

SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

REPORTING YEAR 2025



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Introduction

For Lödige Industries, sustainability and economic performance are inseparable. As an international provider of material flow solutions, we develop and implement systems that move, store and make goods, materials and vehicles available efficiently, safely and reliably. In a world of increasing requirements for availability, energy efficiency, occupational safety and resource conservation, this commitment is becoming ever more important. Our customers expect solutions that perform well today and can also adapt flexibly to changing conditions tomorrow. By combining mechanical engineering, control and IT expertise, we develop customised systems for demanding processes and support them throughout their entire life cycle. Service, maintenance and modernisation help maintain availability and safety, make continued use of existing resources and adapt systems to new requirements. For us, sustainability is therefore an integral part of our corporate responsibility. It concerns our solutions as well as our own sites, our employees, our cooperation with suppliers and partners, and the way we make decisions. As a family-run company, we take a long-term view. Respect, unity and determination provide the framework for responsible action throughout the Group. This sustainability report provides a transparent overview of Lödige Industries' sustainability activities and selected key figures for the 2025 reporting year. The report is published voluntarily and is guided by the Voluntary Sustainability Reporting Standard for non-listed SMEs (VSME). This framework provides a basis for consistently collecting and assessing relevant environmental, social and governance information and developing these areas step by step. The focus is on our Corporate Carbon Footprint for Scope 1 and Scope 2, together with selected key figures on energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions, the workforce, occupational safety, collective bargaining coverage, training and responsible corporate governance. The report also explains our strategic direction, responsibilities, the results of the materiality analysis, and the principal measures and progress. The VSME key figures overview and supplementary methodological and site-specific data are presented in Chapter 8 and the appendix. The report is intended for customers, business partners, employees, financing partners and other stakeholders who require clear and traceable sustainability information. It makes progress visible, explains changes in the key figures and sets out the next steps. The focus is on topics relevant to our business, our customers and the Group's long-term development. Our aim is to integrate sustainability more closely into our business processes and decisions, continuously improve the data basis and work with our customers and partners worldwide to create solutions with a lasting impact.

Foreword from the Management Board



Dear readers,

Efficient systems for the flow of goods, materials and vehicles have been the foundation of our business for decades. In a world of increasing requirements for availability, safety and resource use, we help customers worldwide make their processes more efficient and fit for the future. Sustainability is an integral part of this work. It is reflected in the quality and long service life of our systems, as well as in the service and modernisation work that enables existing systems to adapt flexibly to new requirements. It concerns our own sites, our employees, our partners and the way we make decisions.

With this sustainability report for 2025, we are aligning with the VSME standard for the first time. We have deliberately chosen this voluntary framework to give customers, business partners and other stakeholders a clear insight into our progress and priorities. The report combines key figures with operational developments and concrete measures. Our focus is on efficient material flow solutions, responsible resource use, safe working conditions and clear requirements for our partners in the value chain. For us, sustainability is achieved through consistent action over many years.

We look to the future with confidence and thank all our employees, customers and partners worldwide for their commitment and trust.

Philippe De Backer
CEO, Lödige Industries

A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read "P. De Backer".

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1 About Lödige Industries

1.1 Lödige Industries at a glance

Key figure	Value
Employees	1,492 people
FTE	1,474 FTE
Revenue	€246.9 million
Scope 1	2,264.32 t CO ₂ e
Scope 2 market-based ¹	530.57 t CO ₂ e
Scope 2 location-based	698.75 t CO ₂ e
Total emissions, location-based	2,963.07 t CO ₂ e
Total emissions, market-based	2,794.89 t CO ₂ e
Share of renewable electricity	55.8%
Occupational accidents	25
Collective bargaining coverage	56.3%

Table 1: Company key figures for 2025

As at 31 December, Lödige Industries employed 1,492 people worldwide, equivalent to 1,474 full-time equivalents (FTE). Compared with the previous year, headcount increased by 9.1% and the workforce in FTE by 7.7%. The reporting scope remained unchanged at 26 companies in 19 countries. Revenue and total assets grew modestly, reaching €246.9 million and €156.7 million respectively. Several environmental and social indicators showed positive developments: direct Scope 1 emissions fell slightly, the share of renewable electricity reached 55.8%, and the number of recorded occupational accidents declined from 27 to 25. At the same time, the employee turnover rate fell from 13.48% to 11.6%. The proportion of employees covered by collective bargaining agreements was 56.3%. Higher electricity consumption led to an increase in Scope 2 emissions. Total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions amounted to 2,963.07 t CO₂e on a location-based basis and 2,794.89 t CO₂e on a market-based basis. Further reductions will focus on service fleets, heat supply and electricity procurement. The following chapters explain the operational context and the measures through which Lödige Industries is addressing these priorities.

¹ Note: The terms location-based and market-based refer to different accounting approaches for electricity-related Scope 2 emissions. The approaches are explained in Chapter 4.2

1.2 International presence and companies included

The reporting period covers the financial year from 1 January to 31 December 2025. Unless otherwise stated, quantitative information relates to this period. Headcount and full-time equivalents are reported as at 31 December. Progress after the reporting year is presented separately in Appendix 9.7. 2025 is the second fully consolidated year of ESG data collection. The report covers 26 companies of the Lödige Industries Group in 19 countries. The parent company is Lödige Industries GmbH, based in Warburg, Germany. In the following, Lödige Industries refers to the Group companies included in the report. The organisational boundary of the emissions inventory is explained in Appendix 9.2. The Group includes sites in Germany, Romania, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Greece, Poland, Turkey, Canada, Australia, Singapore, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, Malaysia, Oman, the USA and China, among others.

1.3 Basis of reporting under VSME

The 2025 sustainability report is prepared voluntarily with reference to the VSME standard. It brings together selected environmental, social and governance information for customers, business partners, financing partners and internal management. The disclosures support dialogue, particularly in tendering, business relationships and assessment processes. The focus is on energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions, the workforce and occupational safety, collective bargaining coverage and training, and corruption and bribery. Qualitative information on the business model, sustainability organisation, corporate governance and measures complements the key figures. The quantitative disclosures are largely based on data from the companies included in the report, which are recorded and consolidated centrally in the cubemos sustainability software. Data were collected in cooperation with the relevant departments and the responsible contacts in the respective national companies. The Sustainability department coordinated central consolidation and plausibility checks. Data sources, estimates and calculation assumptions are explained in the appendix. The calculation of the Corporate Carbon Footprint follows the methodology of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol. The quantitative emissions inventory covers Scope 1 and Scope 2, with electricity-related Scope 2 emissions reported on both a location-based and a market-based basis. Scope 3 emissions are not part of the quantitative inventory for 2025. A gradual expansion is planned.

By voluntarily aligning with the VSME standard, Lödige Industries is developing its data collection and creating a common basis for dialogue on progress and measures. The report contains selected disclosures and does not constitute comprehensive ESRS reporting. The report has not been externally assured.

2 Business model and its relationship to sustainability

2.1 Business model and value creation

Lödige Industries develops and implements technical solutions for efficient flows of materials and goods. Its range of services includes conveyor technology solutions, automated intralogistics systems, air cargo facilities, parking systems, industrial lifts and customised special-purpose systems. Lödige Industries' value creation extends from development, planning, procurement and manufacturing through project execution, installation and commissioning to long-term system support. Systems are predominantly planned on a project-specific basis and adapted to customer requirements and local operating conditions. Lödige Industries combines mechanical engineering, control and IT expertise with many years of experience in international customer projects. Supporting systems throughout their entire life cycle is a key element of the business model. Alongside new equipment, service, maintenance, spare parts supply, technical support and modernisation play a central role. Regular maintenance and targeted technical adaptations can extend the use of existing systems, adapt them to new requirements and support their availability. Modernisation enables systems to be developed further without having to replace them entirely.

Service and modernisation therefore contribute to long-term customer relationships, operational safety and system performance. At the same time, requirements for energy efficiency, resource use, occupational safety, transparency and reliable ESG data are becoming increasingly important in the relevant markets. These aspects are increasingly reflected in product development, project execution, customer relationships, tenders and financing processes.

2.2 Contribution of Lödige Industries' solutions

Lödige Industries' solutions help customers organise material flows, vehicle movements and logistics processes efficiently, safely and reliably. Planning and technical design are guided by the requirements of each project and its subsequent operation.

Automated parking systems enable compact use of space: access routes, ramps and traffic areas can be reduced compared with conventional parking solutions. This creates additional planning flexibility, particularly where land is limited and in densely built urban areas.

In air cargo, intralogistics and industrial production, automated material flow solutions support structured and predictable processes. Demand-based control enables routes and travel speeds to be adapted to actual utilisation, capacity to be used efficiently and energy consumption to be reduced. Automation also offers opportunities to reduce physically demanding or safety-critical activities.

In new-build and property development projects, Lödige Industries' solutions can support project-specific requirements for space use, safety, accessibility, energy efficiency and technical retrofitting. Potential contributions to building certifications such as BREEAM or DGNB depend on the criteria and specific implementation of each project.

The added value arises from the combination of project-specific planning, technical integration and long-term support. In this way, Lödige Industries helps its customers develop systems and processes throughout their service life.

3 Sustainability strategy and management

3.1 Strategic ambitions

Sustainability is an integral part of Lödige Industries' corporate governance and strategic direction. The sustainability strategy defines the key areas of action that will guide the Group in the coming years. The aim is to systematically integrate environmental, social and corporate ethical responsibility into business processes, decision-making structures and the further development of the service portfolio.

Lödige Industries' strategic direction is closely linked to the Group's business model. As a provider of customised material flow and logistics solutions, Lödige Industries develops, manufactures and implements technical systems that often remain in use for many years. Alongside new equipment, service and modernisation throughout the entire life cycle of the systems are becoming increasingly important. The focus is therefore particularly on energy and resource efficiency, longevity, occupational safety, supply chain responsibility and the availability of reliable ESG data.

The corporate values of respect, unity and determination provide a common framework for responsible action. They shape cooperation and support the integration of sustainability into business decisions.

Lödige Industries' strategic sustainability ambitions focus on three priorities:

Strategic ambition	Relevance for Lödige Industries
Reducing GHG emissions and improving emissions transparency	Lödige Industries is working to gradually reduce direct and indirect greenhouse gas emissions. In the reporting year, the focus is particularly on energy consumption and Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions.
Resource-efficient and circular business practices	Lödige Industries develops solutions that help customers achieve efficient, safe and resource-efficient material flows. These include long-lasting systems, automated processes, and service and modernisation.
Responsible and transparent supply and value chain	Lödige Industries is committed to fair, safe and compliant business practices. These include clear requirements for business partners, compliance structures and the gradual improvement of transparency along the value chain.

Table 2: Strategic ambitions of Lödige Industries

These ambitions provide the framework for the Group's sustainability activities. They connect the strategic development of the business model with the key figures presented in the report on the Corporate Carbon Footprint, the workforce, occupational safety, collective bargaining coverage, training and corporate governance.

3.2 Governance and responsibility



Figure 1: Management Board and Advisory Board of Lödige Industries

Lödige Industries' corporate governance is characterised by clear responsibilities, a values-based decision-making structure and a long-term strategic direction. As a family-run company, Lödige Industries combines technological expertise with responsible leadership and a culture of open dialogue. The Management Board holds overall responsibility for the Group's strategic and operational management. The Advisory Board fulfils an advisory and supervisory role, supports the strategic direction and assists the Management Board with major business decisions. Sustainability is integrated into the existing governance structure. Within the Management Board, the Chief Finance Officer is responsible for integrating sustainability topics into the corporate strategy. A central Sustainability department has been established to provide operational support. It works across departments, coordinates sustainability reporting, supports improvement projects and assists the Management Board in implementing and further developing sustainability objectives. Employee interests are taken into account through established co-determination and feedback structures. These include, in particular, the works council, regular employee appraisals, workshops and employee surveys. These formats support open dialogue and help identify opportunities for improvement at an early stage.

Sustainability topics are regularly addressed by the relevant management and reporting bodies. The Advisory Board meets three times a year and is also informed about current sustainability topics at these meetings. Progress, risks and measures are also discussed at Managing Directors Meetings. Management is supported by defined procedures, the monitoring of key figures and the integration of sustainability aspects into existing processes such as risk management, quality and environmental management, and compliance.

The Sustainability department acts as the Group's centre of expertise for sustainability. It supports the departments and national companies, prepares relevant information for the Management Board and Advisory Board, and assists with the further development of internal processes and data structures.

Body	Number of members	Function/role
Management Board	5	Strategic and operational management of the company
Advisory Board	5	Advice, oversight and representation of owners' interests
Total	10	-

Table 3: Governance bodies and responsibilities

3.3 Data governance for CCF and VSME key figures

Lödige Industries collects and consolidates VSME and Corporate Carbon Footprint key figures on the basis of defined responsibilities. The company uses the cubemos sustainability software for Group-wide data collection and monitoring. The departments and international companies provide ESG data, which the Sustainability department consolidates centrally and checks for plausibility. Data sources include, in particular, energy bills, fleet data, personnel and occupational safety data, compliance records and financial data. Emissions are calculated in line with the methodology of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol. Where primary data are incomplete, documented assumptions or estimates are used. The information is checked for completeness, consistency and plausibility. Key data sources and calculation steps are documented accordingly. The increased use of actual fuel consumption data improved data quality in 2025, particularly for the fleet. Building on this, Group-wide data collection is being harmonised further. Details of the calculation approaches and estimates are provided in Appendix 9.3.

3.4 Stakeholders and information needs

Dialogue with internal and external stakeholders is an important part of Lödige Industries' sustainability reporting. It helps identify relevant information needs and place the company's sustainability topics in the context of market, customer and financing requirements.

Key stakeholder groups include customers and end users, employees, suppliers and service providers, owners, the Management Board and Advisory Board, financial institutions and auditors, and society and communities. Their expectations relate in particular to reliable ESG data, energy-efficient and long-lasting solutions, safe working conditions, fair business practices and transparency along the value chain.

Stakeholder feedback and requirements inform the further development of sustainability activities, the design of measures and the prioritisation of reported key figures. For the 2025 sustainability report, the focus is particularly on the Corporate Carbon Footprint and the VSME key figures on the environment, the workforce and corporate governance.

Stakeholder	Interests and expectations	Forms of dialogue
Customers and end users	Energy-efficient, reliable and long-lasting systems; service and modernisation; reliable ESG data; evidence of environmental and social standards; support with sustainability certifications	Project and planning discussions; meetings, events and seminars; regular communication through service and customer support; website; social media
Employees (including managers)	Safe working conditions; development opportunities and training; fair remuneration; respectful corporate culture	Regular employee appraisals; training and safety instruction; team meetings; internal information channels, newsletters and intranet
Suppliers and service providers	Long-term and reliable business relationships; fair business practices; clear requirements for environmental, social and compliance standards; safe working conditions	Direct dialogue during procurement; supplier assessments and audits; contract discussions and technical coordination; joint improvement initiatives
Owners, Management Board and Advisory Board	Long-term business development; maintaining competitiveness; sustainable value creation; reputation protection and risk management	Advisory Board meetings; MD meetings; internal reporting; intranet
Society and communities	Contribution to regional development and vocational training; responsible business practices; local engagement and transparency	Cooperation with universities, schools, training institutions and other initiatives; local communication and events; public relations through the website and media
Financial institutions and auditors	Reliable ESG data and transparency; traceable sustainability key figures; financial stability and risk management	Audits and external reviews; dialogue during financing, assessment and audit processes

Table 4: Stakeholder groups, expectations and dialogue formats

3.5 Double materiality analysis

The double materiality analysis first carried out in 2024 continues to provide the basis for the thematic focus of sustainability reporting in 2025. The analysis is guided by the ESRS and considers both the actual and potential impacts of business activities on the environment and society ('impact materiality') and the financial relevance of sustainability risks and opportunities ('financial materiality'). The results and the associated materiality presentation were carried forward unchanged for 2025.

Across the Group, 109 potential impacts, risks and opportunities (IROs) were assessed. Of these, 46 were classified as material. The focus areas are climate change, resource use and the circular economy, and the company's own workforce.

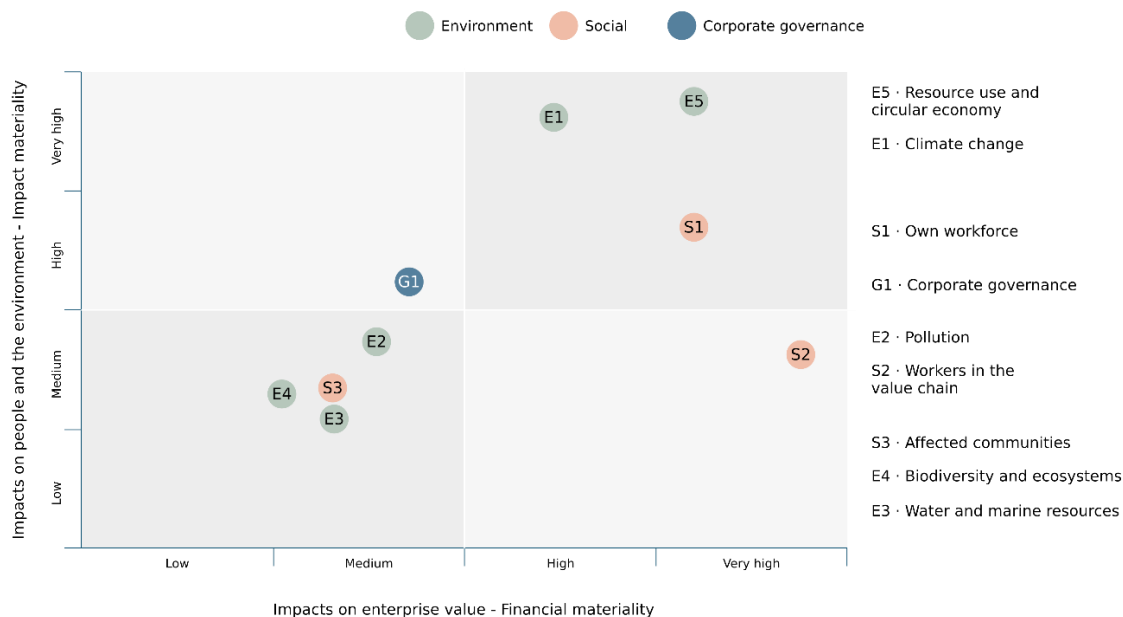


Figure 2: Results of the double materiality analysis

For the voluntary VSME report for 2025, the results of the materiality analysis serve as an internal basis for prioritising topics. They connect the reported key figures and measures with Lödige Industries' business model and strategic direction.

The material sustainability topics focus particularly on climate change, resource use and the circular economy, the company's own workforce and responsible corporate governance.

Material sustainability topic	Relevance for Lödige Industries	Coverage in the 2025 report
Climate change, energy and emissions	Material topics include, in particular, energy consumption at the company's own sites, direct emissions from the fleet and heat supply, electricity-related Scope 2 emissions, and regulatory requirements for energy efficiency and emissions transparency.	Presentation of the Corporate Carbon Footprint, energy consumption, Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions, and emissions-related measures in Chapters 4 and 7.
Resource use and circular economy	Relevant topics include, in particular, the use of energy-intensive materials, the availability of raw materials, the longevity of systems, opportunities for modernisation and the extension of the service life of existing systems.	Qualitative discussion in the sections on the business model and the contribution of solutions. Quantitative key figures on material use, waste, water and the circular economy are not yet reported comprehensively across the Group in 2025 and are to be developed gradually.
Own workforce	Material topics include, in particular, occupational safety, skills development, employment conditions, demographic change, the availability of skilled workers and employee retention.	Presentation of selected key figures on workforce structure, occupational safety, collective bargaining coverage and training in Chapter 5.
Responsible corporate governance and value chain	Material topics include compliant conduct, clear governance structures, transparent decision-making processes and requirements for suppliers and business partners.	Presentation of governance structures, data governance, the whistleblowing system, the Supplier Code of Conduct, and disclosures on corruption and bribery in Chapters 3 and 6.

Table 5: Material sustainability topics for Lödige Industries

The results inform the prioritisation of sustainability topics, the further development of data collection and internal reporting. Table A1 in the appendix assigns the material impacts, risks and opportunities to the respective sustainability topics.

4 Responsibility for the environment and climate

4.1 Energy consumption and energy mix

Energy consumption and mix in MWh	2024	2025	Change in %
Electricity consumption	2,362.72	2,789.43	+18.06%
Electricity consumption by source: non-renewable energy	1,130.55	1,233.41	+9.10%
Electricity consumption by source: renewable energy	1,232.17	1,556.02	+26.28%
Fuel consumption	10,321.76	10,075.00	-2.39%
Fuel consumption by source: non-renewable	10,321.76	10,075.00	-2.39%
Fuel consumption by source: renewable	0	0	-
Total consumption	12,684.48	12,864.43	+1.42%

Table 6: Energy consumption and energy mix 2024-2025

In 2025, the consumption of fossil fuels fell by around 2.4%. At the same time, the recorded volume of renewable electricity increased by 26.3%, outpacing the rise in total electricity consumption. Its share grew from 52.2% to 55.8%. Renewable energy therefore accounted for more than half of electricity consumption. Despite an 18.1% increase in electricity demand, total energy consumption remained close to the previous year's level, rising by around 1.4%. Higher heating energy demand partly offset the reduction in fossil energy consumption.

A substantial part of the additional electricity consumption, totalling around 427 MWh, can be attributed to specific developments in the reporting year. An estimated 180 MWh relates to construction electricity for the new campus in Paderborn, which was not recorded separately from other electricity purchases in 2025 and remains included in the data. A further approximately 30 MWh is associated with the increase in staff at Lödige Canada from 4 to 24 employees and the move to larger office premises. At a project hall operated by Lödige Asia (LASIA), approximately 45 MWh more was recorded because only part of the area used had been included in the previous year's data collection. Together, these three effects account for around 255 MWh, or approximately 60% of the increase in electricity consumption. Other factors include the ongoing electrification of the fleet, including at Lödige Benelux and Lödige UK, and general business development. Electric drives shift part of energy demand from fossil fuels to electricity. The methodological treatment of construction electricity is described in Appendix 9.3.

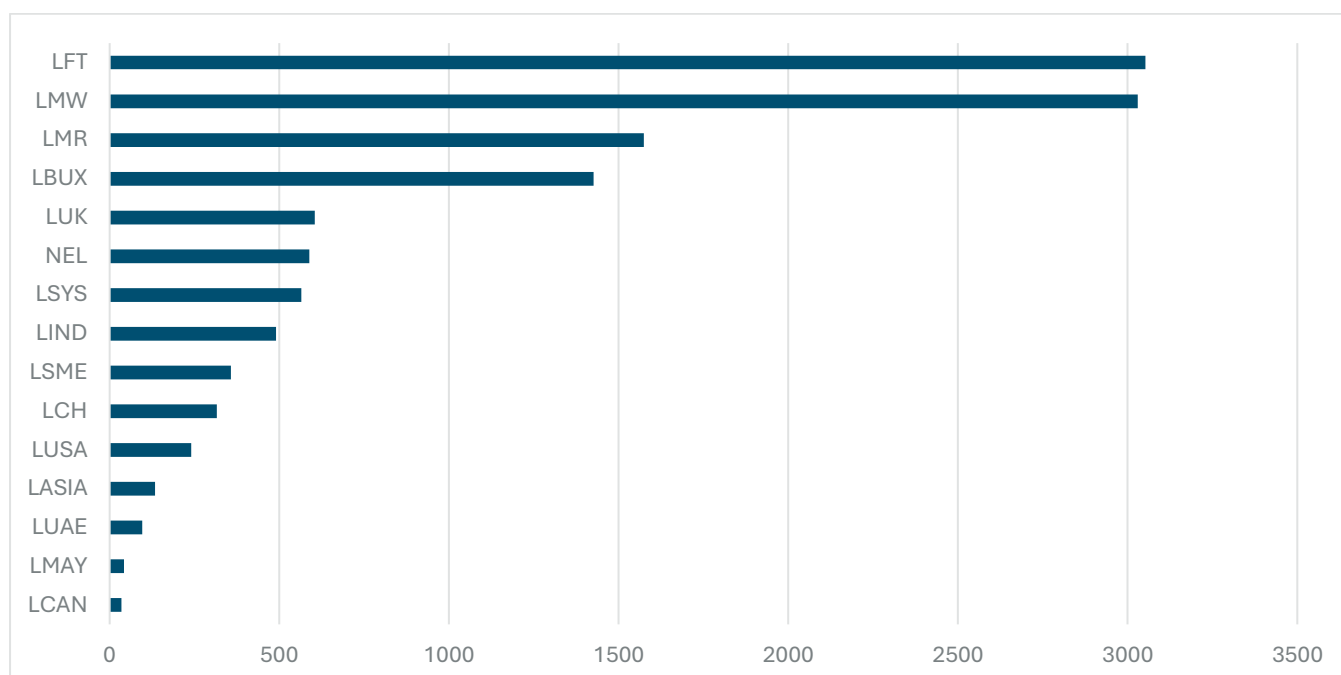


Figure 3: Top 15 companies by total energy consumption

The distribution of total energy consumption shows a clear concentration in a small number of companies. The highest consumption is recorded by Lödige Fördertechnik (LFT), at around 3,053 MWh, and Lödige Machine Warburg (LMW), at around 3,030 MWh. These are followed by Lödige Machine SRL (LMR), at around 1,575 MWh, Lödige Benelux (LBUX), at around 1,426 MWh, and Lödige UK (LUK), at around 604 MWh. The principal energy consumption is therefore concentrated in companies with substantial production and fleet operations. The chart illustrates that energy efficiency, electrification and decarbonisation measures at the largest energy consumers are particularly important for the development of Group-wide energy consumption.

4.2 Corporate Carbon Footprint 2025

Accounting approaches for Scope 2 emissions

Scope 2 emissions arise from purchased energy, particularly electricity. Two accounting approaches are presented for electricity-related emissions. Under the location-based approach, emissions are calculated using average emission factors for the respective local or national electricity grid. This approach therefore shows the emissions associated with electricity consumption at each site on the basis of the regional electricity mix. The market-based approach takes account of the electricity products or contractual instruments assigned to a site. These include, for example, renewable electricity contracts, guarantees of origin or supplier-specific information. The market-based value may therefore be lower or higher than the location-based value. Lödige Industries reports both approaches to provide transparency on both the site-specific emissions impact of electricity consumption and the influence of actual electricity procurement.

Further development of the data basis

The data basis was improved further in 2025, particularly for the fleet. Actual fuel consumption data are increasingly replacing mileage-based estimates, enabling more accurate recording of emissions. Corrected prior-year figures are used for the year-on-year comparison. The calculation methodology and adjustments are explained in Appendices 9.2, 9.3 and 9.5.

GHG emissions	Base year 2024 (t CO ₂ e)	Reporting year 2025 (t CO ₂ e)	Change in %
Scope 1 greenhouse gas emissions (t CO₂e)			
Total gross Scope 1 GHG emissions	2,274.74	2,264.32	-0.46%
Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions (t CO₂e)			
Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions (location-based)	582.20	698.75	+20.02%
Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions (market-based)	483.72	530.57	+9.69%
Total emissions (t CO₂e)			
Total GHG emissions (Scope 1 + Scope 2, location-based)	2,856.94	2,963.07	+3.71%
Total GHG emissions (Scope 1 + Scope 2, market-based)	2,758.46	2,794.89	+1.32%

Table 7: GHG emissions 2024-2025

Direct Scope 1 emissions fell by around 0.5% in 2025. At the same time, electricity-related Scope 2 emissions increased in line with higher electricity consumption. Overall, Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions were 1.3% above the corrected prior-year figure on a market-based basis and 3.7% higher on a location-based basis. This development shows how closely fleet electrification, heat supply and electricity procurement interact in achieving further emissions reductions. For the fleet in particular, data collection in 2025 relied more heavily on actual fuel consumption rather than mileage-based estimates. This makes the data basis more reliable and has reduced significant methodological effects.

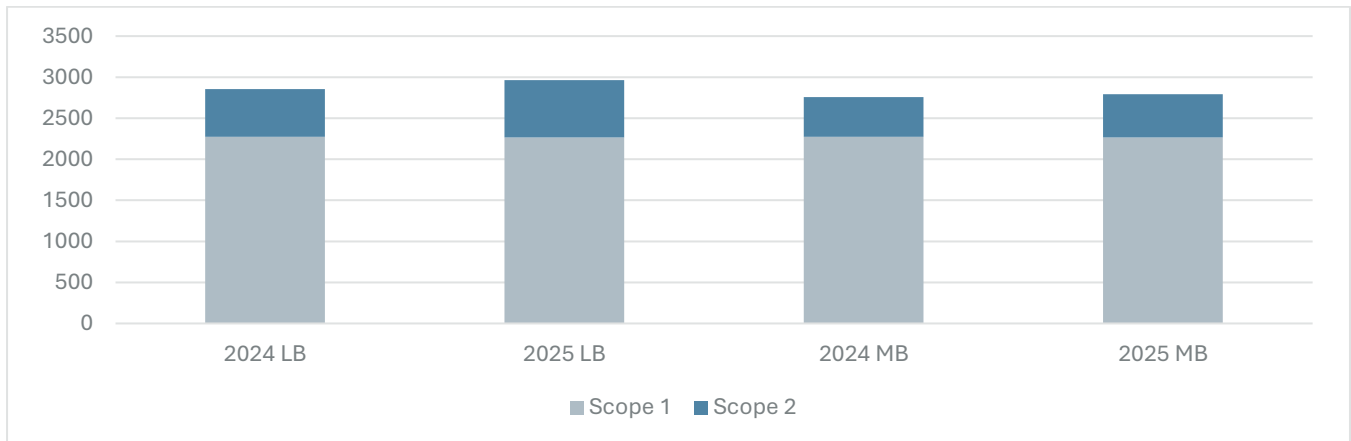


Figure 4: Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions in 2024 and 2025

Emissions trends are shaped by opposing operational factors. Fleet emissions fell by around 2.2% compared with 2024, while emissions from heating and process heat increased by around 3.7%. The ongoing partial electrification of service fleets is a plausible contributing factor to the reduction in fleet emissions. Electric drives replace fossil fuels and shift part of energy demand to purchased electricity. Higher heat demand offset this development, resulting in a slight overall decrease in Scope 1 emissions. Electricity consumption increased from 2,362.72 MWh to 2,789.43 MWh. At the same time, the share of renewable electricity rose from 52.2% to 55.8%. Market-based Scope 2 emissions increased by 9.7%, less than the 20.0% rise in location-based emissions. The assigned electricity products and emission factors, together with the distribution of consumption, are decisive for this difference. The construction electricity for the Lödige Campus in Paderborn included in the report is assigned to a renewable electricity product. Expanding renewable electricity supply remains an important means of reducing market-based emissions.

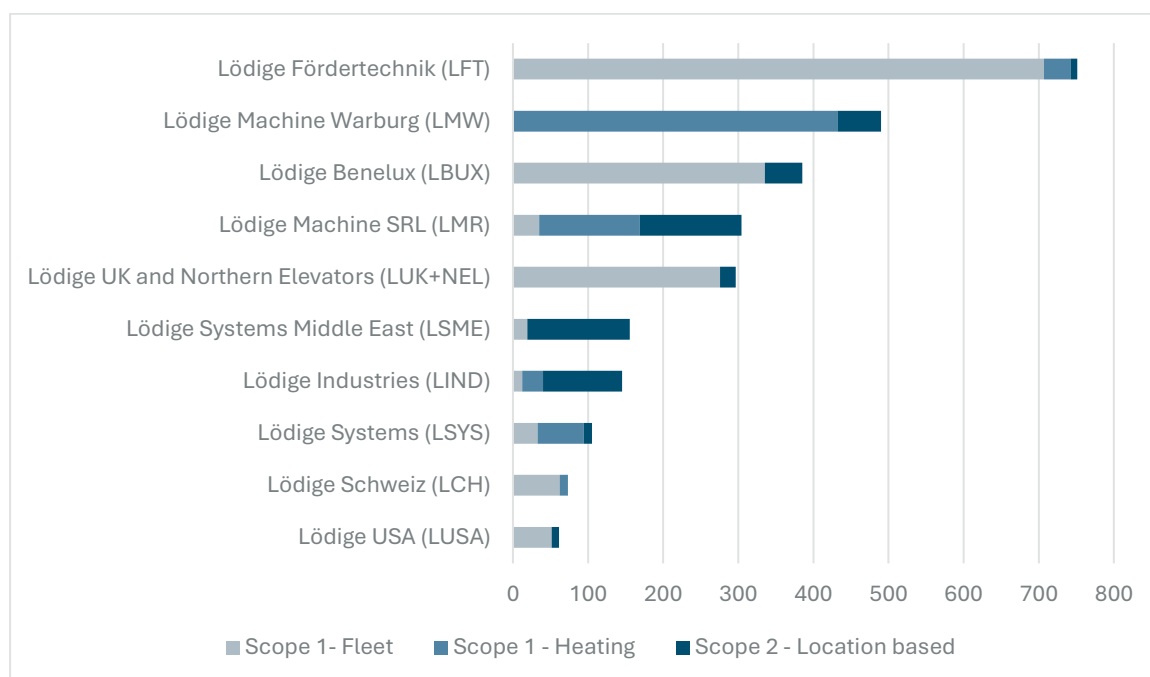


Figure 5: Top 10 companies by location-based GHG emissions in 2025

As Figure 5 shows, Scope 1 and location-based Scope 2 emissions are concentrated in a small number of companies. The entities shown together account for around 93.4% of Group emissions. Lödige Fördertechnik (LFT) makes the largest contribution, at around 751 t CO₂e or 25.4%. It is followed by Lödige Machine Warburg (LMW), at around 16.5%, and Lödige Benelux (LBUX), at around 13.0%. Together, these three companies account for around 54.9% of emissions.

The companies' emissions profiles differ considerably. At LFT and LBUX, the fleet accounts for the majority of emissions, while at LMW heating and process heat supply are the main sources. Lödige Machine SRL (LMR), by contrast, has a mixed emissions profile from heat supply and purchased electricity. The companies in the United Kingdom (LUK and NEL) also have an emissions profile dominated by the fleet, totalling around 297 t CO₂e. At LSME and LIND, however, a substantial share of emissions comes from purchased electricity.

The strong concentration of emissions demonstrates that targeted measures at a small number of companies can have a significant influence on the development of the overall Corporate Carbon Footprint. The focus is particularly on further electrification of the fleet in companies with extensive vehicle operations, decarbonisation of heat supply and the continued transition of electricity procurement to renewable energy.

To achieve further progress, Lödige Industries is focusing on the electrification of service fleets, improvements to heat supply and the expansion of renewable electricity procurement. The company-specific analysis provides a basis for aligning these measures with operational requirements and the largest sources of emissions.

4.3 Scope 1: Heating and fleet

Code	Name	Reported value in: t CO ₂ e
Scope 1	Total Scope 1 GHG emissions	2,264.32
Scope 1.1	Stationary combustion	700.32
Scope 1.1.a	Heating	700.32
Scope 1.2	Mobile combustion	1,564
Scope 1.2.a	Fleet	1,564

Table 8: Scope 1 emissions in 2025 by source

Of total Scope 1 emissions of 2,264.32 t CO₂e, around 69% relates to the fleet (1,564 t CO₂e) and around 31% to heating and process heat (700.32 t CO₂e). Process heat is included under heating/heat supply and is not reported separately. Figure 6 shows the largest contributions in these two areas.

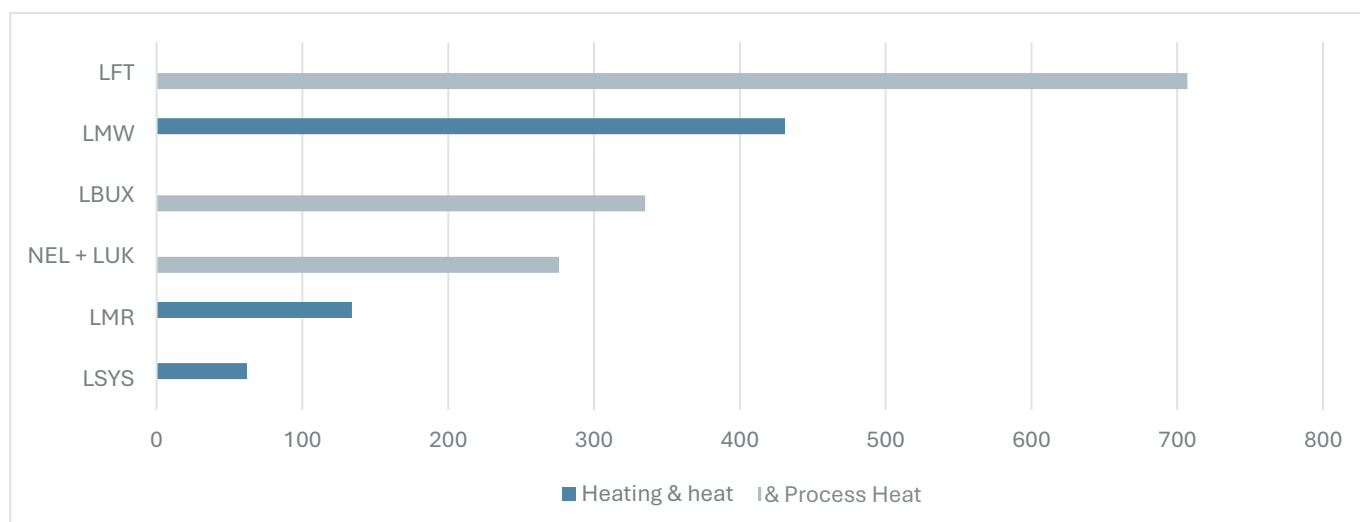


Figure 6: Main drivers of direct emissions (Scope 1)

Within the fleet, the largest contributions come from Lödige Fördertechnik (LFT), at around 707 t CO₂e, Lödige Benelux (LBUX), at 335.35 t CO₂e, and the companies in the United Kingdom (LUK and NEL), at a combined total of around 276 t CO₂e. Together, these three entries account for around 84% of fleet emissions. The largest individual fuel contributions are diesel at LFT, at around 568 t CO₂e, petrol at LBUX, at around 232 t CO₂e, and diesel at NEL, at around 141 t CO₂e. Electrifying service operations with large fleets therefore addresses a major source of emissions.

For heating and process heat, the largest contributions come from Lödige Machine Warburg (LMW), at around 431 t CO₂e, Lödige Machine SRL (LMR), at around 134 t CO₂e, and Lödige Systems (LSYS), at around 62 t CO₂e. Together, they account for around 89% of heat-related emissions. The largest individual combustion sources are natural gas at LMW, at around 393 t CO₂e, heat supply at LMR, at around 134 t CO₂e, and

natural gas at LSYS, at around 57 t CO₂e. Developments at the production sites differed. At the Scherfede site (LMW), heat-related Scope 1 emissions increased by 8.8%. The colder winter and higher number of heating degree days provide a plausible explanation: increased heating demand offset the efficiency measures.

At the Braşov site (LMR), by contrast, heat-related Scope 1 emissions fell by 15.1%. This positive development should be considered in the context of elevated consumption in the previous year. In 2024, the construction of new halls, heat losses through open internal connecting doors and high utilisation of the surface treatment facilities (OFT) increased heat demand. These exceptional effects were not present to the same extent in 2025. Their reduction explains the lower emissions despite colder weather.

The principal means of reducing Scope 1 emissions therefore lie in further electrification of service fleets and the decarbonisation of heat supply at production sites.

4.4 Scope 2: Electricity

Code	Name	Reported value in: t CO ₂ e
Scope 2.L	Total Scope 2 GHG emissions (location-based)	698.75
Scope 2.M	Total Scope 2 GHG emissions (market-based)	530.57
Scope 2.L.1	Purchased heat, steam and cooling (location-based)	0
Scope 2.L.2	Purchased electricity (location-based)	698.75
Scope 2.M.1	Purchased heat, steam and cooling (market-based)	0
Scope 2.M.2	Purchased electricity (market-based)	530.57

Table 9: Scope 2 emissions by accounting approach

Scope 2 emissions arise entirely from purchased electricity and amounted to 698.75 t CO₂e on a location-based basis and 530.57 t CO₂e on a market-based basis in 2025. The difference between the two approaches shows the influence of actual electricity procurement and, in particular, the use of renewable electricity.

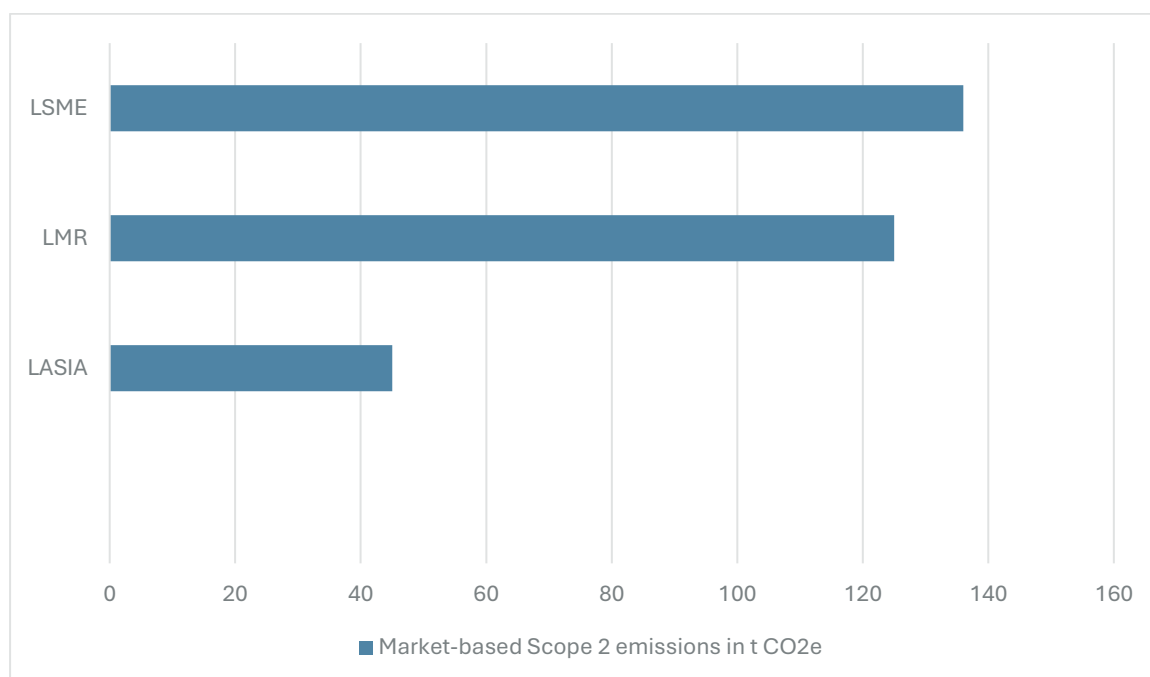


Figure 7: Largest contributions to market-based Scope 2 emissions in 2025

The largest market-based Scope 2 contributions come from LSME, at around 136 t CO₂e, LMR, at around 125 t CO₂e, and LASIA, at around 45 t CO₂e. Together, these three companies account for around 58% of market-based Scope 2 emissions. Their electricity consumption is around 278 MWh, 720 MWh and 134 MWh respectively. High electricity consumption does not necessarily entail correspondingly high market-based emissions. The decisive factor is the respective electricity procurement and the underlying emission factor. Lödige Industries Holding (LIND), for example, recorded electricity consumption of 302.77 MWh in 2025. The appropriate emission factors are applied in the market-based inventory to verified volumes of renewable electricity. The remaining major emission sources show where further changes in electricity procurement and energy efficiency measures can have a particular impact.

4.5 GHG emissions, GHG intensity and measures

Intensity indicator	Unit	2024	2025	Change in %
Intensity relative to revenue				
GHG intensity, location-based	t CO ₂ e / € million revenue	11.7	12.0	+2.56%
GHG intensity, market-based	t CO ₂ e / € million revenue	11.2	11.3	+0.89%
Energy intensity	MWh / € million revenue	51.95	52.11	+0.30%
Intensity relative to total assets				
GHG intensity, location-based	t CO ₂ e / € million total assets	18.64	18.90	+1.39%
GHG intensity, market-based	t CO ₂ e / € million total assets	18.00	17.83	-0.95%
Energy intensity	MWh / € million total assets	82.78	82.07	-0.85%
Intensity relative to employees				
GHG emissions per FTE, location-based	t CO ₂ e / FTE	2.09	2.01	-3.74%

Table 10: GHG and energy intensities 2024-2025

The intensity indicators complement the absolute figures by relating them to business development. The most marked improvement is in the employee-related indicator: location-based GHG emissions per FTE fell from 2.09 to 2.01 t CO₂e, a reduction of 3.74%. Workforce growth exceeded the increase in emissions, improving the ratio between emissions and the workforce in FTE. Relative to revenue, location-based GHG intensity rose by 2.6%, while market-based GHG intensity remained almost unchanged at +0.9%. Energy intensity also changed only slightly, at +0.3%. Relative to total assets, location-based GHG intensity increased slightly. Market-based GHG intensity and energy intensity declined marginally. Together with the absolute consumption and emissions figures, these indicators support the prioritisation of further measures.

5 Responsibility for employees

5.1 Workforce structure

Own employees by gender	2024 (FTE)	2025 (FTE)	Change
Male	1,185.5	1,276	+7.6%
Female	182.5	198	+8.5%
Other	0	0	-
Total workforce (FTE)	1,368	1,474	+7.7%
Proportion of women	13.3%	13.4%	+0.1 percentage points
Employee turnover rate	13.48%	11.6%	-1.88 percentage points

Table 11: Own employees by gender 2024-2025

The workforce increased from 1,368 to 1,474 full-time equivalents (FTE) in 2025, a rise of 7.7%. The figures relate to 31 December in each year. Male employees increased from 1,185.5 to 1,276 FTE (+7.6%), and female employees from 182.5 to 198 FTE (+8.5%). As the percentage increase in female FTE was slightly higher than that in male FTE, the proportion of women calculated on an FTE basis rose slightly from 13.3% to 13.4%, or by 0.1 percentage points.

At the same time, the employee turnover rate fell from 13.48% to 11.6%, an improvement of 1.88 percentage points. This rate expresses the number of departures in relation to headcount. Lödige Industries therefore recorded both workforce growth and lower employee turnover.

Own employees by region	Employees 2024	Share 2024	Employees 2025	Share 2025	Change in %
Germany	494	36.1%	518	34.7%	4.9%
Europe (excluding Germany)	374	27.3%	398	26.7%	6.4%
Asia/Asia-Pacific	268	19.6%	327	21.9%	22%
Middle East	209	15.3%	208	13.9%	-0.5%
North America	23	1.7%	41	2.7%	78.3%
Total	1,368	100%	1,492	100%	9.1%

Table 12: Own employees by region 2024-2025

Group-wide headcount increased from 1,368 to 1,492 people in 2025, a rise of 9.1%. The figures relate to 31 December in each year. Asia/Asia-Pacific recorded the largest absolute increase, with 59 additional employees (+22.0%). The region's share of the total workforce consequently rose from 19.6% to 21.9%.

Germany and the rest of Europe also grew, each adding 24 employees. As other regions grew more strongly, their relative shares of the total workforce declined slightly. In North America, headcount increased from a small base of 23 to 41 people (+78.3%). The region thus reached a share of 2.7%. In the Middle East, headcount remained almost unchanged at 208 employees.

Overall, this development shows an increasingly international distribution of the workforce, particularly through growth in Asia/Asia-Pacific and North America, while Germany remains the largest individual employment region at 34.7%.

5.2 Occupational health and safety

Reportable incident	2024	2025	Change in %
Occupational accidents	27	25	-7.4%
Fatalities	0	0	-

Table 13: Occupational accidents and fatalities 2024-2025

The number of recorded occupational accidents fell from 27 to 25 in 2025. This represents a reduction of 7.4%. No fatalities resulting from work-related events were recorded in either 2024 or 2025. The decline in the number of accidents is a positive development. Protecting employees remains a central part of operational responsibility. Preventive measures, safety instruction and the further development of occupational health and safety provide the basis for reducing work-related incidents further.

5.3 Collective bargaining coverage and training

KPI	Value
Collective bargaining coverage	56.3%
Supplementary collective bargaining coverage - excluding Saudi Arabia, the UAE, Qatar and Hong Kong ²	75.1%
Average training hours by gender: male	55.5
Average training hours by gender: female	20.4
Average training hours	50.8

Table 14: Collective bargaining coverage and average training hours in 2025

² The supplementary rate covers 1,119 of the total 1,492 employees. It excludes the 373 employees of the companies in Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar and Hong Kong, for each of which no collective bargaining coverage was reported. The scope takes account of specific national conditions and does not mean that collective agreements are fundamentally precluded in all excluded countries. The supplementary indicator does not replace the Group-wide rate.

In the 2025 reporting year, around 56.3% of employees across the Group were covered by collective bargaining or equivalent collective agreements. The overall rate includes all employees, including those in companies without collective bargaining coverage. The different national legal frameworks and collective bargaining systems must be taken into account when interpreting this figure. In particular, the legal scope for collective bargaining and the conditions for employee representation differ. A supplementary rate with a defined geographical scope is therefore reported, excluding the companies in Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar and Hong Kong. Within this reporting scope, collective bargaining coverage is around 75.1%.

Skills development and training support professional development and safe working practices. In 2025, an average of 50.8 training hours per person was recorded across the Group. The averages were 55.5 hours for male employees and 20.4 hours for female employees. These differences should be considered in the context of job profiles and the gender distribution in service, production and warehousing. Technical, safety-related and site-specific requirements shape the respective training needs. The hours recorded include face-to-face and online training, e-learning, safety instruction, and specialist and compliance training. Group-wide averages are weighted by headcount. For companies without a gender-specific breakdown, the reported average was applied equally to female and male employees. Details of data collection are provided in Appendix 9.3.

6 Responsibility in corporate governance

6.1 Corporate culture and responsible leadership

Lödige Industries regards responsible corporate governance as the basis for long-term stability, cooperation based on trust and sustainable value creation. As a family-run company, its management culture is characterised by clear responsibilities, short decision-making processes and a long-term perspective. The corporate values of respect, unity and determination provide the framework for fair, honest and collaborative relationships.

Sustainability is part of the strategic direction and is being gradually integrated into decision-making processes, product development and operations. The Management Board holds overall responsibility; the Advisory Board, specialist departments and the Sustainability department support the further development and implementation of relevant topics. Open dialogue with employees is encouraged through established communication and feedback formats.

An essential part of Lödige Industries' identity is the ambition to create positive effects for customers through technical solutions. Automated material flow and logistics solutions can help reduce hazardous or physically demanding activities, make processes safer and support efficient working environments. Long-term

planning, responsible investment decisions and a preventive approach to risk also strengthen the Group's stable development.

6.2 Compliance and whistleblowing system

Lödige Industries regards compliant, honest and responsible conduct as the foundation of good corporate governance. To support this compliance culture, a digital whistleblowing portal is available to employees, business partners and external stakeholders. The portal enables potential violations, irregularities or other misconduct to be reported securely, confidentially and anonymously. Incoming reports are carefully reviewed. If needed, a secure mailbox enables protected communication to support further handling of the report.

No reports were received through the whistleblowing portal in the 2025 reporting year. The whistleblowing system helps Lödige Industries identify potential breaches of rules at an early stage and initiate appropriate measures.

6.3 Supplier Code of Conduct

Lödige Industries expects suppliers, subcontractors and other business partners to conduct their business responsibly, with integrity and in compliance with the law. The basis for this is the Lödige Industries Supplier Code of Conduct, which defines the key expectations for responsible cooperation along the supply chain. The Supplier Code of Conduct sets out requirements relating to labour and human rights, health and safety, environmental responsibility, ethical business conduct and compliance. These include, among other things, the prohibition of forced and child labour, equal treatment and non-discrimination, safe working conditions, responsible resource use, and the prohibition of corruption, bribery and other unfair conduct. Lödige Industries expects suppliers to establish appropriate processes to comply with these requirements and to address potential risks adequately within their own businesses and along the supply chain. Compliance with the Supplier Code of Conduct may be verified through appropriate measures such as self-assessments, supporting evidence or audits.

In the event of actual or suspected violations, Lödige Industries expects appropriate corrective action to be initiated. If key requirements are not met or necessary measures are not implemented, Lödige Industries may refuse, suspend or terminate business relationships. The Supplier Code of Conduct thus complements the company's internal values and compliance structures and supports the integration of social, environmental and ethical standards into the supply chain.

6.4 Corruption and bribery

Lödige Industries does not tolerate any form of corruption, bribery or unfair business conduct. Internal principles of conduct, including rules on gifts, invitations and other benefits, support the prevention of conflicts of interest and undue influence. Gifts of money and benefits in kind with a monetary value are not permitted. Benefits offered in a business context must be appropriate, transparent and free from any expectation of a favour in return.

According to internal records, no confirmed incidents of corruption or bribery were identified in the 2025 reporting year. There were also no final convictions or fines relating to corruption or bribery.

	2024	2025	Change
Number of convictions for corruption or bribery offences	0	0	-
Fines for corruption or bribery offences (in €)	0	0	-

Table 15: Corruption and bribery 2024-2025

7 Targets, measures and progress

Lödige Industries is aligning the reduction of its Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions up to 2030 with a linear target pathway. An annual reduction equivalent to 4.2% of emissions in the corrected 2024 base year is envisaged. This means a constant absolute reduction each year. Over the six years from 2024 to 2030, this results in a targeted total reduction of 25.2%.

In 2025, direct Scope 1 emissions fell by 0.46%. Total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions, at 2,794.89 t CO₂e on a market-based basis and 2,963.07 t CO₂e on a location-based basis, were 1.32% and 3.71% above the corrected base year respectively. The planned reduction step was therefore not yet achieved in 2025. Several major measures, including the new Lödige Campus at the Paderborn site, the photovoltaic installation in Braşov and the LFT vehicle pilot, had not yet been implemented in the reporting year and were therefore not yet able to reduce the emissions inventory. Initial steps had already been taken in other service fleets; at the same time, electricity and heat demand increased. The next phase focuses on implementing the projects that have been prepared.

Based on the market-based figure of 2,758.46 t CO₂e reported here, the target for 2030 is 2,063.33 t CO₂e, with an annual reduction of around 115.86 t CO₂e. On a location-based basis, starting from 2,856.94 t CO₂e, the pathway corresponds to a target of 2,136.99 t CO₂e and an annual reduction of around 119.99 t CO₂e. In each case, the targets are derived from the 2024 baseline, rather than the preceding year's figure.

The chosen reference rate of 4.2% draws on the minimum annual rate of the Science Based Targets initiative's (SBTi) Absolute Contraction Approach. The pathway presented currently constitutes the company's own

reduction target. No claim is currently made to external validation by the SBTi, although this may be considered as the climate strategy develops in the coming years. Measures are reviewed and updated regularly to assess progress against the target pathway.

Decarbonisation comprises 33 company-specific measures with a combined gross reduction potential of 910.37 t CO₂e. The focus areas are renewable electricity procurement, electrification of the vehicle fleet, heat efficiency and the expansion of the company's own renewable electricity generation. Table A5 in Appendix 9.6 shows the measures and their respective planned values up to 2030.

During the 2025 reporting year, work progressed on the partial electrification of service fleets, the use of renewable electricity products and the preparation of further energy projects. In parallel, the data basis for managing these measures was improved.

Renewable electricity supply is already an important part of the energy mix. Its share of total recorded electricity consumption increased from 52.2% to 55.8% in 2025. Renewable electricity products are also used at German sites. The respective electricity products and emission factors help explain why market-based Scope 2 emissions rose less sharply than location-based emissions. The continued transition of electricity procurement remains a central part of decarbonisation.

At the Braşov production site, a photovoltaic installation and battery storage system are intended to help meet part of electricity demand through the company's own renewable generation and improve the on-site use of the electricity generated. As at the editorial cut-off in September 2026, both measures have been ordered.

The new Lödige Campus in Paderborn combines modern building technology with the coordinated organisation of energy supply, building operation and data collection. The move took place in May 2026, after the reporting year.

Concrete steps were already taken in mobility in 2025: partial electrification of the service fleets at Lödige Benelux, Lödige UK and Northern Elevator continued. The transition is a plausible contributing factor to the lower demand for fossil fuels. It also shifts part of energy consumption to electricity, underlining the importance of a suitable electricity supply. Higher heating energy demand partly offset the reduction in direct emissions.

Lödige Fördertechnik ordered four electric vehicles for a pilot operation in 2026. Delivery is scheduled for the end of 2026. The project is intended to provide experience for further electrification in day-to-day service operations. Together with the campus and the photovoltaic installation ordered for Braşov, it is one of the next concrete implementation steps. The status after the reporting year is presented in Appendix 9.7.

In parallel, Lödige Industries is continually developing its environmental, quality and sustainability processes. This includes existing environmental and quality certifications as well as the assessment and preparation of further standards and supporting evidence. The aim is to further strengthen the transparency, comparability and traceability of sustainability performance.

Improved data collection supports the targeted development of measures. Actual fuel consumption data were increasingly used for the fleet in 2025. Lödige Industries intends to extend this approach to further companies.

Looking ahead, Lödige Industries plans to expand data collection to include Scope 3 emissions. This is intended to broaden the view of upstream and downstream processes. The additional information is expected to support cooperation with customers and partners and identify further opportunities to reduce emissions along the value chain.

8 VSME key figures overview and index

The following overview brings together the key figures collected on the environment, employees and corporate governance. The descriptions and reference codes follow the VSME structure. Supplementary company-specific indicators are identified accordingly. The overview makes it easier for customers, partners and internal contacts to access key information. Production-site-specific information on biodiversity and land use, water, and waste and material flows is provided in Appendix 9.4.

Key figure	Value
B3	
B3-29	
Electricity consumption	2,789.43 MWh
Electricity consumption by source: non-renewable energy	1,233.41 MWh
Electricity consumption by source: renewable energy	1,556.02 MWh
Fuel consumption	10,075.00 MWh
Fuel consumption by source: non-renewable energy	10,075.00 MWh
Fuel consumption by source: renewable energy	0 MWh
Total consumption	12,864.43 MWh
B8	
B8-39 Number of employees	
Total number of employees (FTE)	1,474 FTE
Female employees (FTE)	198 FTE
Male employees (FTE)	1,276 FTE
B8-40 Employee turnover	
Employee turnover rate	11.6%
B9	
B9-41 Occupational accidents and employee fatalities	
Number of reportable occupational accidents	25
Occupational accidents per 100 employees	1.68
Number of fatalities resulting from work-related injuries	0
B10	
B10-42c Collective bargaining coverage	
Proportion of employees covered by collective bargaining agreements	56.3%
B10-42d Training	
Average training hours for employees	50.8 hours
Average training hours for employees by gender: F	20.4 hours
Average training hours for employees by gender: M	55.5 hours
C5	
C5-59 Employees in management	

Key figure	Value
Proportion of women among all managers	24.6%
C5-60 External workers	
Number of self-employed workers	30 people
Number of temporary workers supplied by employment agencies	7 people
B11	
B11-43 Corruption and bribery	
Number of convictions for corruption or bribery offences	0
Fines for corruption or bribery offences	0

Table 16: Overview of key figures with reference to VSME

9 Appendix

9.1 Materiality analysis

Material impacts, risks and opportunities of Lödige Industries

The IRO table (Impacts, Risks and Opportunities) provides an overview of Lödige Industries' material positive and negative impacts, risks and opportunities. It assigns these to the relevant sustainability topics and indicates their type and time horizon. The table therefore provides a basis for the materiality analysis.

ESRS chapter	ID	Title	Type of IRO	Time horizon
E1 Climate change	1	CO ₂ emissions from the fleet	Negative impact	Current
	2	Production plants	Negative impact	Current
	3	Business travel	Negative impact	Current
	4	Emissions from the delivery of heavy products	Negative impact	Current
	5	Use of energy-intensive resources	Negative impact	Current
	6	More efficient logistics through product solutions	Positive impact	Current
	7	Transition to electric mobility	Opportunity	Current
	8	Contribution to the expansion of charging infrastructure	Opportunity	Within the next 5 years
	9	Emissions in logistics	Negative impact	Current
	10	Energy efficiency measures in own operations	Positive impact	Current
	11	Renewable electricity generation	Positive impact	Current
E5 Resource use and circular economy	12	Energy consumption of our products during operation	Negative impact	Current
	13	Avoiding resource use by customers	Positive impact	Current
	14	Automation of processes through systems	Positive impact	Current
	15	Modernisation of systems	Positive impact	Current
	16	Raw materials (supply chain)	Negative impact	Current
	17	Use of steel and copper as raw materials (supply chain)	Negative impact	Current
	18	Transport packaging	Negative impact	Current
	19	Use of recycled steel	Positive impact	Current
	20	Design for recoverability	Positive impact	Current
	21	Long product life and comprehensive service	Positive impact	Current
	22	Modernisation business	Positive impact	Current
	23	Resource efficiency	Opportunity	Current
	24	Resource conservation through modernisation and longevity	Opportunity	Current
	25	Long-lasting products	Opportunity	Current
S1 Own workforce	26	Workload and stress	Negative impact	Current
	27	Job security	Positive impact	Current
	28	Collective bargaining coverage	Positive impact	Current
	29	High motivation from engaging products	Positive impact	Current
	30	Risk of wage inflation	Risk	Current
	31	Shortage of skilled workers	Risk	Current
	32	Demographic risk in production	Risk	Current

ESRS chapter	ID	Title	Type of IRO	Time horizon
	33	Employer Branding	Opportunity	Current
	34	Workplace training	Opportunity	Current
	35	Physical strain in assembly and production	Risk	Current
S2 Workers in the value chain	36	Flexibility through an international presence	Opportunity	Current
	37	Skills risk	Risk	Current
	38	Availability of subcontractors	Opportunity	Current
G1 Corporate governance	39	Process optimisation	Positive impact	Current
	40	Unbalanced communication	Negative impact	Current
	41	Flat hierarchy	Positive impact	Current
	42	Time savings and convenience	Positive impact	Current
	43	Ergonomics and productivity (automation)	Positive impact	Current
	44	Occupational safety through automation	Positive impact	Current
	45	Family business	Positive impact	Current
	46	Investment behaviour	Positive impact	Current

Table A1: IRO table

9.2 Emissions indicators and emission factors

Lödige Industries follows the operational control approach when defining the organisational boundary of its Corporate Carbon Footprint. The reporting scope covers 26 companies and the sites under their operational control. Emissions data are collected by company and consolidated across the Group. External project-related office premises over which there is no operational control are excluded. The construction electricity in Paderborn, which was not recorded separately, represents a particular data collection circumstance; this is explained in Appendix 9.3.

Scope 2 emissions are calculated on both a location-based and a market-based basis. Location-based accounting uses the average emission factors of the respective electricity grid. Market-based accounting takes account of the electricity supply assigned to each site contractually or through the relevant energy supplier and, where applicable, separately purchased guarantees of origin or comparable renewable electricity certificates.

In some countries and regions, supply through a particular energy provider or standard tariff is prescribed. The factors used for market-based accounting depend on the available contractual and supply-related information. The factors applied are listed by company in Table A2. Identical market-based and location-based factors may result from the underlying market and supply structure.

Company	Country	Market-based emission factor	Location-based emission factor
Lödige Australia Pty Ltd (LAUS)	Australia	0.64	0.64
Lödige Automation Technology (Beijing) Co. Ltd (LBJ)	China	0.6096	0.5554
LogIT GmbH (LOGIT)	Germany	0.70147	0.344
Lödige Fördertechnik GmbH (LFT)	Germany	0 / 0.70147	0.344
Lödige Industries GmbH - Holding (LIND)	Germany	0 / 0.70147	0.344
Lödige Machine Warburg GmbH (LMW)	Germany	0 / 0.70147	0.344
Lödige Systems GmbH (LSYS)	Germany	0.70147	0.344
Lödige Scandinavia ApS (LSCA)	Denmark	0.0694	0.0694
Lödige Greece EPE (LGRE)	Greece	0.36707	0.304
Lödige (United Kingdom) Limited (LUK)	United Kingdom	0.48109	0.177
Northern Elevator Limited (NEL)	United Kingdom	0.48109	0.177
Lödige Asia Limited (LASIA)	Hong Kong	0.34	0.34
Lödige (Canada) Limited (LCAN)	Canada	0.038	0.038
Lödige Systems Middle East LLC (LSME)	Qatar	0.49	0.49
Lödige Malaysia Sdn. Bhd. (LMAY)	Malaysia	0.74	0.74
Lödige Benelux B.V. (LBUX)	Netherlands	0.099	0.268
Lödige Poland Sp. Z.o.o.	Poland	0.662	0.662
Lödige Machine SRL (LMR)	Romania	0.17325	0.188
Lödige Systems L.L.C. (LKSA)	Saudi Arabia	0.7081	0.568
Lödige Schweiz AG (LCH)	Switzerland	0.026	0.026
Lödige Singapore Pte (LSIN)	Singapore	0.402	0.402
Lödige Systems GmbH Merkezi Almanya Merkez Subesi (LTUR)	Turkey	0.469	0.469
Lödige USA Inc. (LUSA)	USA	0.3927	0.3927
Lödige Systems Middle East Electromechanical Equipment Installation and Maintenance LLS (LUAE)	United Arab Emirates	0.3833	0.3833

Table A2: Emission factors by company, in kg CO₂e/kWh

9.3 Data basis, assumptions and estimates

The key figures are based on information collected for the 2025 financial year from the companies included in the report. Supplementary estimates were used, particularly for consumption at certain sites. The following explanations describe these approaches, methodological changes and the consolidation of social indicators.

Data sources and calculation assumptions are documented to ensure that the key figures and their development remain traceable. The methodological explanations complement the operational explanations in the main body of the report.

The company in Dubai (LUAE) moved to new office premises in May 2025. As electricity consumption at the new site was not billed separately, no company-specific consumption data were available for the remainder of the year. The estimate is based on measured consumption of 29,600 kWh in the first five months. This gives a monthly average of 5,920 kWh and estimated consumption of 41,440 kWh for the remaining seven months. Comparable office use and climatic conditions within Dubai were taken into account in the plausibility check. For Lödige Scandinavia and the Turkish company, prior-year figures or other plausible values were used because they did not have their own electricity meters. External project-related office premises used by LFT, LSYS, LUSA and LAUH were excluded due to the absence of operational control. Construction electricity for the new campus in Paderborn was not recorded separately from other electricity purchases in 2025. The estimated share of around 180 MWh therefore remains included in the energy and Scope 2 data. In market-based accounting, this volume was assigned to certified renewable electricity purchases with a factor of 0 kg CO₂e/kWh. The regional grid factor is used on a location-based basis. The transition from mileage-based estimates to actual fuel consumption improves consumption data collection. Changes in emission factors, the scope of data collection and rounding must also be taken into account in year-on-year comparisons.

Headcount and FTE relate to 31 December of each year. The employee turnover rate expresses the number of departures during the reporting year in relation to headcount. The management figure of 24.6% denotes the proportion of women among all managers. Training hours were recorded locally by the companies. Different job profiles and local training formats influence the volume. Service, production and warehousing have greater training needs, particularly because of technical and safety requirements, and are currently predominantly staffed by men. For companies without a gender-specific breakdown, the reported average was applied equally to female and male employees. Group-wide averages were weighted by the number of people in each company and gender group. The supplementary indicator for occupational accidents per 100 employees is calculated from the 25 recorded accidents and the 1,492 employees at year end. It is 1.68 and is based on headcount rather than hours worked.

9.4 Supplementary VSME key figures for production sites

The following disclosures supplement the Group-wide key figures with site-specific environmental information from the production companies Lödige Machine Warburg GmbH (LMW) and Lödige Machine SRL

(LMR). The overview covers the available data on biodiversity and land use, water, and waste and material flows. Values that were not collected are identified accordingly.

Key figure	LMW	LMR
B5	B5	B5
B5-33 Protected areas	B5-33	B5-33
Sites in or near biodiversity-sensitive areas	1	Not collected
Area of sites in or near biodiversity-sensitive areas	10.9 ha	Not collected
B5-34 (a-b) Land use	B5-34 a-b	B5-34 a-b
Total land use	10.9 ha	Not collected
Total sealed area	5.57 ha	Not collected
B5-34 (c-d) Nature-oriented areas	B5-34 c-d	B5-34 c-d
Total nature-oriented area on site	5.33 ha	Not collected
Total nature-oriented area off site	0.00 ha	Not collected
B6	B6	B6
B6-35 Water withdrawal	B6-35	B6-35
Total water withdrawal	1,262.00 m ³	Not collected
B6-36 Water discharge	B6-36	B6-36
Total water discharge	1,262.00 m ³	Not collected
Total water consumption	0 m ³	Not collected
B7	B7	B7
B7-38 (a-b) Total waste generated	B7-38 a-b	B7-38 a-b
Total waste generated	1,047.36 t	234 t
Waste by hazard category: hazardous waste	18.54 t	23 t
Waste by hazard category: non-hazardous waste	1,028.82 t	211 t
Waste for reuse or recycling	1,028.82 t	102 t
B7-38c Material flows	B7-38c	B7-38c
Mass flow of relevant materials used	Not collected	Not collected

Table A3: Supplementary production-related VSME key figures

9.5 Adjustment of prior-year figures for 2024

For the 2025 sustainability report, the prior-year data were checked again for plausibility and supplemented. The focus was on recording energy consumption more completely and incorporating it consistently into the Group key figures. The adjusted values provide the basis for year-on-year comparisons in this report.

The total energy consumption reported for 2024 was adjusted from the original figure of around 7,959 MWh to 12,684 MWh. This represents an increase of around 59.4%. The reasons were consumption that had not

previously been recorded in full and individual data points that had not been fully incorporated into the aggregate energy indicators during the original consolidation.

The adjustment to the greenhouse gas inventory was significantly smaller. Total location-based emissions for 2024 were increased from around 2,754 to 2,857 t CO₂e (+3.7%); total market-based emissions rose from around 2,668 to 2,758 t CO₂e (+3.4%). The corrections therefore mainly concerned the consolidation of energy consumption data, while the overall scale of the Corporate Carbon Footprint remained comparatively stable.

The affected prior-year figures were adjusted retrospectively. Table A4 and the following explanations document the changes and their allocation to the companies.

Data point	Original value 2024	Corrected value 2024	Difference	Change in %
Total energy consumption, in MWh	7,959 MWh	12,684 MWh	4,725	+59.4%
Total GHG emissions (Scope 1 + Scope 2, location-based)	2,754.32 t CO ₂ e	2,856.94 t CO ₂ e	102.62	+3.7%
Total GHG emissions (Scope 1 + Scope 2, market-based)	2,667.71 t CO ₂ e	2,758.46 t CO ₂ e	90.75	+3.4%

Table A4: Adjusted energy and emissions figures for 2024

At Lödige Benelux, a previously unconsolidated portion of the fleet was included in the 2024 emissions inventory. The adjustment to energy consumption was more extensive: reported total consumption increased from around 7,959 MWh to 12,684 MWh. Around 1,200 MWh relates to a consolidation error and an incomplete data basis at Lödige Machine SRL. A further approximately 1,700 MWh relates to Lödige Benelux; this consumption had already been included in the emissions calculation but had not been fully incorporated into energy reporting. At Lödige Systems, around 700 MWh was added that had not been fully included in the aggregate energy indicators because of a consolidation issue in the reporting software. In addition, around 980 MWh was added at Northern Elevator and around 140 MWh at Lödige USA because fleet consumption had been missing or only partially included in the original energy data. The majority of the adjustment can therefore be attributed to specific companies and gaps in data collection. Remaining differences result from smaller corrections, rounding and further consolidation adjustments.

Some of the additional energy consumption had already been included in the emissions calculation. The adjustment to energy data is therefore greater than the change in the greenhouse gas inventory.

9.6 Measures to reduce Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions

Site / company	Measure	Scope	Year	Planned value by 2030 (t CO ₂ e)
Lödige Machine Warburg GmbH (LMW)	Gradual replacement of hall doors	Scope 1	2025	53.20 t CO ₂ e
Lödige Machine SRL (LMR)	Installation of a photovoltaic system	Scope 2	2026	60.00 t CO ₂ e
Lödige Systems GmbH (LSYS)	Construction of the new energy-efficient Lödige Campus	Scope 1	2026	54.80 t CO ₂ e
Lödige Fördertechnik GmbH (LFT)	Construction of the new energy-efficient Lödige Campus	Scope 1	2026	11.53 t CO ₂ e
Lödige Industries GmbH – Holding (LIND)	Construction of the new energy-efficient Lödige Campus	Scope 1	2026	3.44 t CO ₂ e
Lödige Systems Middle East LLC (LSME)	Switch to renewable electricity or guarantees of origin	Scope 2	2030	153.12 t CO ₂ e
Lödige Fördertechnik GmbH (LFT)	Replacement of 22 diesel vehicles with electric vehicles	Scope 1	2030	132.00 t CO ₂ e
Lödige Machine SRL (LMR)	Switch to renewable electricity or guarantees of origin	Scope 2	2030	100.00 t CO ₂ e
Lödige Benelux B.V. (LBUX)	Replacement of 11 diesel vehicles with electric vehicles	Scope 1	2030	66.00 t CO ₂ e
Lödige Malaysia Sdn. Bhd. (LMAY)	Switch to renewable electricity or guarantees of origin	Scope 2	2030	32.86 t CO ₂ e
Lödige Asia Limited (LASIA)	Switch to renewable electricity or guarantees of origin	Scope 2	2030	32.86 t CO ₂ e
Lödige (United Kingdom) Limited (LUK)	Replacement of five diesel vehicles with electric vehicles	Scope 1	2030	30.00 t CO ₂ e
Northern Elevator Limited (NEL)	Replacement of six diesel vehicles with electric vehicles	Scope 1	2030	36.00 t CO ₂ e
Lödige Systems Middle East Electromechanical Equipment Installation and Maintenance LLS (LUAE)	Switch to renewable electricity or guarantees of origin	Scope 2	2030	28.70 t CO ₂ e
Lödige Poland Sp. z o.o. (LPOL)	Switch to renewable electricity or guarantees of origin	Scope 2	2030	26.48 t CO ₂ e
Lödige Schweiz AG (LCH)	Replacement of four diesel vehicles with electric vehicles	Scope 1	2030	24.00 t CO ₂ e
Lödige Benelux B.V. (LBUX)	Switch to renewable electricity or guarantees of origin	Scope 2	2030	7.20 t CO ₂ e
Lödige Greece EPE (LGRE)	Switch to renewable electricity or guarantees of origin	Scope 2	2030	7.07 t CO ₂ e
Lödige Automation Technology (Beijing) Co. Ltd. (LBJ)	Switch to renewable electricity or guarantees of origin	Scope 2	2030	6.71 t CO ₂ e
Lödige Systems GmbH Merkezi Almanya Merkez Şubesi (LTUR)	Replacement of one diesel vehicle with an electric vehicle	Scope 1	2030	6.00 t CO ₂ e
Lödige Systems Middle East LLC (LSME)	Replacement of one diesel vehicle with an electric vehicle	Scope 1	2030	6.00 t CO ₂ e
Lödige USA Inc. (LUSA)	Replacement of one diesel vehicle with an electric vehicle	Scope 1	2030	6.00 t CO ₂ e

Site / company	Measure	Scope	Year	Planned value by 2030 (t CO ₂ e)
Lödige Australia Pty Ltd (LAUS)	Switch to renewable electricity or guarantees of origin	Scope 2	2030	5.72 t CO ₂ e
Lödige (United Kingdom) Limited (LUK)	Switch to renewable electricity or guarantees of origin	Scope 2	2030	5.13 t CO ₂ e
Lödige USA Inc. (LUSA)	Switch to renewable electricity or guarantees of origin	Scope 2	2030	3.80 t CO ₂ e
Northern Elevator Limited (NEL)	Switch to renewable electricity or guarantees of origin	Scope 2	2030	2.80 t CO ₂ e
Lödige Systems GmbH Merkezi Almanya Merkez Şubesi (LTUR)	Switch to renewable electricity or guarantees of origin	Scope 2	2030	2.40 t CO ₂ e
Lödige Singapore Pte Ltd. (LSIN)	Switch to renewable electricity or guarantees of origin	Scope 2	2030	1.85 t CO ₂ e
Lödige Systems L.L.C. (LKSA)	Switch to renewable electricity or guarantees of origin	Scope 2	2030	1.81 t CO ₂ e
LogIT GmbH	Switch to renewable electricity or guarantees of origin	Scope 2	2030	1.60 t CO ₂ e
Lödige Schweiz AG (LCH)	Switch to renewable electricity or guarantees of origin	Scope 2	2030	0.59 t CO ₂ e
Lödige (Canada) Limited (LCAN)	Switch to renewable electricity or guarantees of origin	Scope 2	2030	0.55 t CO ₂ e
Lödige Scandinavia ApS (LSCA)	Switch to renewable electricity or guarantees of origin	Scope 2	2030	0.15 t CO ₂ e
Grand total				910.37 t CO ₂ e

Table A5: GHG reduction measures and projected reduction potential up to 2030

9.7 Progress after the reporting year - status as at September 2026

In 2026, Lödige Fördertechnik ordered four electric vehicles for a pilot project in service operations. The choice of model was preceded by an assessment of range, boot capacity and the typical driving profiles of service technicians. Delivery is scheduled for the end of 2026. ChargeRepay software will be used for the automated billing of charging sessions. The pilot project is intended to provide practical experience for further electrification of the service fleet.

In 2026, Lödige Industries created the position of Chief Supply Chain Officer. The role is responsible for developing and implementing a future-ready and resilient supply chain strategy. Its priorities include the further development of supplier assessment and systematic risk assessment that also considers sustainability aspects. In this way, Lödige Industries is strengthening the strategic direction of its supplier management.

Lödige Industries has ordered the installation of a photovoltaic system at the Braşov production site. The system is intended to meet part of the site's future electricity demand through the company's own renewable electricity generation.

The new Lödige Campus in Paderborn was occupied in May 2026. The modern building is equipped with a photovoltaic installation and heat pumps and combines contemporary building technology with a working environment that supports dialogue and cooperation. The campus was created as a meeting place for customers, partners and employees from across the international Group. It provides space for personal discussions, the exchange of knowledge and experience, and the joint development of new ideas. In this way, Lödige Industries is strengthening connections across sites and creating further opportunities to advance innovation together.