjacent to biodiversity-sensitive areas in Italy are categorized as plants.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ No

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Main negative effects could result from emissions into air, water or soil. Aspects are regularly monitored under environmental management systems and local regulation. Mitigation measures would be, e.g. noise reduction, oil separators or emission filters.

Row 9

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Lithuania

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

A total of 1 KION site was reported as adjacent (<1km) to biodiversity-sensitive areas in Lithuania, more specifically to the following area: Neries upė.

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

KION site adjacent to biodiversity-sensitive area in Lithuania is categorized as a Sales&Service location.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ No

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Main negative effects could result from emissions into air, water or soil. Aspects are regularly monitored under environmental management systems and local regulation. Mitigation measures would be, e.g. noise reduction, oil separators or emission filters.

Row 10

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Hungary

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

A total of 1 KION site was reported as adjacent (<1km) to biodiversity-sensitive areas in Hungary, more specifically to the following area: Tatai Öreg-tó.

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

KION site adjacent to biodiversity-sensitive area in Hungary is categorized as a Sales&Service location.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ No

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Main negative effects could result from emissions into air, water or soil. Aspects are regularly monitored under environmental management systems and local regulation. Mitigation measures would be, e.g. noise reduction, oil separators or emission filters.

Row 11

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Sweden

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

A total of 1 KION Group site was reported as adjacent (<1km) to biodiversity-sensitive areas in Sweden, more specifically to the following area: Lövträdsmarker i Jönköping-Huskvarna.

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

The KION Group site adjacent to biodiversity-sensitive area in Sweden is categorized as a Sales&Service location.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ No

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Main negative effects could result from emissions into air, water or soil. Aspects are regularly monitored under environmental management systems and local regulation. Mitigation measures would be, e.g. noise reduction, oil separators or emission filters.

Row 12

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Portugal

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

A total of 1 KION Group site was reported as adjacent (<1km) to biodiversity-sensitive areas in Portugal, more specifically to the following area: Estuário do Tejo.

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

The KION Group site adjacent to biodiversity-sensitive area in Portugal is categorized as a Sales&Service location.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ No

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Main negative effects could result from emissions into air, water or soil. Aspects are regularly monitored under environmental management systems and local regulation. Mitigation measures would be, e.g. noise reduction, oil separators or emission filters.

Row 13

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Slovenia

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

A total of 1 KION Group site was reported as adjacent (<1km) to biodiversity-sensitive areas in Slovenia, more specifically to the following area: Volčeke.

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

The KION Group site adjacent to biodiversity-sensitive area in Slovenia is categorized as a Sales&Service location.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ No

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Main negative effects could result from emissions into air, water or soil. Aspects are regularly monitored under environmental management systems and local regulation. Mitigation measures would be, e.g. noise reduction, oil separators or emission filters.
[Add row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☑ Waste data

☑ Fuel consumption

☑ Base year emissions

☑ Target-setting methodology

☑ Energy attribute certificates (EACs)

☑ Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling generation

☑ Progress against targets
☑ Renewable fuel consumption
☑ Year on year change in absolute emissions (Scope 3)
☑ Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption
☑ Year on year change in absolute emissions (Scope 1 and 2)
☑ Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption
☑ Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling generation

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards
☑ ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

In 2025, KION has published relevant sustainability information in the Group Sustainability Statement (as part of the Combined Management Report), which shows the progress of KION GROUP AG and its consolidated subsidiaries (collectively: 'KION') have made in terms of sustainability management during the reporting period from January 1 to December 31 2025 (fiscal year 2025). A list of the consolidated entities can be found in Annual Report published here: https://reports.kiongroup.com/2025/ar/_assets/downloads/2025-Q4_Annual-Report_KION_Group.pdf (p. 356) KION has voluntarily applied the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS), specified as the authoritative reporting standards by the CSRD, to prepare the sustainability report. In accordance with ESRS 1.110 and section 289b (1) and (3) and section 315b (1) and (3) of the German Commercial Code (HGB), the sustainability report has been integrated into KION's combined management report and follows the applicable requirements of the CSR Directive Implementation Act (CSR-RUG). The Supervisory Board of KION GROUP AG has commissioned an auditing company (KPMG) with an external audit to obtain limited assurance in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 (revised) on the Non-Financial Report. The Supervisory Board of KION GROUP AG included the auditor's opinion in its independent review of the non-financial consolidated report and its corresponding resolution. The audit mandate and the results of the audits can be found in the "Assurance report of the independent German Public Auditor on a limited assurance engagement in relation to the Group Sustainability Statement". Reference: Annual Report (incl. Sust. Statement), p. 377 ff.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

2025-Q4_Annual_Report_KION_Group.pdf

Row 2

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Business strategy

☑ Sustainable finance taxonomy aligned spending/revenue

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

The collection of revenue, capital expenditure (CapEx), and operating expenditure (OpEx) data was carried out in accordance with the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2178 on Article 8 of the Taxonomy Regulation, with reference to the guidance on applying Article 8 of the Taxonomy Regulationfor the 2025 financial year. Detailed tables in accordance with the Taxonomy Regulation can be found in the notes to the Group sustainability report (see 'Further disclosures on the EU Taxonomy'). The Supervisory Board of KION GROUP AG has commissioned an auditing company (KPMG) with an external audit to obtain limited assurance in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 (revised) on the Group Sustainability Statement. The auditor's opinion in its independent review of the non-financial consolidated report and its corresponding resolution. The audit mandate and the results of the audits can be found in the "Assurance report of the independent German Public Auditor on a limited assurance engagement in relation to the group sustainability statement". Reference: Annual Report (incl. Sust. Statement), p. 377: "This assurance conclusion includes that nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that:... the disclosures in section "Incorporating the EU Taxonomy" of the Group Sustainability Statement do not comply, in all material respects, with Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852."

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

2025-Q4_Annual_Report_KION_Group.pdf

Row 3

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Consolidation approach

☑ Consolidation approach

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

In 2025, KION has published relevant sustainability information in the Group Sustainability Statement (as part of the Combined Management Report), which shows the progress KION GROUP AG and its consolidated subsidiaries (collectively: 'KION') have made in terms of sustainability management during the reporting period from January 1 to December 31 2025 (fiscal year 2025). A list of the consolidated entities can be found in Annual Report published here: https://reports.kiongroup.com/2025/ar/_assets/downloads/2025-Q4_Annual-Report_KION_Group.pdf (p. 356) KION has voluntarily applied the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS), specified as the authoritative reporting standards by the CSRD, to prepare the Group Sustainability Report. In accordance with ESRS 1.110 and section 289b (1) and (3) and section 315b (1) and (3) of the German Commercial Code (HGB), this sustainability report has been integrated into the combined management report and follows the applicable requirements of the CSR Directive Implementation Act (CSR-RUG) The Supervisory Board of KION GROUP AG has commissioned an auditing company (KPMG) with an external audit to obtain limited assurance in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 (revised) on the Non-Financial Report. The Supervisory Board of KION GROUP AG included the auditor's opinion in its independent review of the non-financial consolidated report and its corresponding resolution. The audit mandate and the results of the audits can be found in the "Assurance report of the independent German Public Auditor on a limited assurance engagement in relation to the group sustainability statement". Reference: Annual Report 2025 (incl. Sust. Statement), p. 377 ff.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

2025-Q4_Annual_Report_KION_Group.pdf

Row 4

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Identification, assessment, and management processes

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

"This assurance conclusion includes that nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that:... the process carried out by the entity to identify information to be included in the Group Sustainability Statement (the materiality assessment) is not, in all material respects, in accordance with the description set out in section “Description of the process to identify and assess material impacts, risks, and opportunities” of the Group Sustainability Statement," Reference: Annual Report 2025 (incl. Sust. Statement), p. 377 ff.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

2025-Q4_Annual_Report_KION_Group.pdf
[Add row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Chief People & Sustainability Officer (CPSO)

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

[Fixed row]