DMG MORI

COMPANY LIMITED

NEUTRAL CARBON FOOTPRINT

As at March 2021

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Chapters that have been subjected to a limited assurance review by the auditing firm PricewaterhouseCoopers are marked by: 

1. Introduction

Climate change is the greatest societal challenge of our time. The atmosphere is heating up, oceans are getting warmer, the polar caps are melting, and sea levels are rising. The scientific findings are clear: climate change is mainly due to human influence. In particular, the combustion of fossil fuels emits large amounts of carbon dioxide (CO_2) and is causing the concentration of CO_2 in the atmosphere to be higher than ever before. Against this background, DMG MORI COMPANY LIMITED (hereinafter referred to as DMG MORI CO) assumes responsibility comprehensively.[1]

In 2020, subsidiary DMG MORI AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT (hereinafter referred to as DMG MORI AG) became one of the first industrial companies to be climate-neutral in its own value creation. DMG MORI CO joins the path to climate neutrality in 2021.[2] The Group avoids emissions in all areas, for example through modern heating, ventilation and cooling concepts. At the same time, DMG MORI Companies use self-generated regenerative energies. Those remaining CO_2 emissions that cannot be avoided so far are compensated by investments in sustainable, certified climate protection projects.

In addition to its own climate-neutral added value, DMG MORI CO and DMG MORI AG also intend to offset the CO_2 emissions that arise in the supply chain through the manufacturing of primary products from 2021 onwards – for example, during the mining of raw materials.[3] Customers will thus receive climate-neutrally produced machines and automation solutions ("**GREENMACHINE**") from 2021 onwards.

This document describes the basic conditions underlying the concept of climate-neutral operation or climate-neutral production of machines. *Chapter 2* describes the chosen organizational and operational limits for reporting, based on the Green House Gas Protocol. Building on this, *Chapter 3* presents the emissions for the reference year 2020.[4] *Chapter 4* summarizes the most important measures for the reduction of emissions at DMG MORI CO. In *chapter 5* the procedure for the compensation of emissions that cannot be avoided at the present time is presented in detail. Finally, *chapter 6* contains the corresponding note of the independent auditor PricewaterhouseCoopers on the assurance engagement of selected greenhouse gas information.

1 The statements in this document refer exclusively to DMG MORI COMPANY LIMITED. However, the same approach is applied by DMG MORI AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT.

2 The Company Carbon Footprint of DMG MORI CO refers to Scope 1 and Scope 2 of the Green House Gas Protocol. In addition, upstream categories of Scope 3 were also offset by certificates in 2021. DMG MORI CO's specific path to climate neutrality in 2021 is explained in detail in Chapter 5.

3 The Product Carbon Footprint of DMG MORI CO includes all emissions that are directly attributable to the machines produced. Categories 1 and 4 of Scope 3 are particularly relevant here.

4 In the following years, reporting is intended to follow the same procedure.

2. Methodology

The calculation and reporting of the carbon footprint of DMG MORI is based on the guidelines of the Green House Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol) of the World Resources Institute (WRI) and World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD). The GHG Protocol is the most widespread standard for the preparation of greenhouse gas balances on an international level and uses a similar approach as ISO 14064-1. Analogous to accounting, the following principles are taken into account:

1. **Relevance**
2. **Completeness**
3. **Consistency**
4. **Transparency**
5. **Accuracy**

For comparison purposes, all emissions are converted into so-called CO_2 equivalents (CO_{2e}). In addition to nitrogen trifluoride (NF_3), the GHG Protocol takes into account the six main greenhouse gases according to the Kyoto Protocol: carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and sulfur hexafluoride (SF_6). For reasons of simplification, however, this document refers exclusively to CO_2 emissions. Conversion into CO_2 equivalents is performed – depending on availability – using the recognized conversion factors of the Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA), the Federal Office of Economics and Export Control (BAFA) and the Global Emissions Model for Integrated Systems (GEMIS) of the International Institute for Sustainability Analyses and Strategies. In exceptional cases other databases are consulted. These are explicitly noted at the relevant places.

2.1 Organizational boundaries

The business activities of DMG MORI CO differ in their legal and organizational structure. In addition to wholly owned subsidiaries, these include, for example, minority holdings or joint ventures. For the calculation of the carbon footprint, DMG MORI CO applies the *Control Approach*, according to which it is responsible for 100 % of the greenhouse gas emissions from operations and activities over which it has control. The only exception is DMG MORI AG and its subsidiaries, whose emissions are dealt with in a separate report and which are deliberately excluded here. Emissions from operations and activities in which only a minority interest exists are not included in the balance sheet. Accordingly, the CO_2 balance sheet of DMG MORI CO thus includes fourteen production plants, one hundred two Sales & Service offices, three R&D units, and two Marketing companies, one hotel with a total of about 5,400 employees (as of December 31, 2020). In collecting consumption data, DMG MORI CO follows a location-based approach, in which all locations are recorded by means of queries. The largest production and system solution plants of DMG MORI CO have already been running an environmental management system for several years, namely in Iga campus and Nara campus. Such management system made the reliable data tracking possible. For the great majority of DMG MORI CO locations worldwide the data tracking for Scope 1 & 2 is based on invoices received by the specific energy supplier. For Scope 1, 95% and for Scope 2, about 92% consumption data is being tracked this way. However, some locations have no access to such invoices due to their rental state. In these cases, DMG MORI CO used the square meters to extrapolate the heat and electricity consumption, given average energy consumption factors.

2.2 Operational limits

The GHG protocol distinguishes between scope 1, 2 and 3 with respect to the operational boundaries (cf. figure 1). *Scope 1* covers all direct emissions of DMG MORI CO, which are generated e.g. during the generation of electricity, heat or steam based on combustion processes. Scopes 2 and 3, however, refer to indirect emissions. Emissions from the purchase of electricity and thermal energy are assigned to *Scope 2*. All other indirect emission sources are summarized in *Scope 3*. With regard to Scope 3 emissions, DMG MORI CO restricts itself to reporting selected *upstream activities*.[5] The emissions from *downstream activities* are under the control of the customers of DMG MORI and are significantly influenced by their individual usage behavior. Accordingly, DMG MORI cannot directly influence these. However, since DMG MORI machines are mainly operated with electrical energy and energy efficiency is an essential criterion already in the development process, the low-emission use of the machines is already possible today. In the following, the specific composition of the different scopes and the underlying calculation approaches and assumptions are described in detail.

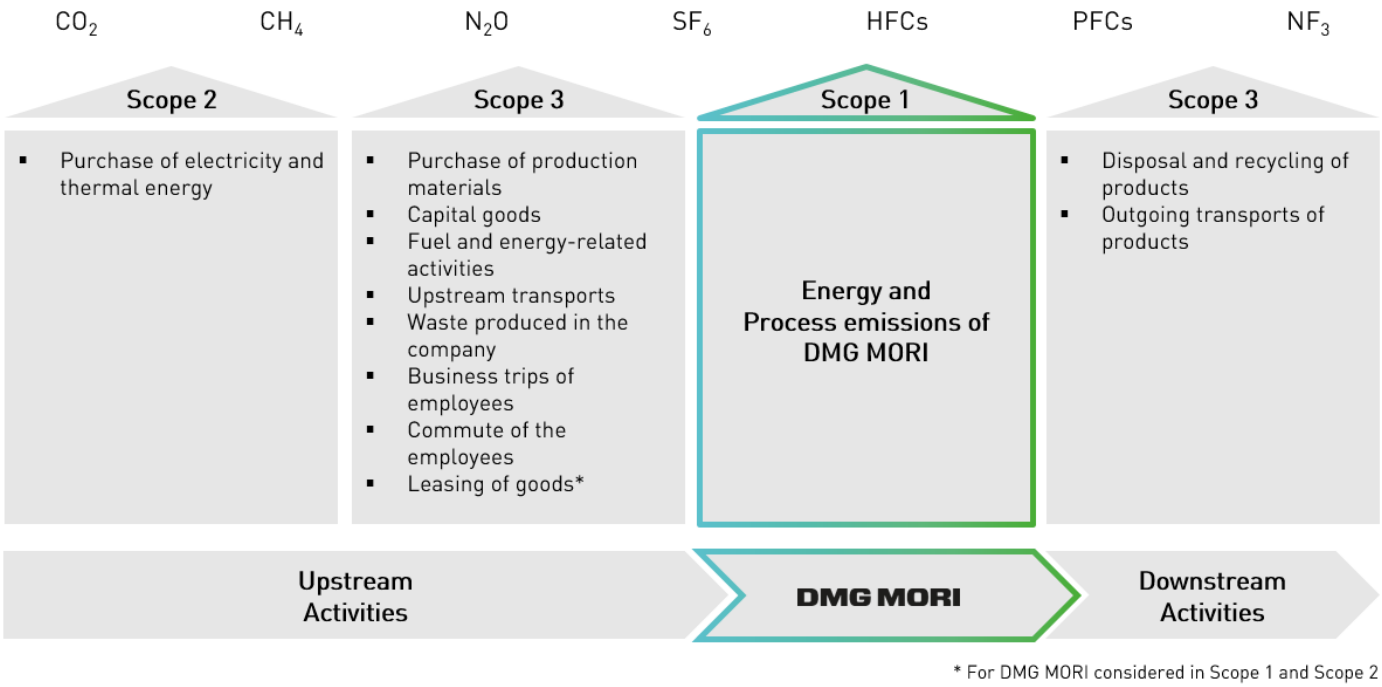
5 For example, emissions associated with capital goods are not reported, as they do not make a significant contribution to the total emissions of DMG MORI.

Scope 1

The direct emissions of DMG MORI CO from energy and production processes are recorded by means of a central query of the central data collector. The data quality is double checked with each location. In addition, plausibility checks are carried out using central parameters such as headcount, revenues, and data from previous years. The reported data is reviewed in three stages. First, the data collector at each site checks the data quality and plausibility. Second, the central data collector reviews the data provided by each location. In a third stage, the data have been reviewed by an independent consultant. As mentioned in chapter 2.1, some locations were not able to provide specific consumption data since those offices are rented and no information on the energy consumption is available. However, this is the case for only a few offices which have a minor impact on the overall emission results. For those offices the energy consumption was approximated by the square meters of the respective office and multiplied by an average factor for all European countries in 2013 (cf. European Union, Energy Use in Buildings, 2013). Since the consumption varies greatly among European countries it can be assumed that those factors are applicable to all DMG MORI CO locations throughout the world. Most offices that were evaluated in this way are located in the US and hence, similarity is given. The following direct emission sources are particularly relevant for DMG MORI CO: Fuels for heat generation and production energy. Auxiliary materials such as cleaning agents, adhesives or oils are excluded from this and are not considered in the balance sheet. Scope 1 also includes emissions caused by the fuel consumption through the company car. DMG MORI CO applied different methods to track these fuel data. Wherever possible, the liters were used to calculate emissions. This approach was applied to 68% of all locations. An exception in this regard is DMG MORI CO Japan which includes 38 locations and 453 vehicles in total. For these locations data for fuel consumption have been identified by fuel expenses and average fuel costs per liter. To do so, we based our calculations on reliable sources, such as the Japanese Agency for Natural Resources and Energy of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry. The related indirect emissions are calculated in Scope 3 based on the kWh determined or derived from all locations from DMG MORI CO. The balancing is therefore carried out in close accordance to the GHG Protocol.

Scope 2

The recording of indirect emissions from secondary energy sources follows the procedure already described for Scope 1. The following special features must be taken into account: As described for Scope 1 emissions, most primary data were available and could be used for the specific emissions calculation based on



1 | Operational limits according to the GHG protocol (Source: Own representation based on the GHG protocol)

the energy consumption (about 92% of all locations). However, some locations were not able to provide the specific amount of kWh consumed. Thus, an extrapolation based on average electricity consumption per square meter was used to derive the overall emissions for those locations. The procedure is the same as for the Scope 1 extrapolation (see explanation in Scope 1).

For all locations, the relevant emission grid factors were applied to calculate the emissions as specific as possible. Green electricity is considered as zero emissions in Scope 2. That applies to green electricity as well as self-generated electricity. The related indirect emissions are calculated in Scope 3 based on the kWh determined or derived from all locations from DMG MORI CO. The balancing is therefore carried out in close accordance to the GHG Protocol.

Scope 3

Scope 3 focuses on the reporting of upstream emissions from the relevant upstream categories at DMG MORI CO. Specifically, these are the following emission sources:

» *Category 1: Purchase of production materials*
» *Category 3: Fuel and energy related activities*
» *Category 4: Upstream transport and distribution*
» *Category 5: Waste produced in the company*
» *Category 6: Business trips of employees*
» *Category 7: Employees' commute*

Category 2 (capital goods) is not explicitly reported, since emissions in this category do not account for a significant share of the total emissions of DMG MORI CO. Furthermore, the corresponding primary data are not available in sufficient quality. *Category 8* (leasing of goods), which also belongs to the upstream categories, is reported under Scope 1 and Scope 2 at DMG MORI CO due to its high significance for the business activities.

Category 1: Purchase of production materials

The emissions associated with the purchase of production materials are evaluated using six representative reference machines. These form a valid average of the existing product portfolio of DMG MORI CO regarding production technology, machine size, number of units, etc. Starting point of the analysis are the parts lists of the reference machines, which have been extended on the individual part level by the following information:

» Material: specification, weight, machining activities (e.g. milling), proportion of electronics

» Transportation: Country of origin of raw material, mode of transport to 1st-tier supplier, location of 1st-tier supplier, mode of transport to production plant (see Scope 3 – Category 4)

Due to the high complexity, the analyses are limited to 80 % of the total weight of the machine tool. The missing 20 % are compensated by extrapolations. To exclude statistical distortions caused by small parts with a high footprint, the weight of the electronic components was additionally estimated and multiplied by a conservative CO_2 factor. The emission volume of the necessary processing activities was also estimated and taken into account with a conservative safety margin of 15 % of the total emissions. Due to the large number of different materials, all applied CO_2 factors are not presented in this document. The sources are largely based on the established databases *ecoinvent* and *ProBas*. For the transfer of results from the six reference machines to the entire production program of DMG MORI CO, a linear approach based on the number of units and incoming orders was chosen.[6] In this regard, DMG MORI CO followed the calculation approach of DMG MORI AG. The validity of this approach was controlled and confirmed by several correlation analyses. In addition, the paper consumption has been taking into account based on a central query.

Category 3: Fuel and energy related activities

The starting point for the assessment of this category is the energy consumption figures shown in Scope 1 (natural gas, heating oil, liquid gas, diesel, petrol, green electricity and self-generated electricity). The CO_2 factors of the supply chain from DEFRA 2020 are used to calculate the corresponding emissions.

Category 4: Upstream transport and distribution

The analysis of the upstream transports is based on six reference machines analogous to category 1. With the help of the parts list, the transports of the components, which account for 80 % of the machine weight, were analyzed in detail and then extrapolated to the overall machine. The conversion of the "tonne kilometers" generated in this way into CO_2 equivalents was carried out using the CO_2 factors of DEFRA (2019) and

6 Extrapolation based on incoming orders and the purchase volume of production materials leads to comparable results, taking into account a certain time lag. Due to the higher data quality and the associated comparability with the emissions of the DMG MORI COMPANY LIMITED, the extrapolation is based on the order intake in combination with the corresponding number of units.

the EcoTransIT database. The transfer of the transport emissions from the six reference machines to the entire product portfolio of DMG MORI CO is based on the linear approach already described in category 1. Transports associated with non-production materials are not considered in the reporting of DMG MORI CO.

Category 5: Waste produced in the company

The quantities of waste from the respective disposal systems are queried from each location. The consumption data of fresh and wastewater are also collected centrally. However, some locations could not provide specific data. In these cases the amount of waste produced and water consumed was extrapolated given the square meter, head count or expenses. In order to derive reasonable quantities we relied on the emission calculation tool "Quantis", waste calculators from waste companies and water consumption per capita from the German Sustainable Building Council (DGNB). The calculation is based on the conversion factors of DEFRA (2020).

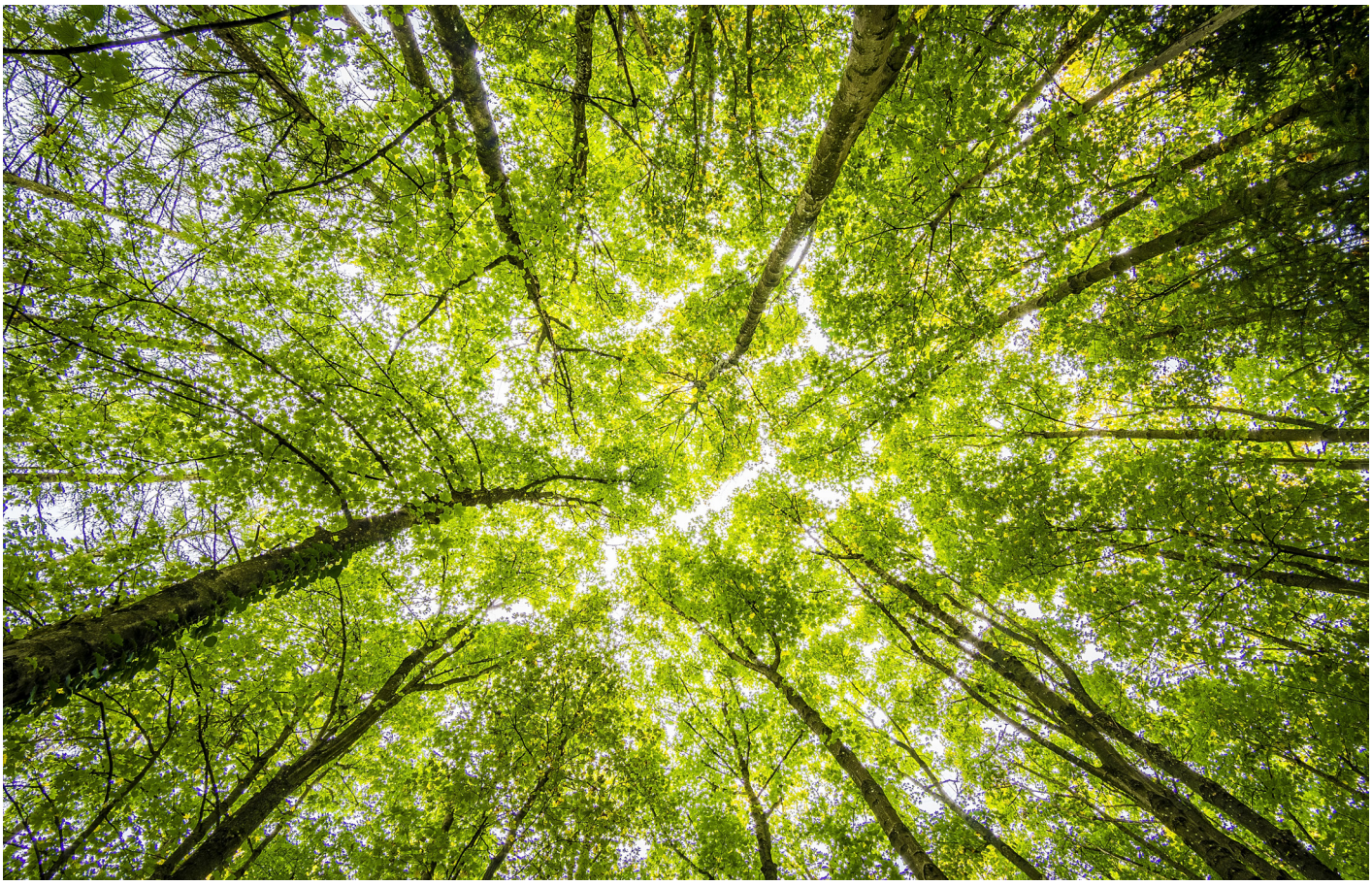
Category 6: Business trips of employees

This category includes especially air travel, rental cars, and trains. Business trips with company vehicles are reported in Scope 1. The emissions were calculated by travel type and respective distance data. The data were provided by travel agencies or the person in charge from each location. The travel agencies provided evaluations regarding the selected flight class as well as the distance covered per flight. For those locations that have no booking recordings provided by such an agency, the calculation was done based on average distance data.

Category 7: Employees' commute

At DMG MORI CO, for US employees a survey has been conducted which asked for travel distance, amount of commuting days as well as transport mode chosen. Similar information is available for all employees in Japan. All Japanese employees have announced their commuting behavior in an application sheet before they started to work at DMG MORI CO. This means that specific information on commuting behavior is available for roughly 4,000 employees. Hence, it covers 74% of total employees at DMG MOR CO worldwide.

For all other locations reasonable assumptions have been derived in order to calculate the commuting emissions



3. Greenhouse gas emissions

In 2020, the CO_2 emissions of DMG MORI CO along the value chain (Cradle to Gate) amounted to 228,061 t CO_2 (see here, also figure 2 below). 78.7 % of the total emissions can be assigned to Scope 3 (upstream categories). The direct emissions of DMG MORI CO are responsible for 6.4 % of the total emissions. A further 14.8 % of the total emissions result from the secondary procurement of energy (cf. Scope 2).

Scope 3, based on the GHG Protocol, covers the purchase of production material (category 1), which, with 150,646 t CO_2 (66 %), accounts for the largest share of total emissions (see here, and figure 3 below). In addition, the transport activities of the supply chain (3.5 % category 4) and the business trips of employees (3 % category 6) are the most emission-intensive items in Scope 3 at DMG MORI CO. The disposal of waste or water (category 5) makes a comparatively small contribution to total emissions at 565 t CO_2.

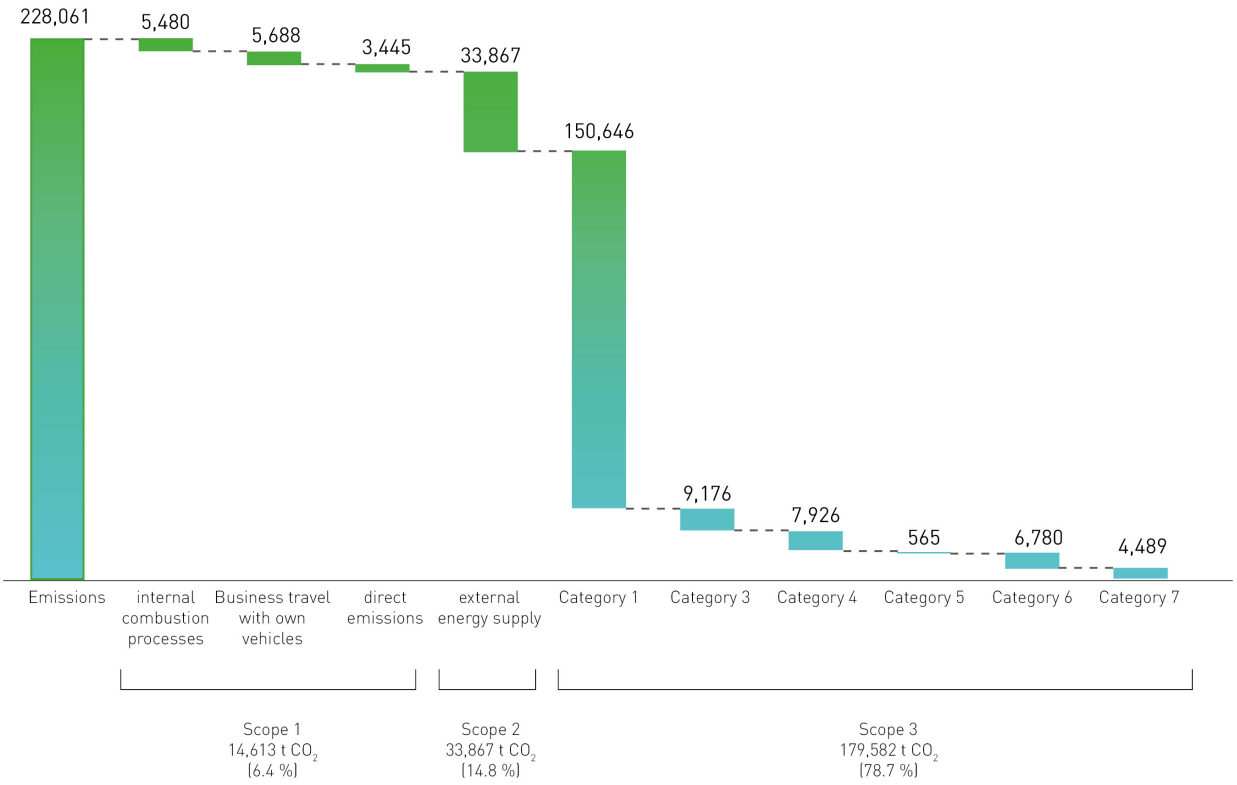
In *Scope 2*, most emissions are attributable to the provision of electricity (14.8 %).

The biggest driver of DMG MORI CO's Scope 1 emissions is the use of its own vehicle fleet. More than 2 % of the total emissions are due to journeys with leased vehicles and forklifts. This activities correspond to 5,688 t CO_2.

Internal combustion processes also cause a significant proportion, with a total of 5,480 t CO_2. This corresponds to approximately 2 % of the total emissions of DMG MORI CO.

In summary, the Company Carbon Footprint of DMG MORI CO amounts to 69,539 t CO_2. The Company Carbon Footprint comprises the emissions from Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3, Categories 3, 5, 6 and 7 together. About 70% of the total balance is determined by the Product Carbon Footprint. This is made up of Scope 3 Categories 1 and 4 and amounts to 158,522 t CO_2.

As already mentioned, the emissions report was officially prepared for the first time for the year 2020. A time series analysis for the evaluation of emission developments is therefore only possible in the coming years.



2 | Emissions from DMG MORI CO in 2020 (Source: Own representation)

Scope	Source of Emission	Category	2020 t CO_2	Share	t CO_2	Share	t CO_2	Share
Scope1	Internal Combustion	Natural Gas	1,332	0.6%	5,480	2.4%	14,613	6.4%
		Fuel Oil (Heavy Oil, Kerosene)	3,603	1.6%				
		Fluid Gases incl. forklift	545	0.2%				
	Business Travel with own Vehicles	Pool/Leasing (light oil, gasoline) incl. forklift & cars	5,688	2.5%	5,688	2.5%		
	Direct Emissions	Coke	3,445	1.5%	3,445	1.5%		
Scope 2	External provision of Energy	Electricity	33,867	14.8%	33,867	14.8%	33,867	14.8%
Scope 3	Category 1: Purchased Material	Production Material	150,596	66.0%	150,646	66.1%	179,582	78.7%
		Paper	50	<0.1%				
	Category 3: Upstream Processes	Natural gas	184	0.1%	9,176	4.0%		
		Fluid Gases	74	<0.1%				
		Fuel Oil	784	0.3%				
		Pool (light oil, gasoline)	1,400	0.6%				
		Coke	390	0.2%				
		Electricity	6,314	2.8%				
		Solar power	30	<0.1%				
	Category 4: Transports	e.g. ship and truck	7,926	3.5%	7,926	3.5%		
	Category 5: Waste	Waste	309	0.1%	565	0.2%		
		Water	256	0.1%				
	Category 6: Business Travel	Flights	5,913	2.6%	6,780	3.0%		
		Trains	457	0.2%				
		Ferry	3	<0.1%				
		Bus	72	<0.1%				
		Rental Cars + Taxis	335	0.1%				
	Category 7: Employees Commute	e.g. Cars, Public Transport	4,489	2.0%	4,489	2.0%		
TOTAL CO_2 Footprint			**228,061**	**100.0%**	**228,061**	**100.0%**	**228,061**	**100.0%**

Company Carbon Footprint	**69,539**	**30.5%**
Product Carbon Footprint	**158,522**	**69.5%**

3 | Emissions from DMG MORI CO in 2020 – detailed view (Source: Own presentation)

4. Greenhouse gas reduction

The active reduction of greenhouse gas emissions is a top priority for DMG MORI CO. Our direct CO_2 emissions result from the consumption of energy in our production, assembly, sales and service processes. This also applies to our suppliers. Our reduction measures take a comprehensive approach.

DMG MORI Iga campus and Nara campus have been operating an environmental management system in accordance with ISO 14001 since the 2001 financial year. We strive to protect the environment of our factories and practice environmental education for our employees.

We have installed solar power generation equipment at Iga campus, Nara No.1 factory, and Tokyo Global Headquarters. Also, we are working to reduce CO_2 emissions in all aspects, such as replacing common light bulbs to LEDs at factories and offices. This measure came along with a complete change of the lighting system. Further, we adopted advanced heating, ventilation, and cooling systems. In addition, the Tokyo Global Headquarters began supplying electricity with zero CO_2 emissions in April 2020. Nagoya headquarters will be supplied with green electricity from April 2021 onwards. We will continue to expand such processes in other locations. When it comes to process efficiency, we switched from our existing gantry 5-sided processing machine to 5-axis processing machine which resulted in significant productivity increase while the power consumption could be reduced by 42% (comparison for processing of NLX 2500 Y castings).

In the fall of 2021, we will install a biomass thermo-electric supply system in the painting factory at Iga campus. The system has high efficiency and energy saving performance. 96% of input energy will be used to generate electricity and heat, which reduces our external energy demand significantly. Further, the energy is produced from biomass (wood chips) and hence can be seen as carbon neutrally generated. The system will lead to environmental protection and forest conservation. Further, it contributes to the promotion of local industries since the wood chips will be purchased from local timber companies that take into account a sustainable forest management. Further, we work on digitizing documents to avoid further paper consumption, and introduce more effective waste separation throughout our locations.

5. Greenhouse gas compensation

DMG MORI CO is actively working on the reduction of its greenhouse gas emissions and would like to eliminate its emissions in the long term. However, DMG MORI CO also assumes responsibility in the short term and therefore already compensated all emissions expected for 2021 on the basis of the explanations in Chapters 2.2 and 3.

Thus, DMG MORI CO acts climate neutrally in 2021, according to the framework conditions set out in this document. Since the compensation also includes the upstream categories of Scope 3, all machines delivered from 2021 on will be produced in a climate-neutral manner – from the extraction of raw materials up to machine shipment from factory. This is unique in our industry. Greenhouse gas emissions are compensated by means of certified and internationally recognized climate protection projects (e.g. UN Certified Emission Reduction).

For example, DMG MORI CO supports the construction of a hydropower plant in Teles Pires [Brazil] and a solar power project in Bitta [India]. In order to ensure that the emissions are already balanced before they are generated, DMG MORI CO makes a forecast for the emissions in 2021 based on the data from 2020 and balances them immediately.

At the end of the reporting year 2021, the forecast made is reviewed and, if necessary, adjusted. This ensures that DMG MORI CO is always climate neutral to the extent described in 2021. For the expected emissions in 2021 (Scope 1, Scope 2, Scope 3 upstream categories), DMG MORI CO already deactivated 264,325 certificates in February 2021.

6. Statement of the independent auditor

We have performed a limited assurance engagement on the disclosures denoted with "✓" in the brochure "Neutral Carbon Footprint" of DMG MORI Co., Ltd., Tokyo, Japan (hereinafter: "the Company"), for the period from for the period from 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2020 (hereinafter "Greenhouse Gas Emissions Data"). Our engagement in this context relates solely to the disclosures denoted with the symbol "✓".

Responsibilities of the executive directors

The executive directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the Greenhouse Gas Emissions Data in accordance with the criteria of relevance, completeness, consistency, transparency, and accuracy (herein- after "GHG Protocol Criteria") set out in pages 8 and 9 of the publication "A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard – Revised Edition" of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Initiative (World Business Council for Sustainable Development/World Resources Institute) and for the selection of the disclosures to be evaluated.

This responsibility of Company's executive directors includes the selection and application of suitable methods to compile Greenhouse Gas Emissions Data as well as making assumptions and estimates related to individual sustainability disclosures, which are reasonable in the circumstances. Furthermore, the executive directors are responsible for such internal control as they have considered necessary to enable the compilation of Greenhouse Gas Emissions Data that is free from material misstatement whether due to fraud or error.

Independence and quality control of the audit firm

We have complied with the German professional provisions regarding independence as well as other ethical requirements.

Our audit firm applies the national legal requirements and professional standards – in particular the Professional Code for German Public Auditors and German Chartered Auditors ("Berufssatzung für Wirtschaftsprüfer und vereidigte Buchprüfer": "BS WP/vBP") as well as the Standard on Quality Control 1 published by the Institut der Wirtschaftsprüfer (Institute of Public Auditors in Germany; IDW): Requirements to quality control for audit firms (IDW Qualitätssicherungsstandard 1: Anforderungen an die Qualitätssicherung in der Wirtschaftsprüferpraxis - IDW QS 1) – and accordingly maintains a comprehensive system of quality control including documented policies and procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

Practitioner's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express a limited assurance conclusion on the disclosures denoted with "✓" in the Greenhouse Gas Emissions Data based on the assurance engagement we have performed. Within the scope of our engagement, we did not perform an audit on external sources of information or expert opinions, referred to the Greenhouse Gas Emissions Data.

We conducted our assurance engagement in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 (Revised): "Assurance Engagements other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information", issued by the IAASB. This Standard requires that we plan and perform the assurance engagement to allow us to conclude with limited assurance that nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the disclosures denoted with "✓" in the Company's Greenhouse Gas Emissions Data for the period from 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2020 have not been prepared, in all material aspects, in accordance with the relevant GHG Protocol Criteria. This does not mean that a separate conclusion is expressed on each disclosure so denoted. In a limited assurance engagement, the assurance procedures are less in extent than for a reasonable assurance engagement and therefore a substantially lower level of assurance is obtained. The assurance procedures selected depend on the practitioner's judgement.

Within the scope of our assurance engagement, we performed amongst others the following assurance procedures and further activities:

- Identification of likely the risks of material misstatement in the Greenhouse Gas Emissions Data under consideration of the GHG Protocol Criteria.
- Inspecting the documentation of the systems, processes and further documents of the Greenhouse Gas Emissions Data 2020.
- Inquiries of the personnel that are responsible for the preparation of the Greenhouse Gas Emissions Data 2020.
- Understanding the individual calculation steps for total greenhouse gas emissions in the fiscal year 2020.
- Comparing selected transaction data used in the calculations with information from company-internal systems.

- Comparing selected emission factors used in the calculation of the Greenhouse Gas Emissions Data 2020 with external sources.
- Inspection of contracts and documents relating to the decommissioning of purchased certificates in 2021.

Assurance conclusion

Based on the assurance procedures performed and assurance evidence obtained, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the disclosures denoted with "✓" in the Company's Greenhouse Gas Emissions Data for the period from 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2020 have not been prepared, in all material aspects, in accordance with the GHG Protocol Criteria.

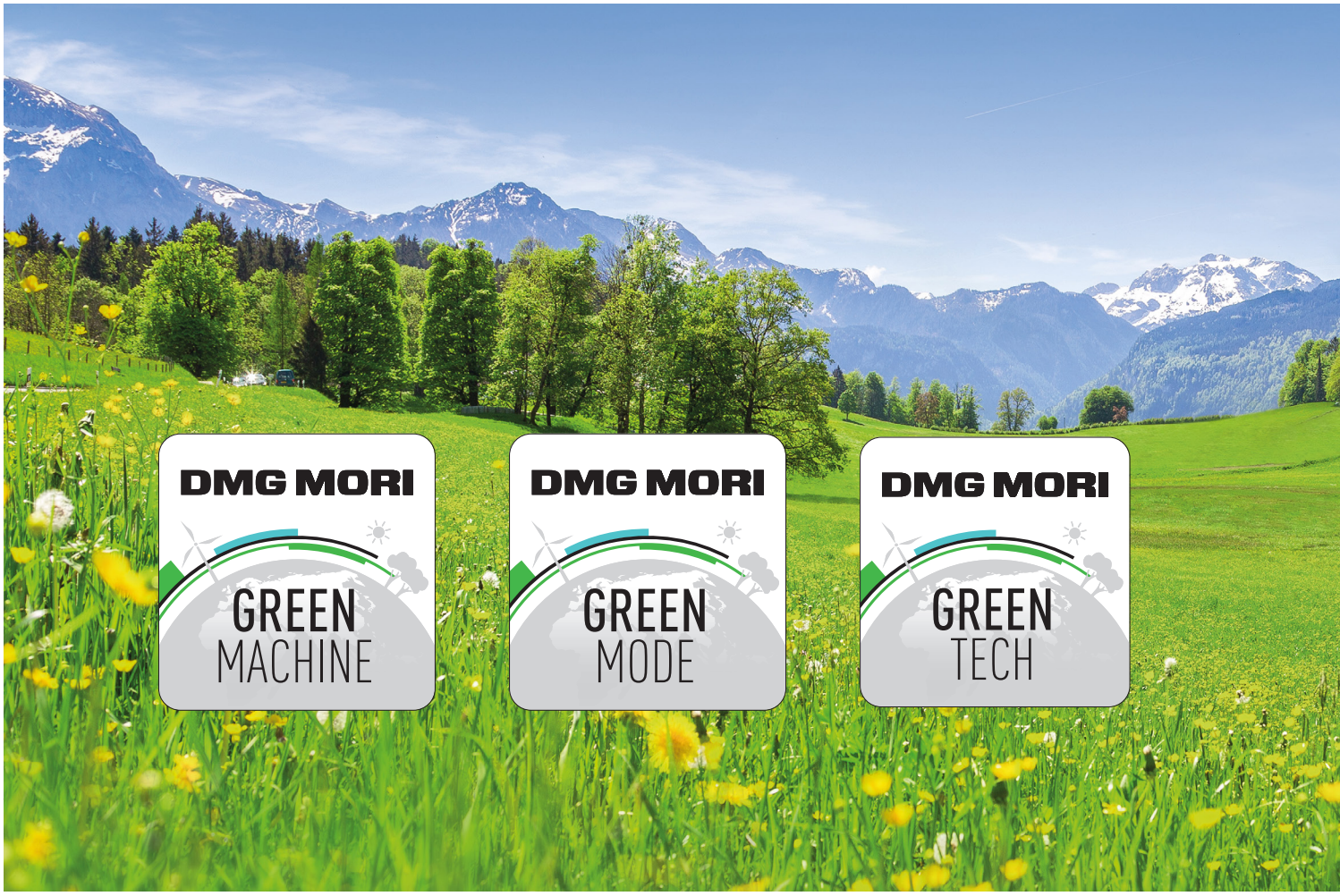
Intended use of the assurance report

We issue this report on the basis of the engagement agreed with the Company. The assurance engagement has been performed for purposes of the Company and the report is solely intended to inform the Company as to the results of the assurance engagement. The report is not intended to provide third parties with support in making (financial) decisions. Our responsibility lies solely toward the Company. We do not assume any responsibility towards third parties.

Frankfurt, 16 March 2021
PricewaterhouseCoopers GmbH
Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft

Nicolette Behncke
Wirtschaftsprüfer
(German Public Auditor)

ppa. Robert Prengel



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