



CPI Property Group S.A.

2025 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2025

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.

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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:

Privately owned organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

CPI PROPERTY GROUP (hereinafter “CPIPG,” the “Company” or the “Group”) is one of the largest owners of income-generating real estate in Europe. The Group reports on the consolidated basis and company CPI Europe and S IMMO are included. The Group is headquartered in Luxembourg and is listed on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange. CPIPG owns a property portfolio valued at over €18 billion (as of 31 December 2024), focused on the Czech Republic, Berlin, Poland and the CEE region. The Group operates in five key segments: office, retail, residential, hotels&resorts and complementary assets. With 592 commercial properties exposure to multiple geographies, CPIPG’s portfolio is large and well-diversified, with high quality and diversity of our tenant base, with about 7,500 international and local tenants. We are proud of our active asset management and local teams: in every country where we operate, our teams have daily contact and close relationships with tenants. Our property portfolio is supported by a conservative, investment-grade capital structure, with superb access to the international bond and bank markets. Sustainability is central to everything we do, and the Group has made bold ESG commitments including environmental targets which are aligned to the Paris agreement. The Group endorses all 17 of the Sustainable Development Goals (“SDGs”) as defined by the United Nations for the period 2015 – 2030, as well as the 2015 Paris Agreement within the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. The Group contributes to the fulfilment of the SDGs in its operations. The Group also acknowledges that maintenance of environmental and social standards leads to lower costs and increased value for both the Group and our stakeholders. The Group is committed to a responsible, comprehensive, pragmatic and sensible approach to ensure high standards in environmental, social and

ethical matters. Environmental concerns are taken into consideration at all levels within the Group and in all matters, including all stages of the investment cycle, handling of natural materials, innovation, management of assets and procurement.

[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

12/30/2024

(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:

5 years
[Fixed row]

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

1627000000

(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: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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

XS2904791774 XS2432162654 XS2815976126

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

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:

No

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

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

WKN code - A0JL4D

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Italy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Croatia |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> France | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Czechia |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Poland | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Germany |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Serbia | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hungary |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Austria | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Romania |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Slovakia | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Slovenia | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Switzerland | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Russian Federation | |

- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(1.8) Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?

(1.8.1) Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?

Select from:

- No, this is confidential data

(1.8.2) Comment

We have for our purposes the geolocation data available. We use them for more purposes, one of them is Priority locations assessment and also climate risk assessment. These data are now confidential Anyway it will very difficult to provide them for our number of properties without possibility to import.

[Fixed row]

(1.15) Which real estate and/or construction activities does your organization engage in?

Select all that apply

- New construction or major renovation of buildings
- Buildings management

(1.22) Provide details on the commodities that you produce and/or source.

Cattle products

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

- Produced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

Production

(1.22.4) Indicate if you are providing the total commodity volume that is produced and/or sourced

Select from:

Yes, we are providing the total volume

(1.22.5) Total commodity volume (metric tons)

3170

(1.22.8) Did you convert the total commodity volume from another unit to metric tons?

Select from:

Yes

(1.22.9) Original unit

Select all that apply

Heads of livestock

(1.22.10) Provide details of the methods, conversion factors used and the total commodity volume in the original unit

The production of meat is in our company reported in tonns (340 tonns of meat for 2024 year). Milk is reported in liters (2,747,575 liters for 2024). Based on density of milk the amount of milk in kg was calculated ($2,747,575 \times 1.03 = 2,830,002$ kg). Metric ton is equal to 1000kg, so the production of milk is 2,830.002 metric tonns. Than calculated together with meat ($340 + 2,830.002 = 3,170$ metric tonns).

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

Beef

Cattle

Other, please specify :milk

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

- Less than 1%

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

- Less than 1%

(1.22.14) In the questionnaire setup did you indicate that you are disclosing on this commodity?

Select from:

- Yes, disclosing

(1.22.15) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

- No

(1.22.19) Please explain

*Our farms create only 0,9% share of total property portfolio.
[Fixed row]*

(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 2 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

- All supplier tiers known have been mapped

(1.24.6) Smallholder inclusion in mapping

Select from:

- Smallholders not relevant, and not included

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

CPIPG in long-term maintains a continuous dialogue with a wide range of stakeholders including tenants, employees, investors, and members of local communities. The Board of Directors, through the ESG Committee, supervises and directs these efforts. The list of the stakeholders wanted to be confirmed to be sure everyone is included. For that reason, the value chain mapping was conducted, and the results also used for Double Materiality Assessment purposes as well. The mapping process covers full portfolio and locations. The core processes and the key questions were evaluated by specially assembled team of 7 persons with different responsibilities and knowledges. Identifying the main actors involved in the processes and mapping flows of products were the first steps. As the most important part of the process based on the previous steps a value chain map was created.

[Fixed row]

(1.24.1) Have you mapped where in your direct operations or elsewhere in your value chain plastics are produced, commercialized, used, and/or disposed of?

	Plastics mapping	Value chain stages covered in mapping
	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping plastics in our value chain	<i>Select all that apply</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Upstream value chain <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Downstream value chain

[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)

1

(2.1.3) To (years)

5

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

Visible future; actions certain or likely to occur. For real estate company, 5-year period is vital to plan, e.g. we plan CAPEX (Capital expenditure) for 5-year period each year.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

6

(2.1.3) To (years)

10

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

Longer term planning and target setting. In accordance with decarbonization strategy and target planning by year 2030.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

11

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

Select from:

No

(2.1.3) To (years)

30

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

In accordance with CIPIG's long-term / generational perspective and EU Green Deal and its carbon neutrality.

[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: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both risks and opportunities	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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
- Forests
- Water
- Plastics
- Biodiversity

(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
- End of life management

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

- Tier 1 suppliers
- Tier 2 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

- Site-specific
- Sub-national

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

- Internal company methods
- Risk models

Other

- External consultants
- Internal company methods
- Materiality assessment
- Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis
- Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- Drought
- Tornado
- Landslide
- Wildfires
- Heat waves
- Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

Chronic physical

- Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)
- Coastal erosion
- Heat stress
- Soil erosion
- Water stress

Policy

- Changes to international law and bilateral agreements
- Changes to national legislation
- Increased difficulty in obtaining operations permits
- Increased pricing of water
- Mandatory water efficiency, conservation, recycling, or process standards

Market

- Availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material
- Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials
- Availability and/or increased cost of recycled or renewable content

Reputation

- Impact on human health

Technology

- Data access/availability or monitoring systems

- Cold wave/frost
- Pollution incident
- Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons
- Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)
- Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)

- Transition to lower emissions technology and products
- Transition to water intensive, low carbon energy sources

Liability

- Moratoria and voluntary agreement
- Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Customers | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local communities |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Employees | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Indigenous peoples |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Investors | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Suppliers | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regulators | |

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

Select from:

- No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Our strategy is founded on a foundational materiality analysis carried out prior to the publication of CPIPG’s initial environmental Key Performance Indicators (KPIs). To enhance cohesion among the integrated entities, a comprehensive double materiality analysis (DMA) was undertaken at a Group-wide during 2024. During 2025 the update of DMA was undertaken to evaluate and update based on current information and changes that have occurred. This assessment leveraged insights from prior analyses and focused on addressing the environmental, social, and stakeholder impacts. This assessment enabled us to identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities. A Group-wide solution was used also for Climate Risk Assessment, which was conducted using an external software programme. This solution enables us to assess climaterelated risks, not only in terms of EU taxonomy alignment. Internally, all risks and opportunities are thoroughly identified and evaluated within the Group’s Risk Assessment.

[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

We had a foundational analysis carried out prior to the publication of CPIPG's initial environmental Key Performance Indicators (KPIs), which was updated by a comprehensive double materiality analysis undertaken at a Group-wide during 2024. During 2025 we updated this Double materiality analysis to evaluate and update based on current information and changes that have occurred. This assessment leveraged insights from prior analyses and focused on addressing the environmental, social, and stakeholder impacts. This assessment enabled us to identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities. These are intertwined and interdependencies were considered in the assessments. As a good examples how the we assessed interconnections is: Agricultural productivity: For properties involved in agriculture, biodiversity plays a crucial role in providing direct physical inputs such as pollination and pest control. A loss of biodiversity can negatively impact agricultural productivity, potentially devaluing agriculture. Increased Operating Costs: When ecosystem functions are degraded, businesses may face high operating costs as they try to replace these services with technical solutions. For example, if a local ecosystem no longer provides sufficient flood protection, a real estate company might need to invest in expensive flood defense infrastructure.

[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 light of the CDP reporting process, the Group conducted its first priority location assessment in 2024. The process evaluated the portfolio based on physical risks and impact on protected sites. The methodology was entirely novel as there were no best practices or industry standards to rely on. In contrast to the last year's assessment, the priority location disclosure metric is not as new. As a result, there is more guidance available to shape the new methodology. The recommendations that impacted this analysis most are the WWF Risk Filter Suite tool and the LEAP approach. So, this year, the Group conducted a reimagined priority mapping assessment, adapting the LEAP approach and relying on the Risk Filter Suite. This revised version considers all criteria examined by the first iteration, while addressing many of its shortcomings. It considers real spatial data and property segment to evaluate impact on protected sites. In addition, it assesses many more impacts and dependencies included in the BRF. The priority mapping assessment resulted in 76 properties being deemed priority locations. These were then grouped into 7 regional clusters and 1 miscellaneous group. Though the clusters were sorted by location, they also mostly line up with property segment. Cluster allocation opens the door to strategic decision-making for identified priority locations.

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

Select from:

Yes, we will be disclosing the list/geospatial map of priority locations

(2.3.6) Provide a list and/or spatial map of priority locations

Priority locations_list.pdf
[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:

- Direct operating costs

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

- Absolute increase

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

8000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

- Frequency of effect occurring
- Time horizon over which the effect occurs
- Likelihood of effect occurring
- Other, please specify :Value of the opportunities Type (and hierarchy) of resolving

(2.4.7) Application of definition

The impact on our business is described in the Group Risk Universe. CPIPG's comprehensive and proactive approach to risk management is comprised of four principal processes: risk identification and assessment, measurement, control, and monitoring and reporting. Once identified, the risks are raised to the relevant segments to determine whether to accept, transfer or mitigate risks; develop mitigation plans as needed, and carry out regular monitoring and reporting. Risk assessment is an integral part of the Group's management processes and management's core responsibilities. It is a continuous and developing process which runs throughout the Group's strategy. The Policy refers to the principles of Enterprise Risk Management as set by COSO ERM 2017.

Opportunities

(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

8000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

- Frequency of effect occurring
- Time horizon over which the effect occurs
- Likelihood of effect occurring
- Other, please specify :Value of the opportunities Type (and hierarchy) of resolving

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Opportunities are evaluated by the relevant segments and managed through CPIPG's internal processes. CPIPG uses several additional approaches to understand and measure these opportunities. The approaches are used in combination with qualitative approaches such as industry and peer comparison.

[Add row]

(2.5) Does your organization identify and classify potential water pollutants associated with its activities that could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health?

(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:

- Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants

(2.5.2) How potential water pollutants are identified and classified

In our portfolio we have segments where the potential water pollutant are not material and so they are not classified. Only in farms, which are also part of our portfolio can be the potential water pollutants important and for that reason they are classified. Based on external advices from experts followings data are annually collect: - amount of pesticide consumption, - amount of industrial fertilizer consumptions - amount of veterinary antimicrobials consumption. These amounts are collect and reviewed on yearly basis and based on them the discussion with the farm segment is regarding the processes. Most of our farms have sustainable certification (KEZ, s.r.o.) where using these substances mentioned above are totally prohibited. In the rest of farms these substances are controled based on national legislation requirements.

[Fixed row]

(2.5.1) Describe how your organization minimizes the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants on water ecosystems or human health associated with your activities.

Row 1

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

- Pesticides

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Pesticides are most often used in agriculture, so we, in our farms collect the data about these substances, which are a preparation intended to suppress plant diseases and kill weeds and animal pests and to protect plants, warehouse stocks, technical products, apartments, houses, factories or even animals a person. Potential impact of these pollutants are mainly leaching from target area and affect non-target wildlife populations or accumulate through food chain and have negative impact on biodiversity even further than was original place of application.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

- Direct operations
 Upstream value chain

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

- Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience
- Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

We are aware that the use of pesticides, industrial fertilizers as well as veterinary antimicrobials is risky in the long term and it is necessary to monitor the amount, so that there is no overuse and, above all, risky leaks into water (surface, underground). So we annually collect the data regarding these substances. Most of our farms have sustainable certification (KEZ, s.r.o.) where using these substances mentioned above are totally prohibited. These farms are assessed regularly, and in case using these prohibited substances, the certification will not be issued. Based on this, as a progress/good evaluation is monitoring the same number of our organic farms.

Row 2

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

- Inorganic pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

In agriculture segment the using of veterinary antimicrobials is controled under legislation to set the limits, so we collect the amount of them as well as amount of industrial fertilizer consumptions. Fertilizer can affect biodiversity close to place of its application or in river ecosystems where fertilizers are leaching from fields. Main negative impacts are import of nutrients to ecosystems which can alter natural structure of biodiversity in affected areas.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

- Direct operations
- Upstream value chain

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

- Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience
- Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

We are aware that the use of pesticides, industrial fertilizers as well as veterinary antimicrobials is risky in the long term and it is necessary to monitor the amount, so that there is no overuse and, above all, risky leaks into water (surface, underground). So we annually collect the data regarding these substances. Mainly part of our farms are organics, where using these substances are totally prohibited.

[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, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Forests

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

No

(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

Key segment of our business is real estate. Only farms can have an impact on forests. To have evaluated this impact a comprehensive double materiality analysis undertaken at a Group-wide during 2024, and this was updated during 2025. The potential impact on forests was also assessed (mainly in topics Biodiversity and ecosystems). Based on the assessment, these topics are not material for the Group and based on EFRAG standard evaluated with minimal/informative impact materiality. For that reason it is not more developed and monitored.

Water

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

No

(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

Key segment of our business is real estate. We do not handle with plastic in our direct operations. But to be sure about our impact in whole value chain during a comprehensive double materiality analysis undertaken at a Group-wide during 2024 was assessed also the plastic as an environmental issue. This DMA was updated during 2025 and based on the assessment, the issue relates to plastic is not material for the Group and based on EFRAG standard evaluated with informative impact materiality. For that reason this topic is not more developed and monitored.

[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

Technology

- Transition to lower emissions technology and products

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

- Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Italy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Croatia |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> France | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Czechia |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Poland | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Germany |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Serbia | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hungary |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Austria | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Romania |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Slovakia | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Slovenia | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Switzerland | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Russian Federation | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | |

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Insufficient speed of this transition will lead to impairment losses due to the inability to compete and will mean high costs due to lack of limited fossil fuels resources. Climate change mitigation means the reduction of emissions and stabilization of heat-trapping greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. This can be achieved by minimizing sources of these gases to prevent the planet from reaching higher temperatures, especially through transition of our energy sources from fossil fuels to renewable and sustainable options. Insufficient speed of this transition will lead to impairment losses due to the inability to compete and will mean high costs due to lack of limited fossil fuels resources.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Increased indirect [operating] 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

- Medium-term
- Long-term

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

Select from:

- About as likely as not

(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

Insufficient speed of this transition will lead to impairment losses due to the inability to compete and will mean high costs due to lack of limited fossil fuels resources.

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

Select from:

Yes

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

32000000

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

100000000

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

32000000

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

100000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Permanent and significant impact on business. Reputation can be damaged. Company can become unable to get funding (get a bank loan) for its future business due to loss of confidence; thus, its continuity would be endangered or lost. The financial effect figure was set up based on our internal Group Risk Universe. CPIPG's comprehensive and proactive approach to risk management is comprised of four principal processes: risk identification and assessment, measurement, control, and monitoring and reporting. Once identified, the risks are raised to the relevant segments to determine whether to accept, transfer or mitigate risks; develop mitigation plans as needed, and carry out regular monitoring and reporting. Risk assessment is an integral part of the Group's management processes and management's core responsibilities. It is a continuous and developing process which runs throughout the Group's strategy. The Policy refers to the principles of Enterprise Risk Management as set by COSO ERM 2017.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Engagement

Other engagement, please specify :Following of the local/EU regulations including EU Taxonomy and close cooperation with reputable experts on the market.

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Costs will be the replacement of existing heating and exchange with heat pumps or climate neutral district heating. Costs will be partially covered by the maintenance expenses that would anyway require the exchange of these heating. Therefore additional costs will only be due to the price difference between the replacement of the current heating by something equal to the higher price of replacing the heating by heat pumps or other alternatives.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Controls in Place: The Group keeps endorsing all the 17 Sustainable Development Goals as defined by the United Nations for the period 2015–2030, as well as the 2015 Paris Agreement within the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. The Group contributes to the fulfilment of the Sustainable Development Goals in all its operations. Action Plan: Regular and close following of the local/EU regulations including EU Taxonomy. Close cooperation with reputable experts on the market such as the University Center for Energy Efficient Buildings (UCEEB) of the Czech Technical University in Prague and the CI2 company (third party verification).

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk7

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

Increased pricing of water

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- Italy
- France
- Poland
- Serbia
- Austria
- Slovakia
- Slovenia
- Switzerland
- Russian Federation
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- Croatia
- Czechia
- Germany
- Hungary
- Romania

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- Rhine
- Rhone
- Volga
- Danube
- Thames
- Elbe River

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Risk of Increased Water Costs and Compliance: Water is one of the most important resources, not only for humans but for the whole planet. The construction or operation of buildings, as well as agriculture affects aboveground and belowground water resources. In water stress areas, the risk of lack of quality drinking water and its price may increase significantly in the future. The price of drinking water will rise even outside these water stress areas, which means higher costs for the Group. In addition any impairment of these water resources may entail financial costs for the Group.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Increased indirect [operating] 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

- Short-term
- Medium-term

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

Select from:

- About as likely as not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- Low

(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

Rising prices for drinking water due to a broader scarcity as well as costs caused by the pollution of drinking water.

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

Select from:

- Yes

(3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

40000

(3.1.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

600000

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

40000

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

600000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Having no impact on brand value or image. Can be resolved by lower level of line management (team leaders). Cannot significantly influence processes; nevertheless, can have impact on more departments. The financial effect figure was set up based on our internal Group Risk Universe. CPIPG's comprehensive and proactive approach to risk management is comprised of four principal processes: risk identification and assessment, measurement, control, and monitoring and reporting. Once identified, the risks are raised to the relevant segments to determine whether to accept, transfer or mitigate risks; develop mitigation plans as needed, and carry out regular monitoring and reporting. Risk assessment is an integral part of the Group's management processes and management's core responsibilities. It is a continuous and developing process which runs throughout the Group's strategy. The Policy refers to the principles of Enterprise Risk Management as set by COSO ERM 2017.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

Adopt water efficiency, water reuse, recycling and conservation practices

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

9999999

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The group is trying to save drinking water and reduce future consumption. However, the company's influence on risk mitigation is limited. CPIPG is aware of lack of water as a resources and for that reason, the Group's target for reducing the specific consumption of the freshwater sourced from municipal grids and water sourced on-site was set up – 10% reduction in water intensity of property portfolio by year 2030 versus 2019 baseline. The cost calculation is based on implementing of water efficiency devices, recycling water in CAPEX.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

The group is trying to save drinking water and reduce future consumption. However, the company's influence on risk mitigation is limited.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

- Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

- Carbon pricing mechanisms

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

- Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Italy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Croatia |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> France | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Czechia |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Poland | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Germany |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Serbia | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hungary |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Austria | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Romania |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Slovakia | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Slovenia | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Switzerland | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Russian Federation | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | |

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Transition to lower-carbon economy. Drivers of climate change, such as GHG emissions, are expected to be the focus of regulations (e.g. standards, emission limits, carbon prices), technology development, and market changes. These policy, market, and technology changes are estimated to represent medium-low risk for the Group's future earning capacity depending on environmental performance of the portfolio (emissions, energy, and water intensity) reflected in operation cost.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Increased indirect [operating] 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

- Medium-term
- Long-term

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

Select from:

- More likely than not

(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

Carbon Pricing Mechanism: Carbon tax mechanism in place in 2027, EU ETS applicable for real estate sector. Carbon tax applies to S1+S2 emissions is estimated for property portfolio for 122,450 t CO₂e in 2027 (on the trajectory of 46% decrease in absolute figure by 2030 based on SBTi calculations in line with the WB2D scenario, 154,822 t CO₂e in 2022) + for farms and ski resorts for 4,328 t CO₂e - unchanged from 2019 baseline.

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

Select from:

Yes

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

32000000

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

100000000

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

32000000

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

100000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Permanent and significant impact on business. Reputation can be damaged. Company can become unable to get funding (get a bank loan) for its future business due to loss of confidence; thus, its continuity would be endangered or lost. The financial effect figure was set up based on our internal Group Risk Universe. CPIPG's comprehensive and proactive approach to risk management is comprised of four principal processes: risk identification and assessment, measurement, control, and monitoring and reporting. Once identified, the risks are raised to the relevant segments to determine whether to accept, transfer or mitigate risks; develop mitigation plans as needed, and carry out regular monitoring and reporting. Risk assessment is an integral part of the Group's management processes and management's core responsibilities. It is a continuous and developing process which runs throughout the Group's strategy. The Policy refers to the principles of Enterprise Risk Management as set by COSO ERM 2017.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

Increase environment-related capital expenditure

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Financial impact has been evaluated as follows: Carbon tax mechanism in place in 2027, EU ETS applicable for real estate sector. Carbon tax applies to S1S2 emissions, estimation for property portfolio based on the trajectory of 46% decrease in absolute figure by 2030 based on SBTi calculations in line with the 1.5D scenario.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Controls in Place: The Group keeps endorsing all the 17 Sustainable Development Goals as defined by the United Nations for the period 2015–2030, as well as the 2015 Paris Agreement within the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. The Group contributes to the fulfilment of the Sustainable Development Goals in all its operations. Action Plan: Regular and close following of the local/EU regulations including EU Taxonomy. Close cooperation with reputable experts on the market such as the University Center for Energy Efficient Buildings (UCEEB) of the Czech Technical University in Prague and the CI2 company (third party verification).

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Reputation

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

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- Italy
- France
- Poland
- Serbia
- Austria
- Slovakia
- Slovenia
- Russian Federation
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- Croatia
- Czechia
- Germany
- Hungary
- Romania

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Market Reputation and Investor Confidence incl. Financial Consideration: Achieving GHG emissions reduction targets enhances a company's reputation. Investors increasingly prioritize sustainable practices, and companies that meet their climate goals are more attractive. Non-compliance with emissions reduction goals could negatively affect property valuation and attractiveness. Failure to meet the GHG emissions reduction target may result in financial penalties or increased expenses. Specifically, not achieving the emissions reduction goal could impact financing, including Sustainability-linked Bonds (and their associated coupons).

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Brand damage

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

Select all that apply

- Medium-term
- Long-term

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

Select from:

- Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

Medium

(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

Market Reputation and Investor Confidence incl. Financial Consideration: Achieving GHG emissions reduction targets enhances a company's reputation. Investors increasingly prioritize sustainable practices, and companies that meet their climate goals are more attractive. Non-compliance with emissions reduction goals could negatively affect property valuation and attractiveness. Market Reputation and Investor Confidence incl. Financial Consideration: Achieving GHG emissions reduction targets enhances a company's reputation. Investors increasingly prioritize sustainable practices, and companies that meet their climate goals are more attractive. Non-compliance with emissions reduction goals could negatively affect property valuation and attractiveness. Failure to meet the GHG emissions reduction target may result in financial penalties or increased expenses. Specifically, not achieving the emissions reduction goal could impact financing, including Sustainability-linked Bonds (and their associated coupons). The operation of buildings generates a wide range of emissions, ranging from noise to greenhouse gas emissions (GHG Emissions). The Group's target, validated by SBTi refers to GHG emissions reduction to comply with the Paris Agreement climate goals to limit the global temperature increase. The fulfillment of the Group's goal by GHG emissions reduction target is critical for the reputation on the market. Emissions generated by a buildings may entail high costs for the Group. Not meeting GHG emissions reduction target would have a direct effect on financing (Sustainability-linked Bond's coupon).

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

Select from:

Yes

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

8000000

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

32000000

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

8000000

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

32000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Will have significant adverse impact on reputation. Can disrupt key alliances, relations with its significant partners can worsen. Will be resolved by Board of Directors and the owner. Company market share can be lost due to the impact. The financial effect figure was set up based on our internal Group Risk Universe. CPIPG's comprehensive and proactive approach to risk management is comprised of four principal processes: risk identification and assessment, measurement, control, and monitoring and reporting. Once identified, the risks are raised to the relevant segments to determine whether to accept, transfer or mitigate risks; develop mitigation plans as needed, and carry out regular monitoring and reporting. Risk assessment is an integral part of the Group's management processes and management's core responsibilities. It is a continuous and developing process which runs throughout the Group's strategy. The Policy refers to the principles of Enterprise Risk Management as set by COSO ERM 2017.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

Establish organization-wide targets

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

1000000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The estimated cost calculation is based on implementing of the key green measures.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

The Group has commitment to: - in Scope 1+2 46.2% reduction in GHG intensity per m2 of property portfolio, incl. bioenergy; - Sold electricity 76.34% reduction per MWh; - Selected categories of scope 3 27.5% reduction in GHG intensity per m2 of property portfolio by year 2030 versus 2019 baseline (validated by Science-based Target initiative in February 2025 in alignment with the Paris Agreement's 1.5°C scenario for scope 1+2 and well-below 2°C scenario for scope 3). Our environmental targets are ambitious and realistic at the same time. In order to achieve it, five key green measures were identified: optimisation of building operations, tenants' involvement, green CapEx, electricity from renewable sources, and new development complying with net zero requirements.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

- Risk4

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Reputation

- Increased partner and stakeholder concern or negative partner and stakeholder feedback

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

- Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Italy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Croatia |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> France | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Czechia |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Poland | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Germany |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Serbia | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hungary |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Austria | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Romania |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Slovakia | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Slovenia | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Switzerland | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Russian Federation | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | |

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Financial Penalties The operation of buildings generates a wide range of emissions, ranging from noise to greenhouse gas emissions (GHG Emissions). The Group's target, validated by SBTi refers to GHG emissions reduction to comply with the Paris Agreement climate goals to limit the global temperature increase. The fulfillment of the Group's goal by GHG emissions reduction target is critical for the reputation on the market.. Emissions generated by a buildings may entail high costs for the Group. Not meeting GHG emissions reduction target would have a direct effect on financing (Sustainability-linked Bond's coupon). Failure to meet the GHG emissions reduction target may result in financial penalties and increased expenses. Specifically, not achieving the emissions reduction goal could impact financing, including Sustainability-linked Bonds (and their associated step-up coupons). Sustainability-linked bond issued in year 2022 of 700 million EUR with 25 p.p. coupon step-up.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Fines, penalties or enforcement orders

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

Select all that apply

- Medium-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

Failure to meet the GHG emissions reduction target may result in financial penalties and increased expenses. Specifically, not achieving the emissions reduction goal could impact financing, including Sustainability-linked Bonds (and their associated step-up coupons). Sustainability-linked bond issued in year 2022 of 700 million EUR with 25 p.p. coupon step-up.

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

Select from:

Yes

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

8000000

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

32000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Will have significant adverse impact on reputation. Can disrupt key alliances, relations with its significant partners can worsen. Will be resolved by Board of Directors and the owner. Company market share can be lost due to the impact. The financial effect figure was set up based on our internal Group Risk Universe. CPIPG's comprehensive and proactive approach to risk management is comprised of four principal processes: risk identification and assessment, measurement, control, and monitoring and reporting. Once identified, the risks are raised to the relevant segments to determine whether to accept, transfer or mitigate risks; develop mitigation plans as needed, and carry out regular monitoring and reporting. Risk assessment is an integral part of the Group's management processes and management's core responsibilities. It is a continuous and developing process which runs throughout the Group's strategy. The Policy refers to the principles of Enterprise Risk Management as set by COSO ERM 2017.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

Implementation of environmental best practices in direct operations

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

1000000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The estimated cost calculation is based on implementing of the key green measures.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

The Group has commitment to: - in Scope 1+2 46.2% reduction in GHG intensity per m2 of property portfolio, incl. bioenergy; - Sold electricity 76.34% reduction per MWh; - Selected categories of scope 3 27.5% reduction in GHG intensity per m2 of property portfolio by year 2030 versus 2019 baseline (validated by Science-based Target initiative in February 2025 in alignment with the Paris Agreement's 1.5°C scenario for scope 1+2 and well-below 2°C scenario for scope 3). Our environmental targets are ambitious and realistic at the same time. In order to achieve it, five key green measures were identified: optimisation of building operations, tenants' involvement, green CapEx, electricity from renewable sources, and new development complying with net zero requirements.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk5

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

Other chronic physical risk, please specify :Risk Assessment and Strategy Formulation Operational Measures and Resilience Flawed Assessment and Inadequate Plans Speed of Implementation.

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

Italy

France

Poland

Serbia

Austria

Slovakia

Croatia

Czechia

Germany

Hungary

Romania

- Slovenia
- Switzerland
- Russian Federation
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Adaptation Assessment and Implementation Risk Climate adaptation encompass prevention, response, and recovery measures. Solutions for adaptation are highly contextual and cannot be generalized. The initial step towards adapting to climate change involves assessing local risks and formulating strategies to mitigate them. Subsequently, it is essential to implement operational measures to address current impacts while preparing for future uncertainties. The potential risk lies in the possibility of a flawed assessment at the local level, will resulting in an inadequately crafted adaptation plan for the future. Another risk lies in insufficiently fast implementation of the adaptation plan. The potential risk lies in the possibility of a flawed assessment at the local level, will resulting in an inadequately crafted adaptation plan for the future. Another risk lies in insufficiently fast implementation of the adaptation plan. Both risks lead to unnecessary costs for the company.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Decreased asset value or asset useful life leading to write-offs, asset impairment or early retirement of existing assets

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

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term

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

Select from:

- About as likely as not

(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

The potential risk lies in the possibility of a flawed assessment at the local level, will resulting in an inadequately crafted adaptation plan for the future. Another risk lies in insufficiently fast implementation of the adaptation plan. Both risks lead to unnecessary costs for the company.

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

Select from:

Yes

(3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

8000000

(3.1.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

32000000

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

8000000

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

32000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Permanent and significant impact on business. Reputation can be damaged. Company can become unable to get funding (get a bank loan) for its future business due to loss of confidence; thus, its continuity would be endangered or lost. The financial effect figure was set up based on our internal Group Risk Universe. CPIPG's comprehensive and proactive approach to risk management is comprised of four principal processes: risk identification and assessment, measurement, control, and monitoring and reporting. Once identified, the risks are raised to the relevant segments to determine whether to accept, transfer or mitigate risks; develop mitigation plans as needed, and carry out regular monitoring and reporting. Risk assessment is an integral part of the Group's management processes and management's core responsibilities. It is a continuous and developing process which runs throughout the Group's strategy. The Policy refers to the principles of Enterprise Risk Management as set by COSO ERM 2017.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

Other infrastructure, technology and spending, please specify :adaptation measures

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

50000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The estimated cost calculation is based on implementing of the key green measures.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Necessary adaptation measures lead to more resilient buildings. The necessary investments must be made.

[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 :Property portfolio value

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

18231000000

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

Select from:

100%

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

4286890000

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

Select from:

21-30%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

The calculations of property portfolio value were performed in accordance with IFRS in line with the consolidated financial statement. The property portfolio value is based on the consolidated data of the Group and includes the application of the fair value method.

Water

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

Other, please specify :Property portfolio value

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

18231000000

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

Select from:

100%

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

1587750000

(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

The calculations of property portfolio value were performed in accordance with IFRS in line with the consolidated financial statement. The property portfolio value is based on the consolidated data of the Group and includes the application of the fair value method.

[Add row]

(3.2) Within each river basin, how many facilities are exposed to substantive effects of water-related risks, and what percentage of your total number of facilities does this represent?

Row 1

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Hungary

Danube

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

2

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Two facilities - retail parks in Hungary. Based on climate risk assessment.

Row 2

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Romania

Danube

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

22

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

11-20%

(3.2.11) Please explain

22 facilities in Romania. Based on climate risk assessment.

Row 3

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Thames

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

7

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

- Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

7 facilities in United Kingdom in this river basin. Based on climate risk assessment.

Row 4

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Russian Federation

- Volga

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

- Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

- Less than 1%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

- Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

1 facility in Russian Federation in this river basin. Based on climate risk assessment.

Row 5

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Italy

Other, please specify :Southern Apennines River Basin District

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

3

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

3 facility in Italy, in Southern Apennines River Basin District (based on WFD basin). Based on climate risk assessment.

Row 6

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Italy

Other, please specify :Central Apennines River Basin District

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

10

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

10 facility in Italy, in Central Apennines River Basin District (based on WFD basin). Based on climate risk assessment.

Row 7

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Italy

Other, please specify :Alps Eastern River Basin District

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

2

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

2 facility in Italy, in Alps Eastern River Basin District (based on WFD basin). Based on climate risk assessment.

[Add row]

(3.3) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations?

(3.3.1) Water-related regulatory violations

Select from:

No

(3.3.3) Comment

We collect the information about any fines and penalties annually for our non-financial reporting. For the reported year (2024) the Group was no subject to any fines, so also any water-related fines.

[Fixed 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

Other carbon tax, please specify :German Fuel Emissions Trading Act (BEHG) Austrian carbon tax

(3.5.3) Complete the following table for each of the tax systems you are regulated by.

Other carbon tax, please specify

(3.5.3.1) Period start date

12/31/2023

(3.5.3.2) Period end date

12/30/2024

(3.5.3.3) % of total Scope 1 emissions covered by tax

12.9

(3.5.3.4) Total cost of tax paid

250442

(3.5.3.5) Comment

German Fuel Emissions Trading Act (BEHG) - A carbon price has applied in the building sector for CO2 emissions caused by the combustion of fossil fuels (which were not covered by the EU ETS). All fuel emissions not regulated under the EU ETS (mainly heating and road transport) are covered. The pricing of CO2 emissions from the building is subject to an annually increasing fixed price from 2021 to 2025. In year 2019 was set the CO2 price at 25 per certificate initially as of January 2021. For reporting period 2024 the CO2 price is at 45 € per Tons. It means the amount of 238,517.70 € in total. This year, the fixed price has continuously risen to EUR 50/tCO2e in 2025. In 2026, allowances will be auctioned in a price corridor ranging between EUR55-65/tCO2e. From 2027 onwards, allowance prices will be set by the market unless the government proposes a new price corridor in 2025. After 2025 there will be trading like ETS. Between 2023 – 2026 the landlord has to pay 50% of the CO2-taxes. After 2026 the allocation of the taxes to landlord/tenant will be done depending on the efficiency class of the building. A carbon tax was introduced in Austria in October 2022. Currently for 2024 at EUR EUR 45/tCO2e. The fixed price will continuously rise to EUR 55/tCO2e in 2025. From 2026, the transition to a market-driven emissions trading system similar to the EU model will take place as part of the planned EU ETS II. In autumn 2021, the Austrian government presented tax reform as part of its climate strategy to minimize the Austrian greenhouse gas emissions to net zero by 2040. The Austrian Ecological Tax Reform Act contains a variety of climate and compensatory measures for citizens and companies. A central part of the tax reform is the implementation of a new explicit carbon pricing instrument, applicable as of October 2022. The carbon pricing instrument aims to cover emissions outside the European Emission Trading Scheme (EU ETS). In the beginning, mainly CO2-emissions in the building and transport sectors are covered. Looking at the allocation of CO2-emissions outside the EU-ETS this makes sense because the transport and building sectors are responsible for approximately 40 % of the total CO2-emissions in Austria.
[Fixed row]

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

According to increasing carbon pricing we aim to reduce carbon emissions in accordance with our approved science-based target. This target is validated by Science-based Target initiative in February 2025 in alignment with the Paris Agreement's 1.5°C scenario for scope 1+2 and well-below 2°C scenario for scope 3: Scope 1+2 46.2% reduction in GHG intensity per square meter of property portfolio, incl. bioenergy, Emission reduction of sold electricity 76.34% per MWh Selected categories of scope 3, 27.5% reduction in GHG intensity per square meter of property portfolio) by year 2030 versus 2019 baseline. We want to achieve this target and reduction through: 1) efficiency improvements in building operation - regularly analyse the energy consumption in our buildings, according to energy management and correct technology settings. 2) diversification not only of the heating sources - this diversification of the energy sources is considered through installation of local on-site power generation (from renewable sources, mainly installation of photovoltaic panels). 3) CAPEX plan - because of tax allocation (tenant/landlord) after 2026 the gradual modernisation of aging buildings through CAPEX is critical to ensure optimal energy and cost efficiency in aging buildings. CAPEX plan is developed for continuously improving our buildings, based on evaluation of priorities. Through these actions and their implementation the results in reduction GHG intensity cross all emissions scopes 1-3 were seen and disclosed in annual management report - in 2024, total GHG intensity across the property portfolio outperformed the required 2024 target by 29.6%.

(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:

Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

Forests

(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:

Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

(3.6.3) Please explain

Key segment of our business is real estate. Only farms can have an impact on forests. To have evaluated this impact a comprehensive double materiality analysis undertaken at a Group-wide during 2024, updated in 2025 was assessed also the potential impact on forests (mainly in topics Biodiversity and ecosystems). Based on the assessment, these topics are not material for the Group and based on EFRAG standard evaluated with minimal/informative impact materiality. For that reason it is not more developed and monitored.

Water

(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

Water is one of the most important resources, not only for humans but for the whole planet. The construction or operation of buildings, as well as agriculture affects aboveground and belowground water resources. The risk was identified, but not the opportunities with substantive effect.

[Fixed row]

(3.6.1) Provide details of the environmental opportunities 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

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Markets

Stronger competitive advantage

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- Italy
- France
- Poland
- Serbia
- Austria
- Slovakia
- Slovenia
- Switzerland
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- Croatia
- Czechia
- Germany
- Hungary
- Romania

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Transition to ecologically sound buildings brings many advantages. More resilient to weather patterns with higher asset valuation, lower operation cost providing room for rent increase, healthy working environment and lower GHG emissions in Scope 1&2 may appeal to tenants who may seek low Scope 3 GHG footprint.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- Increased value of fixed assets

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

Select all that apply

- Medium-term
- Long-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- Unlikely (0–33%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

High

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

Cost benefit from certified buildings relates with increased efficiency leads to reductions between 5-15% of operating costs and to a higher productivity in a healthy work environment.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

Yes

(3.6.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - minimum (currency)

32000000

(3.6.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - maximum (currency)

100000000

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

32000000

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

100000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Permanent and significant impact on CPI business and reputation. Increasing of tenants.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

2500000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Cost benefit is being evaluated and varies with every particular project. Increased efficiency leads to reductions between 5-15% of operating costs and to a higher productivity in a healthy work environment.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

*In our ESG strategy is as a one of the goals: Increased share of sustainable certified buildings.
[Add row]*

(3.6.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics in the reporting year that are aligned with the substantive effects of environmental opportunities.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

Other, please specify :property portfolio value

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

9534813000

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

51-60%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

The calculations of property portfolio value were performed in accordance with IFRS in line with the consolidated financial statement. The property portfolio value is based on the consolidated data of the Group and includes the application of the fair value method.

[Add 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

The Group's Policy describes the commitment to creating and preserving an environment that embraces and encourages diversity and fosters appropriate conduct among all persons regardless of their differences and respect for individual values. The Group also believes that balance of diversity, skills, experience and backgrounds is an important criterion that must be taken into account when creating development and succession plans and choosing individuals that should be appointed to the Board and other senior management roles. For this reason, this Policy confirms the commitment to considering factors such as gender, sexual orientation, cultural background, age, ethnicity, nationality when filling such senior management roles.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

GL_D0090_Group_Policy_-_Diversity_and_Non-Discrimination.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: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Forests	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Water	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Biodiversity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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

- Board-level committee

(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

- Board Terms of Reference
- Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Group Policy Environment and CSR

(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 the setting of corporate targets
- Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
- Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives
- Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures
- Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes
- Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan
- Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
- Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
- Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

In early 2019, CPIPG's Board of Directors created a Corporate Social Responsibility Committee focusing on the supervision of sustainability, environmental, corporate social responsibility, green financing, and compliance matters for the Group. CSR Committee also monitors and enhances savings in line with current strategies and objectives setting verifiable and measurable goals in pursuit of improvement of the ESG performance. In 2022 the CSR Committee has been renamed to ESG Committee to better reflect its focus area. Group Sustainability Officer briefs the board resp. ESG Committee about the climate-related issues on a regular

basis. Group Sustainability Officer gets update from countries where CIPG's Group operates based on regularly monthly meetings with the representatives from all countries. In 2023, the ESG Committee held three meetings. Within the mandate given by the Board of Directors, in March 2023, the ESG Committee approved the implementation of the Energy Management System (EnMS) according to ISO 50 001 in Slovakia, and including IMMOFINANZ's and S IMMO's properties in the Czech Republic in the existing EnMS. In August 2023, the ESG Committee and Board of Directors approved the revised ESG strategies and goals that are aligned across the Group and its subsidiaries. Further in November 2023, the ESG committee approved the update of its environmental target in line with the 1.5°C commitment for Scope 1 & 2, and is awaiting validation on its revised target from SBTi during Q2/2024. Moreover, updated rules valid for the Group and its subsidiaries such as updated Code of Conduct for Suppliers, Environmental Impact Reporting Directive, and LCA Policy were approved by the ESG Committee during year 2023.

Forests

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

Select all that apply

Board-level committee

(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

Board Terms of Reference

Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Group Policy Environment and CSR

(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

- Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes
- Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

ESG is focused on the supervision of sustainability, environmental, corporate social responsibility, green financing, and compliance matters for the Group. ESG Committee also monitors and enhances savings in line with current strategies and objectives setting verifiable and measurable goals in pursuit of improvement of the ESG performance. Group Sustainability Officer briefs the board resp. ESG Committee on a regular basis about the issues related to forests, farms and biodiversity based on the update from countries where CIPG's Group operates based on regularly monthly meetings with the representatives from all countries.

Water

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

Select all that apply

- Board-level committee

(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

- Board Terms of Reference
- Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Group Policy Environment and CSR

(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 the setting of corporate targets
- Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives
- Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures
- Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
- Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

ESG is focused on the supervision of sustainability, environmental, corporate social responsibility, green financing, and compliance matters for the Group. ESG Committee also monitors and enhances savings in line with current strategies and objectives setting verifiable and measurable goals in pursuit of improvement of the ESG performance. Group Sustainability Officer briefs the board resp. ESG Committee on a regular basis about the climate-related issues, where are included topics relate to water.

Biodiversity

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

Select all that apply

- Board-level committee

(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

- Board Terms of Reference
- Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Group Policy Environment and CSR

(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

- Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

ESG is focused on the supervision of sustainability, environmental, corporate social responsibility, green financing, and compliance matters for the Group. ESG Committee also monitors and enhances savings in line with current strategies and objectives setting verifiable and measurable goals in pursuit of improvement of the ESG performance. Group Sustainability Officer briefs the board resp. ESG Committee on a regular basis about the issues related to forests, farms and biodiversity based on the update from countries where CIPG's Group operates based on regularly monthly meetings with the representatives from all countries.

[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

- Active member of an environmental committee or organization

Forests

(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

Water

(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

[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: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Forests	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Water	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Biodiversity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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

Committee

Environmental, Social, Governance committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Policies, commitments, and targets

Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- Implementing a climate transition plan
- Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
- Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

Other

- Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(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:

- Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

In early 2019, CPIPG's Board of Directors created a Corporate Social Responsibility Committee focusing on the supervision of sustainability, environmental, corporate social responsibility, green financing, and compliance matters for the Group. In relation to the sustainability and environmental risks the CSR Committee focusing on the supervision of sustainability, environmental, corporate social responsibility, green financing, and compliance matters for the CPIPG's Group. CSR Committee also monitors and enhances savings in line with current strategies and objectives setting verifiable and measurable goals in pursuit of improvement of the ESG performance. In 2022 the CSR Committee has been renamed to ESG Committee to better reflect its focus area.

Forests

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

- Environmental, Social, Governance committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Strategy and financial planning

- Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

(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:

- Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

In early 2019, CIPG's Board of Directors created a Corporate Social Responsibility Committee focusing on the supervision of sustainability, environmental, corporate social responsibility, green financing, and compliance matters for the Group. In relation to the sustainability and environmental risks the CSR Committee focusing on the supervision of sustainability, environmental, corporate social responsibility, green financing, and compliance matters for the CIPG's Group. CSR Committee also monitors and enhances savings in line with current strategies and objectives setting verifiable and measurable goals in pursuit of improvement of the ESG performance. In 2022 the CSR Committee has been renamed to ESG Committee to better reflect its focus area.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

- Environmental, Social, Governance committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Policies, commitments, and targets

- Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

(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:

- Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

In early 2019, CPIPG's Board of Directors created a Corporate Social Responsibility Committee focusing on the supervision of sustainability, environmental, corporate social responsibility, green financing, and compliance matters for the Group. In relation to the sustainability and environmental risks the CSR Committee focusing on the supervision of sustainability, environmental, corporate social responsibility, green financing, and compliance matters for the CPIPG's Group. CSR Committee also monitors and enhances savings in line with current strategies and objectives setting verifiable and measurable goals in pursuit of improvement of the ESG performance. In 2022 the CSR Committee has been renamed to ESG Committee to better reflect its focus area.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

- Environmental, Social, Governance committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Strategy and financial planning

- Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

(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:

- Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

In early 2019, CIPG's Board of Directors created a Corporate Social Responsibility Committee focusing on the supervision of sustainability, environmental, corporate social responsibility, green financing, and compliance matters for the Group. In relation to the sustainability and environmental risks the CSR Committee focusing on the supervision of sustainability, environmental, corporate social responsibility, green financing, and compliance matters for the CIPG's Group. CSR Committee also monitors and enhances savings in line with current strategies and objectives setting verifiable and measurable goals in pursuit of improvement of the ESG performance. In 2022 the CSR Committee has been renamed to ESG Committee to better reflect its focus area.

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

Policies, commitments, and targets

- Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- Implementing a climate transition plan
- Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
- Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

Other

- Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(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:

- Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

CEO is directly involved in the ESG matters and the ESG decision-making process. He is very knowledgeable about ESG matters and is a member of the ESG Committee. Group Sustainability Officer reports directly to him.

Water

(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

Policies, commitments, and targets

- Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

(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:

- Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

CEO is directly involved in the ESG matters and the ESG decision-making process. He is very knowledgeable about ESG matters and is a member of the ESG Committee. Group Sustainability Officer reports directly to him.

[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

5

(4.5.3) Please explain

CPIPG: The Group's remuneration policy links sustainability matters to executive directors. Five percent of any discretionary annual bonus compensation of the executive directors is linked to the ESG Committee's judgement of whether the executive directors are meeting the Group's short-term and long-term environmental targets: for 2024 GHG intensity reduction was the target. The conclusions of the ESG Committee about the fulfilment of environmental targets by the executive directors are communicated to the Remuneration Committee and included in the overall evaluation of annual KPIs. CPI Europe/S Immo: For the 2024 financial year, 20%/10% of the contractually agreed total remuneration (assuming a 100% target achievement) is dependent on ESG targets.

Forests

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

Select from:

No, and we do not plan to introduce them in the next two years

Water

(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

5

(4.5.3) Please explain

CPIPG: Water is an integral part of the GHG accounting. The Group's remuneration policy links sustainability matters to executive directors. Five percent of any discretionary annual bonus compensation of the executive directors is linked to the ESG Committee's judgement of whether the executive directors are meeting the Group's short-term and long-term environmental targets: for 2024 GHG intensity reduction was the target. The conclusions of the ESG Committee about the fulfilment of environmental targets by the executive directors are communicated to the Remuneration Committee and included in the overall evaluation of annual KPIs. CPI Europe/S Immo: For the 2024 financial year, 20%/10% of the contractually agreed total remuneration (assuming a 100% target achievement) is dependent on ESG targets.

[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 – set figure

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

Progress towards environmental targets

- Achievement of environmental targets

Emission reduction

- Reduction in emissions intensity

(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

CPIPG: Within the mandate given by the Board of Directors, the ESG Committee approved that part of the annual bonus compensation of the Group top management was linked to the ESG's Committee's judgement of whether management is meeting the Group's environmental targets. In 2024 the Group's environmental targets were met so the annual bonus compensation was awarded. CPI Europe: For the 2024 financial year, the following ESG targets (all equally weighted) have been set: – Reporting according to CSRD – Innovative reduction of GHG emissions – Further roll-out of new photovoltaic (PV) plants – Improvement of Corporate Governance Guidelines and Processes 20% of the contractually agreed total remuneration (assuming a 100% target achievement) is dependent on ESG targets. The share of the STI awarded. S Immo: For the 2024 financial year, the following ESG targets (all equally weighted) have been set: - Increasing training hours per employee - Low risk sustainability rating - Purchase of green energy. 10% of the contractually agreed total remuneration (assuming a 100% target achievement) is dependent on ESG targets.

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

The executive Directors are motivated to contribute and meet the Group's ESG targets by this incentive.

Water

(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 – set figure

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

- Progress towards environmental targets
- Achievement of environmental targets
- Other targets-related metrics, please specify :Reduction in water intensity as part of the GHG accounting

(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

CPIPG: Water is an integral part of the Group's GHG accounting. Within the mandate given by the Board of Directors, the ESG Committee approved that part of the annual bonus compensation of the Group top management was linked to the ESG's Committee's judgement of whether management is meeting the Group's environmental targets. In 2024 the Group's environmental targets were met so the annual bonus compensation was awarded. CPI Europe: For the 2024 financial year, the following ESG targets (all equally weighted) have been set: – Reporting according to CSRD – Innovative reduction of GHG emissions – Further roll-out of new photovoltaic (PV) plants – Improvement of Corporate Governance Guidelines and Processes 20% of the contractually agreed total remuneration (assuming a 100% target achievement) is dependent on ESG targets. The share of the STI awarded. S Immo: For the 2024 financial year, the following ESG targets (all equally weighted) have been set: - Increasing training hours per employee - Low risk sustainability rating - Purchase of green energy. 10% of the contractually agreed total remuneration (assuming a 100% target achievement) is dependent on ESG targets.

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

The executive Directors are motivated to contribute and meet the Group's ESG targets by this incentive.

[Add row]

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

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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
- Forests
- Water
- 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
- Upstream value chain
- Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Directive - Group Policy Environment and CSR is a document created by senior management and it provides a framework for setting and reviewing energy targets and target values. It contains a commitment to ensure the availability of information and resources needed to achieve goals and target values. This document contains an obligation to comply with relevant legal requirements and other requirements in relation to its energy efficiency, energy use and energy consumption. It supports the purchase of energy-saving products and services that have an impact on energy efficiency; It supports the design of activities that consider improving energy efficiency. Document is applicable to, and shall be observed by, all companies within the Group and their Representatives. The Group will also seek to pursue the same principles and standards, when directly dealing with any Business Partner in upstream and in downstream as well.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- Commitment to a circular economy strategy
- Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
- Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance
- Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Climate-specific commitments

- Commitment to 100% renewable energy
- Commitment to not invest in fossil-fuel expansion
- Commitment to not funding climate-denial or lobbying against climate regulations
- Other climate-related commitment, please specify :The Group also monitors and on a regular basis evaluates its emissions and releases of waste into the environment, in particular the emissions of greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide, in order to set achievable, realistic and ambitious targets.

Water-specific commitments

- Commitment to reduce or phase out hazardous substances
- Commitment to control/reduce/eliminate water pollution
- Commitment to reduce water withdrawal volumes

Social commitments

- Commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights

Additional references/Descriptions

- Description of dependencies on natural resources and ecosystems

- Description of renewable electricity procurement practices
- Other additional reference/description, please specify :- link to the company's website regarding published information, - links to other Groups policies such as the Code of Conduct for Suppliers, Group's Procurement Policy, Code of Business Ethics and Conduct

(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
- Yes, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation
- Yes, in line with another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :GHG Protocol, ISO 14064-1:2018, EPRA, CSRD, ESRS

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

GL_D0063_Group_Policy_Environment_and_CSR.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)
- UN Global Compact

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

In July 2023, the Group joined the UN Global Compact including CPI Europe (IMMOFINANZ) and S IMMO and will respond to the UN Global Compact questionnaire on a consolidated basis for year 2023 for the first time. The Group confirms the support for the Ten Principles of the United Nations Global Compact on human rights, labour, environment and anti-corruption. We support public accountability and transparency, and commit to report on progress starting the calendar year after joining the UN Global Compact, and annually thereafter according to the UN Global Compact CoP policy. Regarding SBTi - The Group's GHG emissions intensity reduction target has been developed as science-based, aligned with the Paris Agreement climate goals to limit the global temperature increase versus pre-industrial levels to 1.5°C scenario (Scope 1 +2) and well below 2°C scenario (Scope 3). In July 2022, the Group's environmental targets aligned with well below 2°C were validated by the Science-Based Target initiative. Further in February 2025, the Group's environmental targets aligned with 1.5°C for Scope 1 +2 were validated by the Science-Based Target initiative. CPIPG is among the first companies in the region to have the targets validated by SBTi.

[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

Select all that apply

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

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

Select from:

No

(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

CPI Property Group has a formal governance and oversight framework to ensure external stakeholder engagement is fully aligned with our environmental commitments and transition plan. Our ESG Committee, established by the Board, supervises all engagement activities — including tenant dialogue, investor outreach, and community involvement — ensuring they comply with our ESG strategy and goals. We maintain binding Codes of Conduct for tenants and suppliers, integrating environmental obligations into all external communication. Membership in the various Green Building Councils in many countries where the Group operates further reinforces alignment with recognized sustainable building standards across Central Europe. We perform regular double-materiality assessments to prioritize impacts and monitor consistency of engagement. Finally, our external engagement outcomes are embedded in our Sustainability Statement and CDP response, assured by independent auditors (e.g., EY), and mapped to internationally recognized reporting frameworks such as EPRA, GHG Protocol and ISO 14064 standards.

[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

Global

Other global trade association, please specify :Czech Green Building Council (“CZGBC”)

(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
- Water

(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:

- Yes, we publicly promoted their current 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

Since its foundation, the Czech Green Building Council has been promoting the vision that investments in high-quality sustainable buildings contribute not only to solving climate change problems, but also have a positive economic impact. For the Czech Green Building Council it is necessary to urgently address the transition to other energy sources and ensure material and energy security to be aligned with the Green Deal and the Paris Agreement regarding the reduction of carbon emissions and global warming.

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

3333

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

Thanks to membership in CZGBC we belong to a network of more than 100 member organisations comprising more than 15,000 individuals active in green building sector. We gain contacts, inspiration and know-how in the green building sector. The Council was established in 2009 with the aim to support the principles of sustainable building. CZGBC is a member of the European Regional Network of the World Green Building Councils and can influence EU legislation in its initial phase. It closely cooperates with certification organisations including LEED, BREEAM, DGNB and Czech SBToolCZ. By participating in task groups with leading developers, consultants, engineers and manufacturers we gain practical insights into innovative solutions for effective property management and access information on upcoming legislation and the process of EU law transposition to the region. Participation in task groups also allows for commenting and advising on new legislation that is drafted by government agencies. In August 2019 the Group was elected as a board member of CZGBC. CZGBC organizes seminars and educational events that provide the latest information and trends in green building. For example - one of the most important events is the Green Building conference, where experts from around the world present sustainable solutions on specific examples and in a global context. For the functioning of the Council are the Task Groups crucial. Each group focuses on a specific aspect of green building. Active members have the opportunity to develop their market segment and set the Group's goals and activities leading to meet the goals of the Vision Zero. Members can participate in the Council's educational events as panelists/speakers and provide comments and quotes for the Council's press releases and communications. In year 2023 CZGBC through its working group finished the development of the essential document "Zero Carbon Roadmap for the construction industry", which was created by the Czech Green Building Council ("CZGBC") and which will be the basic guide to achieving a carbon-neutral building industry in the Czech Republic. During year 2023 also the EU Taxonomy guidelines for Czech republic was created and published.

(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
- Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

Row 2

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

- Other global trade association, please specify :Hungary Green Building Council ("HuGBC")

(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
- Water

(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:

- Yes, we publicly promoted their current 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

The HuGBC has set itself the objective of contributing to the spreading of environmentally responsible and at the same time profitable construction practices through the promotion of the necessary market, educational and legislative conditions in Hungary. In the field of green building, we are engaged in a professional knowledge-based communication at social level. The partnership with HUGBC means for the Group participating in ESG trainings, panel discussions and involvement in several professional working groups.

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

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

Thanks to membership in HuGBC we belong to a network of real estate value chain. The Council was established in 2009 as a non-profit, nationwide, professional co-operation with the aim to support the principles of sustainable buildings and construction. HuGBC is a member of the European Regional Network of the World Green Building Councils and can influence EU legislation in its initial phase. By participating in workgroups with leading developers, architects, consultants, engineers and manufacturers we gain practical insights into innovative solutions for effective property management and access information on upcoming legislation and the process of EU law transposition to the region. As an active member of the Hungary Green Building Council (HuGBC), we participated in the development of the Net Zero Roadmap for Hungary's Construction Sector published in 2024, we worked in the ESG workgroup to support the market players in the ESG tasks. Real Estate Developers Round Table Association (IFK), we can influence the Hungarian building energy legislation.

(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

Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

Row 3

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

Other global trade association, please specify :DGNB German Green Building Council

(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

German Sustainable Building Council (DGNB) is a wide-reaching network of professionals and organizations committed to shaping a more sustainable built environment in Germany and across Europe. Founded in 2007, the DGNB operates as a non-profit organization and is a member of the European Regional Network of the World Green Building Councils, giving it the ability to engage in EU-level discussions and contribute to the development of policy and regulation at an early stage.

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

2618

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

Through our participation in DGNB working groups and expert committees, we gain access to first-hand insights on legislative developments – such as EU Taxonomy, CSRD, and national energy performance regulations – and have the opportunity to co-develop position papers, recommendations, and implementation tools. Our involvement supports not only the dissemination of green building certification systems like DGNB, LEED, and BREEAM but also ensures that the practical challenges and opportunities of sustainable property management are represented in regulatory processes. This engagement allows us to: - contribute to the transposition of European sustainability directives into national building codes and standards. - share feedback with policymakers and industry associations to shape realistic and effective frameworks; - actively participate in the evolution of ESG practices in real estate through knowledge exchange and public dialogue; - represent the real estate sector's interests in dialogue with ministries, regulatory authorities, and advisory bodies.

(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

Row 4

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

Other global trade association, please specify :Polish Green Building Council ("PLGBC")

(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
- Water

(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:

- Yes, we publicly promoted their current 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

In 2021 the Group became a member of the Polish Green Building Council ("PLGBC"). The Council, similar to the Czech Green Building Council ("CZGBC") and Hungarian Green Building Council ("HUGBC"), brings together companies from various sectors of the economy to support new construction and renovation of sustainable properties in the country. The PLGBC is a member of the European Regional Network of the World Green Building Councils and can influence EU legislation such as EU Taxonomy in its initial phase. It also closely cooperates with global and local certification bodies such as BREEAM and LEED. Litewnicki Michal, our Sustainability & Innovations Manager in Poland was elected in 06/2023 and he is acting as a board member of PLGBC for a next 3-year period.

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

3333

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

Thanks to membership in PLGBC we belong to a network of professionals. In June 2023 was elected our Sustainability & Innovations Manager in Poland as a board member of PLGBC. He is acting as a board member of PLGBC for a next 3-year period.

(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
- Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

Row 5

(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 :National Association of Facilities Management and Building Management Service Providers (LEO FM)

(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:

Yes, we publicly promoted their current 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

The National Association of Facilities Management and Building Management Services (LEO FM) provides a professional base for facilities management service providers. Experts in several areas of facility management summarize the most important knowledge, providing an excellent opportunity to acquire fresh knowledge on the market. The purpose of the association is to introduce the activities of the domestic facility management business, to continuously raise the level of service and to stabilize it at a high level.

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

3125

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

Member companies can help shape the regulatory environment affecting building operations and facility services. The association engages in advocacy and policy dialogue, ensuring that members' practical perspectives are reflected in legislation and standards. Membership also offers early insights into regulatory changes and fosters collaboration to promote professional and efficient facility management practices. Association creates innovative, sustainable and efficient building management solutions: through its professional working groups, it provides collaboration and joined-up thinking for its members. Our Facility Manager is often lecturer at educational events about the innovative and sustainable Facility Management.

(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, in line with environmental disclosure standards or frameworks

(4.12.1.2) Standard or framework the report is in line with

Select all that apply

- ESRS

- GRI

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Forests
- Water
- Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

- Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strategy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Value chain engagement |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Governance | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dependencies & Impacts |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Emission targets | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biodiversity indicators |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Emissions figures | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water accounting figures |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Risks & Opportunities | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Content of environmental policies |

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Sustainability statement contains the elements, ESRS E1 is from page 19, ESRS E3 is from page 27 and ESRS E5 is from page 29. General disclosures (policies, value chain) is from page 2.

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

CPIPG Management Report FY24_ESRS Sustainability Statement.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

CPIPG's Sustainability statement was audited by EY in Limited Assurance Report and GHG reporting has been verified by CI2 as complying with the GHG Protocol. From this report are disclosed the figures for CDP, where relevant. Only difference is in segregation of emission in Scope 1 and 2 for countries. We have included the emissions from aviation in "Other" in this document", but for question 7.16 are included in Czechia, because this aviation is based in Czech republic.

Row 2

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

- In voluntary sustainability reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

- Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

- Emissions figures
- Water accounting figures
- Other, please specify :energy figures, waste figures and certification

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Document contains only one page with all mentioned figures (energy, emissions, water, waste and certification) based on EPRA standards.

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

CPIPG EPRA Environmental Tables FY 2024.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Key environmental performance indicators of building portfolio are provided segregated by country.

[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

Forests

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

Annually

Water

(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

Physical climate scenarios

RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

SSP5

(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
- Technology
- Liability

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2013

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2025
- 2030

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)
- Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- Global regulation
- Global targets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The SSP5-8.5 and RCP 8.5 is the highest greenhouse gas emissions scenario in the absence of policies to combat climate change, leading to continued and sustained growth in atmospheric greenhouse gas concentrations. Projected median GHG emissions compared to modelled 2019 for this pathway is higher 20% by 2030, 35% by 2040 and 46% by 2050. Parameters, assumptions • Priority locations; • Adaptation; • Decreasing fossil fuel activities. Our journey • Identification of priority locations where evaluation-based on biodiversity and water environmental issues; • Increase using of green/natural and blue infrastructure to supports carbon uptake and storage; • Incorporation of adaptation measures (such as the the process of making modifications to an existing building, which extends beyond basic maintenance, the long-term multi-sectoral planning) in buildings in our portfolio based on individual adaptation plans; • No capital or operational expenditure is linked to activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The SSP5-8.5 and RCP 8.5 is the highest greenhouse gas emissions scenario in the absence of policies to combat climate change, leading to continued and sustained growth in atmospheric greenhouse gas concentrations.

Forests

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

SSP5

(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
- Technology
- Liability

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2013

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2025
- 2030

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- Changes to the state of nature
- Number of ecosystems impacted
- Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The SSP5-8.5 and RCP 8.5 is the highest greenhouse gas emissions scenario in the absence of policies to combat climate change, leading to continued and sustained growth in atmospheric greenhouse gas concentrations. Projected median GHG emissions compared to modelled 2019 for this pathway is higher 20% by 2030, 35% by 2040 and 46% by 2050. Parameters, assumptions • Priority locations; • Adaptation; Our journey • Identification of priority locations where evaluation-based on biodiversity and water environmental issues; • Increase using of green/natural and blue infrastructure to supports carbon uptake and storage; • Incorporation of adaptation measures (such as the the process of making modifications to an existing building, which extends beyond basic maintenance, the long-term multi-sectoral planning) in buildings in our portfolio based on individual adaptation plans;

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The SSP5-8.5 and RCP 8.5 is the highest greenhouse gas emissions scenario in the absence of policies to combat climate change, leading to continued and sustained growth in atmospheric greenhouse gas concentrations.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

SSP5

(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
- Technology
- Liability

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2013

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2025
- 2030

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

Stakeholder and customer demands

- Consumer attention to impact

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- Global targets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The SSP5-8.5 and RCP 8.5 is the highest greenhouse gas emissions scenario in the absence of policies to combat climate change, leading to continued and sustained growth in atmospheric greenhouse gas concentrations. Projected median GHG emissions compared to modelled 2019 for this pathway is higher 20% by 2030, 35% by 2040 and 46% by 2050. Parameters, assumptions • Priority locations; • Adaptation; Our journey • Identification of priority locations where evaluation-based on biodiversity and water environmental issues; • Increase using of green/natural and blue infrastructure to supports carbon uptake and storage; • Incorporation of adaptation measures (such as the the process of making modifications to an existing building, which extends beyond basic maintenance, the long-term multi-sectoral planning) in buildings in our portfolio based on individual adaptation plans;

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The SSP5-8.5 and RCP 8.5 is the highest greenhouse gas emissions scenario in the absence of policies to combat climate change, leading to continued and sustained growth in atmospheric greenhouse gas concentrations.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

RCP 4.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

SSP2

(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
- Technology
- Liability

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- 3.0°C - 3.4°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2013

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2025
- 2030

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- Global regulation

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

For intermediate SSP2-4.5 and RCP 4.5 scenario projected median GHG emissions reductions compared to modelled 2019 for this pathway is 2% by 2030, 3% by 2040 and 5% by 2050. Regarding milestones, in this scenario is projected that the CO₂ and GHG emissions will not reach net-zero. Projected global mean temperature change of pathways in this category in year 2100 will be 2.7°C and there will be no peak warming by 2100. This SSP2-4.5 is a stabilisation scenario. It is

derived from its own “reference” or “no- climate-policy” scenario. Parameters, assumptions • Technologies; • Carbon prices; • Energy sources. Our journey • Technologies (parameters, performance relate to their cost, technologies like PV, electric vehicles, energy storage or alternative energy carriers); • Diversification of the energy sources and switching electricity from fossil fuel to renewable sources; • Carbon price – faster development within technology and innovations. ETS systems; • Deeply involving our supply chain, especially engaging with occupants, educating and cooperating with them on reducing CO2 emission.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

For intermediate SSP2-4.5 and RCP 4.5 scenario projected median GHG emissions reductions compared to modelled 2019 for this pathway is 2% by 2030, 3% by 2040 and 5% by 2050. Regarding milestones, in this scenario is projected that the CO2 and GHG emissions will not reach net-zero. Projected global mean temperature change of pathways in this category in year 2100 will be 2.7°C and there will be no peak warming by 2100. This SSP2-4.5 is a stabilisation scenario. It is derived from its own “reference” or “no- climate-policy” scenario.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

RCP 2.6

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

SSP1

(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
- Technology
- Liability

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- 1.6°C - 1.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2013

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2025
- 2030

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- Level of action (from local to global)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Low SSP1-2.6 and RCP 2.6 scenario might be the best case for limiting anthropogenic climate change. It requires a major turnaround in climate policies and a start to concerted action in the next few years in all developing and developed countries. Projected median GHG emissions reductions compared to modelled 2019 for this pathway is 21% by 2030, 46% by 2040 and 64% by 2050. Regarding milestones, in this scenario is projected interval, when the CO2 emissions reach net-zero will be

2070-2075, GHG emissions will reach net-zero later than 2100. Projected global mean temperature change of pathways in this category at peak warming will be 1.7°C, in year 2100 will be 1.6°C. Parameters, assumptions • Energy demand; • Energy efficiency; • Water use efficiency. Our journey • Operating efficiency improvements – mainly energy consumption across different primary energy sources; • Energy efficient CapEx; • New developments complying with EU Taxonomy and near-zero energy building regulation; • Reduction in water intensity of property portfolio.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Low SSP1-2.6 and RCP 2.6 scenario might be the best case for limiting anthropogenic climate change. It requires a major turnaround in climate policies and a start to concerted action in the next few years in all developing and developed countries. Projected median GHG emissions reductions compared to modelled 2019 for this pathway is 21% by 2030, 46% by 2040 and 64% by 2050.

Forests

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

RCP 4.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

SSP2

(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
- Technology
- Liability

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- 3.0°C - 3.4°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2013

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2025
- 2030

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- Number of ecosystems impacted
- Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

For intermediate SSP2-4.5 and RCP 4.5 scenario projected median GHG emissions reductions compared to modelled 2019 for this pathway is 2% by 2030, 3% by 2040 and 5% by 2050. Regarding milestones, in this scenario is projected that the CO2 and GHG emissions will not reach net-zero. Projected global mean temperature change of pathways in this category in year 2100 will be 2.7°C and there will be no peak warming by 2100. This SSP2-4.5 is a stabilisation scenario. It is derived from its own "reference" or "no- climate-policy" scenario. Parameters, assumptions • Technologies; Our journey • Technologies (parameters, performance relate to their cost) • Deeply involving our supply chain, especially engaging with occupants, educating and cooperating with them on reducing CO2 emission.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

For intermediate SSP2-4.5 and RCP 4.5 scenario projected median GHG emissions reductions compared to modelled 2019 for this pathway is 2% by 2030, 3% by 2040 and 5% by 2050. Regarding milestones, in this scenario is projected that the CO2 and GHG emissions will not reach net-zero. Projected global mean temperature change of pathways in this category in year 2100 will be 2.7°C and there will be no peak warming by 2100. This SSP2-4.5 is a stabilisation scenario. It is derived from its own “reference” or “no- climate-policy” scenario.

Forests

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

- RCP 2.6

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

- SSP1

(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

Technology

Liability

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

1.6°C - 1.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2013

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

2025

2030

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

Changes to the state of nature

Stakeholder and customer demands

Impact of nature service delivery on consumer

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Low SSP1-2.6 and RCP 2.6 scenario might be the best case for limiting anthropogenic climate change. It requires a major turnaround in climate policies and a start to concerted action in the next few years in all developing and developed countries. Projected median GHG emissions reductions compared to modelled 2019 for this pathway is 21% by 2030, 46% by 2040 and 64% by 2050. Regarding milestones, in this scenario is projected interval, when the CO2 emissions reach net-zero will be 2070-2075, GHG emissions will reach net-zero later than 2100. Projected global mean temperature change of pathways in this category at peak warming will be 1.7°C, in year 2100 will be 1.6°C. Parameters, assumptions • Energy demand; • Water use efficiency. Our journey • Operating efficiency improvements – mainly energy consumption across different primary energy sources; • Reduction in water intensity of property portfolio.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Low SSP1-2.6 and RCP 2.6 scenario might be the best case for limiting anthropogenic climate change. It requires a major turnaround in climate policies and a start to concerted action in the next few years in all developing and developed countries. Projected median GHG emissions reductions compared to modelled 2019 for this pathway is 21% by 2030, 46% by 2040 and 64% by 2050.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

- RCP 4.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

- SSP2

(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
- Technology

Liability

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

3.0°C - 3.4°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2013

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

2025

2030

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

Changes in ecosystem services provision

Stakeholder and customer demands

Consumer attention to impact

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

For intermediate SSP2-4.5 and RCP 4.5 scenario projected median GHG emissions reductions compared to modelled 2019 for this pathway is 2% by 2030, 3% by 2040 and 5% by 2050. Regarding milestones, in this scenario is projected that the CO2 and GHG emissions will not reach net-zero. Projected global mean temperature change of pathways in this category in year 2100 will be 2.7°C and there will be no peak warming by 2100. This SSP2-4.5 is a stabilisation scenario. It is derived from its own "reference" or "no- climate-policy" scenario. Parameters, assumptions • Technologies; Our journey • Technologies (parameters, performance relate to their cost); • Deeply involving our supply chain, especially engaging with occupants, educating and cooperating with them on reducing CO2 emission.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

For intermediate SSP2-4.5 and RCP 4.5 scenario projected median GHG emissions reductions compared to modelled 2019 for this pathway is 2% by 2030, 3% by 2040 and 5% by 2050. Regarding milestones, in this scenario is projected that the CO2 and GHG emissions will not reach net-zero. Projected global mean temperature change of pathways in this category in year 2100 will be 2.7°C and there will be no peak warming by 2100. This SSP2-4.5 is a stabilisation scenario. It is derived from its own “reference” or “no- climate-policy” scenario.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

RCP 2.6

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

SSP1

(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

Technology

Liability

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- 1.6°C - 1.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2013

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2025
- 2030

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Stakeholder and customer demands

- Consumer attention to impact

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- Level of action (from local to global)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Low SSP1-2.6 and RCP 2.6 scenario might be the best case for limiting anthropogenic climate change. It requires a major turnaround in climate policies and a start to concerted action in the next few years in all developing and developed countries. Projected median GHG emissions reductions compared to modelled 2019 for this pathway is 21% by 2030, 46% by 2040 and 64% by 2050. Regarding milestones, in this scenario is projected interval, when the CO2 emissions reach net-zero will be 2070-2075, GHG emissions will reach net-zero later than 2100. Projected global mean temperature change of pathways in this category at peak warming will be 1.7°C, in year 2100 will be 1.6°C. Parameters, assumptions • Water use efficiency. Our journey • Reduction in water intensity of property portfolio.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Low SSP1-2.6 and RCP 2.6 scenario might be the best case for limiting anthropogenic climate change. It requires a major turnaround in climate policies and a start to concerted action in the next few years in all developing and developed countries. Projected median GHG emissions reductions compared to modelled 2019 for this pathway is 21% by 2030, 46% by 2040 and 64% by 2050.

[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
- Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

In our ongoing efforts to understand and mitigate the impacts of climate change, we have chosen to utilise the modelled scenarios provided by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) for our scenario analysis. The IPCC is the primary global entity responsible for cultivating scientific knowledge and resources related to the physical consequences of climate change. IPCC Working Group I (WGI) assessed the climate response to five illustrative scenarios based on Shared Socio-economic Pathways (SSPs) that cover the range of possible future development of anthropogenic drivers of climate change found in the literature. These scenarios combine socio-economic assumptions, levels of climate mitigation, land use and air pollution controls for aerosols and non-CH4 ozone precursors. In addition, Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs) were used by Working Group I and II to assess regional climate changes, impacts and risks. These models predict changes in the atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases under various radiative scenarios. The SSP scenarios cover a broader range of greenhouse gas and air pollutant futures than the RCPs. They are similar but not identical, with differences in concentration trajectories. The overall effective radiative forcing tends to be higher for the SSPs compared to the RCPs with the same label. Based on scenario analysis parameters, assumptions were set: • Energy demand; • Energy efficiency; • Technologies; • Carbon prices; • Energy sources. • Adaptation; • Decreasing fossil fuel activities. Based on scenario analysis our journey was set: • Operating efficiency improvements – mainly energy consumption across different primary energy sources; • Energy efficient CapEx; • New developments complying with EU Taxonomy and nearzero energy building regulation; • Reduction in water intensity of property portfolio. • Technologies (parameters, performance relate to their cost, technologies like PV, electric vehicles, energy storage or alternative energy carriers); • Diversification of the energy sources and switching electricity from fossil fuel to renewable sources; • Carbon price – faster development within technology and innovations. ETS systems; • Deeply involving our supply chain, especially

engaging with occupants, educating and cooperating with them on reducing CO2 emission. • Identification of priority locations where evaluation-based on biodiversity and water environmental issues; • Increase using of green/natural and blue infrastructure to supports carbon uptake and storage; • Incorporation of adaptation measures (such as the the process of making modifications to an existing building, which extends beyond basic maintenance, the long-term multi-sectoral planning) in buildings in our portfolio based on individual adaptation plans; • No capital or operational expenditure is linked to activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion.

Forests

(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
- Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

In our ongoing efforts to understand and mitigate the impacts of climate change, we have chosen to utilise the modelled scenarios provided by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) for our scenario analysis. The IPCC is the primary global entity responsible for cultivating scientific knowledge and resources related to the physical consequences of climate change. IPCC Working Group I (WGI) assessed the climate response to five illustrative scenarios based on Shared Socio-economic Pathways (SSPs) that cover the range of possible future development of anthropogenic drivers of climate change found in the literature. These scenarios combine socio-economic assumptions, levels of climate mitigation, land use and air pollution controls for aerosols and non-CH4 ozone precursors. In addition, Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs) were used by Working Group I and II to assess regional climate changes, impacts and risks. These models predict changes in the atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases under various radiative scenarios. The SSP scenarios cover a broader range of greenhouse gas and air pollutant futures than the RCPs. They are similar but not identical, with differences in concentration trajectories. The overall effective radiative forcing tends to be higher for the SSPs compared to the RCPs with the same label. Based on scenario analysis parameters, assumptions were set: • Water use efficiency. • Technologies; • Priority locations; • Adaptation; Based on scenario analysis our journey was set: • Reduction in water intensity of property portfolio. • Technologies (parameters, performance relate to their cost); • Deeply involving our supply chain, especially engaging with occupants, educating and cooperating with them on reducing CO2 emission. • Identification of priority locations where evaluation-based on biodiversity and water environmental issues; • Increase using of green/natural and blue infrastructure to supports carbon uptake and storage; • Incorporation of adaptation measures (such as the the process of making modifications to an existing building, which extends beyond basic maintenance, the long-term multi-sectoral planning) in buildings in our portfolio based on individual adaptation plans;

Water

(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
- Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

In our ongoing efforts to understand and mitigate the impacts of climate change, we have chosen to utilise the modelled scenarios provided by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) for our scenario analysis. The IPCC is the primary global entity responsible for cultivating scientific knowledge and resources related to the physical consequences of climate change. IPCC Working Group I (WGI) assessed the climate response to five illustrative scenarios based on Shared Socio-economic Pathways (SSPs) that cover the range of possible future development of anthropogenic drivers of climate change found in the literature. These scenarios combine socio-economic assumptions, levels of climate mitigation, land use and air pollution controls for aerosols and non-CH4 ozone precursors. In addition, Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs) were used by Working Group I and II to assess regional climate changes, impacts and risks. These models predict changes in the atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases under various radiative scenarios. The SSP scenarios cover a broader range of greenhouse gas and air pollutant futures than the RCPs. They are similar but not identical, with differences in concentration trajectories. The overall effective radiative forcing tends to be higher for the SSPs compared to the RCPs with the same label. Based on scenario analysis parameters, assumptions were set: • Water use efficiency. • Technologies; • Priority locations; • Adaptation; Based on scenario analysis our journey was set: • Reduction in water intensity of property portfolio. • Technologies (parameters, performance relate to their cost); • Deeply involving our supply chain, especially engaging with occupants, educating and cooperating with them on reducing CO2 emission. • Identification of priority locations where evaluation-based on biodiversity and water environmental issues; • Increase using of green/natural and blue infrastructure to supports carbon uptake and storage; • Incorporation of adaptation measures (such as the the process of making modifications to an existing building, which extends beyond basic maintenance, the long-term multi-sectoral planning) in buildings in our portfolio based on individual adaptation plans;
[Fixed row]

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

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

Yes, we have a climate transition plan which aligns with a 1.5°C world

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:

Yes

(5.2.4) Plan explicitly commits to cease all spending on, and revenue generation from, activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Select from:

Yes

(5.2.5) Description of activities included in commitment and implementation of commitment

Our company has been working to develop a comprehensive Climate Transition Action Plan, which has become an integral aspect of our operations. Our commitment to develop a Climate Transition Action Plan is driven by the need to comply with evolving regulations, mitigate climate-related risks, and capitalise on new market opportunities. This strategic initiative is essential for ensuring the long-term success and sustainability of CPI Property Group in the real estate sector. The Climate Transition Action Plan was approved by the ESG Committee in August 2024, was part of 2023 CDP submission and was updated during 2025. It can be assessed at the Group's website. The Group's Climate Transition Action Plan outlines various objectives and strategies aimed at achieving a reduction in emissions in line with the 1.5°C goal of the Paris Agreement. Our main emphasis during 2024 and into the 2030s will be directly reducing emissions rather than relying on offsetting measures. The Climate transition plan is influenced by climate-related risk and opportunities and also analysis scenario.

(5.2.7) Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan

Select from:

We have a different feedback mechanism in place

(5.2.8) Description of feedback mechanism

Climate transitional plan is on our public webpages, so our shareholders has this document available. We introduced this document in our Half-year Management Report 2024 as well. We also continue to introduce this document during the meeting with investors and banks.

(5.2.9) Frequency of feedback collection

Select from:

- More frequently than annually

(5.2.10) Description of key assumptions and dependencies on which the transition plan relies

The Climate transition plan is influenced by climate-related risks and opportunities evaluation. Also Analysis of scenario is a part of the inputs. We have chosen to utilise the models provided by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) for our scenario analysis. They include Shared Socio-economic Pathways (SSPs) and Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs):

- The very low and low GHG emissions scenarios (SSP1-1.9 and SSP1-2.6) have CO2 emissions declining to net zero around 2050 and 2070, respectively, followed by varying levels of net negative CO2 emissions.*
- The intermediate GHG emissions scenario (SSP2-4.5) has CO2 emissions remaining around current levels until the middle of the century.*
- High and very high GHG emissions scenarios (SSP3-7.0 and SSP5-8.522) have CO2 emissions that roughly double from current levels by 2100 and 2050, respectively. Very high emissions scenarios have become less likely but cannot be ruled out. Warming levels >4°C may result from very high emissions scenarios, but can also occur from lower emission scenarios if climate sensitivity or carbon cycle feedbacks are higher than the best estimate.*
- RCP 2.6: A stringent mitigation scenario aiming to keep global warming likely below 2°C.*
- RCP 4.5: An intermediate scenario likely resulting in 3.0°C global warming.*
- RCP 8.5: Under this scenario, which is often referred to as a high-emissions or “business as usual” scenario, the expected temperature increase is about 4.3°C by 2100, relative to pre-industrial temperatures. However, it is important to note that there are uncertainties and debates about the assumptions and outcomes of this scenario. The implications of these scenarios are evaluated per decade for all operations.*

(5.2.11) Description of progress against transition plan disclosed in current or previous reporting period

The Climate Transition Action Plan was approved by the ESG Committee in August 2024, and in 2025 it was updated based on updated targets, validated from SBTi in 02/2025. The previous targets mentioned in Climate Transition plan from 2024 were disclosed in our Sustainability Statement. For example in 2024, the Group reported reductions in GHG intensity -29.6% compared to the 2024 target. For next reporting period the progress against updated targets, in updated transition plan will be mentioned in the same section.

(5.2.12) Attach any relevant documents which detail your climate transition plan (optional)

CPIPG Transition Plan 2025_FINAL.pdf

(5.2.13) Other environmental issues that your climate transition plan considers

Select all that apply

- Forests
- Plastics
- Water
- Biodiversity

(5.2.14) Explain how the other environmental issues are considered in your climate transition plan

The Climate transition plan is influenced by climate-related risks and opportunities evaluation. This evaluation includes also the other environmental issues (water, biodiversity, forests, plastic). Also Analysis of scenario is a part of the inputs. We have chosen to utilise the models provided by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) for our scenario analysis. These RCPs scenarios describe also the issues related to other environmental issues. Because the water consumption, as well as the waste contributes to the amount of GHG emissions production.

[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

- 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

Transition to ecologically sound buildings brings many advantages. More resilient to weather patterns with higher asset valuation, lower operation cost providing room for rent increase, healthy working environment and lower GHG emissions in Scope 1&2 may appeal to tenants who may seek low Scope 3 GHG footprint. Cost benefit from certified buildings relates with increased efficiency leads to reductions between 5-15% of operating costs and to a higher productivity in a healthy work environment. For that reason in our ESG strategy is as a one of the goals: Increased share of sustainable certified buildings.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

Risks

(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

Risks related to supply chain influence our strategy. According to climate-related risks the key stakeholders in our supply chain are our occupants and their operation in our portfolio (S3 emissions). So the Group recognises the importance of engaging with occupants, educating and cooperating with them on reducing environmental impacts. CPIPG therefore strive for tenants involvement through Green Memorandum (existing tenants) and Green Lease (new tenants). Green Lease principles are incorporated into standard lease forms and are considered for future renewals and new tenants. As another climate-related risk according to our supply chain are our energy suppliers and their performance. Since 2019, the Group has reported its environmental performance. During the data collection, through developed CPIPG robust online Environmental Impact Reporting Tool, we ask our energy suppliers to deliver their environmental data (emission factors), which are crucial for our disclosure calculations. We aim to reduce carbon emissions in accordance with our tightened science-based target. So the strategy is a diversification of the energy sources through installation of local on-site power generation (from non-renewable and renewable sources). This on-site power generation are being reviewed as options for energy mix diversification and limiting exposure to volatility on energy market and on performance of our energy supplier in long term.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

Risks

(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

Insufficient speed of this transition will lead to impairment losses due to the inability to compete and will mean high costs due to lack of limited fossil fuels resources. For that reason the previous target was set to transition all electricity purchased by the Group to 100% renewable sources by 2024. New target validated from SBTi in 02/2025 was set to emission reduction of 76.34% per MWh for sold electricity. Necessary adaptation measures lead to more resilient buildings. The necessary investments must be made.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

Risks

(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

Water

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

The Group had commitment to reduce GHG emissions intensity by 32.4% per square metre of property portfolio by 2030 compared with the 2019 baseline across all emissions scopes 1-3 (all relevant categories of scope 3 included except for 3.15 – Investments), including bioenergy. These targets were updated during 2025 to reduction targets: — Scope 1+2 46.2% reduction in GHG intensity per m2 of property portfolio, incl. bioenergy; — reduction emissions of sold electricity by 76.34%

per MWh; — Selected categories of scope 3 - 27.5% reduction in GHG intensity per m2 of property portfolio by year 2030 versus 2019 baseline (validated by Science-based Target initiative in February 2025 in alignment with the Paris Agreement's 1.5°C scenario for scope 1+2 and well-below 2°C scenario for scope 3). The group is trying to save drinking water and reduce future consumption. However, the company's influence on risk mitigation is limited. CPIPG is aware of lack of water as a resources and for that reason, the Group's target for reducing the specific consumption of the freshwater sourced from municipal grids and water sourced on-site was set up – 10% reduction in water intensity of property portfolio by year 2030 versus 2019 baseline.

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

Risks

(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

Energy consumption is identified as the main contributor to GHG production across the Group. In terms of life cycle periods the buildings consume energy mainly during their operation. Therefore energy performance of the installed technology is crucial and is considered as one of the key parameters during procurement and selection of these new technologies. For that reason for example in directive "Selection of CPIPG suppliers" for Czech and Slovak portfolio is set up that the energy efficiency of products/services is one of the key evaluation criterion. The improvement of the energy efficiency within significant CAPEX items is annually evaluated and compared with the expected energy savings.

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

Capital allocation

- Access to capital

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

- 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
- Water

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

CPIPG is a publicly listed, investment grade rated company, with long - term access to international capital markets being fundamental to the success of the Group's long-term funding strategy. It is therefore important for CPIPG to respond to the demands and expectations of our stakeholders, who are increasingly prioritizing ESG matters and companies that have an established strategy towards climate change and managing climate-related risks. In response to this, CPIPG has made every effort to ensure the Group responds to these demands and expectations to ensure we maintain our standing with our stakeholders. In addition, the ability to become a frequent issuer of Green bonds and Sustainability-Linked Bonds provided the Group with the opportunity to help contribute towards our environmental and climate change objectives, whilst also providing a new opportunity to diversify our funding base and access avenues of capital and investors. The Group has become the first real estate company from our region to issue its a green bond in 2019 and a groundbreaking sustainability-linked bond in 2022. In January 2022 CPIPG introduced our Sustainability Finance Framework combining both Sustainability-Linked and Green Bond Frameworks. Second Party Opinion from Sustainalytics was published in January 2022. The Framework has been developed in alignment with the 2021 Green Bond Principles and the 2020 Sustainability-Linked Bond Principles. This Framework has been established to support CPIPG's future issuance of sustainable financing instruments, including Green Bonds, Sustainability -Linked Bonds or a combination of the two. At least on an annual basis, until full allocation, CPIPG reports on issued Green Bonds in line with the ICMA GBP 2018 Harmonised Framework for Impact Reporting. Green Bond Impact reporting is provided on an annual basis as part of the Management Report with regard to the entire Green Bond portfolio and includes primarily the allocation of the net proceeds breakdown by Eligible Assets categories, a list of projects financed, the geographical distribution of eligible projects, as well as the share of financing versus refinancing. CPIPG recognises the important role that sustainable finance plays in supporting the transition to a low-carbon and more resource-efficient economy, and we have established ourselves as an active issuer of Green Bonds. This should signal to our investors and stakeholders the strong commitment CPIPG has towards significant.

Row 2

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

- Direct costs
- Indirect costs

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

- 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
- Water

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

It is in the Group's interest to design and develop its portfolio to be resilient for future, since efficient operation of buildings contributes towards reducing operating costs on a day to day basis e.g. energy and water consumption, as well as enhancing the lifespan of buildings, reducing the frequency of necessary capex investments required to upgrade buildings to necessary standards over time. Energy consumption is identified as the main contributor to GHG production across the Group. Energy consumption is during this time also crucial in direct and indirect cost because of the energy crisis and prices for kWh. Therefore energy performance of the installed technology is crucial and is considered as one of the key parameters during procurement and selection of these new technologies. The Group regularly reviews the operation of buildings to identify efficiency opportunities. Regular checks on consumption patterns take place throughout the majority of the portfolio, utilising the recently implemented energy management system in line with ISO 50001: 2019. Another checks on energy consumption is annually during the data collection process as a part of reporting the Group's environmental performance.

Row 3

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

- Revenues

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

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

It is in the Group's interest to design and develop its portfolio to be resilient for the future, since efficient operation of buildings also contributes towards supporting tenant satisfaction and health, which are critical factors in retaining existing tenants, attracting new tenants, by making our properties more attractive than competing properties, ultimately enhancing the rental income generation of the Group. Our tenants are key partners and stakeholders that in general are also becoming more focused on environmental matters when it comes to choice of property, so it is essential that the Group meets the expectations of tenants, not just today but also for the future. As a Group we realise that for example green certification are for tenants more and more attractive, for some of them are these certification already mandatory requirements from headquarters for example. Therefore we as a Group focused also on the proportion of green-certified buildings, which increased in 2021. At the end of 2024, the share of certified buildings in our portfolio had increased to 47.7% of total value and 39% of total GLA, which represents a significant improvement of 7.1 p.p. and 1.6 p.p. respectively over 2023 figures. And for example CPIPG's subsidiary in Berlin, Gewerbesiedlungs-Gesellschaft mbH has an requirement, that all new developments will be certified at least BREEAM Excellent level.

[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: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A sustainable finance taxonomy	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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:

- Total across climate change mitigation and climate change adaption

(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)

158852000

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

9.8

(5.4.1.8) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)

12

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

16

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

94.4

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

5.6

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

The proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activities in total revenues was calculated as the part of revenues derived from products and services associated with taxonomy-aligned economic activities (numerator), divided by revenues (denominator), each for the financial year from 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024. This approach remains unchanged since the year of the first reporting according to Art. 8 of the Taxonomy Regulation. In accordance with the Delegated Act on Art. 8 of the EU Taxonomy, the revenue KPI is based on the consolidated revenues of the Group and relates primarily to rental income and operating costs charged to tenants. The decrease in percentage of the EU Taxonomy-aligned revenues is caused mainly by hotels joint venture and stake sale in March 2024.

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:

Total across climate change mitigation and climate change adaption

(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)

29418000

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

6.9

(5.4.1.8) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)

12

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

15

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

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

14.6

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

The key performance indicator capital expenditure (CapEx) is defined as the proportion of taxonomy-aligned capital expenditures (numerator) divided by the Group's total CapEx (denominator). The total CapEx for 2024 include investment property acquisitions/acquisition of subsidiaries/additions resulting from business combinations that were not accounted for in the 2023 reporting. The revised figures for 2023 are provided in the relevant table. Otherwise, the approach remains unchanged since the year of the first reporting according to Art. 8 of the Taxonomy Regulation. The denominator comprises additions to investment property, property under construction, owner-operated property and other tangible assets and intangible assets for the 2024 and 2023 financial years before depreciation, amortisation and revaluations. The numerator includes CapEx related to assets or processes that are associated with taxonomy-aligned proportions of economic activities. Here, the Group considers CapEx that are material to maintaining and performing the economic activity. The principle of allocation here is the generation of external revenues through the economic activities. Consequently, all CapEx in taxonomy-aligned properties are considered in the numerator of the performance indicator. In 2024 the numerator of the KPI for aligned CapEx do not include any CapEx related to CapEx plan (as defined in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2178, paragraph 1.1.2.2.). The increase in percentage of the EU Taxonomy-aligned CapEx is mainly caused by adding economic activities under 7.3 and 7.6

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:

 Total across climate change mitigation and climate change adaption

(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)

12842000

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

5

(5.4.1.8) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)

8

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

10

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

76.4

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

23.6

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

The key performance indicator operating expenditure (OpEx) is defined as the proportion of taxonomy-aligned operating expenditures (numerator) divided by total OpEx (denominator). The total operating expenditures for 2024 exclude personal expenses that were accounted for in the 2023 reporting. The revised figures for 2023 are provided in the relevant table. Otherwise, the approach remains unchanged since the year of the first reporting according to Art 8 of the Taxonomy Regulation. The classification of the OpEx can be derived analogously from the categories of CapEx. Total operating expenditures consist of non-capitalised costs that relate to building renovation measures, maintenance and repair, as well as any other direct expenditures in connection with the day-to-day servicing of investment property, property under construction and owner-operated property. The decrease in percentage of the EU Taxonomy-aligned OpEx is caused mainly by hotels joint venture and stake sale in March 2024
[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:

- 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-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

- Turnover
- CAPEX

OPEX

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

Own performance

(5.4.2.6) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

158852000

(5.4.2.7) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

9.8

(5.4.2.8) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

9.8

(5.4.2.9) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.13) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

22268000

(5.4.2.14) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

5.2

(5.4.2.15) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

5.2

(5.4.2.16) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.20) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

10753000

(5.4.2.21) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity as % of total OPEX in the reporting year

4.2

(5.4.2.22) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year

4.2

(5.4.2.23) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

The Group's core activities asset and property management, property development and portfolio management are clearly linked to 'buying real estate and exercising ownership of that real estate' as this activity is described in the taxonomy legislation. All revenue, capital and operational expenditures related to buildings are disclosed under this economic activity except for for installation, maintenance and repair of energy efficiency equipment which is reported under CCM 7.3 and installation, maintenance and repair of renewable energy technologies which is reported under CCM 7.6. As the economic activity CCM 7.7 Acquisition and Ownership of Buildings does not constitute an enabling activity pursuant to Article 16 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852, no revenues may be reported as taxonomy-eligible or taxonomy aligned under the environmental objective 'climate change adaptation'. In addition, no adaptation solutions for significant physical climate risks have been implemented so far, which is why no capital expenditures or operating expenditures can currently be reported under the aforementioned environmental objective. Therefore, the entire taxonomy aligned revenues, capital expenditures and operating expenditures were reviewed for a substantial contribution to the environmental objective 'climate change mitigation' using the technical screening criteria. The Group has continued to pursue a conservative assessment approach in

the 2024 financial year. We adhere strictly to the wording of the taxonomy regulations and adopt alternative approaches only on a very limited scale. CPIPG is aware that a less stringent interpretation of the criteria by other market participants may possibly lead to significantly higher shares of taxonomy-aligned activities. A taxonomy-aligned share of revenue, capital and operational expenditures was identified for every economic activity described above with the exception of BIO 2.1 Hotels, holiday, camping grounds and similar accommodation. Economic Activity 7.7 Acquisition and ownership of buildings and 2.1 Hotels, holiday, camping grounds and similar accommodation

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

When reviewing buildings for a substantial contribution to the environmental objective ‘climate change mitigation’, a distinction was made, in accordance with the technical screening criteria, as to whether or not the application for a building permit for the respective building was submitted before 31 December 2020. 1. For buildings where an application for a building permit was submitted before 31 December 2020, the first step was to examine whether the energy performance certificate (EPC) of the building shows an energy class. To meet the requirements, the EPC of the building must show at least energy class A. This assessment method was applied to all countries relevant to the Group, with the exception of Germany, Poland, the Czech Republic and Austria. • For Germany, we used the technical criterium valid for buildings built after 31 December 2020 – the primary energy demand (PED) of the building was compared to the nationally defined threshold value for nearly zero-energy buildings undercut by at least 10%. • For the Czech Republic and Poland the alternative technical screening criterium was used – a building was assessed as aligned if it ranks among the top 15% of the national or regional building stock in terms of primary energy demand. The assessment for Poland was based on the national threshold of 109.4 kWh/m² published by the Ministry of Development and Technology. In the Czech Republic the thresholds determined in a study of CEVRE Consultants commissioned by Česká spořitelna, in 2024 and recommended by the Czech Green Building Council were applied. • For Austria the methodology of the Austrian Green Building to prove Class A was applied to selected assets. As in Austria the PEB class threshold is based on residential use with a defined room height, an alternative method with adjusted room heights was developed in collaboration with KPMG, EY, PWC and DELOITTE Austria. Non-residential assets with more than 5,000 m² of usable space were examined for the existence of heating systems, systems for combined space heating and ventilation, air-conditioning systems or systems for combined air conditioning and ventilation with more than 290 kW of power. For buildings for which the building permit application was submitted after 31 December 2020, it must be verified whether the primary energy demand of the respective building is at least 10% below the national threshold for nearly zero-energy buildings.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

In accordance with the requirements of the economic activity CCM 7.7 Acquisition and ownership of buildings, the Group conducts a climate risk and vulnerability assessment at the site level in order to prevent significant harm to the environmental objective 'climate change adaptation'. In doing so, a model with different time horizons between 2040 and 2100 has been used so far assuming the RCP-scenarios 2.6, 4.5, 6.0 and 8.5. A detailed description of the climate risk assessment can be found in E1 section of this sustainability statement. Appropriate adaptation plans have been drawn up where necessary. Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 does not provide DNSH criteria for other environmental objectives for the economic activity CCM 7.7. The share of revenue, capital and operational expenditures from assets which fulfil the substantial contribution and do-no-significant-harm criteria, as described above, are disclosed as taxonomy-aligned under the activity CCM 7.7.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

CPIPG Management Report FY24_ESRS Sustainability Statement.pdf

Row 2

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

Electricity generation using solar photovoltaic technology

(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)

26352000

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

1.6

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

25701000

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

6.1

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

31000

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

0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

The economic activities 4.1 Electricity generation using solar photovoltaic technology is currently not taxonomy-aligned. As a result, it is only categorised as taxonomy-eligible.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

No

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

The economic activities 4.1 Electricity generation using solar photovoltaic technology is currently not taxonomy-aligned. For that reason special details of do not significant harm analysis is not provided.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

No

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

The economic activities 4.1 Electricity generation using solar photovoltaic technology is currently not taxonomy-aligned. For that reason special details of do not significant harm analysis is not provided.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

No

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

CPIPG Management Report FY24_ESRS Sustainability Statement.pdf

Row 3

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

Electricity generation from bioenergy

(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)

3258000

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

0.2

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

237000

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

0.1

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

3097000

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

1.2

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

Construction and operation of electricity generation installations that produce electricity exclusively from biomass. So far the Group owns and operates a biogas power plant at Statek Kravaře. The economic activities 4.8 Electricity generation from bioenergy is currently not taxonomy-aligned. As a result, it is only categorised as taxonomy-eligible.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

No

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

The economic activities 4.8 Electricity generation from bioenergy is currently not taxonomy-aligned. As a result, it is only categorised as taxonomy-eligible.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

No

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

The economic activities 4.8 Electricity generation from bioenergy is currently not taxonomy-aligned. As a result, it is only categorised as taxonomy-eligible. For that reason special details of do not significant harm analysis is not provided.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

No

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

Row 4

(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-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

- CAPEX

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

- Own performance

(5.4.2.13) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

609000

(5.4.2.14) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0.1

(5.4.2.15) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0.1

(5.4.2.16) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

With regards to economic activity CCM 7.3, meeting the criteria of Directive 2010/31/EU and, if applicable, classification in the two best energy efficiency classes according to Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 are intended as substantial contributions. To prevent significant harm, a climate risk analysis, as applied under CCM 7.7, is required as well as compliance with the generic criteria for do-no-significant-harm (DNSH) to pollution prevention regarding the presence of chemicals. We summarise capital expenditures for the installation of energy-efficient cooling systems under this activity. For 2024 it was used to replace HVAC-equipment.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

When evaluating individual measures it was checked if they comply with the directive 2010/31/EU and if they fall under one of the activities listed in the technical screening criteria. For 2024 CapEx connected to coolers and chillers replacement were disclosed.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

The requirements regarding DNSH criteria for climate change adaptation are the same as for activity CCM 7.3. A climate risk and vulnerability assessment was carried out at site level. Thus, the criteria were considered as fulfilled. To meet the DNSH criteria for the environmental objective 'pollution prevention', the activity has to comply with Appendix C of Annex I to the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139. Based on product datasheets it was verified this criteria was fulfilled. Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 does not provide DNSH criteria for further environmental objectives for the economic activity CCM 7.3. The share of CapEx from single measures which fulfil the substantial contribution and do-no-significant-harm criteria as described above are disclosed as taxonomy-aligned under the activity CCM 7.3.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

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Row 5

(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-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

CAPEX

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

Own performance

(5.4.2.13) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

6541000

(5.4.2.14) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

1.5

(5.4.2.15) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

1.5

(5.4.2.16) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

Economic activity CCM 7.6 only requires the existence of one of the renewable energy technologies listed for a substantial contribution to climate change mitigation. The Group reported the installation of heat pumps and photovoltaic systems (PV-panels) within CCM 7.6. A climate risk analysis, as applied under CCM 7.7, is required in order to prevent significant harm to other environmental objectives.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

To fulfil the substantial contribution criteria under the environmental objective climate mitigation, the individual measure has to correspond to one of the measures listed in the technical screening criteria. Technical specifications are not set.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

The requirements regarding DNSH criteria for climate change adaptation are the same as for activity CCM 7.7. Thus, the criteria were considered as fulfilled. Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 does not provide DNSH criteria for further environmental objectives for the economic activity CCM 7.6. The share of CapEx from single measures which fulfil the substantial contribution and do no significant harm criteria as described above are disclosed as taxonomy-aligned under the activity CCM 7.6.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

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[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 Group fundamentally ensures the minimum safeguards required by the EU Taxonomy. The topics of human rights, anti-corruption, taxes and fair competition are covered by organisational policies, processes and grievance mechanisms and employees' training.

(5.4.3.2) Additional contextual information relevant to your taxonomy accounting

The EU Taxonomy is a green classification system that translates the EU's climate and environmental objectives into criteria for specific economic activities for investment purposes. It recognises as 'environmentally sustainable' economic activities that make a substantial contribution to at least one of the EU's climate and environmental objectives, while at the same time not significantly harming any of the other objectives and meeting minimum social safeguards. Since 2022, the Group has been reporting according to Art. 8 of the Taxonomy Regulation of the European Union and thus closely monitoring the regulatory environment. The analysis led to the following applicable eligible economic activities in FY2024: - Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)/Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) 7.7 acquisition and ownership of buildings - Biodiversity (BIO) 2.1 Hotels, holiday, camping grounds and similar accommodation. This activity is in our business a subset of our activity 7.7 Acquisition and ownership of buildings however double-counting was avoided – relevant Revenue, CapEx and OpEx related to hotel operations were excluded from 7.7 activity. - CCM 7.3 Installation, maintenance and repair of energy efficiency equipment - CCM 7.6 Installation, maintenance and repair of renewable energy technologies - 4.1 Electricity generation using solar photovoltaic technology and 4.8 Electricity generation from bioenergy. Changes to the previous financial year in terms of eligibility assessment include the addition of 7.3 and 7.6 as the separate eligible economic activities.

(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

[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

The Group is active in several research and development of green solutions at our projects, such as integrated PV system in the facade, roof PV system, or hydrogen solutions and heat pumps.

[Fixed row]

(5.5.6) Provide details of your organization’s investments in low-carbon R&D for real estate and construction activities over the last three years.

Row 1

(5.5.6.1) Technology area

Select from:

- Building integrated photovoltaic systems

(5.5.6.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

- Large scale commercial deployment

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

93.15

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

89.5

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

This investment is aligned with our environmental targets: — Scope 1+2 46.2% reduction in GHG intensity per m2 of property portfolio, incl. bioenergy; — reduction emissions of sold electricity by 76.34% per MWh; — Selected categories of scope 3 - 27.5% reduction in GHG intensity per m2 of property portfolio by year 2030 versus 2019 baseline (validated by Science-based Target initiative in February 2025 in alignment with the Paris Agreement’s 1.5°C scenario for scope 1+2 and well-below 2°C scenario for scope 3). To generate the green electricity on-site is one to the 5 green measures identified to achieve this goal. PV on the roof is being employed at several of our properties across the region, by our sister company CPI Energo. The estimated investment is 124 m EUR. Transparent PV panel on the facade is the R&D project in Germany. In the historical asset in “Gustav-Mayer Allee” in Berlin Portfolio we plan to implement PV System at the roof top and façade.

This building is under historical preservation, which makes it complex to develop this kind of project and leads to higher costs. The estimated CapEx is just for the façade PV system 0.5 m EUR.

Row 2

(5.5.6.1) Technology area

Select from:

Other, please specify :Smart meters for higher energy efficiency in buildings

(5.5.6.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

Full/commercial-scale demonstration

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

4.6

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

6

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

The introduction of smart meter technologies, which allow for more precise measurement and monitoring of energy consumption, represents another important project. We have already successfully implemented first pilot projects at two locations in Austria and we are continuing the roll-out of smart meters in Austria, Slovenia, Croatia and Serbia. These digitalisation measures should lead to greater cost transparency for our tenants and to significant changes in operating costs over the long term. Based on our knowledges and the calculation requirements, energy efficiency is quite crucial and fully aligned with our climate transitional plan.

Row 3

(5.5.6.1) Technology area

Select from:

- Air-to-water heat pump

(5.5.6.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

- Small scale commercial deployment

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

2.15

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

4

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

Replacement of gas boilers with heat pumps is part of the identified green measures - in this case the Green CapEx - in order to meet the Group's environmental target and exit of fossil fuels. The planned investment in next 3 years is 7.97 m EUR (CPI Europe).

Row 4

(5.5.6.1) Technology area

Select from:

- Resilient buildings

(5.5.6.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

- Basic academic/theoretical research

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

0.1

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

0.5

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

In 2023, we started collaborating with the University Centre for Energy Efficient Buildings (“UCEEB”) of the Czech Technical University in Prague (“CTU”). They were active in the INDICATE project, in methodology development and also we participated with some of our buildings as samples. The international INDICATE project worked on developing case studies to gather comprehensive data on the carbon footprint of buildings throughout their entire life cycle. As part of this project, the goal in the Czech Republic was to create 50 sample case studies for calculating the Global Warming Potential (GWP) of typical buildings. Based on the INDICATE project we continued work with UCEEB in year 2024 on another building as our benchmark, where the optimisation during the design stage was discussed and the use of low-carbon materials.

[Add row]

(5.9) What is the trend in your organization’s water-related capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) for the reporting year, and the anticipated trend for the next reporting year?

(5.9.1) Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)

189.42

(5.9.2) Anticipated forward trend for CAPEX (+/- % change)

20

(5.9.3) Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

45.8

(5.9.4) Anticipated forward trend for OPEX (+/- % change)

(5.9.5) Please explain

The CAPEX includes capital expenditures related to assets that are associated with water, comparing two years (2024 and 2023). In 2024 there were almost 3x times more CAPEX related to water comparing to year 2023. Anticipated forward change is not so high, but we expect increase as well. Operating expenditures used in these figures consist of non-capitalised costs associated with water in the property portfolio, comparing two years (2024 and 2023). In 2024 there were almost 1,5x times more OPEX related to water comparing to year 2023. Anticipated forward change is not so high, but we expect increase as well.
[Fixed row]

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

(5.10.1) Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities

Select from:

No, but we plan to in the next two years

(5.10.3) Primary reason for not pricing environmental externalities

Select from:

No standardized procedure

(5.10.4) Explain why your organization does not price environmental externalities

We recognize that by setting a price on the carbon use of the organization we can better manage transition risk and reevaluate our current business strategies for a low carbon future. Internal carbon pricing program helps to integrate carbon fees and better understand the financial impacts of climate risk. Because of our core business as a real estate, the carbon pricing program needs to reflect this sector and all involved parties. Based on double materiality assessment and climate risk assessment we want to include internal carbon pricing in our processes, only the way how to implement this program the best in our business will be finally decided during next period.

[Fixed 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

Forests

Water

Smallholders

(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:

Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

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

Smallholders are not our stakeholders. The scope of our value chain was evaluated during 2024 in double materiality assessment, updated in 2025 again, but the smallholders are not our suppliers or customers.

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

Forests

Water

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

Water

Other value chain stakeholders

(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

Water

[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

- Dependence on water
- Dependence on commodities
- Other, please specify :dependence on energy

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

- 100%

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

Our suppliers were included in the double materiality assessment, where impacts and dependencies were evaluated. We included all our suppliers in the DMA assessment, and the assessment concerns their environmental impact, especially in terms of resource consumption (energy, water). That is, how important is the consumption of resources to them. Based on the assessment, for our suppliers the energy, delivery is important for everyone.

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

Select from:

100%

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

50000

Forests

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

Select from:

No, we do not currently assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, but we plan to do so within the next two years

Water

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

Select from:

No, we do not currently assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, but we plan to do so within the next two years

[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
- Procurement spend
- Product lifecycle
- Product safety and compliance
- Regulatory compliance

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Across the Group - energy consumption is identified as the main contributor to GHG production, because of our building portfolio. Namely, in terms of life cycle periods the buildings consume energy mainly during their operation. Therefore energy performance of the buildings and of their installed technology is crucial and is considered as one of the key parameters for our suppliers during procurement and selection of new technologies. The energy efficiency of products/services is one of the key evaluation criterion. The relevant suppliers are asked to delivered required data for possibility to compare energy performance of technology before and after, to measure the success. As a group we have Group Policy Procurement, where are specified requirement, rules of whole process and the purposes. One of these purposes of Procurement shall be to optimize the value-for-money ratio, i.e. to determine, which Supplier can provide the Group with the best price, quality and added value in relation to Life Cycle Costs, Sustainability & Energy Efficiency.

Forests

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

- No, we do not prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.3) Primary reason for no supplier prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

- Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Key segment of our business is real estate. Only farms can have an impact on forests. To have evaluated this impact a comprehensive double materiality analysis undertaken at a Group-wide during 2024 and updated during 2025 was assessed also the potential impact on forests (mainly in topics Biodiversity and ecosystems). Based on the assessment, these topics are not material for the Group and based on EFRAG standard evaluated with inimal/informative impact materiality. For that reason it is not more developed and monitored.

Water

(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

- Procurement spend
- Product lifecycle
- Product safety and compliance
- Regulatory compliance

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Across the Group - water consumption is one of our topic and therefor we have a target - 10% reduction in waterintensity of property portfolio by year 2030 versus 2019 baseline. Namely, in terms of life cycle periods the buildings consume water mainly during their operation. Therefore water performance of the devices, including regulatory compliance or lifecycle are considered as parameters for our suppliers during procurement and selection of new relevant technologies.

[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

The Group Policy_Code of Conduct for Suppliers (GPCCS) was developed and it is part of contracts with suppliers. The purpose of this Code is to express that the Group places the same ethical, social and environmental requirements on the Suppliers as on itself and its own Representatives, and to set out the main principles that the Group expects to be maintained by the Suppliers. Our Code describes environmental requirements as follows: The Suppliers shall manage environmental risks and impacts associated with their business operations and across their supply chain, including, but not limited to: - compliance with applicable environmental laws; - implementation of strategies aimed at enhancing energy efficiency, - endeavour to use materials that have low embodied energy and reduce resources consumption; - setting verifiable and measurable goals in pursuit of improvement of the ESG performance in line with internationally recognized standards. The Suppliers shall systematically and continuously work to improve their environmental performance through, for instance, committing to objectives of the Paris Agreement. Upon request and if available, the Suppliers shall provide information on actual or potential adverse environmental impacts, written policies and proof of due diligence processes to ensure environmentally sustainable business activities.

Forests

(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

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performance through, for instance, committing to objectives of the Paris Agreement. Upon request and if available, the Suppliers shall provide information on actual or potential adverse environmental impacts, written policies and proof of due diligence processes to ensure environmentally sustainable business activities.

Water

(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

The Group Policy_ Code of Conduct for Suppliers (GPCCS) was developed and it is part of contracts with suppliers. The purpose of this Code is to express that the Group places the same ethical, social and environmental requirements on the Suppliers as on itself and its own Representatives, and to set out the main principles that the Group expects to be maintained by the Suppliers. Our Code describes environmental requirements as follows: The Suppliers shall manage environmental risks and impacts associated with their business operations and across their supply chain, including, but not limited to: - compliance with applicable environmental laws; - implementation of strategies aimed at enhancing preventing pollution, and improving water management; - endeavour to use materials that have low embodied energy and reduce resources consumption. The Suppliers shall systematically and continuously work to improve their environmental performance through, for instance, committing to objectives of the Paris Agreement. Upon request and if available, the Suppliers shall provide information on actual or potential adverse environmental impacts, written policies and proof of due diligence processes to ensure environmentally sustainable business activities.

[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:

- Implementation of emissions reduction initiatives

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- Supplier scorecard or rating

(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

The Group Policy_Code of Conduct for Suppliers (GPCCS) was developed. The purpose of this Code is to express that the Group places the same ethical, social and environmental requirements on the Suppliers as on itself and its own Representatives, and to set out the main principles that the Group expects to be maintained by the Suppliers. This Code applies to, and shall be observed by, all suppliers and their employees, officers, directors, partners and other representatives. This Code is a mandatory included in tender process for tenders over 20,000 EUR, where has to be confirmed by supplier before the tender starts. We are working to include this document in all purchases now. Across the Group - energy consumption is identified as the main contributor to GHG production, because of our building portfolio. Namely, in terms of life cycle periods the buildings consume energy mainly during their operation. Therefore energy performance of the buildings and of their installed technology is crucial and is considered as one of the key parameters for our suppliers during procurement and selection of new technologies. In directive "Selection of CPIPG suppliers" for is set up that the energy efficiency of products/services is one of the key evaluation criterion. The suppliers are asked to delivered required data for possibility to compare energy performance of technology before and after, to measure the success.

Forests

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

- Other, please specify :The Group Policy_Code of Conduct for Suppliers

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- Other, please specify :The Group is committed to carry out the annual surveys of the Suppliers.

(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%

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

Select from:

Other, please specify :In case of serious breach of the Code, even the contractual relationship between the Group and the respective Supplier may be affected.

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

None

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

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

(5.11.6.12) Comment

The Group Policy_Code of Conduct for Suppliers (GPCCS) was developed. The purpose of this Code is to express that the Group places the same ethical, social and environmental requirements on the Suppliers as on itself and its own Representatives, and to set out the main principles that the Group expects to be maintained by the Suppliers. This Code applies to, and shall be observed by, all suppliers and their employees, officers, directors, partners and other representatives. This Code is a mandatory included in tender process for tendres over 20,000 EUR, where has to be confirmed by supplier before the tender starts. We are working to include this document in all purchases now.

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

- Other, please specify :The Group Policy_Code of Conduct for Suppliers

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- Other, please specify :The Group is committed to carry out the annual surveys of the Suppliers.

(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%

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

Select from:

- Other, please specify :In case of serious breach of the Code, even the contractual relationship between the Group and the respective Supplier may be affected.

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

- None

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

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

(5.11.6.12) Comment

The Group Policy_Code of Conduct for Suppliers (GPCCS) was developed. The purpose of this Code is to express that the Group places the same ethical, social and environmental requirements on the Suppliers as on itself and its own Representatives, and to set out the main principles that the Group expects to be maintained by the Suppliers. This Code applies to, and shall be observed by, all suppliers and their employees, officers, directors, partners and other representatives. This Code is a mandatory included in tender process for tenders over 20,000 EUR, where has to be confirmed by supplier before the tender starts. We are working to include this document in all purchases now.

[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

Innovation and collaboration

- Collaborate with suppliers on innovative business models and corporate renewable energy sourcing mechanisms
- Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce environmental impacts on products and services

(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:

- 100%

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

Select from:

100%

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

The Group endeavours to build a partnership with the Suppliers that operates in a manner consistent with the Group's values including ethical, social and environmental aspects. For that reason the Group Policy_Code of Conduct for Suppliers was developed. The purpose of this Code is to express that the Group places the same ethical, social and environmental requirements on the Suppliers as on itself and its own Representatives, and to set out the main principles that the Group expects to be maintained by the Suppliers. This Code applies to, and shall be observed by, all suppliers and their employees, officers, directors, partners and other representatives. This Code is mandatory included in tender process for tendres over 20,000 EUR, where has to be confirmed by supplier before the tender starts. CPIPG's Code of Conduct for Suppliers describes environmental requirements as follows: The Suppliers shall manage environmental risks and impacts associated with their business operations and across their supply chain, including, but not limited to: - compliance with applicable environmental laws; - implementation of strategies aimed at enhancing energy efficiency; - endeavour to use materials that are recycled or reused, have low embodied energy and reduce resources consumption. - setting verifiable and measurable goals in pursuit of improvement of the ESG performance. Across the Group - energy consumption is identified as the main contributor to GHG production, because of our building portfolio. Namely, in terms of life cycle periods the buildings consume energy mainly during their operation. Therefore energy performance of the buildings and of their technology is crucial and is considered as one of the key parameters for our suppliers during procurement and selection of new technologies. The overall responsibility for the pursuing of this Code rests with the Board of Directors of CPI Property Group S.A. that acts through the Compliance Officer of the Group. This Code applies to, and shall be observed by, all suppliers and their employees, officers, directors, partners and other representatives. This Code is mandatory included in tender process for tendres over 20,000 EUR, where has to be confirmed by supplier before the tender starts. We also share our goals and environmental issues and activities through our another occasion expept CoC, especially our web pages, social media and other ways of communication.

(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 :GHG emission reduction

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

Select from:

Yes

Forests

(5.11.7.1) Commodity

Select from:

- Cattle products

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

- Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

- Collaborate with suppliers on innovative business models and corporate renewable energy sourcing mechanisms
- Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce environmental impacts on products and services

(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:

- 100%

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

The Group endeavours to build a partnership with the Suppliers that operates in a manner consistent with the Group's values including ethical, social and environmental aspects. For that reason the Group Policy_ Code of Conduct for Suppliers was developed. The purpose of this Code is to express that the Group places the same ethical, social and environmental requirements on the Suppliers as on itself and its own Representatives, and to set out the main principles that the Group expects to be maintained by the Suppliers. CPIPG's Code of Conduct for Suppliers describes environmental requirements as follows: The Suppliers shall manage environmental risks and impacts associated with their business operations and across their supply chain, including, but not limited to: - compliance with applicable environmental laws; - implementation of strategies aimed at improving waste management - endeavour to use materials that are recycled or reused, have low embodied energy and reduce resources consumption. The Suppliers shall systematically and continuously work to improve their environmental performance. The overall responsibility for the pursuing of this Code rests with the Board of Directors of CPI Property Group S.A. that acts through the Compliance Officer of the Group. The Compliance Officer of the Group reports to the Board of Directors of CPI Property Group S.A. on a regular basis. This Code applies to, and shall be observed by,

all suppliers and their employees, officers, directors, partners and other representatives. This Code is mandatory included in tender process for tendres over 20,000 EUR, where has to be confirmed by supplier before the tender starts. We also share our goals and environmental issues and activities through our another occasion expcpt CoC, especially our web pages, social media and other ways of communication.

(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 :GHG emission reduction

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

Select from:

- Unknown

Water

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

- Total water withdrawal volumes reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

- Collaborate with suppliers on innovative business models and corporate renewable energy sourcing mechanisms
- Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce environmental impacts on products and services

(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:

100%

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

The Group endeavours to build a partnership with the Suppliers that operates in a manner consistent with the Group's values including ethical, social and environmental aspects. For that reason the Group Policy_Code of Conduct for Suppliers was developed. The purpose of this Code is to express that the Group places the same ethical, social and environmental requirements on the Suppliers as on itself and its own Representatives, and to set out the main principles that the Group expects to be maintained by the Suppliers. This Code applies to, and shall be observed by, all suppliers and their employees, officers, directors, partners and other representatives. This Code is mandatory included in tender process for tendres over 20,000 EUR, where has to be confirmed by supplier before the tender starts. CPIPG's Code of Conduct for Suppliers describes environmental requirements as follows: The Suppliers shall manage environmental risks and impacts associated with their business operations and across their supply chain, including, but not limited to: - compliance with applicable environmental laws; - implementation of strategies aimed at improving water management - endeavour to use materials that are recycled or reused, have low embodied energy and reduce resources consumption. The Suppliers shall systematically and continuously work to improve their environmental performance. The overall responsibility for the pursuing of this Code rests with the Board of Directors of CPI Property Group S.A. that acts through the Compliance Officer of the Group. The Compliance Officer of the Group reports to the Board of Directors of CPI Property Group S.A. on a regular basis. This Code is mandatory included in tender process for tendres over 20,000 EUR, where has to be confirmed by supplier before the tender starts. We also share our goals and environmental issues and activities through our another occasion expept CoC, especially our web pages, social media and other ways of communication.

(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 :water reduction

(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:

- 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:

- 1-25%

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

The Group recognises the importance of engaging with occupants, educating and cooperating with them on reducing the environmental impact of the portfolio. The Group exercises the following opportunities across the segments: - Certification process –Platform for CIPIG and occupiers to coordinate in setting mutual goals in areas of environmental impact - Refurbishment projects - Innovative systems above building standard are reviewed typically as part of the lease renewal process. CIPIG advises its clients on sustainable solutions that may positively impact the environment and increase working environment comfort while paying back within the period of a prolonged lease contract. for example, efficient AC systems, ventilation systems regulated based on CO2 levels or lighting intensity control systems and others are presented in a form of LCA during the design brief phase for tenants' consideration. For example in 2024 CPI Hungary organizes yearly Tenant Forums in its office buildings, as outlined in the Green Lease Agreement. During the Forums, we present our completed and planned sustainability investments, initiatives and provide an opportunity for open dialogue. We set common goals to be able to reduce the environmental impact of the office buildings and the rented premises. We ask for the commitment of the Tenants to complete the goals. We share the results with them during the next Forum. In Hungary also repeated its Go Green Day event series in 2024, with the aim of raising environmental awareness among tenants and promoting sustainable everyday practices. The program was built around key spring environmental awareness days – World Water Day, Earth Day, and World Bee Day – and offered educational, community-building activities. During Go Green

Day, participants could calculate their ecological footprint, make personal sustainability pledges, and received flower seeds as gifts. The event provided playful education and a great opportunity to shape sustainability awareness within workplace communities.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

The effects of engagement are most prominent in mutual cooperation on environmental issues, in combining resources in achieving environmental targets. And according to climate-related targets is engagement of our customers (tenants) very important because of their operation in our portfolio (Scope 3 emissions in GHG calculation). So the measure of success is a reduction of GHG emissions in Scope 3. The operation in the buildings is crucial and in green certified buildings this operation should be more effective. For that reason we measure the success of our customers engagement by the % of gross leasable area of certified portfolio (in sqm). Because for green certification (In-Use scheme) is engagement of tenants crucial to achieve required performance. The percentage of green-certified buildings within our portfolio for 2024 is 39% of the total Gross Leasable Area (GLA), which is improvement 1.6 p.p., over 2023 figures. Also other success can be mentioned. For example in Hungary the common goals were set at the Tenant Forums, which are SMART and measured. Based on the result, we elaborate further programs to achieve the goals or improve the results during next year. Ex: improvement of selective waste rate and collection method at tenants premises.

Forests

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

Customers

(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:

Less than 1%

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

Sharing of environmental data with our customers started to be very important, for both sites. For our customers in agri production (milk, meat) our impact is important because of quite difficult value chain. Sharing data with our agri customers is for first time in 2024.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

During year 2025 we are working on better calculation for farms, with specifically focus on each gases (CH4, N2O, CO2), where we will collect more information and also try to find more emission factors. Sharing data specifically with our customers of agri production is for first time in 2024. So we will work on progress (proper calculation of products) and disclose next years.

Water

(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

Other

- Other, please specify :Green Memorandum/Green Lease

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- 1-25%

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

The Group recognises the importance of engaging with occupants, educating and cooperating with them on reducing the environmental impact of the portfolio. The Group exercises the following opportunities across the segments: - Certification process –Platform for CPIPG and occupiers to coordinate in setting mutual goals in areas of environmental impact - Refurbishment projects - Innovative systems above building standard are reviewed typically as part of the lease renewal process. CPIPG advises its clients on sustainable solutions that may positively impact the environment and increase working environment comfort while paying back within the period of a prolonged lease contract. for example water savings devices. For example in 2024 CPI Hungary organized the 'Tenant Discussion' event for the third time, providing a platform for tenants, experts, and operators to engage in dialogue about sustainability, office market trends, and shared challenges. The aim of the

program was to strengthen cooperation between tenants and the property owner, while offering an opportunity for feedback and the development of joint solutions. Topics included the importance of sustainable and inclusive office spaces, the new challenges of hybrid working, and the launch of the CPI Club, which offers flexible, tailored benefits for tenants.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

The effects of engagement are most prominent in mutual cooperation on environmental issues, in combining resources in achieving environmental targets. And according to climate-related targets is engagement of our customers (tenants) very important because of their operation in our portfolio (Scope 3 emissions in GHG calculation also from water consumption). So the measure of success is a reduction of GHG emissions in Scope 3. The operation in the buildings is crucial and in green certified buildings this operation should be more effective. For that reason we measure the success of our customers engagement by the % of gross leasable area of certified portfolio (in sqm). Because for green certification (In-Use scheme) is engagement of tenants crucial to achieve required performance. The percentage of green-certified buildings within our portfolio for 2024 is 39% of the total Gross Leasable Area (GLA), which is improvement 1.6 p.p., over 2023 figures. We also measured success of all our separate events - for example in Hungary, where we organized Tenant Discussion event, we promoted the event in all of our office buildings, thereby targeting all of our tenants with this initiative. We measured the number of participants.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Other

Other, please specify :Green Memorandum/Green Lease

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

1-25%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

1-25%

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

The scope of engagement: The Group recognises the importance of engaging with occupants, educating and cooperating with them on reducing environmental impacts of the portfolio. The Group exercises Green lease and Green memorandum across the segments. Green Lease principles are incorporated into standard lease forms and are considered for future renewals and new tenants. The Green Lease/Green Memorandum of understanding in terms of environmental protection between the landlord and the tenant covers the main areas: - Agreement on the environmental data sharing, - Set up of the building management committee - Optimization of building management system (BMS) - Cooperation on green measures employed Main areas of interest are as follows: energy, waste, water, energy audit, alternation and replacement, work environment, accessibility, transport, and cleaning. For Group it important to engage all customers (tenants, occupants) as each of them contributes to climate impacts through their operation and contributes to our targets. We realize that we need to have all our tenants on board, therefore Green Lease and Green Memorandum principles are gradually offered to sign to all our customers (tenants - new and existing).

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

The impact of our customers engagement is cooperation - sharing environmental data, understanding of targets and common measures to reduce energy consumption and carbon emissions. We measure the success of our customers engagement by the % of gross leasable area of built portfolio (in sqm) with signed Green memorandum/Green lease. As of mid-2025, 21% of our leases across the Group have been classified as environmentally sustainable. According to climate-related targets is engagement of our customers very important because of their operation in our portfolio (S3 emissions). The measure of impact is a reduction of GHG emissions in Scope 3.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :future occupants

(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

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

Unknown

(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

For the real estate agencies, which are our important partners in value chain we provide in Hungary a CPI Academy about the current ESG topics and our reflection/solutions to them. We see that they should be trained in our ESG targets to well inform our future occupants. Regarding other partners, Petra Hajná, CPIPG's Sustainability Officer and a member of the CZGBC's Board of Directors, is also a member of the supervisory board of Rethink Architecture as well. CPI Property Group is a member of various organisations that are committed to sustainability. In the Czech Republic, we were involved in the development of the essential document "Zero Carbon Roadmap for the construction industry", which was created by the Czech Green Building Council ("CZGBC") and which will be the basic guide to achieving a carbon-neutral building industry in the Czech Republic. From 2023, we are pleased to be a member of the ESG Committee within the Association of Shopping Centres in the Czech Republic. Additionally, we hold membership in the similarly named organisation in Hungary, where we actively contribute to advancing this sector of our business through our involvement. In Hungary, Poland and Romania, the Group maintains partnerships with the local Green Building Councils, actively participating in current topics and several professional working groups. As an active member of the Hungary Green Building Council (HuGBC), the Group was involved in the development of the Zero Carbon Recommendation published in February 2023. We also participated in the development of the Net Zero Roadmap for Hungary's Construction Sector published in 2024 and we worked in the ESG workgroup to support the market players in the ESG tasks. In June 2023, the Group was elected to serve as a board member of the Polish Green Building Council (PLGBC), a position it will hold for the next three years. In Austria, through S IMMO, the Group is a member of the Austrian Sustainable Building Council (ÖGNI), a system partner of the German Sustainable Building Council (DGNB), and the Austrian Business Council for Sustainable Development (respACT). As of July 2023, the Group is also a member of the Green Building Council (DGNB) in Germany. Furthermore, the Group is a member of the UN Global Compact initiative, with CPI Europe joining in January 2022, and CPIPG, including CPI Europe and S IMMO, joining in July 2023. This demonstrates the Group's commitment to sustainability on a global scale.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

The impact of our customers engagement is cooperation - sharing environmental data, understanding of targets and common measures to reduce energy consumption and carbon emissions. The effect of success will be measured as the amount of data provided by tenant versus estimations in case no data were provided. We started to report these figures in 2024, so in next reporting period will be disclosed the success.

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 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:

- 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

- None

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

The Group published information about organization's response to climate change and GHG emissions performance for reporting year in CPI Property Group Sustainability Statement 2024. Section that refers to climate change and GHG emissions performance is starting from page 19 till page 26. The GHG emissions performance are mentioned exactly on page 21. Emissions figures filled in CDP questionnaire and published in this report are validated by CI2 company and also external auditors.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Investors are more than ever focused on climate mitigation type investments. For that reason including all relevant information regarding GHG emissions is necessary not only because of legislation requirements. The disclosing the data and methodology in management report for our investors and shareholders declares our transparency in this area.

Water

(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 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:

- 100%

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

The Group published information about organization's water performance for reporting year in CPI Property Group Sustainability Statement 2024. Section that refers to water is starting from page 27 till page 28. The water performance in this report are validated by external auditors.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Investors are more than ever focused on ESG type investments and water is also one the key parameters For that reason including all relevant information regarding water performance is necessary not only because of legislation requirements. The disclosing the data and methodology in management report for our investors and shareholders declares our tranparency in this area.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

- Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :future occupants

(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

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- Unknown

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

For the real estate agencies, which are our important partners in value chain we provide in Hungary a CPI Academy about the current ESG topics and our reflection/solutions to them. We see that they should be trained in our ESG targets (where water target is one of them) to well inform our future occupants. Regarding other partners, Petra Hajná, CPIPG's Sustainability Officer and a member of the CZGBC's Board of Directors, is also a member of the supervisory board of Rethink Architecture as well. CPI Property Group is a member of various organisations that are committed to sustainability. From 2023, we are pleased to be a member of the ESG Committee within the Association of Shopping Centres in the Czech Republic. Additionally, we hold membership in the similarly named organisation in Hungary, where we actively contribute to advancing this sector of our business through our involvement. In Hungary, Poland and Romania, the Group maintains partnerships with the local Green Building Councils, actively participating in current topics and several professional working groups (water focused working group as well). In June 2023, the Group was elected to serve as a board member of the Polish Green Building Council (PLGBC), a position it will hold for the next three years. In Austria, through S IMMO, the Group is a member of the Austrian Sustainable Building Council (ÖGNI), a system partner of the German Sustainable Building Council (DGNB), and the Austrian Business Council for Sustainable Development (respACT). As of July 2023, the Group is also a member of the Green Building Council (DGNB) in Germany. Furthermore, the Group is a member of the UN Global Compact initiative, with CPI Europe joining in January 2022, and CPIPG, including CPI Europe and S IMMO, joining in July 2023. This demonstrates the Group's commitment to sustainability on a global scale. In all these organisation is water as one of the key topics together with GHG emissions of course.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

The impact of our customers engagement is cooperation - sharing environmental data, understanding of targets and common measures to reduce water consumption. The effect of success will be measured as the amount od data provided by tenant verus etimations in case no data were provided. We started to report these figures in 2024, so in next reporting period will be disclosed the success.

[Add row]

(5.12) Indicate any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

	Requesting member	Environmental issues the initiative relates to	Commodities the initiative relates to
Row 1	Select from:	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Forests	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cattle products

[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:

- No standardized procedure

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

During year 2025 we are working on better calculation for farms, with specifically focus on each gases (CH4, N2O, CO2), where we will collect more information and also try to find more emission factors. Sharing data specifically with our customers of agri production is for first time in 2024. So we will work on progress (proper calculation of products) and disclose next years.

[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:

Operational control

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

The Group uses for climate change issue the operational approach. Operational control approach reflects the nature of our business the best, except for our investments in scope 3.15, where equity share is applied.

Forests

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

Operational control

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

The Group uses for forests issue reporting the operational approach. Forests issue relate to farms, where the operational control approach corresponds reflects the nature of this business the best.

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

Operational control

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

The Group uses for water issues reporting the operational approach. Operational control approach reflects the nature of our business the best.

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

Operational control

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

The Group does not report issues relate to plastic, because our business is not to handle with plastic. Also based on double materiality assessment, this issues are not material for the Group. In case we will report in the future these issues the operational control approach will be applied.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

Operational control

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

*The Group uses for biodiversity issues reporting the operational approach. Operational control approach reflects the nature of our business the best.
[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?
	<i>Select all that apply</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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?
	<i>Select all that apply</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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

- EPRA (European Public Real Estate Association) guidelines, 2011
- EPRA (European Public Real Estate Association) Sustainability Best Practice recommendations Guidelines, 2017
- The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)
- The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance
- The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard

(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

Scope 2 approach reporting is based on operational control. Under the operational control approach, CPIPG accounts for 100% of the GHG emissions from operations over which it or one of its subsidiaries has operational control. Scope 2 accounts for GHG emissions from the generation of purchased electricity/heat that is consumed under CPIPG's operational control. In ski resorts the GHG emissions from energy consumption considers also energy for the operation of the ski resort facilities including ski lifts, pumping of water for snowmaking and snowmaking itself. Dual reporting of electricity consumption is obligatory in the framework of GHG Protocol: Location-based and market-based methods. CPIPG reports both values separately. Location-based factors are sourced from the European Environmental Agency (EEA) database for a given country of operation – CO2 emission intensity for electricity generation. Market-based factors are sourced from electricity and central heating suppliers. In case emission factors from suppliers were not available, residual mix values were used as proxies.

[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 within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

Select from:

No

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

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

44542.64

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Change due to GHG Recalculation Policy comparing to last year's submitted figures.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

122613.09

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Change due to GHG Recalculation Policy comparing to last year's submitted figures.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

147509.34

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Change due to GHG Recalculation Policy comparing to last year's submitted figures.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

51771.39

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We include main purchased goods and services (in terms of volume, cost, impact on GHG, etc.) from 2022 reporting year. We have determined relevant list of goods and services based on screening of annual purchase record. Method of GHG Calculation is spend-based method – estimates emissions for goods and services by collecting data on the economic value of goods and services purchased and multiplying it by relevant secondary (e.g., industry average) emission factors (e.g., average emissions per monetary value of goods). It is possible to combine it supplier-specific data from product-level GHG inventory from main suppliers.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

31632.28

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We include main purchased capital goods (such as remodels and refits of leased spaces, smaller refurbishments etc.) from 2022 reporting, which represents a significant improvement from last year submission. All upstream (cradle-to-gate) emissions of purchased capital goods are included. Capital goods are final products that have an extended life and are used by the company to manufacture a product; provide a service; or sell, store, and deliver merchandise. In financial accounting, capital goods are treated as fixed assets or as plant, property, and equipment (PP&E). Examples of capital goods include equipment, machinery, buildings, facilities, and vehicles. In certain cases, there may be ambiguity over whether a particular purchased product is a capital good (to be reported in category 3.2) or a purchased good (to be reported in category 3.1). The method of GHG calculation is the same as for category 3.1 - spend-based method and supplier-specific method.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

440184.32

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Includes consumption of fuels and energy purchased (heat a electricity) in CPIPG's properties, that are outside CPIPG's operational control and HFCs installed on site that are outside CPIPG's operational control. This category includes emissions related to the production of fuels and energy purchased and consumed by the reporting company in the reporting year that are not included in Scope 1 or Scope 2. Also includes consumption of fuels and energy purchased (heat a electricity) in CPIPG's properties, that are not under direct operational control. Method of GHG Calculation: - Supplier-specific method, which involves collecting data from fuels and energy purchased providers on upstream emissions (extraction, production, and transportation), transmission and distribution losses and generation of electricity consumed by the reporting company. - Average-data method, which involves estimating emissions by using secondary (e.g., industry average) emission factors for upstream emissions per unit of consumption (e.g., kg CO2e/kWh). Change due to GHG Recalculation Policy comparing to last year's submitted figures.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

549.7

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions from third-party upstream transportation and distribution connected to the fit-out works in the reporting company's owned or controlled operations in the reporting year.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

32574.75

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions from third-party disposal and treatment of waste generated in the reporting company's owned or controlled operations in the reporting year. This category includes emissions from disposal of both solid waste and wastewater. Waste treatment at facilities owned or controlled by the reporting company is accounted for in scope 1 and scope 2. Method of GHG Calculation: Waste-type-specific method is used, which involves using emission factors for specific waste types and waste treatment methods. Depending on the type of waste, the following greenhouse gases are generated in CPI: - CO2 (from degradation of both fossil and biogenic carbon contained in waste) - CH4 (principally from decomposition of biogenic materials in landfill) - HFCs (from the disposal of refrigeration and air conditioning units). These emissions of particular GHG were recalculated according to their contribution to global climate change (GWP) for the so-called equivalent carbon dioxide (CO2e). This parameter represents the final unit of the company's carbon footprint. Waste reporting has improved at our assets during the past years. Change due to GHG Recalculation Policy comparing to last year's submitted figures.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1690.28

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Energy and fuels consumed through CPIPG car fleets were reported since 2020. 2019 figure is based on 2020 figures adjusted according to the intensity of use in years 2019 and 2020. This category includes emissions from the transportation of employees for business related activities in vehicles owned or operated by third parties, such as aircraft, trains, buses, and private passenger cars. Emissions (refrigerants, oils, maintenance etc) from leased vehicles operated by the reporting company (CPIPG's car fleet) not included in Scope 1 are reported in category 3.6 category. Business trips by private cars/plane are reported in 3.6 category. Private trips by private cars are not reported under GHG reporting. Well-to-tank (WTT) emissions from fuel consumption are reported under Scope 3.3 Category. Method of GHG Calculation: - Fuel-based method, which involves determining the amount of fuel consumed during business travel and applying the appropriate emission factor for that fuel. - Distance-based method, which involves determining the distance and mode of business trips, then applying the appropriate emission factor for the mode used. Note: CPIPG utilizes Fuel-based method for CPIPG's car fleet and Distance-based method for employees' private cars utilized for business travel or where info about fuel is missing.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2731.42

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category includes emissions from the transportation of employees between their homes and their worksites. Emissions from employee commuting may arise from: Automobile travel, Bus travel, Rail travel, Air travel, Other modes of transportation (e.g., subway, bicycling, walking). 2019 figure is based on 2020 figures adjusted according to the intensity of use in years 2019 and 2020. Method of GHG Calculation: Distance-based method, which involves collecting data from

employees on commuting patterns (e.g., distance travelled and mode used for commuting) collected by questionnaire survey distributed to all employees. In next step data collected from questionnaire are calculated into emissions by applying appropriate emission factors for the modes used.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

9181.85

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Category 3.8 includes emissions from the operation of assets that are leased by the reporting company in the reporting year and not already included in the reporting company's scope 1 or scope 2 inventories. This category is applicable only to companies that operate leased assets (i.e., lessees). For companies that own and lease assets to others (i.e., lessors), see category 3.13 (Downstream leased assets) Method of GHG Calculation: Asset-specific method, which involves collecting asset-specific (e.g., site-specific) fuel and energy use data and process and fugitive emissions data or Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions data from individual leased assets. These data are provided by internal environmental reporting tool of CPIPG. It concerns leased cars and leased property (confirmed hotels). Upstream leased assets form part of our portfolio and are included in the disclosure. Change due to GHG Recalculation Policy comparing to last year's submitted figures.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category is not applicable for the CPI Property Group.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category is not applicable for the CPI Property Group.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

433

(7.5.3) Methodological details

It includes sell of renewable electricity to the grid from the PV and biogas power plant. Change due to GHG Recalculation Policy comparing to last year's submitted figures.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category is not applicable for the CPI Property Group.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

54006.65

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category includes emissions from the operation of assets that are owned by the reporting company (acting as lessor) and leased to other entities in the reporting year that are not already included in scope 1 or scope 2. This category is applicable to lessors (i.e., companies that receive payments from lessees). Companies that operate leased assets (i.e., lessees) should refer to category 8 (Upstream leased assets). Method of GHG Calculation: As a first step, it is necessary to identify assets owned by the CPI (acting as lessor) and leased to other entities. In the next step, fuel and energy use data and process and fugitive emissions data or Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions data from these assets are collected. These data are provided by internal environmental reporting tool of CPI. Includes emissions from the operation of assets that are owned by CPIP (acting as lessor) and leased to other entities in the reporting year that are not already included in scope 1 or scope 2. Change due to GHG Recalculation Policy comparing to last year's submitted figures.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

All emissions from our buildings that are owned by the reporting company (acting as lessor) and leased to other entities in the reporting year (that are not included in scope 1 or scope 2) are included in category 3.13. For that reason this category is not relevant.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

61808.66

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We report proportional Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions from equity investments in the reporting year in this category (Investments). Proportional emissions from equity investments is allocated to the investor based on the investor's proportional share of equity in the investee. GHG scope 1 and 2 emissions of the Globalworth company acquired in 2020 included here. 2019 figure is the same as 2020 figure due to applied GHG Recalculation Policy in 2020.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category is not applicable for the CPI Property Group.

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

*This category is not applicable for the CPI Property Group.
[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)

43015.43

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Scope 1 approach reporting is based on operational control. Under the operational control approach, CPIPG accounts for 100% of the GHG emissions from operations over which it or one of its subsidiaries has operational control. Scope 1 encompasses GHG emission from greenhouse gas sources (greenhouse gas source physical unit or process that releases a GHG into the atmosphere) owned or controlled by the organisation (Direct GHG emissions). 2024 was the sixth year of CDP reporting, all countries and segments are included in the GHG reporting. The GHG emissions calculation includes assets of CPI Europe and S IMMO.

Past year 1

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

45266.43

(7.6.2) End date

12/30/2023

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Scope 1 approach reporting is based on operational control. Under the operational control approach, CIPG accounts for 100% of the GHG emissions from operations over which it or one of its subsidiaries has operational control. Scope 1 encompasses GHG emission from greenhouse gas sources (greenhouse gas source physical unit or process that releases a GHG into the atmosphere) owned or controlled by the organisation (Direct GHG emissions). 2023 was the fifth year of CDP reporting, all countries and segments are included in the GHG reporting. The GHG emissions calculation includes assets of CPI Europe and S IMMO. Change due to GHG Recalculation Policy comparing to last year's submitted figures.

Past year 2

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

52001.15

(7.6.2) End date

12/30/2022

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Scope 1 approach reporting is based on operational control. Under the operational control approach, CIPG accounts for 100% of the GHG emissions from operations over which it or one of its subsidiaries has operational control. Scope 1 encompasses GHG emission from greenhouse gas sources (greenhouse gas source physical unit or process that releases a GHG into the atmosphere) owned or controlled by the organisation (Direct GHG emissions). 2022 was the fourth year of CDP reporting, all countries and segments are included in the GHG reporting. The GHG emissions calculation includes assets of CPI Europe and S IMMO. In November 2022 the acquisitions of CPI Europe (previous IMMOFINANZ) and S IMMO was completed. Change due to GHG Recalculation Policy comparing to last year's submitted figures.

Past year 3

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

44939.46

(7.6.2) End date

12/30/2021

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Scope 1 approach reporting is based on operational control. Under the operational control approach, CIPG accounts for 100% of the GHG emissions from operations over which it or one of its subsidiaries has operational control. Scope 1 encompasses GHG emission from greenhouse gas sources (greenhouse gas source physical unit or process that releases a GHG into the atmosphere) owned or controlled by the organisation (Direct GHG emissions). 2021 was the third year of CDP reporting, all countries and segments are included in the GHG reporting. 2021 GHG figures were recalculated in accordance with GHG Recalculation policy, because of CPI Europe (previously IMMOFINANZ) and S IMMO acquisitions in November 2022.

Past year 4

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

41814.89

(7.6.2) End date

12/30/2020

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Scope 1 approach reporting is based on operational control. Under the operational control approach, CIPG accounts for 100% of the GHG emissions from operations over which it or one of its subsidiaries has operational control. Scope 1 encompasses GHG emission from greenhouse gas sources (greenhouse gas source physical unit or process that releases a GHG into the atmosphere) owned or controlled by the organisation (Direct GHG emissions). 2020 was the second year of CDP reporting. 2020 GHG figures were recalculated in accordance with GHG Recalculation policy, because of CPI Europe (previously IMMOFINANZ) and S IMMO acquisitions in November 2022.

Past year 5

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

44542.64

(7.6.2) End date

12/30/2019

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Scope 1 approach reporting is based on operational control. Under the operational control approach, CIPG accounts for 100% of the GHG emissions from operations over which it or one of its subsidiaries has operational control. Scope 1 encompasses GHG emission from greenhouse gas sources (greenhouse gas source physical unit or process that releases a GHG into the atmosphere) owned or controlled by the organisation (Direct GHG emissions). 2019 was the first year of CDP reporting. 2019 GHG figures were recalculated in accordance with GHG Recalculation policy, because of CPI Europe (previously IMMOFINANZ) and S IMMO acquisitions in November 2022.

[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)

50967.4

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

55123.45

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Scope 2 includes energy indirect greenhouse gas emissions. GHG emission from the generation of imported electricity, heat or steam consumed by the organisation (Energy indirect GHG emissions) are reported here. 2024 is the sixth year of CDP reporting, all countries and segments are included in the GHG reporting. The GHG emissions calculation includes assets of CPI Europe (previously IMMOFINANZ) and S IMMO.

Past year 1

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

70905.4

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

73649.1

(7.7.3) End date

12/30/2023

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Scope 2 includes energy indirect greenhouse gas emissions. GHG emission from the generation of imported electricity, heat or steam consumed by the organisation (Energy indirect GHG emissions) are reported here. 2023 is the fifth year of CDP reporting, all countries and segments are included in the GHG reporting. The GHG emissions calculation includes assets of CPI Europe (previously IMMOFINANZ) and S IMMO.

Past year 2

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

86572.93

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

102060.14

(7.7.3) End date

12/30/2022

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Scope 2 includes energy indirect greenhouse gas emissions. GHG emission from the generation of imported electricity, heat or steam consumed by the organisation (Energy indirect GHG emissions) are reported here. 2022 is the fourth year of CDP reporting, all countries and segments are included in the GHG reporting. The GHG emissions calculation includes assets of CPI Europe (previously IMMOFINANZ) and S IMMO. In November 2022 the acquisitions of IMMOFINANZ (newly named CPI Europe) and S IMMO was completed.

Past year 3

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

92630.9

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

122403.23

(7.7.3) End date

12/30/2021

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Scope 2 includes energy indirect greenhouse gas emissions. GHG emission from the generation of imported electricity, heat or steam consumed by the organisation (Energy indirect GHG emissions) are reported here. 2021 is the third year of CDP reporting, all countries and segments are included in the GHG reporting. 2021 GHG figures were recalculated in accordance with GHG Recalculation polic, because of CPI Europe (previously IMMOFINANZ) and S IMMO acquisitions in November 2022.

Past year 4

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

115312.31

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

148863

(7.7.3) End date

12/30/2020

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Scope 2 includes energy indirect greenhouse gas emissions. GHG emission from the generation of imported electricity, heat or steam consumed by the organisation (Energy indirect GHG emissions) are reported here. 2020 was the second year of CDP reporting. 2020 GHG figures were recalculated in accordance with GHG Recalculation policy, because of CPI Europe (previously IMMOFINANZ) and S IMMO acquisitions in November 2022.

Past year 5

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

122613.09

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

147509.34

(7.7.3) End date

12/30/2019

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Scope 2 includes energy indirect greenhouse gas emissions. GHG emission from the generation of imported electricity, heat or steam consumed by the organisation (Energy indirect GHG emissions) are reported here. 2019 was the first year of CDP reporting. 2019 GHG figures were recalculated in accordance with GHG Recalculation policy, because of CPI Europe (previously IMMOFINANZ) and S IMMO acquisitions in November 2022.

[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)

32439.34

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

- Supplier-specific method
- Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

We include main purchased goods and services (in terms of volume, cost, impact on GHG, etc.) from 2024 reporting year. We have determined relevant list of goods and services based on screening of annual purchase record. Method of GHG Calculation is spend-based method – estimates emissions for goods and services by collecting data on the economic value of goods and services purchased and multiplying it by relevant secondary (e.g., industry average) emission factors (e.g., average emissions per monetary value of goods). It is possible to combine it supplier-specific data from product-level GHG inventory from main suppliers.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

- Relevant, calculated

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

19900.05

(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

(7.8.5) Please explain

We include main purchased capital goods (such as remodels and refits of leased spaces, smaller refurbishments etc.) from 2024 reporting. All upstream (cradle-to-gate) emissions of purchased capital goods are included. Capital goods are final products that have an extended life and are used by the company to manufacture a product; provide a service; or sell, store, and deliver merchandise. In financial accounting, capital goods are treated as fixed assets or as plant, property, and equipment (PP&E). Examples of capital goods include equipment, machinery, buildings, facilities, and vehicles. In certain cases, there may be ambiguity over whether a particular purchased product is a capital good (to be reported in category 3.2) or a purchased good (to be reported in category 3.1). The method of GHG calculation is the same as for category 3.1 - spend-based method and supplier-specific method.

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)

208065.27

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Supplier-specific method

Average data method

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

56.59

(7.8.5) Please explain

Includes consumption of fuels and energy purchased (heat a electricity) in CPIPG's properties, that are outside CPIPG's operational control and HFCs installed on site that are outside CPIPG's operational control. This category includes emissions related to the production of fuels and energy purchased and consumed by the reporting company in the reporting year that are not included in Scope 1 or Scope 2. Also includes consumption of fuels and energy purchased (heat a electricity) in CPIPG's properties, that are not under direct operational control. Method of GHG Calculation: - Supplier-specific method, which involves collecting data from fuels

and energy purchased providers on upstream emissions (extraction, production, and transportation), transmission and distribution losses and generation of electricity consumed by the reporting company. - Average-data method, which involves estimating emissions by using secondary (e.g., industry average) emission factors for upstream emissions per unit of consumption (e.g., kg CO₂e/kWh). A key category for CPIPG's Scope 3 reporting.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

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

1444.2

(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

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions from third-party upstream transportation and distribution connected to the fit-out works in the reporting company's owned or controlled operations in the reporting year.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

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

26262.3

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Waste-type-specific method

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

53.83

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions from third-party disposal and treatment of waste generated in the reporting company's owned or controlled operations in the reporting year. This category includes emissions from disposal of both solid waste and wastewater. Waste treatment at facilities owned or controlled by the reporting company is accounted for in scope 1 and scope 2. Method of GHG Calculation: Waste-type-specific method is used, which involves using emission factors for specific waste types and waste treatment methods. Depending on the type of waste, the following greenhouse gases are generated in CPI: - CO2 (from degradation of both fossil and biogenic carbon contained in waste) - CH4 (principally from decomposition of biogenic materials in landfill) - HFCs (from the disposal of refrigeration and air conditioning units). These emissions of particular GHG were recalculated according to their contribution to global climate change (GWP) for the so-called equivalent carbon dioxide (CO2e). This parameter represents the final unit of the company's carbon footprint. Waste reporting has improved at our assets during the past years.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

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

1644.13

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

- Fuel-based method
- Distance-based method

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

91.96

(7.8.5) Please explain

Energy and fuels consumed through CIPG car fleets were reported since 2020. This category includes emissions from the transportation of employees for business related activities in vehicles owned or operated by third parties, such as aircraft, trains, buses, and private passenger cars. Emissions (refrigerants, oils, maintenance etc) from leased vehicles operated by the reporting company (CIPG's car fleet) not included in Scope 1 are reported in category 3.6 category. Business trips by private cars are reported in 3.6 category. Private trips by private cars are not reported under GHG reporting. Well-to-tank (WTT) emissions from fuel consumption are reported under Scope 3.3 Category. Method of GHG Calculation: - Fuel-based method, which involves determining the amount of fuel consumed during business travel and applying the appropriate emission factor for that fuel. - Distance-based method, which involves determining the distance and mode of business trips, then applying the appropriate emission factor for the mode used. Note: CIPG utilizes Fuel-based method for CIPG's car fleet and Distance-based method for employees' private cars utilized for business travel or where info about fuel is missing.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

- Relevant, calculated

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

1465.3

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

- Distance-based method

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

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category includes emissions from the transportation of employees between their homes and their worksites. Emissions from employee commuting may arise from: Automobile travel, Bus travel, Rail travel, Air travel, Other modes of transportation (e.g., subway, bicycling, walking). Method of GHG Calculation: Distance-based method, which involves collecting data from employees on commuting patterns (e.g., distance travelled and mode used for commuting) collected by questionnaire survey distributed to all employees. In next step data collected from questionnaire are calculated into emissions by applying appropriate emission factors for the modes used.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

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

19921.22

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Asset-specific method

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

98.22

(7.8.5) Please explain

Category 3.8 includes emissions from the operation of assets that are leased by the reporting company in the reporting year and not already included in the reporting company's scope 1 or scope 2 inventories. This category is applicable only to companies that operate leased assets (i.e., lessees). For companies that own and lease assets to others (i.e., lessors), see category 3.13 (Downstream leased assets). Method of GHG Calculation: Asset-specific method, which involves collecting asset-specific (e.g., site-specific) fuel and energy use data and process and fugitive emissions data or Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions data from individual leased

assets. These data are provided by internal environmental reporting tool of CPIPG. It concerns leased cars and leased property (confirmed hotels). Upstream leased assets form part of our portfolio and are included in the disclosure.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category is not relevant for the landlord and real estate owner.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category is not relevant for the landlord and real estate owner.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

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

1044.5

(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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category includes sell of renewable electricity to the grid from the PV and biogas power plant

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category is not relevant for the landlord and real estate owner.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

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

28993.14

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

- Supplier-specific method
- Average data method
- Fuel-based method
- Waste-type-specific method

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

71.86

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category includes emissions from the operation of assets that are owned by the reporting company (acting as lessor) and leased to other entities in the reporting year that are not already included in scope 1 or scope 2. This category is applicable to lessors (i.e., companies that receive payments from lessees). Companies that operate leased assets (i.e., lessees) should refer to category 8 (Upstream leased assets). Method of GHG Calculation: As a first step, it is necessary to identify assets owned by the CPI (acting as lessor) and leased to other entities. In the next step, fuel and energy use data and process and fugitive emissions data or Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions data from these assets are collected. These data are provided by internal environmental reporting tool of CPI. Includes emissions from the operation of assets that are owned by CPIPG (acting as lessor) and leased to other entities in the reporting year that are not already included in scope 1 or scope 2.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

- Relevant, calculated

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

0

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Asset-specific method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

All emissions from our buildings that are owned by the reporting company (acting as lessor) and leased to other entities in the reporting year (that are not included in scope 1 or scope 2) are included in category 3.13.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

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

38723.65

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Asset-specific method

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

99.65

(7.8.5) Please explain

We report proportional Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions from equity investments in the reporting year in this category (Investments). Proportional emissions from equity investments is allocated to the investor based on the investor's proportional share of equity in the investee. Our calculation includes the Group's share of

Globalworth's emissions, representing 32.3% of 2024 GHG scope 1 and 2 emissions. Globalworth was acquired in 2020. Also some other buildings as an investment are reported in this category.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

No other (upstream) category of GHG emissions was identified within CPIPGs business.

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

No other (downstream) category of GHG emissions was identified within CPIPGs business.
[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

12/30/2023

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

42424.36

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

13406.32

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

231037.06

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

973.3

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

24966.16

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

190.2

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

1668.79

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

22536.8

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

943.82

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

21698.88

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

0

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

52368.06

(7.8.1.19) Comment

2023 was the fifth year of CDP reporting, all countries and segments are included in the GHG reporting.

Past year 2

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/30/2022

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

58725.257

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

57088.72

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

290727.066

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

1465.53

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

29552.775

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

1668.54

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

2459.31

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

13313.283

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

0

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

23836.57

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

0

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

60985.91

(7.8.1.19) Comment

2022 was the fourth year of CDP reporting, all countries and segments are included in the GHG reporting. GHG figures were recalculated in accordance with GHG Recalculation policy.

Past year 3

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/30/2021

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

44512.366

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

32282.64

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

260787.416

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

976.37

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

26825.827

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

822.99

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

2119.64

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

10716.379

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

0

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

27919.433

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

0

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

58419.29

(7.8.1.19) Comment

2021 was the third year of CDP reporting, all countries and segments are included in the GHG reporting. 2021 GHG figures were recalculated in accordance with GHG Recalculation policy.

Past year 4

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/30/2020

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

43622.187

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

27808.64

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

436147.043

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

851.37

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

31069.425

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

847.84

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

2320.56

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

11444.601

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

0

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

31136.387

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

0

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

61036.58

(7.8.1.19) Comment

2020 GHG figures were recalculated in accordance with GHG Recalculation policy.

Past year 5

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/30/2019

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

51771.39

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

31632.28

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

440184.321

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

549.74

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

32574.748

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

1690.28

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

2731.42

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

9181.847

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

433

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

54006.649

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

0

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

61808.664

(7.8.1.19) Comment

2019 GHG figures were recalculated in accordance with GHG Recalculation policy.

[Fixed row]

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

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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:

Reasonable assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

verification_statement_CPI_2025_v2.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

page 1-3

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:

ISO14064-3

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(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

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

On page 23 are reported GHG emissions for scope 1. At the end of this document the limited assurance is included.

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:

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 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:

Reasonable assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

verification_statement_CPI_2025_v2.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

page 1-3

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

ISO14064-3

(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

CPIPG Management Report FY24_ESRS Sustainability Statement.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

On page 23 are reported GHG emissions for scope 2 - market based. At the end of this document the limited assurance is included.

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

ISAE3000

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 3

(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

CPIPG Management Report FY24_ESRS Sustainability Statement.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

On page 23 are reported GHG emissions for scope 2 - location based. At the end of this document the limited assurance is included.

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

ISAE3000

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 4

(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:

Reasonable assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

verification_statement_CPI_2025_v2.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

page 1-3

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

ISO14064-3

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

(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:

- Reasonable assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

verification_statement_CPI_2025_v2.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

page 1-3

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

ISO14064-3

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Franchises | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Use of sold products |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Investments | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Upstream leased assets |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Capital goods | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Downstream leased assets |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Business travel | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Processing of sold products |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Employee commuting | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Purchased goods and services |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Waste generated in operations | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) | |

(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

CPIPG Management Report FY24_ESRS Sustainability Statement.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

On page 23 are reported GHG emissions for scope 3. At the end of this document the limited assurance is included.

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

ISAE3000

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported 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)

19220.49

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

16.163

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Green electricity purchases through green electricity contracts, utilising guarantees of origin, continues to increase. More assets commenced purchases of electricity from renewable sources in 2024, resulting in a significant increase compared to the previous year. For 2024 73.9% of landlord obtained electricity is from renewable sources (in 2023 52.6%). 2024 - 55,123 t CO₂e; 2023 - 73,649 t CO₂e). Difference is 18,525.65 t CO₂e. Also production of renewable electricity is higher than in 2024. Avoided emission in year 2023 were 6 327,14 t CO₂e, in 2024 - 7021,98 t CO₂e. The difference is 694,84 t CO₂e.

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

1441.79

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

1.212

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Green Capital expenditure for green measures implemented in year 2023 (442 t CO2e); Building energy management system (809 t CO2e); e-mobility (190 t CO2e)

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

132.81

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.112

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Scope 1 and 2 of 99 divested properties during year 2024: include a lot of residential assets in Germany, but also offices in Austria and Poland. So this change is calculated as a difference between their emissions in year 2023 and 2024.

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

18.21

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.015

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Scope 1 and 2 of acquired properties during year 2024: 1 asset in czech Republic (Statek Bukovka) and also 2x STOP SHOPS (Dakovo, Daruvar).

Mergers

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change in accordance with mergers.

Change in output

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change in accordance with outputs.

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change in accordance with methodology.

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change in accordance with boundary.

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change in accordance with physical operating conditions.

Unidentified

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No unidentified changes.

[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

(7.12) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

Select from:

Yes

(7.12.1) Provide the emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization in metric tons CO₂.

	CO2 emissions from biogenic carbon (metric tons CO2)	Comment
	30430.12	<i>This amount of CO2 emissions accounts for farm production including biogas power plant and biofuels as a source of heating.</i>

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

Yes

(7.15.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 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 CO2e)

36685.06

(7.15.1.3) 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 CO2e)

48.72

(7.15.1.3) 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 CO2e)

62.563

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 4

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

HFCs

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

6218.853

(7.15.1.3) 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.

Austria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

1029.17

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO₂e)

1006.85

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO₂e)

627.35

Croatia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

1075.342

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3211.951

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

4149.88

Czechia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14040.48

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

29787.04

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

31637.89

France

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0.965

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1.169

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7538.6

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1838.35

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1855.77

Hungary

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5194.97

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

133.9

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

133.9

Italy

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6271.013

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

7283.736

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

8456.699

Poland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3094.31

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

4318.74

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

4400.03

Romania

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1515.17

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Russian Federation

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4.176

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

485.878

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

386.752

Serbia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

32.483

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Slovakia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2042.61

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2849.49

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

3283.5

Slovenia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

364.16

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

50.497

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

190.498

Switzerland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

812.252

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(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

(7.17.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

Row 1

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Office

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

18870.75

Row 2

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Retail parks

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

0

Row 3

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Shopping centers

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

8761.9

Row 4

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Retail Complementary

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

1273.1

Row 5

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Hotels

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

5810.45

Row 6

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Logistics

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

56.48

Row 7

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Residential

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

1279.14

Row 8

(7.17.1.1) Business division

CPI HQ (car fleet, fuels)

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

2993.85

Row 9

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Farms

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

2092.86

Row 10

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Retail warehouse

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

1876.66

[Add row]

(7.20) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply

By business division

(7.20.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.

Row 1

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Office

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

22721.27

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

24396.08

Row 2

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Retail parks

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

25.55

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

8.49

Row 3

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Shopping centers

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

13318.01

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

13298.49

Row 4

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Retail Complementary

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

521.58

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

849.06

Row 5

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Hotels

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

11404.73

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

13009.2

Row 6

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Logistics

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

32.53

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

35.32

Row 7

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Residential

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

230.48

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

391.64

Row 8

(7.20.1.1) Business division

CPIPG HQ (car fleet)

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3.84

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

4.28

Row 9

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Farms

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

958.72

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1009.85

Row 10

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Retail warehouse

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1750.67

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

2121.05

[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)

43015.2

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

50967.4

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

55123.45

(7.22.4) Please explain

In the consolidated accounting group row are included emissions of all entities for which information is included within our annual financial statements, according to IFRS Accounting Standards.

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

*We do not have any other entities, included in emissions data for in 7.6 and 7.7, but do which will not fall within the consolidated accounting group.
[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:

Yes

(7.23.1) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by subsidiary.

Row 1

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

Real estate owners & developers

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

ISIN code - equity

(7.23.1.5) ISIN code – equity

AT0000A21KS2

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5992.21

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8679.53

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9632.49

(7.23.1.15) Comment

CPI Europe is wellregarded owners of Central European real estate, with primary listings in Vienna, with the quality of the portfolios. Previous name was IMMOFINANZ, company was renamed during Q1/2025. During 2021, CIPG acquired first stakes in IMMOFINANZ (now CPI Europe), serving as a base for gaining control. Ultimately, the CPI Europe takeover was completed in May 2022.

Row 2

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

S IMMO AG

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

Real estate owners & developers

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

ISIN code - equity

(7.23.1.5) ISIN code – equity

AT0000652250

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12291.41

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14004.99

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14643.44

(7.23.1.15) Comment

S IMMO AG is wellregarded owners of Central European real estate, with primary listings in Vienna, with the quality of the portfolios. During 2021, CPIPG acquired first stakes in S IMMO, serving as a base for gaining control. Ultimately, the S IMMO takeover was completed in November 2022.

[Add row]

(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:

Commodity

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Metric tons

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

83.317

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

75

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Major source of emissions relate to energy consumption in agro segment (mainly fuels).

(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 GHG emissions (in scope 1,2 and 3) from our agriculture sector are calculated mainly based on consumption data (energy, waste, water) and data about amount of livestock and crops raised. The whole emissions of agri segment were divided by the amount of prooduction (milk, meat), so the emission / metric tun products was specified. During year 2025 we are working on better calculation for farms, where we will collect more information and also try to find more emission factors.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

*The information about the the GHG emissions from farms are included on page 24 in CPIPG Sustainability Statement 2024, which is available on our website:
<https://www.cpipg.com/en/for-investors>.*

[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:

Managing the different emission factors of diverse and numerous geographies makes calculating total footprint difficult

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

Emission factors are available only for some of good, emission factors are averaged in sources.

[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

During year 2025 we are working on better calculation for farms, with specifically focuse on each gases (CH4, N2O, CO2), where we will collect more information and also try to find more emission factors.

[Fixed row]

(7.29) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

Select from:

More than 20% but less than or equal to 25%

(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: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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

1721.64

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

166082.51

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

167804.15

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

210660.25

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

83871.45

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

294531.70

Consumption of purchased or acquired heat

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

12370.02

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

134788.45

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

147158.47

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

6088.81

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

6088.81

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

230840.71

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

384742.41

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

615583.12

[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: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[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) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A for CPI Property Group as we did not consume this source for energy.

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

1721.64

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

1721.64

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

We consume biomass for electricity generation.

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A for CPI Property Group as we did not consume this source for energy.

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

107.03

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

107.03

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

We consume coal for heat generation.

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

17680.49

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

17680.49

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

We consume oil for heat generation.

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

148194.88

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

121058.51

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

27136.37

(7.30.7.8) Comment

The calculation has taken into account average efficiency of cogeneration in the production of electricity of 35% (based on CI3 average data). The given figure is calculated retrospectively according to the electricity produced.

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

100.11

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

100.11

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

We consume other fossil sources for heat generation.

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

167804.15

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

1721.64

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

138945.65

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

27136.37

(7.30.7.8) Comment

*We mainly consume natural gas, biomass, oil and little of coal for heat generation. Natural gas is also used in cogeneration for generation of electricity and heat.
[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)

23899.13

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

6136.15

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

15762.81

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

6088.81

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

7101.21

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

15.11

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

15.11

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

15.11

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 details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in 7.7.

Row 1

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Czechia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

5611.36

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

Italy

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Electricity originate from wind in Italy.

Row 2

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Austria

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

22269.2

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

Austria

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Electricity originate from hydro-power stations mainly in Austria.

Row 3

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Croatia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

- Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

- Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

- Renewable energy mix, please specify :F01050200 - Renewable / Mechanical source or other / Hydro & marine / Unspecified F01030100 - Renewable / Gaseous / Landfill gas / Unspecified

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

614.42

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

- GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

- Croatia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

- No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Electricity originate from solar power stations.

Row 4

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Germany

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Renewable energy mix, please specify :wind, solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

5190

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

Germany

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Electricity originate from PV-Parks and Wind-Parks in Germany.

Row 5

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Hungary

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

557

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

Hungary

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2023

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Electricity originate from photovoltaics from Hungary.

Row 6

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Italy

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

- Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

- Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

- Renewable energy mix, please specify :hydropower, solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

978.83

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

- Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

- Italy

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

- No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Electricity originate from this mix of sources: Hydro, and Solar.

Row 7

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Poland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Renewable energy mix, please specify :wind, solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

70450.43

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

Poland

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Electricity originate mainly from wind power stations, but also from photovoltaic.

Row 8

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Romania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Renewable energy mix, please specify :Hydro, Wind, Solat

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

60348.16

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

Romania

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Electricity originate from this mix of sources: Hydro, Wind, Solar.

Row 9

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Slovakia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Renewable energy mix, please specify :wind, solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1548.1

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

Slovakia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Electricity originate from hydro-power station, and wind and solar.

Row 10

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Slovenia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

- Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

- Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

- Renewable energy mix, please specify :Renewable/Mechanical source or other/Hydro & marine

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

565.56

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

- GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

- Slovenia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

- No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Electricity originate from Renewable/Mechanical source or other/Hydro & marine.

Row 11

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Switzerland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2356.8

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

Switzerland

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Electricity originate from hydro-power stations.

Row 12

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Hungary

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Renewable energy mix, please specify :Renewable/Solid/Thermal, Renewable/Mechanical source or other/Hydro and marine/Hydro-electric head installations/Run-of-river head installation (F01050200/T030100) Renewable/Mechanical source or other/Hydro and marine/Hydro-electric head installatio

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

22771.45

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

Czechia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Electricity originate from these sources: - Renewable/Solid/Thermal (F01010000/T050000) - Renewable/Mechanical source or other/Hydro and marine/Hydro-electric head installations/Run-of-river head installation (F01050200/T030100) - Renewable/Mechanical source or other/Hydro and marine/Hydro-electric head installations/Storage head installation (F01050200/T030200) from Czech republic and Italy.

Row 13

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Hungary

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

4942

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

Spain

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Electricity originate from this source: "Renewable/Mechanical source or other/Wind/Onshore (F01050100/T020001)" from Hungary.

Row 14

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Germany

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Heat

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Low-carbon energy mix, please specify :Combined heat and power plant

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2456.93

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

Germany

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

District heating from combined heat and power plant.

[Add row]

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Austria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

22334.26

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

270.99

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

15653.86

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

15.11

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

38274.22

Croatia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

8132.59

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

417.39

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

211.26

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

8761.24

Czechia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

34400.42

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

1090.95

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

25424.87

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

60916.24

France

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

28.7

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

28.70

Germany

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

8933.65

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

1973.22

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

38493.31

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

49400.18

Hungary

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

28270.45

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

934.13

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

2060.83

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

31265.41

Italy

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

17873.12

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

17873.12

Poland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

71220.78

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

58415.03

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

129635.81

Romania

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

60348.16

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

29.4

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

60377.56

Russian Federation

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

970.7

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

500.26

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1470.96

Serbia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

690.75

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

690.75

Slovakia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

14796.36

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

454.34

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

5621.86

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

20872.56

Slovenia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

565.56

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

274.98

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

777.19

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1617.73

Switzerland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2626.01

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2626.01

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00
[Fixed 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

0.0000603

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

98138.65

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

1627000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

22.69

(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

Divestment

Acquisitions

Change in revenue

(7.45.9) Please explain

We follow our environmental strategy and target to reduce GHG intensity of our property portfolio. Several green measures were implemented during reporting year, therefore the GHG intensity decreased according to the planned GHG reduction trajectory.

Row 2

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

38.698

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

98138.65

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

full time equivalent (FTE) employee

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

2536

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

17.77

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

Increased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :change in FTE, for year 2023 was 4023, for year 2024 only 2536.

(7.45.9) Please explain

The total number of employees of the Group is calculated by aggregating the number of employees in all countries of operation, excluding freelancers and workers who are not directly employed by the Group. This calculation is based on headcount and pertains to 31 December 2024.

Row 3

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.0133

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

91807.22

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

square meter

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

6927703.23

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

21.77

(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
- Divestment
- Acquisitions

(7.45.9) Please explain

Intensity figures is calculated only for property portfolio, excluding farms, aviation and ski resort which have a specific operation. Figures for 2023 were recalculated in order to get comparable results. The reason for the change is that we follow our environmental strategy and targets to reduce GHG intensity of our property portfolio. Several green measures were implemented during reporting year, therefore the GHG intensity decreased according to the planned GHG reduction trajectory. Also the square meters are much lower than previous year.

[Add row]

(7.52) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

Row 1

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

- Energy usage

(7.52.2) Metric value

615583.12

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

MWh per annum

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

not intensity metric

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

10.3

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Energy use inside the organisation in year 2024 (615,583 MWh) decreased comparing to year 2023 (686,585 MWh) by 10,3 % due to savings in property portfolio.

Row 2

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

Other, please specify :Water

(7.52.2) Metric value

4840726.38

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

m3 of water consumption per annum

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

not intensity metric

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

4.32

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Water use in year 2024 (4,840,726.38 m3) decreased comparing to year 2023 (5,059,299.57 m3) by 4,32%.

Row 3

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

Waste

(7.52.2) Metric value

48081.07

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

tons of non-recycled waste per annum

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

not intensity metric

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

4.35

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

The amount of total non-recycled waste in year 2024 (48,081 t) decreased comparing to year 2023 (50,265 t) by 4,35% due to better waste sorting.
[Add row]

(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

Intensity target

(7.53.2) Provide details of your emissions intensity targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Int 1

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.2.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

CPIP-LUX-002-OFF Certificate.pdf

(7.53.2.4) Target ambition

Select from:

- Well-below 2°C aligned

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

07/30/2022

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- Methane (CH₄)
- Nitrous oxide (N₂O)
- Carbon dioxide (CO₂)
- Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
- Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
- Nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃)
- Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- Scope 1
- Scope 2
- Scope 3

(7.53.2.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

- Market-based

(7.53.2.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

- Category 14: Franchises
- Category 2: Capital goods
- Category 6: Business travel
- Category 7: Employee commuting
- Category 11: Use of sold products
- Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
- Category 8: Upstream leased assets
- Category 13: Downstream leased assets
- Category 1: Purchased goods and services
- Category 5: Waste generated in operations
- Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

- Metric tons CO2e per square meter

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

12/30/2019

(7.53.2.13) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1

0.006030643

(7.53.2.14) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2

0.023785095

(7.53.2.15) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services

0.001459282

(7.53.2.16) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods

0.004616042

(7.53.2.17) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

0.055452722

(7.53.2.18) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

0.0000291856

(7.53.2.19) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations

0.000729641

(7.53.2.20) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel

0.00024666

(7.53.2.21) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting

0.000398591

(7.53.2.22) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets

0.001313354

(7.53.2.25) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products

0.0000631869

(7.53.2.27) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets

0.004242057

(7.53.2.28) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises

0

(7.53.2.32) Intensity figure in base year for total Scope 3

0.0685507215

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes

0.0983664595

(7.53.2.34) % of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure

92.77

(7.53.2.35) % of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.36) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services covered by this Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services intensity figure

19.32

(7.53.2.37) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods covered by this Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.38) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) covered by this Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) intensity figure

86.33

(7.53.2.39) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution intensity figure

36.38

(7.53.2.40) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations covered by this Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations intensity figure

15.35

(7.53.2.41) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel covered by this Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.42) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by this Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.43) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets covered by this Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets intensity figure

98.03

(7.53.2.46) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.48) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets covered by this Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets intensity figure

53.83

(7.53.2.49) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises covered by this Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises intensity figure

0

(7.53.2.53) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this total Scope 3 intensity figure

75

(7.53.2.54) % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

82.53

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

32.4

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes

0.0664957266

(7.53.2.58) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

46

(7.53.2.59) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

28

(7.53.2.60) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1

0.005853192

(7.53.2.61) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2

0.007896701

(7.53.2.62) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services

0.001847507

(7.53.2.63) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods

0.002903979

(7.53.2.64) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel- and energy-related activities

0.030210809

(7.53.2.65) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

0.000210757

(7.53.2.66) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations

0.00376895

(7.53.2.67) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel

0.000239925

(7.53.2.68) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting

0.000213829

(7.53.2.69) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets

0.001247269

(7.53.2.72) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products

0.000152422

(7.53.2.74) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets

0.004230917

(7.53.2.75) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises

0

(7.53.2.79) Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3

0.0450263640

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes

0.0587762570

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year

124.22

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

For Property portfolio all scopes (S1-S3) including all relevant categories of scope 3 (3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 3.6, 3.7, 3.8, 3.11, 3.13, 3.14) are covered (only 3.15 Investment is excluded). Direct carbon emissions from combustion of biofuels and/or biomass, and the relevant emissions are included in the target in line with SBTi

methodology and target validation. Ski resort and farms are excluded from the target due to completely different operational characteristics compared to property portfolio. The exclusions are in line with SBTi methodology and target validation, so the amount of excluded emissions from the inventory are less than 5% of total scope 1 and 2 emissions. By target are covered all greenhouse-gas emmissions, the PFC, SF6 a NF3 are not relevant for our company now, but in case will be relevant based on new activity, it will be covered as well.

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

The Group's GHG emissions intensity reduction target has been developed as science-based, aligned with the Paris Agreement climate goals to limit the global temperature increase versus pre-industrial levels to well below 2°C. In July 2022, the Group's environmental targets were validated by the Science-Based Target initiative. CPIPG is among the first companies in the region to have the targets validated by SBTi. The Group's ESG principles aim to promote sustainability in real estate development and management. Our operations are guided by a commitment to a sustainable business model that enables us to achieve our objectives without negatively impacting the environment. Recognising our business' unique constraints and opportunities, we have tailored our sustainability objectives to be both ambitious and achievable.

(7.53.2.87) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

The Group has identified green measures to mitigate energy consumption. Energy consumption from buildings in operation is identified as the main contributor to GHG production across the Group. The Group develops and introduces specific measures to improve energy efficiency (and also reduce GHG emissions) throughout the portfolio, including: 1. Optimizing energy performance (via Energy Management) 2. Tenant involvement (via Green Leases) 3. Green Capital Expenditure (planned and future) 4. Electricity purchased from renewable sources 5. New development complying with net zero energy standard.

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

No

Row 2

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Int 2

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

- No, but we are reporting another target that is science-based

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

08/30/2024

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- Methane (CH4)
- Nitrous oxide (N2O)
- Carbon dioxide (CO2)
- Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
- Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
- Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)
- Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- Scope 1
- Scope 2
- Scope 3

(7.53.2.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

- Market-based

(7.53.2.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

- Category 14: Franchises
- Category 15: Investments
- Category 2: Capital goods
- Category 6: Business travel
- Category 7: Employee commuting
- Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
- Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
- Category 11: Use of sold products
- Category 8: Upstream leased assets
- Category 13: Downstream leased assets
- Category 1: Purchased goods and services
- Category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

- Metric tons CO2e per square meter

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

12/30/2019

(7.53.2.13) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1

0.0065

(7.53.2.14) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2

0.0215257

(7.53.2.15) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services

0.0075549

(7.53.2.16) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods

0.0044616042

(7.53.2.17) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

0.064235

(7.53.2.18) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

0.000080222

(7.53.2.19) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations

0.0047535

(7.53.2.20) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel

0.00024666

(7.53.2.21) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting

0.000398591

(7.53.2.22) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets

0.001339891

(7.53.2.25) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products

0.0000631869

(7.53.2.27) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets

0.0078881094

(7.53.2.28) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises

0

(7.53.2.29) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments

0.0090196

(7.53.2.32) Intensity figure in base year for total Scope 3

0.1000412645

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes

0.1280669645

(7.53.2.34) % of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.35) % of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.36) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services covered by this Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.37) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods covered by this Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.38) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) covered by this Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.39) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.40) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations covered by this Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.41) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel covered by this Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.42) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by this Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.43) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets covered by this Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.46) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.48) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets covered by this Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.49) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises covered by this Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.50) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments covered by this Scope 3, Category 15: Investments intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.53) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this total Scope 3 intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.54) % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

12/30/2050

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

100

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes

0.0000000000

(7.53.2.58) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

20

(7.53.2.59) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

80

(7.53.2.60) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1

0.006277

(7.53.2.61) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2

0.008044

(7.53.2.62) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services

0.004733815

(7.53.2.63) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods

0.002903979

(7.53.2.64) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel- and energy-related activities

0.0303622

(7.53.2.65) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

0.000210757

(7.53.2.66) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations

0.003832411

(7.53.2.67) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel

0.000239929

(7.53.2.68) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting

0.000213829

(7.53.2.69) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets

0.002907068

(7.53.2.72) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products

0.000152422

(7.53.2.74) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets

0.0004230917

(7.53.2.75) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises

0

(7.53.2.76) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments

0.005650873

(7.53.2.79) Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3

0.0516303747

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes

0.0659513747

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year

48.50

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This is a company-wide target with no exclusion. This target in line with the EU Climate neutral target. By target are covered all greenhouse-gas emmissions, for company the PFC, SF6 a NF3 are not relevant now, but in case will be relevant based on new activity, it will be covered as well

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

Climate neutrality by 2050 means achieving net zero greenhouse gas emissions for EU countries as a whole, mainly by cutting emissions, investing in green technologies and protecting the natural environment.

(7.53.2.87) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

The Group has identified green measures to mitigate energy consumption. Energy consumption from buildings in operation is identified as the main contributor to GHG production across the Group. The Group develops and introduces specific measures to improve energy efficiency (and also reduce GHG emissions) throughout the portfolio, including: 1. Optimizing energy performance (via Energy Management) 2. Tenant involvement (via Green Leases) 3. Green Capital Expenditure (planned and future) 4. Electricity purchased from renewable sources 5. New development complying with net zero energy standard.

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

No

Row 4

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Int 3

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.2.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Near-Term approval letter - CPI Property Group S.A..pdf

(7.53.2.4) Target ambition

Select from:

1.5°C aligned

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

06/29/2025

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

Methane (CH₄)

Nitrous oxide (N₂O)

Carbon dioxide (CO₂)

Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

Nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃)

Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- Scope 1
- Scope 2

(7.53.2.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

- Market-based

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

- Metric tons CO2e per square meter

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

12/30/2019

(7.53.2.13) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1

0.006030643

(7.53.2.14) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2

0.023785095

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes

0.0298157380

(7.53.2.34) % of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure

92.77

(7.53.2.35) % of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.54) % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

98.33

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

46.2

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes

0.0160408670

(7.53.2.58) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

46.2

(7.53.2.60) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1

0.005853192

(7.53.2.61) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2

0.007896701

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes

0.0137498930

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year

116.63

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

New

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

For Property portfolio scopes S1 and S2. Direct carbon emissions from combustion of biofuels and/or biomass, and the relevant emissions are included in the target in line with SBTi methodology and target validation. Ski resort and farms are excluded from the target due to completely different operational characteristics compared to property portfolio. The exclusions are in line with SBTi methodology and target validation, so the amount of excluded emissions from the inventory are less than 5% of total scope 1 and 2 emissions. By target are covered all greenhouse-gas emissions, the PFC, SF6 and NF3 are not relevant for our company now, but in case will be relevant based on new activity, it will be covered as well.

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

Building on our established sustainability efforts, CIPPG has updated its science-based environmental targets. These targets have been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi), aligning them with the ambitious 1.5°C global warming goal for Scope 1+2. This commitment signifies an increased dedication to reducing our environmental impact, moving beyond our prior commitment to targets well below 2°C. These updated targets are now reflected in specific measures designed to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions across our operations and value chain. Initiatives include enhancing the energy efficiency of our buildings, transitioning to renewable energy sources, and collaborating with our tenants to support their emission reduction efforts. Scope 1 and 2 GHG Emissions: A 46.2% absolute reduction from a 2019 base year by 2030, equivalent to a 46.2% reduction per square meter of property portfolio.

(7.53.2.87) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

The Group has identified green measures to mitigate energy consumption. Energy consumption from buildings in operation is identified as the main contributor to GHG production across the Group. The Group develops and introduces specific measures to improve energy efficiency (and also reduce GHG emissions) throughout the portfolio, including: 1. Optimizing energy performance (via Energy Management) 2. Tenant involvement (via Green Leases) 3. Green Capital Expenditure (planned and future) 4. Electricity purchased from renewable sources 5. New development complying with net zero energy standard.

(7.53.2.88) 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

Targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production

Net-zero targets

Other climate-related targets

(7.54.1) Provide details of your targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production.

Row 1

(7.54.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Low 1

(7.54.1.2) Date target was set

03/31/2021

(7.54.1.3) Target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(7.54.1.4) Target type: energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.54.1.5) Target type: activity

Select from:

Consumption

(7.54.1.6) Target type: energy source

Select from:

Renewable energy source(s) only

(7.54.1.7) End date of base year

12/30/2020

(7.54.1.8) Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)

279.537

(7.54.1.9) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year

3.3

(7.54.1.10) End date of target

12/30/2024

(7.54.1.11) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy at end date of target

100

(7.54.1.12) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year

73.9

(7.54.1.13) % of target achieved relative to base year

73.01

(7.54.1.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Revised

(7.54.1.15) Explain the reasons for the revision, replacement, or retirement of the target

During reporting year 2024 we updated our SBTi targets which also were linked with our target to maintain low-carbon electricity consumption. Currently we do have target for sold electricity (reducing GHG emission intensity by 76.34 % per MWh by 2030 compared with 2019 baseline) which will replace this target in next year.

(7.54.1.16) Is this target part of an emissions target?

Yes, this target will contribute to the Group's reduction of GHG emissions and reduction of dependence on fossil fuels.

(7.54.1.17) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

Science Based Targets initiative

(7.54.1.18) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

CPIP-LUX-002-OFF Certificate.pdf

(7.54.1.19) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Transition all electricity purchased by the Group to 100% renewable sources by the end of 2024.

(7.54.1.20) Target objective

The importance of developing our own low-carbon energy sources is an urgent matter that we must address. By reducing the environmental impact of our energy consumption, we not only protect our planet for future generations, but also strive for self-sufficiency and resilience against dwindling resources.

(7.54.1.21) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

100% target relates to the end year (to 31/12/2024), while the figure 73,9% is for whole year and therefor these figures are not equal. CPIPG considers options for reducing the environmental impact of the energy it consumes, by purchasing low-carbon or renewable energy from suppliers and generating low-carbon or renewable energy onsite. The energy mix is a key focus in regions which have carbon-intensive national energy infrastructure. CPIPG has committed to transition electricity purchased by the Group to 100% renewable sources by the end of 2024. Some of CPIPG's assets already commenced green electricity purchases through green electricity contracts in previous years utilising Guarantees of Origin, which will be accelerated in future in light of the Group's 2024 target. Historically, purchased electricity has comprised 55-60% of the Group's overall energy mix, of which around half relates to electricity purchased directly by CPIPG. The Group is also actively involved in other initiatives to increase renewable energy generation and optimise our energy mix. The Group produced 15.762 MWh of renewable energy and saved 7,021 t CO2 equivalent of carbon emissions in 2024. We continually increase our renewable energy purchases. Compared to the previous year, there was an increase of nearly 20% in total renewable electricity production. Through the Group's subsidiary in Berlin we are the largest producer of solar energy in the city, owning 45,000 m² of photovoltaic (PV) area (25,360 solar modules, 5.6 MWp output). Annual production of renewable energy amounted to 4,898 MWh, representing a savings of 1,116 t CO2 eq in 2024. Spojené farmy acquired a renewable energy plant of biogas with a power output of 600 kWp and annual production of 5,156 MWh, which represents a savings of 5,156 t CO2 eq in 2024. Surplus green electricity of 4,235 MWh was sold to the grid, and heat is utilised on the farm. Renewable electricity production is also present within the retail segment of the portfolio in Austria, Croatia, Hungary, Serbia, Slovakia and Slovenia, with an annual production of 4,151 MWh, representing avoiding of 1,365 t CO2 eq in 2024. Green electricity purchases through green electricity contracts, utilising Guarantees of Origin, increased in 2024. For example, green electricity is used for all common spaces in the Hungarian and German portfolios.

[Add row]

(7.54.2) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets.

Row 1

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Oth 1

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

12/30/2018

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

Intensity

(7.54.2.5) Target type: category & metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Resource consumption or efficiency

Other resource consumption or efficiency, please specify :water consumption intensity

(7.54.2.6) Target denominator (intensity targets only)

Select from:

square meter

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

12/30/2019

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

0.674

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

0.606

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

0.643

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

45.5882352941

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?

Yes, this target contributes to the GHG emission target.

(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

Science Based Targets initiative – approved customer engagement target

Science Based targets initiative - approved other

(7.54.2.17) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

CPIP-LUX-002-OFF Certificate.pdf

(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Water is one of the most important resources, while water stress, as an imbalance between water demand and its availability, is the most common climate risk based on the assessment. CPIPG is aware of this, and for that reason, the Group's target for reducing the specific consumption of the freshwater sourced from municipal grids and water sourced on-site was set up – 10% reduction in water intensity of property portfolio by year 2030 versus 2019 baseline.

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

The Group strives to reduce the consumption of potable water at our assets. The green solutions employed as follows: low-flow fixtures, rainwater collection and utilization.

(7.54.2.20) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

In 2024, total water intensity across the entire portfolio outperformed the 2024 target by 3.5%. At some of our locations, for example Sun Offices in Bucharest, or Shopping Center VIVO! Krosno in Poland, we use rainwater cisterns and storage tanks to significantly reduce the amount of water used for garden irrigation. Future plans include the replacement of water-intensive grassy areas with planting that supports biodiversity. With the digitalisation of consumption data which will be installed within the upcoming years, water consumption will be continuously monitored to detect leaks and ensure that water pipes are regularly checked for leaks and repaired rapidly, ensuring that water and marine resources are used as efficiently as possible. Also, we are raising awareness among tenants and educating them about the importance of using water sparingly through our green lease agreements.

[Add row]

(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

07/28/2021

(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

Int1

Low1

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/30/2050

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

- No, but we are reporting another target that is science-based

(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

This is a company-wide target with no exclusion. This target in line with the EU Climate neutral target. By target are covered all greenhouse-gas emissions, for company the PFC, SF₆ a NF₃ are not relevant now, but in case will be relevant based on new activity, it will be covered as well.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

Climate neutrality by 2050 means achieving net zero greenhouse gas emissions for EU countries as a whole, mainly by cutting emissions, investing in green technologies and protecting the natural environment.

(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, but we 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

No, we do not plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

It is not a priority now, but we could consider this possibility in future because of importance of net-zero target in the future.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

Progress will be reviewed every five years, in line with the global stocktake exercise under the Paris Agreement.

[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.

Select from:

Yes

(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	3	<i>`Numeric input</i>
To be implemented	2	7000
Implementation commenced	6	10000
Implemented	5	2460
Not to be implemented	0	<i>`Numeric input</i>

[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

Solar PV

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

680

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

Scope 2 (location-based)

Scope 2 (market-based)

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

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

70000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

7325456

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

11-15 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

21-30 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Installation of new PV plants on the roofs of retail parks in Hungary, Austria, Croatia, Slovenia andd Serbia.

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

Low-carbon electricity mix

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

800

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

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

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

- Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

25000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

893703

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

- 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

- 21-30 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Modernisation of the heating-cooling pipeworks in a retail parks in Hungary and heat-pump installaion in 4 office buildings. Heat pump is powered by renewable electricity and the heat generated has effectively replaced other fossil-based heating.

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

Maintenance program

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

300

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

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

(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)

484589

(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

BMS system modernisation, replacement, development for increasing the energy efficiency of the office buildings and retail assets.

Row 4

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

- Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC)

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

50

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

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

(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)

905000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Adiabatic cooling has been implemented for the building in Germany. This energy-efficient system uses the natural evaporation of water to reduce air temperature, minimizing the need for mechanical refrigeration. It contributes to sustainable building operation regarding refrigerant (scope 1) and by lowering electricity consumption and reducing CO₂ emissions.

Row 5

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

Other, please specify :Low-carbon heat mix

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

630

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

Scope 1

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)

15000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

2500000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

To reduce CO₂ emissions from heat supply by 90%, a hybrid system was implemented in an existing building. The concept combines heat pumps, a pellet boiler, and a natural gas boiler to ensure efficient and low-emission heat generation. This approach enables significant decarbonization while maintaining reliability and flexibility in operation.

[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:

- Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards

(7.55.3.2) Comment

CPIPG fully complies with the regulatory requirements and standards in the jurisdictions where it operates. Requirements and standards vary across the regions, are not always consistent and may lag behind the EU's targets. The EU's climate mitigation goals and EU Taxonomy is an integral part of the internal decision -making and management processes. CPIPG is member of the Green Building Council in countries (in Czech republic, Poland, Hungary, Germany, Austria) and also closely cooperates with expert groups to gain necessary insights and know-how beyond regional regulatory requirements. As a long-term owner of real estate, new development projects are intended to be operated and owned by CPIPG indefinitely. It is therefore in the Group's interest to design and develop its portfolio to be resilient for the future. Through early stages of design development, CPIPG reviews feasibility of Nearly Zero Energy Buildings ("NZEB") and 10% improvement from this benchmark. NZCB is a standard CPIPG use for development of the projects in the pipeline.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

- Employee engagement

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Climate mitigation goals are communicated across the group and every employee is encouraged to contribute to the Group's overall objectives where possible in their role. Successful pilot projects, studies or LCCAs are shared across the group to provide insights to innovative technologies and management methods. CPIPG developed an internal reporting platform that will allow managers (technical, property, asset) to review and analyse environmental impact of an asset and plan its performance. It is important for the Group to have employees' hands on the transition process to ensure and optimise the carbon intensity of our portfolio. In March 2021, the Company's Board of Directors resolved that part of the remuneration of top management will depend on the fulfilment of ESG related KPIs. The Board mandated the Committee to implement this decision. The ESG Committee approved that 5% of any discretionary annual bonus compensation of the Group top management will be linked to the ESG Committee's judgement of whether management is meeting the Group's environmental targets. Also our subsidiaries have annual bonus for top management based on ESG topics.

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

- Financial optimization calculations

(7.55.3.2) Comment

CPIPG looks for opportunities to review existing building standards and where reasonable go beyond best practice to implement new innovative and efficient systems that improve environmental performance while contributing to tenant satisfaction. Examples include studies for flexible lighting systems, lighting control based on daylight intensity, fresh air ventilation based on CO2 concentration, cooling and heating with high EER or energy recovery and water management technologies. When reviewing financial feasibility of a low-carbon solution, O&M cost and energy cost prediction through life span of the investment are factored in. We implement LCCA in early stages of design development.

Row 4

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

- Lower return on investment (ROI) specification

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Through early stages of design development CPIPG reviews options for investment strategies, aligned with the EU Taxonomy, innovative approaches, best practice and local legislation. We review opportunities to generate returns over a long-term horizon, which may represent the life span of a building system (e.g. a minimum of 15 years), where ROI calculations are informative but not always the only key indicator to form investment decisions. We also analyse subsidies and beneficial green financing to maintain a suitable return on our investments that target climate mitigation.

Row 5

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

Other :Tenant's Engagement

(7.55.3.2) Comment

While the Group strives to provide a healthy and comfortable indoor environment for our tenants, occupant preferences have a significant impact on energy consumption and production of GHG. The Group recognizes the importance of engaging with occupants, educating and cooperating with them on reducing the environmental impact of the portfolio. Innovative systems above building standard are reviewed typically as part of the lease renewal process. CPIPG advises its clients on sustainable solutions that may positively impact the environment and increase working environment comfort while paying back within the period of a prolonged lease contract. Efficient AC systems, ventilation systems regulated based on CO2 levels or lighting intensity control systems and others are presented in a form of LCCA during the design brief phase for tenants' consideration. The Group is in close contact with clients and coordinate with their environmental strategies to support efforts in installing efficient building systems and sourcing renewable energy.

[Add row]

(7.72) Does your organization assess the life cycle emissions of new construction or major renovation projects?

(7.72.1) Assessment of life cycle emissions

Select from:

Yes, both qualitative and quantitative assessment

(7.72.2) Comment

CPIPG is mainly owner of the existing real estate, development is the minor focus area for the Group. However, Life cycle emissions are assessed on selected development projects through Life Cycle Assessment (LCA). The Group has made a commitment to systematically carry out LCA for major new real estate projects to monitor its environmental impact through its development activities. This approach is driven by increasing demand and expectations from CPIPG's investors for environmental performance disclosure as defined through Global reporting standards. By monitoring and reporting on GHG production from new developments CPIPG positions itself among leading real estate owners and developers in region.

[Fixed row]

(7.72.1) Provide details of how your organization assesses the life cycle emissions of new construction or major renovation projects.

(7.72.1.1) Projects assessed

Select from:

- New construction and major renovation projects meeting certain criteria (please specify) :Real estate projects that equal or are larger than 10,000 m2.

(7.72.1.2) Earliest project phase that most commonly includes an assessment

Select from:

- Design phase

(7.72.1.3) Life cycle stage(s) most commonly covered

Select from:

- Whole life

(7.72.1.4) Methodologies/standards/tools applied

Select all that apply

- EN 15978
 EN 15804
 ISO 14040/44
 One Click LCA

(7.72.1.5) Comment

Life Cycle Assessment considers the whole life cycle of the building, including manufacturing, transport, use and final disposal of the resources required for the delivery of the building functions for the whole period which the assessment covers. Evaluation period is set to 50 years.

[Fixed row]

(7.72.2) Can you provide embodied carbon emissions data for any of your organization's new construction or major renovation projects completed in the last three years?

(7.72.2.1) Ability to disclose embodied carbon emissions

Select from:

Yes

(7.72.2.2) Comment

*CPIPG has committed to calculate LCA since Q1 2019. During 2022, LCA for two ongoing development projects was carried by the support of external consultants in the Czech portfolio. The outputs are important for the quantifying our material efficiency approach in new developments. During 2023 and 2024 another LCA studies for next ongoing projects were carried again by external consultants. Two of this projects are in design-phase (in Poland and in Czech republic) and the results, together with optimisation will be used for next phases of this development. For projects in Croatia LCA were conducted after construction.
[Fixed row]*

(7.72.3) Provide details of the embodied carbon emissions of new construction or major renovation projects completed in the last three years.

Row 1

(7.72.3.1) Year of completion

2022

(7.72.3.2) Property sector

Select from:

Residential

(7.72.3.3) Type of project

Select from:

New construction

(7.72.3.4) Project name/ID (optional)

KOLBEN PARK 1. ETAPA OBJEKT C

(7.72.3.5) Life cycle stage(s) covered

Select from:

Cradle-to-grave

(7.72.3.6) Normalization factor (denominator)

Select from:

IPMS 3B – Residential

(7.72.3.7) Denominator unit

Select from:

square meter

(7.72.3.8) Embodied carbon (kg/CO2e per the denominator unit)

597.6

(7.72.3.9) % of new construction/major renovation projects in the last three years covered by this metric (by floor area)

16

(7.72.3.10) Methodologies/standards/tools applied

Select all that apply

EN 15804

ISO 14040/44

One Click LCA

(7.72.3.11) Comment

Life Cycle Assessment considers the whole life cycle of the building, including manufacturing, transport, use and final disposal of the resources required for the delivery of the building functions for the whole period which the assessment covers. The assessment has been carried out with One Click LCA software. The software includes curated and verified global and local databases. Evaluation period is set to 50 years. LCA results are obtained using methodology called characterisation, which describes environmental impact of a given emission. One Click LCA implements multiple characterisation methodologies. When no specific methodology is mandated, One Click LCA implements for European customers the CML 4.1. IA characterisation methodology (as set out in EN 15804+A1), and for North American customers the TRACI 2.1. methodology defined by United States Environmental Protection Agency. This project is residential building with 26 071,0 m² (IPMS 3B). The results (597,6 kgCO₂/m²) is for the whole period (50 years). Another metric is 11,95 kgCO₂/M².year.

Row 2

(7.72.3.1) Year of completion

2022

(7.72.3.2) Property sector

Select from:

Office

(7.72.3.3) Type of project

Select from:

New construction

(7.72.3.4) Project name/ID (optional)

Nova Zbrojovka D4

(7.72.3.5) Life cycle stage(s) covered

Select from:

Cradle-to-grave

(7.72.3.6) Normalization factor (denominator)

Select from:

- IPMS 3B – Industrial

(7.72.3.7) Denominator unit

Select from:

- square meter

(7.72.3.8) Embodied carbon (kg/CO2e per the denominator unit)

646.5

(7.72.3.9) % of new construction/major renovation projects in the last three years covered by this metric (by floor area)

3.8

(7.72.3.10) Methodologies/standards/tools applied

Select all that apply

- EN 15804
- ISO 14040/44
- One Click LCA

(7.72.3.11) Comment

Life Cycle Assessment considers the whole life cycle of the building, including manufacturing, transport, use and final disposal of the resources required for the delivery of the building functions for the whole period which the assessment covers. The assessment has been carried out with One Click LCA software. The software includes curated and verified global and local databases. Evaluation period is set to 50 years. LCA results are obtained using methodology called characterisation, which describes environmental impact of a given emission. One Click LCA implements multiple characterisation methodologies. When no specific methodology is mandated, One Click LCA implements for European customers the CML 4.1. IA characterisation methodology (as set out in EN 15804+A1), and for North American customers the TRACI 2.1. methodology defined by United States Environmental Protection Agency. This project is office building with 13 923,0 m² (IPMS 3). The results (646,5 kgCO₂/m²) is for the whole period (50 years). Another metric is 12,93 kgCO₂/M².year.

Row 3

(7.72.3.1) Year of completion

2023

(7.72.3.2) Property sector

Select from:

Residential

(7.72.3.3) Type of project

Select from:

New construction

(7.72.3.4) Project name/ID (optional)

Rezidence Malkovskeho

(7.72.3.5) Life cycle stage(s) covered

Select from:

Whole life

(7.72.3.6) Normalization factor (denominator)

Select from:

IPMS 3B – Residential

(7.72.3.7) Denominator unit

Select from:

square meter

(7.72.3.8) Embodied carbon (kg/CO2e per the denominator unit)

771.44

(7.72.3.9) % of new construction/major renovation projects in the last three years covered by this metric (by floor area)

3.4

(7.72.3.10) Methodologies/standards/tools applied

Select all that apply

- EN 15804
- ISO 14040/44
- One Click LCA

(7.72.3.11) Comment

Life Cycle Assessment considers the whole life cycle of the building, including manufacturing, transport, use and final disposal of the resources required for the delivery of the building functions for the whole period which the assessment covers. The assessment has been carried out with One Click LCA software. The software includes curated and verified global and local databases. Evaluation period is set to 50 years. LCA results are obtained using methodology called characterisation, which describes environmental impact of a given emission. One Click LCA implements multiple characterisation methodologies. When no specific methodology is mandated, One Click LCA implements for European customers the CML 4.1. IA characterisation methodology (as set out in EN 15804+A1), and for North American customers the TRACI 2.1. methodology defined by United States Environmental Protection Agency. This project is residential building with 5 287,9 m². The results (771,44 kgCO₂/m²) is for the whole period (50 years). Another metric is 15,43 kgCO₂/m².year.

Row 4

(7.72.3.1) Year of completion

2025

(7.72.3.2) Property sector

Select from:

- Residential

(7.72.3.3) Type of project

Select from:

New construction

(7.72.3.4) Project name/ID (optional)

Nova Zbrojovka Residential

(7.72.3.5) Life cycle stage(s) covered

Select from:

Whole life

(7.72.3.6) Normalization factor (denominator)

Select from:

IPMS 3B – Residential

(7.72.3.7) Denominator unit

Select from:

square meter

(7.72.3.8) Embodied carbon (kg/CO2e per the denominator unit)

719.47

(7.72.3.9) % of new construction/major renovation projects in the last three years covered by this metric (by floor area)

0

(7.72.3.10) Methodologies/standards/tools applied

Select all that apply

- EN 15804
- ISO 14040/44
- One Click LCA

(7.72.3.11) Comment

Life Cycle Assessment considers the whole life cycle of the building, including manufacturing, transport, use and final disposal of the resources required for the delivery of the building functions for the whole period which the assessment covers. The assessment has been carried out with One Click LCA software. The software includes curated and verified global and local databases. Evaluation period is set to 50 years. LCA results are obtained using methodology called characterisation, which describes environmental impact of a given emission. One Click LCA implements multiple characterisation methodologies. When no specific methodology is mandated, One Click LCA implements for European customers the CML 4.1. IA characterisation methodology (as set out in EN 15804+A1), and for North American customers the TRACI 2.1. methodology defined by United States Environmental Protection Agency. This project is residential building with 6 980 m². The results (719,5 kgCO₂/m²) is for the whole period (50 years). Another metric is 14,4 kgCO₂/m².year. This project is not finished yet, but we carried this assessment in early-design stage to have a possibility use the optimisations based on the results.

Row 5

(7.72.3.1) Year of completion

2022

(7.72.3.2) Property sector

Select from:

- Retail

(7.72.3.3) Type of project

Select from:

- New construction

(7.72.3.4) Project name/ID (optional)

STOP SHOP VELIKA GORICA RETAIL CENTER

(7.72.3.5) Life cycle stage(s) covered

Select from:

Whole life

(7.72.3.6) Normalization factor (denominator)

Select from:

IPMS 3B – Retail

(7.72.3.7) Denominator unit

Select from:

square meter

(7.72.3.8) Embodied carbon (kg/CO2e per the denominator unit)

1150.53

(7.72.3.9) % of new construction/major renovation projects in the last three years covered by this metric (by floor area)

3.5

(7.72.3.10) Methodologies/standards/tools applied

Select all that apply

EN 15978

EN 15804

ISO 14040/44

One Click LCA

(7.72.3.11) Comment

Life Cycle Assessment considers the whole life cycle of the building, including manufacturing, transport, use and final disposal of the resources required for the delivery of the building functions for the whole period which the assessment covers. The assessment has been carried out with One Click LCA software. The software

includes curated and verified global and local databases. Evaluation period is set to 50 years. LCA results are obtained using methodology called characterisation, which describes environmental impact of a given emission. One Click LCA implements multiple characterisation methodologies. When no specific methodology is mandated, One Click LCA implements for European customers the CML 4.1. IA characterisation methodology (as set out in EN 15804+A1), and for North American customers the TRACI 2.1. methodology defined by United States Environmental Protection Agency. This project is retail with 8 854 m². The results (1,150.53 kgCO₂/m²) is for the whole period (50 years). Another metric is 23.01 kgCO₂/m².year.

Row 6

(7.72.3.1) Year of completion

2025

(7.72.3.2) Property sector

Select from:

Office

(7.72.3.3) Type of project

Select from:

New construction

(7.72.3.4) Project name/ID (optional)

PROSTA 69

(7.72.3.5) Life cycle stage(s) covered

Select from:

Cradle-to-grave

(7.72.3.6) Normalization factor (denominator)

Select from:

IPMS 3B – Industrial

(7.72.3.7) Denominator unit

Select from:

- square meter

(7.72.3.8) Embodied carbon (kg/CO2e per the denominator unit)

913.96

(7.72.3.9) % of new construction/major renovation projects in the last three years covered by this metric (by floor area)

0

(7.72.3.10) Methodologies/standards/tools applied

Select all that apply

- EN 15978
- ISO 14040/44
- Other, please specify :eToolLCD, V5.32.0.0

(7.72.3.11) Comment

Life Cycle Assessment considers the whole life cycle of the building, including manufacturing, transport, use and final disposal of the resources required for the delivery of the building functions for the whole period which the assessment covers. The assessment has been carried out with software eToolLCD, V5.32.0.0. Evaluation period is set to 60 years. This project is office building with 23 600 m². The results (913,958 kgCO₂/m²) is for the whole period (60 years). Another metric is 15,23 kgCO₂/m².year. This project is not finished yet, but we carried this assessment in early-design stage to have a possibility use the optimisations based on the results.

Row 7

(7.72.3.1) Year of completion

2022

(7.72.3.2) Property sector

Select from:

Retail

(7.72.3.3) Type of project

Select from:

New construction

(7.72.3.4) Project name/ID (optional)

Stop Shop Kaštel Sućurac, Ludbreg, Croatia

(7.72.3.5) Life cycle stage(s) covered

Select from:

Whole life

(7.72.3.6) Normalization factor (denominator)

Select from:

IPMS 3B – Retail

(7.72.3.7) Denominator unit

Select from:

square meter

(7.72.3.8) Embodied carbon (kg/CO₂e per the denominator unit)

1241.2

(7.72.3.9) % of new construction/major renovation projects in the last three years covered by this metric (by floor area)

3.45

(7.72.3.10) Methodologies/standards/tools applied

Select all that apply

- EN 15978
- EN 15804
- ISO 14040/44
- One Click LCA

(7.72.3.11) Comment

Life Cycle Assessment considers the whole life cycle of the building, including manufacturing, transport, use and final disposal of the resources required for the delivery of the building functions for the whole period which the assessment covers. The assessment has been carried out with One Click LCA software. The software includes curated and verified global and local databases. Evaluation period is set to 50 years. LCA results are obtained using methodology called characterisation, which describes environmental impact of a given emission. One Click LCA implements multiple characterisation methodologies. When no specific methodology is mandated, One Click LCA implements for European customers the CML 4.1. IA characterisation methodology (as set out in EN 15804+A1), and for North American customers the TRACI 2.1. methodology defined by United States Environmental Protection Agency. This project is retail with 6 857 m2. The results (1,241.2 kgCO2/m2) is for the whole period (50 years). Another metric is 24.8 kgCO2/m2.year.

[Add row]

(7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

Select from:

- Yes, I will provide data through the CDP questionnaire

(7.73.1) Give the overall percentage of total emissions, for all Scopes, that are covered by these products.

0.72

(7.73.2) Complete the following table for the goods/services for which you want to provide data.

Row 1

(7.73.2.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

The production of meat.

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

The production of meat from our farm segment.

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:

Final

(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

Biopark s.r.o. - meat to Ahold

(7.73.2.6) Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit

10187

(7.73.2.7) ±% change from previous figure supplied

14

(7.73.2.8) Date of previous figure supplied

03/30/2024

(7.73.2.9) Explanation of change

The change was calculated from previous CIPPG Management report 2023. It was published 31th March 2024 and included the information about GHG emissions from farms in section ESG. The specific emissions per unit was not provided before, it is first time when we provide these data to CDP Supply Chain members.

(7.73.2.10) Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions

Select from:

Other, please specify :GHG Protocol used for whole calculation

[Add row]

(7.73.3) Complete the following table with data for lifecycle stages of your goods and/or services.

Row 1

(7.73.3.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.73.3.2) Name of good/ service

The production of meat.

(7.73.3.3) Scope

Select from:

Scope 1, 2 & 3

(7.73.3.4) Lifecycle stage

Select from:

Cradle to gate

(7.73.3.5) Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO₂e per unit

10187

(7.73.3.6) Lifecycle stage under your ownership or control

Select from:

Yes

(7.73.3.7) Type of data used

Select from:

Primary and secondary

(7.73.3.8) Data quality

The objective was to use actual data for all types of consumption (fuel, electricity, water, waste) for the twelve-month period. To this end, automatically transmitted data (smart metering), read-out data and data from utility company invoices were used. Where no complete data was available, consumption was estimated using appropriate assumptions. Where no data was available for the full year 2024, data from 2023 was used. Data for the water and energy consumption are either acquired directly from water and energy suppliers or meters. Data for waste is derived from invoices of the waste disposal companies.

(7.73.3.9) If applicable, describe the verification/assurance of the product emissions data

CPIPG's GHG reporting has been verified by CI2 as complying with the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard. Since 2019 the Group has been in cooperation with CI2, and since 2021 with its sister company CI3. The CI3 company focuses on issues related to the carbon footprint, its reporting, verification and setting targets to reduce it. CI3 is a regional partner for CDP reporting. Through the review process, CI3 advised on the compatibility with the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard and compatibility with CDP reporting standards. CI2 acts as a third-party and monitors, reviews, and independently validates the Group's GHG disclosures and methodology used. As the result of this cooperation, CPIPG's GHG footprint was verified, confirmed according to the procedures defined in the GHG Protocol and awarded CI2 conformity certificate. Recommendations and guides were prepared and will be incorporated into subsequent environmental reporting. CPIPG 2024 Sustainability Statement was also audited by EY, which letter is included at the end of this document.

[Add row]

(7.73.4) Please detail emissions reduction initiatives completed or planned for this product.

Row 1

(7.73.4.1) Name of good/ service

The production of meat.

(7.73.4.2) Initiative ID

Select from:

Initiative 1

(7.73.4.3) Description of initiative

During year 2025 we are working on better GHG emissions calculation for farms, where we will collect more information and also try to find more emission factors. The calculation will be more preciosed, which allow us the focusing in the future on the set up the initiatives in parts which the biggest amount of emissions.

(7.73.4.4) Completed or planned

Select from:

Ongoing

(7.73.4.5) Emission reductions in kg CO2e per unit

0

[Add row]

(7.73.5) Have any of the initiatives described in 7.73.4 been driven by requesting CDP Supply Chain members?

Select from:

No

(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:

- Green Bond Principles (ICMA)

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Buildings construction and renovation

- Other, please specify :Certified green buildings - LEED, BREEAM, Green Key

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Only internationally recognized standards are considered such as LEED, BREEAM, Green Key certification. Total revenue from certified building in CPIPG's portfolio is based on the share of total value of the portfolio. Eligibility criteria according to the CPIPG's Green Bond Framework: Acquisition, construction or refurbishment of portfolio which meet recognised international sustainability standards, such as: • BREEAM (Excellent and above) • BREEAM In-Use (Very Good and above) when certified under the most recent version of the certification scheme • LEED (Gold and above)

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

- Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Avoided emissions for our clients

(7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Select from:

- Use stage

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

Square meter of our portfolio

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Reduced emissions compared to an energetically average building. GHG emission intensity for average buildings without certification is 0,055 tCO2/m2, GHG emission intensity for certified buildings is 0,0477 tCO2/m2.

(7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Select from:

Use stage

(7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

0.0073

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

We have calculated GHG emissions in "average building" in countries in our portfolio and compared it to GHG emissions in our certified buildings. The difference is estimated avoided emissions compared to reference product.

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

38

Row 2

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

Product or service

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

- The IEA Energy Technology Perspectives Clean Energy Technology Guide

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power

- Other, please specify :Renewable electricity from solar PV

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

The Group produces solar energy, for example in Berlin, by owning 45,000m² of photovoltaic (PV) area (25,360 solar modules, 5.6 MWp output). Annual production of renewable energy amounted to 4,898 MWh, representing avoiding of 1,116 t CO₂ eq in 2024.

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

- Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Avoided emissions according to GHG Protocol

(7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Select from:

- Use stage

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

MWh

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Reduced emissions compared to an non-renewable energy consumption.

(7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Select from:

Use stage

(7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

0.227

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

We have calculated GHG emissions when non-renewable electricity was used and compared it to GHG emissions in case renewable electricity was produced. The difference is estimated avoided emissions.

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

1.6

[Add row]

(7.76) Does your organization manage net zero carbon buildings?

Select from:

Yes

(7.76.1) Provide details of the net zero carbon buildings under your organization's management in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.76.1.1) Property sector

Select from:

Retail

(7.76.1.2) Definition(s) of net zero carbon applied

Select all that apply

National/local green building council standard(s), please specify :World GBC definition - Net zero carbon building: In line with the World Green Building Council's definition, a building that is highly energy efficient and fully powered from on-site and/or off-site renewable energy sources.

(7.76.1.3) % of net zero carbon buildings in the total portfolio (by floor area)

2.45

(7.76.1.4) Have any of the buildings been certified as net zero carbon?

Select from:

No

(7.76.1.7) Comment

There are 16 STOP SHOPS (136,500 m2) mainly in Croatia, in Serbia and in Poland, which are net zero carbon buildings. These projects employ heat pumps and purchase exclusively green electricity (for landlord areas).

Row 2

(7.76.1.1) Property sector

Select from:

Office

(7.76.1.2) Definition(s) of net zero carbon applied

Select all that apply

National/local government standard(s), please specify :Net zero carbon building: In line with the World Green Building Council's definition, a building that is highly energy efficient and fully powered from on-site and/or off-site renewable energy sources.

(7.76.1.3) % of net zero carbon buildings in the total portfolio (by floor area)

1.26

(7.76.1.4) Have any of the buildings been certified as net zero carbon?

Select from:

No

(7.76.1.7) Comment

Several office buildings of Immofinanz in Germany fulfil the definition of net zero carbon buildings - Float in Düsseldorf, Medienhafen Largo & Alto (87,652 m²). These are highly efficient buildings (equals to class A) and operated with zero emissions (green energy purchased, district heating in Düsseldorf is carbon neutral).

[Add row]

(7.77) Did your organization complete new construction or major renovations projects designed as net zero carbon in the last three years?

Select from:

Yes

(7.77.1) Provide details of new construction or major renovations projects completed in the last 3 years that were designed as net zero carbon.

Row 1

(7.77.1.1) Property sector

Select from:

Retail

(7.77.1.2) Definition(s) of net zero carbon applied

Select all that apply

National/local green building council standard, please specify :In line with the World Green Building Council's definition, a building that is highly energy efficient and fully powered from on-site and/or off-site renewable energy sources.

(7.77.1.3) % of net zero carbon buildings in the total number of buildings completed in the last 3 years

4.33

(7.77.1.4) Have any of the buildings been certified as net zero carbon?

Select from:

No

(7.77.1.7) Comment

The retail building Stop Shop Zielena Gora (6,720 m2) - 1 building completed in Poland was designed and constructed in year 2022 as net zero energy building. This is highly efficient building (equals to class A) and operated with zero emissions. This project has heat pumps and purchases exclusively green electricity (for landlord areas).

Row 3

(7.77.1.1) Property sector

Select from:

Retail

(7.77.1.2) Definition(s) of net zero carbon applied

Select all that apply

National/local green building council standard, please specify :In line with the World Green Building Council's definition, a building that is highly energy efficient and fully powered from on-site and/or off-site renewable energy sources.

(7.77.1.3) % of net zero carbon buildings in the total number of buildings completed in the last 3 years

47.9

(7.77.1.4) Have any of the buildings been certified as net zero carbon?

Select from:

No

(7.77.1.7) Comment

The 10 retail buildings Stop Shops (total amount of GLA 74,277.14 m2) completed in the years 2022-2024) in Croatia. They were designed and constructed in years 2023,2024 as net zero energy building. These are highly efficient buildings (equals to class A) and operated with zero emissions. This project has heat pumps and purchases exclusively green electricity (for landlord areas).

[Add row]

(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:

No

C8. Environmental performance - Forests

(8.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of forests-related data?

	Exclusion from disclosure
Cattle products	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

(8.2) Provide a breakdown of your disclosure volume per commodity.

	Disclosure volume (metric tons)	Volume type	Produced volume (metric tons)
Cattle products	340	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Produced	340

[Fixed row]

(8.3) Provide details on the land you own, manage and/or control that is used to produce your disclosed commodities.

Cattle products

(8.3.1) Type of control

Select from:

Own land

(8.3.2) Country/area

Select from:

Czechia

(8.3.3) First-level administrative division

Select from:

States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.3.4) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Czechia jurisdiction

(8.3.6) Area (hectares)

16076

(8.3.7) Indicate if you can provide the volume produced on land you own, manage and/or control

Select from:

Yes

(8.3.8) Volume produced on land you own, manage and/or control (metric tons)

340

(8.3.9) % area third-party certified

100

(8.3.10) Third-party certification scheme

Select all that apply

Other forest management/producer certification, please specify :KEZ o.p.s - certification

(8.3.11) Attach a list of production facility names and locations (optional)

Farms.pdf

[Add row]

(8.4) Indicate if any of the land you own, manage and/or control was not used to produce your disclosed commodities in the reporting year.

Select from:

Some of the land we own, manage and/or control is not used for production

(8.4.1) Provide details on the land you own, manage and/or control that was not used to produce your disclosed commodities in the reporting year.

Row 1

(8.4.1.1) Country/area

Select from:

Czechia

(8.4.1.2) Type of control

Select from:

Other type of control, please specify :partially owned and partially leased

(8.4.1.3) Land type

Select from:

Land protected by certifications

(8.4.1.4) Area (hectares)

16076

(8.4.1.5) % covered by natural forests and other natural ecosystems

93.33

(8.4.1.6) Please explain

The Group's agricultural activities under Spojené farmy a.s. consist of mostly organic farms located in North and West Bohemia, in the Czech Republic. Our farmers have been producing sustainable and healthy organic food since 1996. The Group breeds cattle, chickens, and sheep according to sustainable farming practices. This area 16,076 ha is land covered by certification KEZ, which is certification in Czech Republic for sustainable farming practises. This land is own land, but also concessions / leased.

Row 2

(8.4.1.1) Country/area

Select from:

Czechia

(8.4.1.2) Type of control

Select from:

Concessions/lease

(8.4.1.3) Land type

Select from:

Other land type, please specify :Forest Land Area

(8.4.1.4) Area (hectares)

121.7

(8.4.1.5) % covered by natural forests and other natural ecosystems

100

(8.4.1.6) Please explain

This area is total of forest land, which we leased together with the agriculture land.

Row 3

(8.4.1.1) Country/area

Select from:

Czechia

(8.4.1.2) Type of control

Select from:

Other type of control, please specify :partially owned and partially leased

(8.4.1.3) Land type

Select from:

Area for infrastructure

(8.4.1.4) Area (hectares)

1194.8

(8.4.1.5) % covered by natural forests and other natural ecosystems

0

(8.4.1.6) Please explain

This area is total of Non-production Land Area, which we own or leased together with the agriculture land.

Row 4

(8.4.1.1) Country/area

Select from:

Czechia

(8.4.1.2) Type of control

Select from:

Other type of control, please specify :partially owned and partially leased

(8.4.1.3) Land type

Select from:

Other land type, please specify :Permanent Culture Arera

(8.4.1.4) Area (hectares)

3257.7

(8.4.1.5) % covered by natural forests and other natural ecosystems

100

(8.4.1.6) Please explain

This area is total of Permanent Culture Area, which we own or leased together with the agriculture land.

[Add row]

(8.7) Did your organization have a no-deforestation or no-conversion target, or any other targets for sustainable production/ sourcing of your disclosed commodities, active in the reporting year?

Cattle products

(8.7.1) Active no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

- No, and we do not plan to have a no-deforestation or no-conversion target in the next two years

(8.7.3) Primary reason for not having an active no-deforestation or no-conversion target in the reporting year

Select from:

- Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

(8.7.4) Explain why you did not have an active no-deforestation or no-conversion target in the reporting year

Key segment of our business is real estate. Only farms can have an impact on forests. To have evaluated this impact a comprehensive double materiality analysis undertaken at a Group-wide during 2024, and update during 2025 was assessed also the potential impact on forests (mainly in topics Biodiversity and ecosystems). Based on the assessment, these topics are not material for the Group and based on EFRAG standard evaluated with minimal/informative impact materiality. For that reason it is not more developed and monitored.

(8.7.5) Other active targets related to this commodity, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

- No, but we plan to have other targets related to this commodity in the next two years

(8.7.6) Primary reason for not having other active targets in the reporting year

Select from:

- Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

(8.7.7) Explain why you did not have other active targets in the reporting year

Key segment of our business is real estate. Only farms can have an impact on forests. To have evaluated this impact a comprehensive double materiality analysis undertaken at a Group-wide during 2024, and update during 2025 was assessed also the potential impact on forests (mainly in topics Biodiversity and ecosystems).

Based on the assessment, these topics are not material for the Group and based on EFRAG standard evaluated with minimal/informative impact materiality. For that reason it is not more developed and monitored.

[Fixed row]

(8.9) Provide details of your organization's assessment of the deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of its disclosed commodities.

Cattle products

(8.9.1) DF/DCF status assessed for this commodity

Select from:

No, but we plan to do so within the next two years

(8.9.6) Is a proportion of your disclosure volume certified through a scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance?

Select from:

No

(8.9.7) Primary reason for not assessing DF/DCF status

Select from:

Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

(8.9.8) Explain why you have not assessed DF/DCF status

Key segment of our business is real estate. Only farms can have an impact on forests. To have evaluated this impact a comprehensive double materiality analysis undertaken at a Group-wide during 2024, and update during 2025 was assessed also the potential impact on forests (mainly in topics Biodiversity and ecosystems). Based on the assessment, these topics are not material for the Group and based on EFRAG standard evaluated with minimal/informative impact materiality. For that reason it is not more developed and monitored.

[Fixed row]

(8.10) Indicate whether you have monitored or estimated the deforestation and conversion of other natural ecosystems footprint for your disclosed commodities.

	Monitoring or estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint
Cattle products	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(8.10.1) Provide details on the monitoring or estimating of your deforestation and conversion footprint.

Cattle products

(8.10.1.1) Monitoring and estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

- We monitor the deforestation and conversion footprint on the land we own, manage or control

(8.10.1.2) % of disclosure volume monitored or estimated

100

(8.10.1.3) Reporting of deforestation and conversion footprint

Select all that apply

- During the reporting period

(8.10.1.5) Known or estimated deforestation and conversion footprint in the reporting period (hectares)

0

(8.10.1.9) Describe the methods and data sources used to monitor or estimate your deforestation and conversion footprint

The Group's agricultural activities under Spojené farmy a.s. consist of mostly organic farms located in North and West Bohemia, in the Czech Republic. Our farmers have been producing sustainable and healthy organic food since 1996. The Group breeds cattle, chickens, and sheep according to sustainable farming practices. Our sustainable farming practices ensure a positive relationship with animals, soil, plants and nature, the production of natural and healthy foods, an improvement of groundwater quality, and the protection of biodiversity, ecosystems, and the environment. We actively use soil remediation or organic soil fertility measures to sustain optimal crop yields. A key part of our animal husbandry production is active herd health management so we sustain the reproduction and health of our cattle. We collect the data every year and they are included in management report.

[Add row]

(8.11) For volumes not assessed and determined as deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF), indicate if you have taken actions in the reporting year to increase production or sourcing of DCF volumes.

	Actions taken to increase production or sourcing of DCF volumes
Cattle products	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, but we plan to within the next two years

[Fixed row]

(8.12) Indicate if certification details are available for the commodity volumes sold to requesting CDP Supply Chain members.

	Third-party certification scheme adopted	Certification details are available for the volumes sold to any requesting CDP Supply Chain members
Cattle products	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(8.12.1) Provide details of the certified volumes sold to each requesting CDP Supply Chain member.

Row 1

(8.12.1.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(8.12.1.2) Commodity

Select from:

Cattle products

(8.12.1.3) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

Beef

(8.12.1.4) Total volume of commodity sold to requesting member

83.32

(8.12.1.5) Metric

Select from:

Metric tons

(8.12.1.6) Third-party certification scheme

Chain-of-custody certification

Other chain-of-custody certification, please specify :State Veterinary Administration

(8.12.1.7) % of the total volume of commodity sold to requesting member that is certified

100

(8.12.1.8) Comment (optional)

The accurancy or relevance of the produced vs. sold quantity is ensured by the State Veterinary Administration, which is personally present permanently in the slaughterhouse operation. Control is also ensured before and after by the lifelong history (in the case of beef) of each individual animal thanks to the ear tag, where there are strict rules within the Czech Republic.

[Add row]

(8.13) Does your organization calculate the GHG emission reductions and/or removals from land use management and land use change that have occurred in your direct operations and/or upstream value chain?

Cattle products

(8.13.1) GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change calculated

Select from:

No, but plan to do so in the next two years

(8.13.2) Primary reason your organization does not calculate GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change

Select from:

No standardized procedure

(8.13.3) Explain why your organization does not calculate GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change

We calculate GHG emissions from farms, but not emissions reductions and removals from land, because the process of calculation was not clear for us. But during next reporting period we will improve our calculation, which will include these reductions and/or removals for farms. We already work on this.
[Fixed row]

(8.14) Indicate if you assess your own compliance and/or the compliance of your suppliers with forest regulations and/or mandatory standards, and provide details.

(8.14.1) Assess legal compliance with forest regulations

Select from:

No, but we plan to within the next two years

(8.14.5) Please explain

Key segment of our business is real estate. Only farms can have an impact on forests. To have evaluated this impact a comprehensive double materiality analysis undertaken at a Group-wide during 2024, update during 2025 was assessed also the potential impact on forests (mainly in topics Biodiversity and ecosystems). Based on the assessment, these topics are not material for the Group and based on EFRAG standard evaluated with minimal/informative impact materiality. For that reason it is not more developed and monitored.
[Fixed row]

(8.15) Do you engage in landscape (including jurisdictional) initiatives to progress shared sustainable land use goals?

(8.15.1) Engagement in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives

Select from:

No, we do not engage in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives, but we plan to in the next two years

(8.15.2) Primary reason for not engaging in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives

Select from:

Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

(8.15.3) Explain why your organization does not engage in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives

*Key segment of our business is real estate. Only farms can have an impact on forests. To have evaluated this impact a comprehensive double materiality analysis undertaken at a Group-wide during 2024, update during 2025 was assessed also the potential impact on forests (mainly in topics Biodiversity and ecosystems). Based on the assessment, these topics are not material for the Group and based on EFRAG standard evaluated with minimal/informative impact materiality. For that reason it is not more developed and monitored.
[Fixed row]*

(8.16) Do you participate in any other external activities to support the implementation of policies and commitments related to deforestation, ecosystem conversion, or human rights issues in commodity value chains?

Select from:

No, but we plan to within the next two years

(8.17) Is your organization supporting or implementing project(s) focused on ecosystem restoration and long-term protection?

Select from:

Yes

(8.17.1) Provide details on your project(s), including the extent, duration, and monitoring frequency. Please specify any measured outcome(s).

Row 1

(8.17.1.1) Project reference

Select from:

Project 1

(8.17.1.2) Project type

Select from:

- Forest ecosystem restoration

(8.17.1.3) Expected benefits of project

Select all that apply

- Carbon credits gained
- Reduce/halt biodiversity loss

(8.17.1.4) Is this project originating any carbon credits?

Select from:

- Yes

(8.17.1.5) Description of project

Project "Tree Planting" helps specific Czech forests with afforestation. The trees are planted throughout various forests in the Czech Republic. These forest areas need to be restored due to damage caused by bark beetle outbreaks. For year 2024 695 trees were planted by CPIPG's subsidiary - CPI Hotels.

(8.17.1.6) Where is the project taking place in relation to your value chain?

Select all that apply

- Project based in area with direct operations

(8.17.1.7) Start year

2024

(8.17.1.8) Target year

Select from:

- 2024

(8.17.1.11) Country/Area

Select from:

Czechia

(8.17.1.14) Monitoring frequency

Select from:

Never

(8.17.1.15) Total investment over the project period (currency)

2419

(8.17.1.16) For which of your expected benefits are you monitoring progress?

Select all that apply

Reduce/halt biodiversity loss

(8.17.1.17) Please explain

The cooperation with the the organization "We donate the trees to the forest" (in Czech "Darujme stromecky lesu") - <https://www.darujmestromecky.cz/chci-se-zapojit>
[Add row]

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?

Select from:

No

(9.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

The objective was to use actual data for water consumption for the twelve-month period. Actual data were collected based on automatically transmitting of data (smart metering), reading-out data and data from utility company invoices. Where no complete data was available, consumption was estimated using appropriate assumptions based on lettable area. Where no data was available for the full reporting year, data from the previous year were used.

(9.2.4) Please explain

The Group reports annually the water withdrawals from year 2023 in accordance with ESRS standards.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

The objective was to use actual data for water consumption for the twelve-month period. Actual data were collected based on automatically transmitting of data (smart metering), reading-out data and data from utility company invoices. Where no complete data was available, consumption was estimated using appropriate assumptions based on lettable area. Where no data was available for the full reporting year, data from the previous year were used.

(9.2.4) Please explain

The Group reports annually the water withdrawals from year 2023 in accordance with ESRS standards. For our portfolio the most important water withdrawal is municipal water which is usually measured by water supplier. We have also water sourced on-site (extraction or capture) and water reuse, measured with our meters.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

Key segment of our business is real estate. In our buildings we use municipal water, where the quality is managed by water supplier. In other sources on-site (capture rainwater capture or excavation) the water is used for non-hygienic purposes, so the quality is not relevant for us.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

Key segment of our business is real estate. In our buildings we use municipal water, where the majority of discharges are managed by wastewater supplier.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

Key segment of our business is real estate. In our buildings we use municipal water, where the majority of discharges are managed by wastewater supplier.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

Key segment of our business is real estate. In our buildings we use municipal water, where the majority of discharges are managed by wastewater supplier.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

Key segment of our business is real estate. In our buildings we use municipal water, where the majority of discharges are managed by wastewater supplier.

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

Key segment of our business is real estate. In our buildings we use municipal water, where the majority of discharges are managed by wastewater supplier.

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

Key segment of our business is real estate. In our buildings we use municipal water, where the majority of discharges are managed by wastewater supplier.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

The objective was to use actual data for water consumption for the twelve-month period. Actual data were collected based on automatically transmitting of data (smart metering), reading-out data and data from utility company invoices. Where no complete data was available, consumption was estimated using appropriate assumptions based on lettable area. Where no data was available for the full reporting year, data from the previous year were used.

(9.2.4) Please explain

The water withdrawal is the sum of water consumption plus year-to-year positive change in the water stored. The Group reports municipal water consumption separately from water sourced onsite (extraction or capture) and water reuse.

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

The objective was to use actual data for water consumption for the twelve-month period. Actual data were collected based on automatically transmitting of data (smart metering), reading-out data and data from utility company invoices. Where no complete data was available, consumption was estimated using appropriate assumptions based on lettable area. Where no data was available for the full reporting year, data from the previous year were used.

(9.2.4) Please explain

For our portfolio the most important water source is municipal water, but of course we monitor water recycled/reuse and report the amount as well.

The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

Key segment of our business is real estate. In our buildings we use municipal water, where the quality is managed by water supplier. In other sources on-site (capture rainwater capture or excavation) the water is used for non-hygienic purposes, so the quality is not relevant for us.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

4915.52

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

A target has been set to reduce the potable water intensity of the property portfolio by 10% by 2030, compared with the 2019 baseline. This reduction target is part of the Group's broader ESG objectives to improve resource efficiency and mitigate environmental impacts.

Total discharges

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Key segment of our business is real estate. In our buildings we use municipal water, where the discharges are managed by water supplier and it is not measured (it is managed by withdrawals).

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

4840.73

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

Much lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

A target has been set to reduce the potable water intensity of the property portfolio by 10% by 2030, compared with the 2019 baseline. This reduction target is part of the Group's broader ESG objectives to improve resource efficiency and mitigate environmental impacts

[Fixed row]

(9.2.4) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the volume, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

(9.2.4.1) Withdrawals are from areas with water stress

Select from:

Yes

(9.2.4.2) Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

463.99

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Higher

(9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Other, please specify :update of climate risk assessment,

(9.2.4.5) Five-year forecast

Select from:

Lower

(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.4.7) % of total withdrawals that are withdrawn from areas with water stress

9.44

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Select all that apply

WRI Aqueduct

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

The areas of high water stress were identified based on a comprehensive assessment of physical climate risks for all properties owned and managed by CIPG. This assessment of physical climate risks use the geodata from the Aqueduct Water Stress Projections provided by the WRI. A target has been set to reduce the potable water intensity of the property portfolio by 10% by 2030, compared with the 2019 baseline. This reduction target is part of the Group's broader ESG objectives to improve resource efficiency and mitigate environmental impacts.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

74.79

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Higher

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Change in accounting methodology

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

For our portfolio the most important water source is municipal water which is usually measured by water supplier. We have also water sourced on-site (extraction and rainwater capture) and water reuse, measured with our meters. Last year we did not report this water, because was not relevant. For reporting 2024 we changed the methodology of calculation regarding rainwater, capture.

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

For our portfolio the most important water source is municipal water which is usually measured by water supplier. We have also water sourced on-site (extraction or capture) and water reuse, measured with our meters. Brackish surface water/Seawater is not relevant for our portfolio.

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

848.67

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Other, please specify :lower demand of this type of source

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

For our portfolio the most important water source is municipal water which is usually measured by water supplier. We have also water sourced on-site (extraction and rainwater capture) and water reuse, measured with our meters.

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

For our portfolio the most important water source is municipal water which is usually measured by water supplier. We have also water sourced on-site (extraction or capture) and water reuse, measured with our meters. Groundwater – non-renewable is not relevant for our portfolio.

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

For our portfolio the most important water source is municipal water which is usually measured by water supplier. We have also water sourced on-site (extraction or capture) and water reuse, measured with our meters. Produced/Entrained water is not relevant for our portfolio.

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

3995.05

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Other, please specify :there is almost no change

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

For our portfolio the most important water source is municipal water which is usually measured by water supplier.

[Fixed row]

(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Direct operations

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

Yes, we have assessed this value chain stage and identified facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

592

(9.3.3) % of facilities in direct operations that this represents

Select from:

100%

(9.3.4) Please explain

To have evaluated water-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities for direct operations a comprehensive double materiality analysis undertaken at a Group-wide during 2024, and update during 2025. Based on this assessment, the water-related risk for direct operation (buildings) is material for the Group: Risk of Increased Water Costs and Compliance. Water is one of the most important resources, not only for humans but for the whole planet. The construction or operation of

buildings, as well as agriculture affects aboveground and belowground water resources. In water stress areas, the risk of lack of quality drinking water and its price may increase significantly in the future. The price of drinking water will rise even outside these water stress areas, which means higher costs for the Group. In addition any impairment of these water resources may entail financial costs for the Group.

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

No, we have assessed this value chain stage but did not identify any facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.4) Please explain

To have evaluated water-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities for upstream value chain a comprehensive double materiality analysis undertaken at a Group-wide during 2024 and update during 2025. Based on this assessment, the water-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities of our upstream value chain are not material for the Group and based on EFRAG standard evaluated with minimal/informative impact materiality. For that reason it is not more developed and monitored.

[Fixed row]

(9.3.1) For each facility referenced in 9.3, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year.

Row 1

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

Facility 1

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Building portfolio

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes, withdrawals only

(9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

Key segment of our business is real estate. In our buildings we use mainly municipal water, where the discharges are managed by water supplier and it is not measured (it is managed by withdrawals).

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Zimbabwe

Other, please specify :the countries are the same where are our buildins are located (15 different countries)

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

50.081511

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

14.420097

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

4824.3

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

Higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

74.79

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

789.83

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

3959.67

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

4749.5

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

*To have evaluated water-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities for direct operations a comprehensive double materiality analysis undertaken at a Group-wide during 2024 and updated in 2025. Based on this assessment, the water-related risk for direct operation (buildings) is material for the Group: Risk of Increased Water Costs and Compliance. In this question in a one row is provided the summary for the whole building portfolio. We have the numbers of consumptions for each of buildings, but because of their number is not possible to report them here separately. The longitude and latitude was used our headquarter in Czech Republic. Last year we did not report Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes because it was not relevant. For reporting 2024 we changed the methodology of calculation regarding rainwater, capture.
[Add row]*

(9.3.2) For the facilities in your direct operations referenced in 9.3.1, what proportion of water accounting data has been third party verified?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Verification standard used: ISAE3000 Verification included in 2024 CPIPG Sustainability Statement at the end of this document.

Water withdrawals – volume by source

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Verification standard used: ISAE3000 Verification included in 2024 CPIPG Sustainability Statement at the end of this document.

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Key segment of our business is real estate. In our buildings we use municipal water, where the quality is managed by water supplier. In other sources on-site (capture rainwater capture or excavation) the water is used for non-hygienic purposes, so the quality is not relevant for us.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Key segment of our business is real estate. In our buildings we use municipal water, where the majority of discharges are managed by wastewater supplier.

Water discharges – volume by destination

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Key segment of our business is real estate. In our buildings we use municipal water, where the majority of discharges are managed by wastewater supplier.

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Key segment of our business is real estate. In our buildings we use municipal water, where the majority of discharges are managed by wastewater supplier.

Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Key segment of our business is real estate. In our buildings we use municipal water, where the majority of discharges are managed by wastewater supplier.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Verification standard used: ISAE3000 Verification included in 2024 CPIPG Sustainability Statement at the end of this document.

[Fixed row]

(9.4) Could any of your facilities reported in 9.3.1 have an impact on a requesting CDP supply chain member?

Select from:

No, CDP supply chain members do not buy goods or services from facilities listed in 9.3.1

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.

(9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

1627000000

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

330992.45

(9.5.3) Anticipated forward trend

Water is one of the most important resources, while water stress, as an imbalance between water demand and its availability, is the most common climate risk based on the assessment. CPIPG is aware of this, and for that reason, the Group's target for reducing the specific consumption of the freshwater sourced from municipal grids and water sourced on-site was set up – 10% reduction in water intensity of property portfolio by year 2030 versus 2019 baseline.

[Fixed row]

(9.12) Provide any available water intensity values for your organization's products or services.

Row 1

(9.12.1) Product name

The production of commodity

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

28.77

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

Water consumed

(9.12.4) Denominator

Total commodity value from farms (milk and meet) in metric tonnes.

(9.12.5) Comment

The specific water intensity values for produced commodity (milk, meat) have not been calculated before, it is first time when we provide these data to CDP Supply Chain members.

[Add row]

(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

	Products contain hazardous substances	Comment
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Key segment of our business is real estate (ownership and operation of the buildings). So we do not have products which contain hazardous substances.

[Fixed row]

(9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

(9.14.1) Products and/or services classified as low water impact

Select from:

- No, but we plan to address this within the next two years

(9.14.3) Primary reason for not classifying any of your current products and/or services as low water impact

Select from:

- Important but not an immediate business priority

(9.14.4) Please explain

Key segment of our business is real estate, our products are buildings where we have an ownership and provide operations for our tenants. Buildings has not low water impact, for that reason we assessed impacts on water in our risks. Water is one of the most important resources, while water stress, as an imbalance between water demand and its availability, is the most common climate risk based on the assessment. CPIPG is aware of this, and for that reason, the Group's target for reducing the specific consumption of the freshwater sourced from municipal grids and water sourced on-site was set up – 10% reduction in water intensity of property portfolio by year 2030 versus 2019 baseline. In accordance with this target, we would like to address the building as a low water impact.

[Fixed row]

(9.15) Do you have any water-related targets?

Select from:

- Yes

(9.15.1) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

Water pollution

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

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

(9.15.1.2) Please explain

To have evaluated water-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities a comprehensive double materiality analysis undertaken at a Group-wide during 2024 and updated during 2025. Based on this assessment, the water-pollution related risk for direct operation (buildings) is not material for the Group, for that reason there si no plan to set the target.

Water withdrawals

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

Yes

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

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

(9.15.1.2) Please explain

To have evaluated water-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities a comprehensive double materiality analysis undertaken at a Group-wide during 2024 and updated during 2025. Based on this assessment, the mentioned Water, Sanitation and Hygiene related risk for direct operation (buildings) is not material for the Group, for that reason there si no plan to set the target.

Other

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

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

(9.15.1.2) Please explain

To have evaluated water-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities a comprehensive double materiality analysis undertaken at a Group-wide during 2024 and updated during 2025. Based on this assessment, any other water-related risks for direct operation (buildings) are not material for the Group, for that reason there si no plan to set the target.

[Fixed row]

(9.15.2) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Row 1

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Target 1

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals

Reduction of water withdrawals from municipal supply or other third party sources

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

12/31/2018

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/30/2019

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

0.67

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/30/2030

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

0.61

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

0.64

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

50

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The Group's target for reducing the specific consumption of the freshwater sourced from municipal grids and water sourced on-site was set up – 10% reduction in water intensity of property portfolio by year 2030 versus 2019 baseline. This target is only for building portfolio, because of impact the buildings on water during their lifecycles.

(9.15.2.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Investment in CAPEX related to water savings (water-efficiency devices, substitute for potable water for rainwater or greywater in case the potable water is not needed because of hygienic requirements).

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

Our target - 10% reduction in water intensity of property portfolio by year 2030 versus 2019 baseline belongs to our Medium-term reduction targets. Buildings in operation are included in this target, farms and ski resort are excluded.

[Add row]

C10. Environmental performance - Plastics

(10.1) Do you have plastics-related targets, and if so what type?

(10.1.1) Targets in place

Select from:

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

(10.1.3) Please explain

The Group does not report issues relate to plastic, because our business is not to handle with plastic. Also based on double materiality assessment, this issues are not material for the Group. In case we will report in the future these issues the operational control approach will be applied and the target will be specified..
[Fixed row]

(10.2) Indicate whether your organization engages in the following activities.

Production/commercialization of plastic polymers (including plastic converters)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

No

(10.2.2) Comment

The Group does not handle with plastic. Our business is real estate (buildings).

Production/commercialization of durable plastic goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

No

(10.2.2) Comment

The Group does not handle with plastic. Our business is real estate (buildings).

Usage of durable plastics goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

No

(10.2.2) Comment

The Group does not handle with plastic (production, commercialization, usage), because our business is real estate – buildings operations. For our CAPEX are used mainly materials like metal. In case the plastics goods are used the amount will correspond to lower than 1% of the amount of total products.

Production/commercialization of plastic packaging

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

No

(10.2.2) Comment

The Group does not handle with plastic. Our business is real estate (buildings).

Production/commercialization of goods/products packaged in plastics

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

No

(10.2.2) Comment

The Group does not handle with plastic. Our business is real estate (buildings).

Provision/commercialization of services that use plastic packaging (e.g., food services)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

No

(10.2.2) Comment

The Group does not handle with plastic. Our business is real estate (buildings).

Provision of waste management and/or water management services

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

No

(10.2.2) Comment

The Group does not provide waste or water management services. Our business is real estate (buildings).

Provision of financial products and/or services for plastics-related activities

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

No

(10.2.2) Comment

The Group does not handle with plastic or financial products for plastics. Our business is real estate (buildings).

Other activities not specified

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

No

(10.2.2) Comment

The Group does not handle with plastic. Our business is real estate (buildings).
[Fixed row]

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
	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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?
	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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:

Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

This year, the Group conducted a reimagined priority mapping assessment, adapting the LEAP approach and relying on the WWF Risk Filter Suite. This revised version of priority location assessment considers all criteria examined by the first iteration, while addressing many of its shortcomings. It considers real spatial data and property segment to evaluate impact on protected sites. In addition, it assesses many more impacts and dependencies included in the Biodiversity Risk Filter (BRF). The procedure for priority mapping mirrors the LEAP approach, starting with scoping the extent of analysis and ending by setting future goals and providing a use for the identification of properties. The priority mapping assessment resulted in 76 properties being deemed priority locations. These were then grouped into 7 regional clusters and 1 miscellaneous group. Though the clusters were sorted by location, they also mostly line up with property segment.

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:

Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

This year, the Group conducted a reimagined priority mapping assessment, adapting the LEAP approach and relying on the WWF Risk Filter Suite. This revised version of priority location assessment considers all criteria examined by the first iteration, while addressing many of its shortcomings. It considers real spatial data and property segment to evaluate impact on protected sites. In addition, it assesses many more impacts and dependencies included in the Biodiversity Risk Filter (BRF). The procedure for priority mapping mirrors the LEAP approach, starting with scoping the extent of analysis and ending by setting future goals and providing a use for the identification of properties. The priority mapping assessment resulted in 76 properties being deemed priority locations. These were then grouped into 7 regional clusters and 1 miscellaneous group. Though the clusters were sorted by location, they also mostly line up with property segment.

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:

Data not available

(11.4.2) Comment

This year, the Group conducted a reimagined priority mapping assessment, adapting the LEAP approach and relying on the WWF Risk Filter Suite. This revised version of priority location assessment considers all criteria examined by the first iteration, while addressing many of its shortcomings. It considers real spatial data and property segment to evaluate impact on protected sites. In addition, it assesses many more impacts and dependencies included in the Biodiversity Risk Filter (BRF). The procedure for priority mapping mirrors the LEAP approach, starting with scoping the extent of analysis and ending by setting future goals and providing a use for the identification of properties. The priority mapping assessment resulted in 76 properties being deemed priority locations. These were then grouped into 7 regional clusters and 1 miscellaneous group. Though the clusters were sorted by location, they also mostly line up with property segment.

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:

Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

This year, the Group conducted a reimagined priority mapping assessment, adapting the LEAP approach and relying on the WWF Risk Filter Suite. This revised version of priority location assessment considers all criteria examined by the first iteration, while addressing many of its shortcomings. It considers real spatial data and property segment to evaluate impact on protected sites. In addition, it assesses many more impacts and dependencies included in the Biodiversity Risk Filter (BRF). The procedure for priority mapping mirrors the LEAP approach, starting with scoping the extent of analysis and ending by setting future goals and providing a use for the identification of properties. The priority mapping assessment resulted in 76 properties being deemed priority locations. These were then grouped into 7 regional clusters and 1 miscellaneous group. Though the clusters were sorted by location, they also mostly line up with property segment.

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:

Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

This year, the Group conducted a reimagined priority mapping assessment, adapting the LEAP approach and relying on the WWF Risk Filter Suite. This revised version of priority location assessment considers all criteria examined by the first iteration, while addressing many of its shortcomings. It considers real spatial data and property segment to evaluate impact on protected sites. In addition, it assesses many more impacts and dependencies included in the Biodiversity Risk Filter (BRF). The procedure for priority mapping mirrors the LEAP approach, starting with scoping the extent of analysis and ending by setting future goals and providing a use for the identification of properties. The priority mapping assessment resulted in 76 properties being deemed priority locations. These were then grouped into 7 regional clusters and 1 miscellaneous group. Though the clusters were sorted by location, they also mostly line up with property segment.

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:

No

(11.4.2) Comment

This year, the Group conducted a reimagined priority mapping assessment, adapting the LEAP approach and relying on the WWF Risk Filter Suite. This revised version of priority location assessment considers all criteria examined by the first iteration, while addressing many of its shortcomings. It considers real spatial data and property segment to evaluate impact on protected sites. In addition, it assesses many more impacts and dependencies included in the Biodiversity Risk Filter (BRF). The procedure for priority mapping mirrors the LEAP approach, starting with scoping the extent of analysis and ending by setting future goals and providing a use for the identification of properties. The priority mapping assessment resulted in 76 properties being deemed priority locations. These were then grouped into 7 regional clusters and 1 miscellaneous group. Though the clusters were sorted by location, they also mostly line up with property segment.

[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

- Legally protected areas
- UNESCO World Heritage sites
- Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

- Not applicable

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

- Czechia

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Horní Ploučnice, Dolní Ploučnice, České Středohoří, Smědá, Labské pískovce sandstones, Ancient and Primeval Beech Forests of the Carpathians and Other Regions of Europe, The Great Spa Towns of Europe

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

- Up to 5 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

The priority mapping assessment resulted in 76 properties being deemed priority locations. These were then grouped into 7 regional clusters and 1 miscellaneous group. Though the clusters were sorted by location, they also mostly line up with property segment. Near these important areas are located our Czech Farms and Industry.

(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

This year, the Group conducted a reimagined priority mapping assessment, adapting the LEAP approach and relying on the WWF Risk Filter Suite. This revised version of priority location assessment considers all criteria examined by the first iteration, while addressing many of its shortcomings. It considers real spatial data and property segment to evaluate impact on protected sites. In addition, it assesses many more impacts and dependencies included in the Biodiversity Risk Filter (BRF). The procedure for priority mapping mirrors the LEAP approach, starting with scoping the extent of analysis and ending by setting future goals and providing a use for the identification of properties. The priority mapping assessment resulted in 76 properties being deemed priority locations. These were then grouped into 7 regional clusters and 1 miscellaneous group. Though the clusters were sorted by location, they also mostly line up with property segment.

Row 2

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

Legally protected areas

Ramsar sites

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

Category IV-VI

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

Slovakia

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Šúr

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

Up to 10 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

The priority mapping assessment resulted in 76 properties being deemed priority locations. These were then grouped into 7 regional clusters and 1 miscellaneous group. Though the clusters were sorted by location, they also mostly line up with property segment. Near this important area are located our Bratislavan hotels.

(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

This year, the Group conducted a reimagined priority mapping assessment, adapting the LEAP approach and relying on the WWF Risk Filter Suite. This revised version of priority location assessment considers all criteria examined by the first iteration, while addressing many of its shortcomings. It considers real spatial data and property segment to evaluate impact on protected sites. In addition, it assesses many more impacts and dependencies included in the Biodiversity Risk Filter (BRF). The procedure for priority mapping mirrors the LEAP approach, starting with scoping the extent of analysis and ending by setting future goals and providing a use for the identification of properties. The priority mapping assessment resulted in 76 properties being deemed priority locations. These were then grouped into 7 regional clusters and 1 miscellaneous group. Though the clusters were sorted by location, they also mostly line up with property segment.

Row 3

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

- Legally protected areas
- UNESCO World Heritage sites
- Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

- Not applicable

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

- Poland

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Dolina Środkowej Wisły, Warszawski, Historic Centre of Warsaw

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

- Up to 5 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

The priority mapping assessment resulted in 76 properties being deemed priority locations. These were then grouped into 7 regional clusters and 1 miscellaneous group. Though the clusters were sorted by location, they also mostly line up with property segment. Near these important areas are located our assets in Warsaw.

(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

This year, the Group conducted a reimagined priority mapping assessment, adapting the LEAP approach and relying on the WWF Risk Filter Suite. This revised version of priority location assessment considers all criteria examined by the first iteration, while addressing many of its shortcomings. It considers real spatial data and property segment to evaluate impact on protected sites. In addition, it assesses many more impacts and dependencies included in the Biodiversity Risk Filter (BRF). The procedure for priority mapping mirrors the LEAP approach, starting with scoping the extent of analysis and ending by setting future goals and providing a use for the identification of properties. The priority mapping assessment resulted in 76 properties being deemed priority locations. These were then grouped into 7 regional clusters and 1 miscellaneous group. Though the clusters were sorted by location, they also mostly line up with property segment.

Row 4

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

- Legally protected areas
- UNESCO World Heritage sites

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

- Category IV-VI

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

- Italy

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Parco naturale di Stupinigi, Ferrara; Cave di Gaggio; City of the Renaissance, and its Po Delta;

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

- Up to 5 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

The priority mapping assessment resulted in 76 properties being deemed priority locations. These were then grouped into 7 regional clusters and 1 miscellaneous group. Though the clusters were sorted by location, they also mostly line up with property segment. Near these important areas are located our retail assets in Subalpin areas.

(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

This year, the Group conducted a reimagined priority mapping assessment, adapting the LEAP approach and relying on the WWF Risk Filter Suite. This revised version of priority location assessment considers all criteria examined by the first iteration, while addressing many of its shortcomings. It considers real spatial data and property segment to evaluate impact on protected sites. In addition, it assesses many more impacts and dependencies included in the Biodiversity Risk Filter (BRF). The procedure for priority mapping mirrors the LEAP approach, starting with scoping the extent of analysis and ending by setting future goals and providing a use for the identification of properties. The priority mapping assessment resulted in 76 properties being deemed priority locations. These were then grouped into 7 regional clusters and 1 miscellaneous group. Though the clusters were sorted by location, they also mostly line up with property segment.

Row 5

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

- Legally protected areas
- UNESCO World Heritage sites
- Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

Not applicable

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

France

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Pelagos Sanctuary For The Conservation Of Marine Mammals, Baie et cap d'Antibes - îles de Lerins, Cap Ferrat, La croix des gardes, Luberon, Milieux alluviaux du Rhône aval, Donzère-Mondragon, Basse vallée du Var, Nice, Winter Resort Town of the Riviera, Luberon

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

Up to 5 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

The priority mapping assessment resulted in 76 properties being deemed priority locations. These were then grouped into 7 regional clusters and 1 miscellaneous group. Though the clusters were sorted by location, they also mostly line up with property segment. Near these important areas are located our Southeastern French Residential assets.

(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

This year, the Group conducted a reimagined priority mapping assessment, adapting the LEAP approach and relying on the WWF Risk Filter Suite. This revised version of priority location assessment considers all criteria examined by the first iteration, while addressing many of its shortcomings. It considers real spatial data

and property segment to evaluate impact on protected sites. In addition, it assesses many more impacts and dependencies included in the Biodiversity Risk Filter (BRF). The procedure for priority mapping mirrors the LEAP approach, starting with scoping the extent of analysis and ending by setting future goals and providing a use for the identification of properties. The priority mapping assessment resulted in 76 properties being deemed priority locations. These were then grouped into 7 regional clusters and 1 miscellaneous group. Though the clusters were sorted by location, they also mostly line up with property segment.

[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: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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

Progress against targets

Emissions breakdown by country/area

Emissions breakdown by business division

Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling generation

- Renewable fuel consumption
- Target-setting methodology
- Year on year change in absolute emissions (Scope 3)
- Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption
- Year on year change in emissions intensity (Scope 3)
- Year on year change in absolute emissions (Scope 1 and 2)
- Year on year change in emissions intensity (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

The sustainability statement covers the impacts and risks and their management that relates to direct operations and also to the Group's upstream and downstream value chain. For the first time, the sustainability disclosures in report have been substantially enhanced to meet the requirements of the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) and European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS). This sustainability statement is covered by limited assurance carried out by the external auditor. Please see attached 2024 Sustainability statement, where the verification report/evidence is a part of, at the end.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

CPIPG Management Report FY24_ESRS Sustainability Statement.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

Environmental performance – Climate change

- Year on year change in absolute emissions (Scope 1 and 2)
- Year on year change in absolute emissions (Scope 3)
- Year on year change in emissions intensity (Scope 1 and 2)
- Year on year change in emissions intensity (Scope 3)

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

Climate change-related standards

- ISO 14064-3

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

CPIPG's GHG reporting has been verified by CI2 as complying with ISO 14064-1:2018 and the GHG Protocol and awarded a CI2 Conformity Certificate.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

2025.1027-CPI_Property_Group-Verification_of_the_environmental_part_of_the_Management_report-en.pdf

Row 3

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

- Water

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Water security

- Water consumption– total volume
- Water withdrawals– total volumes
- Water withdrawals – volumes by source
- Facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- Emissions to water in the reporting year
- Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

(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 sustainability statement covers the impacts and risks and their management that relates to direct operations and also to the Group's upstream and downstream value chain. For the first time, the sustainability disclosures in report have been substantially enhanced to meet the requirements of the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) and European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS). This sustainability statement is covered by limited assurance carried out by the external auditor. Please see attached 2024 Sustainability statement, where the verification report/evidence is a part of, at the end.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

CPIPG Management Report FY24_ESRS Sustainability Statement.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

Environmental performance – Climate change

- Year on year change in absolute emissions (Scope 1 and 2)
- Year on year change in absolute emissions (Scope 3)

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

Climate change-related standards

ISO 14064-3

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

The assurance report covers CIPIG portfolio in 15 European countries, in different market segments (office, retail, residential, hotels&resorts and complementary assets, farms) with 592 commercial properties and more than 8,000 international and local tenants where CIPIG has operational control. Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 Calculation of CIPIG, as presented to the verifier, has been assured to a reasonable level.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

verification_statement_CPI_2025_v2.pdf

[Add row]

(13.2) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

(13.2.1) Additional information

Thank you for the opportunity to disclose our environmental impact through CDP questionnaire. We take sustainability/ESG very seriously in our company which we hope is visible in the provided answers and calculations. In 2025, CPI Property Group published its comprehensive Sustainability Statement for the year ended 31 December 2024. This publication marks a pivotal moment as it is our first report to be substantially enhanced to meet the rigorous requirements of the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) and European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS). Furthermore, the statement is covered by limited assurance from Ernst & Young, underscoring our dedication to accuracy and accountability. This achievement reflects our continuous efforts to improve our ESG and reporting (improving priority locations mapping, new updated approved short-term SBTi targets). This document is provided in CDP evidence.

(13.2.2) Attachment (optional)

CIPIG Management Report FY24_ESRS Sustainability Statement.pdf

[Fixed row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Chief Executive Officer, a member of CPIPG's ESG Committee

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

[Fixed row]

(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub website.

Select from:

Yes, CDP may share our Disclosure Submission Lead contact details with the Pacific Institute

