3.3 Climate and environment

3.3.1 Disclosures in accordance with Art. 8 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation (2020/852)

Regulation 2020/852 ("EU Taxonomy") is an EU-wide classification system for categorising sustainable economic activities. The EU Taxonomy is intended to channel investments into sustainable activities that contribute to achieving the EU's climate targets and promote a sustainable economy. In accordance with Article 8 of the EU Taxonomy, in conjunction with the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2178 (Disclosures Delegated Act, DDA), the European legislator prescribes standardised Europe-wide disclosure of sustainability-related key performance indicators (Taxonomy KPIs) as part of the non-financial reporting.

The prescribed Taxonomy KPIs take account of sectoral specifics by distinguishing between non-financial and financial companies. grenke AG is the parent company of a banking group as defined by Sections 10a and 25a KWG. This means that the grenke Group is considered a financial holding company in accordance with Section 1 (35) KWG in conjunction with Article 4 (1) No. 20 CRR. This also means that grenke AG is not a financial company according to Article 1 DDA and is subject to the requirements for non-financial companies.

As the parent company of the grenke Group, the categorisation of grenke AG as a non-financial company is decisive for Group reporting under Article 8 of the EU Taxonomy. Accordingly, the grenke Group must report annually the share of

// revenue (turnover),
// capital expenditures (CapEx), and
// operating expenses (OpEx).

in the consolidated financial statements that is attributable to taxonomy-eligible and taxonomy-aligned ecologically sustainable economic activities.

Commission Notice 2024/6691 – Question 12 introduces "mixed group reporting" as part of the EU Taxonomy for groups that consolidate both non-financial and financial entities. As the subsidiary grenke Bank AG, as a CRR credit institution, is a financial company, the grenke Group would fall under "mixed group reporting". However, the provisions of Commission Notice 2024/6691 are not mandatory, as a corresponding legal basis within the scope of EU Taxonomy is still outstanding. The grenke Group is monitoring its activities in this area and is not yet applying the voluntary "mixed group reporting".

Taxonomy-eligible and taxonomy-aligned

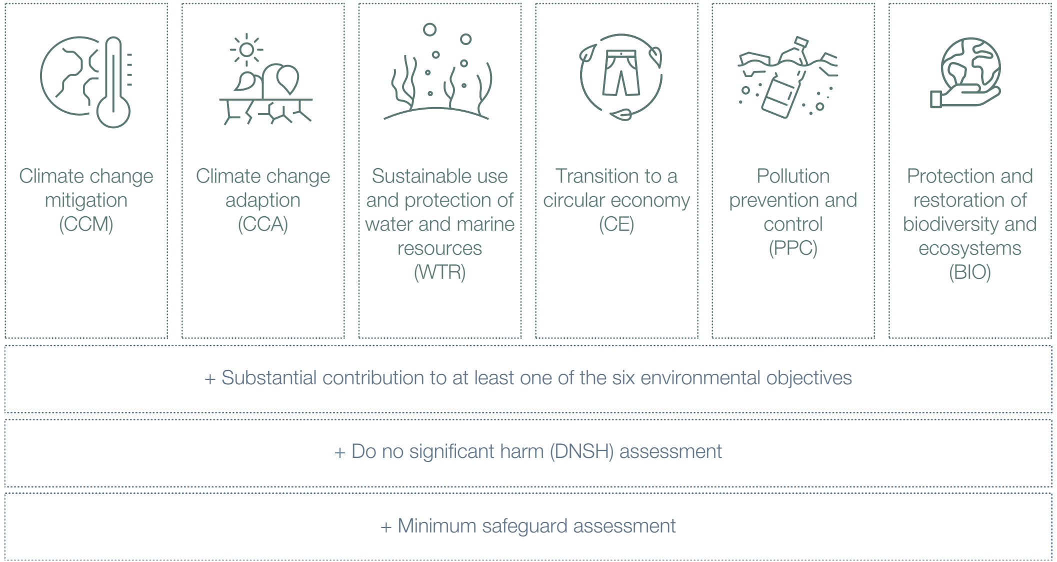
The Taxonomy KPI survey initially provides for the delimitation of economic activities that are generally taxonomy-eligible. Taxonomy eligibility presupposes that the economic activity is named in the delegated acts of the EU Taxonomy and is therefore assigned to one of the six EU environmental objectives. This means that technical screening criteria (TSC) are defined for the economic activity.

An activity, according to Article 3 of the EU Taxonomy, is considered taxonomy-aligned if it is taxonomy-eligible and makes a significant contribution to one of the six environmental objectives of the EU Taxonomy. At the same time, it must be ensured that none of the other objectives are significantly impaired ("do no significant harm" – DNSH) and the minimum standards ("minimum safeguards", MS) are complied with (see the diagram "Objectives of the EU Taxonomy").

An economic activity makes a significant contribution to one of the environmental objectives if the activity fulfils the defined TSC. The TSCs are defined in the Climate Delegated Act (EU) 2021/2139 (CDA) supplemented by the amendments to the Climate Delegated Act (EU) 2023/2485 for the environmental objectives 1 – Climate change mitigation and 2 - Climate change adaptation and in the Environmental Delegated Act (EU) 2023/2486 (EDA) for environmental objectives 3-6.

The assessment of taxonomy eligibility was already mandatory for all six environmental objectives in the 2023 reporting year. The review of taxonomy compliance in the 2023 reporting year was only mandatory for the first two environmental objectives. Since the 2024 reporting year, all six environmental objectives must be included in the taxonomy alignment check.

Objectives of EU Taxonomy



Ensuring minimum protection
The requirements for minimum protection are based on internationally recognised frameworks such as the

// OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises,
// the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights,
// the core labour standards of the International Labour Organization, and
// the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Compliance with the frameworks within the grenke Group is underpinned by the Company Code of Conduct and Supplier Code of Conduct (see the chapter ESRS 2 Company profile – Policies and commitments). Labour law issues and occupational safety are also ensured through appropriate measures within the business operations (see the chapter ESRS S1 – Own workforce). Compliance with the requirements to prevent corruption and bribery and to strengthen fair competition is ensured by the compliance management system (see the chapter ESRS G1 Business conduct).

3.3.1.1 Taxonomy eligibility and alignment of our activities

The proportion of revenue, investment and operating expenses identified for the grenke Group in connection with environmentally sustainable economic activities are presented below. If an economic activity contributes significantly to several environmental objectives, the most relevant environmental goal is specified for the calculation of the KPI in accordance with the EDA. There is no double counting.

For the 2024 financial year, reporting in accordance with the EU Taxonomy generally includes all companies in the accounting-related scope of consolidation of the grenke Group. On January 31, 2024, we announced our focus on the leasing business going forward and, therefore, our intention to divest all factoring companies (the share of assets from the factoring business accounted for less than 2 percent of the Group's balance sheet in 2024). By the end of the reporting year, the divestment process had not yet been completed. Due to the ongoing divestment process of the factoring companies, these are not included in the EU Taxonomy reporting and the calculated taxonomy KPI.

Data collection for all key Taxonomy KPIs – revenue, capital expenditure and operating expenses – was advanced by an interdisciplinary team. In order to provide transparent and meaningful information, the quantitative data is supplemented by qualitative explanations. The requirements of the EU Taxonomy stipulate the disclosure of the previous year's figures, which are shown in the required places, to ensure comparability.

The mandatory information to be disclosed for the 2024 financial year in accordance with Art. 10 (4) and (6) DDA is as follows for the reporting date December 31, 2024.

3.3.1.1.1 Proportion of taxonomy-aligned revenue (Turnover KPI)

The turnover KPI is calculated as the proportion of taxonomy-aligned revenue in relation to the Group's total net revenue. Net revenue takes into account all revenue of the Group companies to be included.

For the purposes of EU Taxonomy reporting, net revenue is defined in accordance with International Accounting Standard (IAS) 1, paragraph 82(a), and includes:

Designation	Business segment
Interest income from the leasing business	Leasing
Income from operating leases	Leasing
Income from Protect and Services	Leasing
Income from down payments and processing fees	Leasing
Interest income	Banking
Commission income from the lending business	Banking
Other operating income	Banking

The revenue for 2024, as defined above, amounts to EUR 804,593k at the Group level, with 3.6 percent attributable to taxonomy-aligned activities (e.g., bicycle leasing) and 77.3 percent to taxonomy-eligible activities (see revenue table). Bicycle and eBike leasing in particular was increasingly utilised by customers throughout the financial year. This resulted in a slight increase in taxonomy-aligned activities (3.6 percent) compared to the previous year (3.1 percent). The leasing of taxonomy-eligible activities saw an absolute increase in the 2024 financial year due to strong new business, with revenue of EUR 593,173k (2023: EUR 509,057k). The percentage share of taxonomy-eligible activities has decreased compared to the previous year. This is due to the fact that the revenue of grenke Bank AG was included in the total figures for non-taxonomy-eligible activities and overall activities in this reporting year in contrast to the prior year (see the section entitled "Procedure with regard to activities of grenke Bank AG").

A further breakdown of the numerator for explanatory purposes in accordance with Annex I No. 1.2.3.1 DDA is not conducive to the leasing-focused business model and is therefore not presented separately. The turnover KPI does not include any taxonomy-aligned activities that serve grenke's own use.

In September 2023, the grenke Group issued a green bond (ISIN XS2695009998) with an issue volume of EUR 500 million. This grenke green bond is a use-of-proceeds bond, with the proceeds earmarked for refinancing assets considered sustainable. The eBike business accounts for a significant portion of the volume.

Due to the issue of the green bond to finance certain taxonomy-aligned activities, an adjusted turnover KPI is required to be published in under Annex I No. 1.2.3.1 DDA to avoid double counting. As of December 31, 2024, 1 percent of the turnover KPI of taxonomy-aligned activities within the grenke Group were not refinanced through the green bond.

Through our social bond, no taxonomy-aligned activities were directly refinanced in the 2024 financial year, as the taxonomy-aligned eBike business is included in the green bond.

Turnover

Financial year 2024		2024		Substantial contribution criteria						DNSH criteria ('Do No Significant Harm')									
Economic Activities (1)	Code (2)	Turnover (3)	Proportion of Turnover, year 2024 (4)	Climate Change Miti-gation (5)	Climate Change Adap-tation (6)	Water (7)	Pollution (8)	Circular Economy (9)	Biodiversity (10)	Climate Change Miti-gation (11)	Climate Change Adap-tation (12)	Water (13)	Pollution (14)	Circular Economy (15)	Biodiversity (16)	Minimum Safeguards (17)	Proportion of Taxon-omy-aligned (A.1.) or -eligible (A.2.) turnover, year 2023* (18)	Category enabling activity (19)	Category transitional activity (20)
		EURk	%	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	%	E	T
A. TAXONOMY-ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES																			
A.1. Environmentally sustainable activities (Taxonomy-aligned)																			
Operation of personal mobility devices, cycle logistics	CCM 6.4.	29,165	3.6%	J	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3.1%	-	-
Turnover of environmentally sustainable activities (Taxonomy-aligned) (A.1)		**29,165**	**3.6%**	**3.6%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**3.1%**		
Of which enabling		**0**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**0.0%**	**E**	
Of which transitional		**0**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**						**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**0.0%**		**T**
A.2 Taxonomy-eligible but not environmentally sustainable activities (not Taxonomy-aligned activities)																			
				EL; N/EL	EL; N/EL	EL; N/EL	EL; N/EL	EL; N/EL	EL; N/EL										
Operation of personal mobility devices, cycle logistics	CCM 6.4.	112	0.0%	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								0.0%		
Transport by motorbikes, passenger cars and light commercial vehicles	CCM 6.5.	1,009	0.1%	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								0.1%		
Product-as-a-service and other circular use- and result-oriented service models	CE 5.5.	592,052	73.6%	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	EL	N/EL								79.1%		
Turnover of Taxonomy-eligible but not environmentally sustainable activities (not Taxonomy-aligned activities) (A.2)		**593,173**	**73.7%**	**0.1%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**73.6%**	**0.0%**								**79.3%**		
A. Turnover of Taxonomy-eligible activities (A.1 + A.2)		**622,338**	**77.3%**	**3.7%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**73.6%**	**0.0%**								**82.4%**		
B. TAXONOMY-NON-ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES																			
Turnover of Taxonomy-non-eligible activities		**182,254**	**22.7%**																
TOTAL		**804,593**	**100%**																

* *Values for 2023 were not subject to the regular audit for this year.*

The following table presents the taxonomy -aligned and taxonomy-eligible shares of total revenue for each environmental objective.

	Proportion of turnover / Total turnover	
	Taxonomy-aligned per objective	**Taxonomy-eligible per objective**
CCM	3.6%	3.7%
CCA	0.0%	0.0%
WTR	0.0%	0.0%
CE	0.0%	73.6%
PPC	0.0%	0.0%
BIO	0.0%	0.0%

3.3.1.1.2 Procedure with regard to leasing activities

Our leasing and rental solutions enable SME customers to make the necessary investments in their own business operations. In line with the nature of small-ticket financing and due to the broad-based sales network of independent specialist reseller partners, grenke's object portfolio includes a wide variety of different items.

Taxonomy-eligible leasing activities
In order to review the economic activities that are taxonomy-eligible for grenke, a leasing object-oriented approach is pursued. This means that the leasing of a type of asset must be assigned to an activity specified in the delegated act in order to be assessed as taxonomy-eligible (see table "Examples of our taxonomy-eligible leasing activities"). Different product models or variations are grouped under a single item type.

Examples of our taxonomy-eligible and -aligned leasing activities:

Example of type of lease object	Environmental objective of the EU Taxonomy	Taxonomy-eligible economic activity	Taxonomy-aligned
eBikes, bicycles	Climate change mitigation	Operation of personal mobility devices, cycle logistics	yes
IT hardware, medical devices, solar panels	Circular economy	Product-as-a-service and other circular use- and result-oriented service models	no

Taxonomy-aligned leasing activities
The assessment of taxonomy alignment is carried out as a two-step process. The first step is to analyse the leasing activity identified as taxonomy-eligible for its material contribution to one of the environmental objectives. The second step is to analyse this activity to ensure that it does not meaningfully impair the achievement of the other environmental objectives. If both test steps have been carried out successfully and if grenke AG complies with the minimum safeguards described above, the leasing activity is classified as taxonomy-aligned. Revenue is classified for taxonomy eligibility and alignment on the basis of the associated object type.

In accordance with the definition explained above, revenue from leasing activities, as defined by the EU Taxonomy, consists of several items. Due to different systems and data structures, some revenue components are only available at the lease level when preparing the report. If a lease encompasses more than one leased object, the revenue from the 2024 financial year is allocated pro rata to the leased objects included in the contract. The partial values of the leased objects were set in relation to the net acquisition volume of the overall contract. This approach facilitates the best possible allocation of revenue to economic activities in accordance with the EU Taxonomy.

3.3.1.1.3 Procedure with regard to the activities of grenke Bank AG

As a financing partner primarily for SMEs in Germany, the banking segment comprises the activities of grenke Bank AG, particularly with regard to facilitating microloans and development loans as well as the deposit business. The income of grenke Bank AG therefore comes primarily from general loans that are granted without a specific purpose. As a result, no taxonomy-eligible economic activities can be identified according to the approach for non-financial undertakings as outlined in Article 1(5) and Annex II of the DDA. Consequently, the relevant revenue positions of grenke Bank AG are included in the “Non-taxonomy-eligible activities” total line (B) in the revenue table. Unlike the previous year, this means that the table voluntarily included in the Annual Report 2023 under Chapter 3.5.2.1.2, which detailed the revenue of grenke Bank AG, is no longer presented.

3.3.1.2 Proportion of taxonomy-aligned investments – CAPEX

The calculation of the CapEx KPI is based on the proportion of taxonomy-aligned capital expenditures relative to total capital expenditures. The capital expenditures within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy for grenke[9] include additions recorded based on the following standards:

- IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment, paragraph 73, letter (e), subparagraph (i) and subparagraph (iii)
- IAS 38 Intangible Assets, paragraph 118, letter (e), item (i)
- IFRS 16 Leases, paragraph 53, letter (h) (additions to right-of-use assets)

When determining CapEx, only the additions to the relevant positions within the reporting financial year are generally included, before depreciation and revaluations. In the two markets with operating lease agreements, Croatia and Turkey, the leased assets are capitalised and reported under IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment, which means they are included in the calculation of CapEx under the EU Taxonomy. The leasing business at grenke mainly pertains to finance leases, for which lease receivables are recognised in accordance with IFRS 16. According to the above definition, finance leases are therefore not included in the CapEx calculation.

Additions to right-of-use assets in accordance with IFRS 16 through leases in which grenke is the lessee, as well as other additions to intangible assets and Property, Plant and Equipment, are considered when calculating the CapEx KPI.

The calculation of the taxonomy-eligible and taxonomy-aligned investment expenditure for grenke in accordance with the components specified in the DDA is as follows:

- Component a): The direct allocation of assets or processes to taxonomy-aligned economic activities cannot be applied to grenke. Our business model and our ambition to be a partner for SMEs’ investment projects is based on diversified portfolios at both location and country level. A clear allocation of CapEx to taxonomy-aligned activities, such as the leasing of eBikes, is not possible as such.

- Component b): grenke also does not have a specific CapEx plan for the expansion or conversion of taxonomy-eligible economic activities into taxonomy-aligned economic activities due to the aforementioned explanation.

- Component c): However, the acquisition of production from taxonomy-aligned economic activities, such as renovation work on existing buildings, which corresponds to the economic activity “renovation of existing buildings”, is relevant.

9 grenke does not record any capital expenditures for the other positions referenced in the DDA: IAS 40 Investment Property, paragraph 76 (a) and (b) (for the fair value model); IAS 40 Investment Property, paragraph 79 (d)(i) and (ii) (for the cost model); and IAS 41 Agriculture, paragraph 50 (b) and (e).

Examples of taxonomy-eligible investments:

Description of the taxonomy-eligible purchase of output	Corresponding economic activity
Equipment for our employees and operating leases for eBikes and bicycles	Operation of devices for personal mobility, bicycle transport logistics
Purchase of various operating and office equipment and oparating leases.	Manufacture of electrical and electronic equipment
Employee equipment and operating leases for cars	Transportation via motorbikes, passenger cars and light commercial vehicles
Renovation and conversion work as part of the modernisation of existing buildings and New Work concepts	Renovation of existing buildings

The acquisition of production can be classified as taxonomy-aligned CapEx if the manufacturing company can prove that the product fulfils the TSC and can therefore be classified as taxonomy-aligned. The capitalised eBikes and bicycles were identified as taxonomy-aligned CapEx. We equip our employees with these bikes, and additions stem from operating leases.

For the acquisition of production, the fragmented business model does not allow for a consolidated confirmation of the taxonomy compliance of the manufacturing companies for the 2024 financial year.

In 2024, total capital expenditures amounted to EUR 55,503k, of which 0.1 percent were attributable to taxonomy-aligned activities and 51.6 percent to taxonomy-eligible activities. The change in the share of taxonomy-eligible activities compared to the previous year (December 31, 2023: 69.1 percent) is mainly due to our diversified product portfolio and the phasing out of business in Turkey. Last year, leasing activities from Turkey were almost entirely classified as taxonomy-eligible. Due to the phasing out of business, there were no additions to capital expenditures.

As of December 31, 2024, capital expenditures totalling EUR 55,503k consisted of the following:

in EUR million	2024	2023
IFRS 16 - Right of use	11.2	9.4
Property, Plant and Equipment - operating leases	37.3	32.6
Other Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets	7.0	6.7
Total	**55.5**	**48.7**

The CapEx figures have been determined based on the definition of the EU Taxonomy and therefore do not fully align with the contents of the IFRS cash flow statement.

Our green bond does not refinance operating lease transactions, and as a result, no adjusted CapEx KPI is disclosed.

CapEx

Financial year 2024		2024		Substantial contribution criteria						DNSH criteria ('Do No Significant Harm')									
Economic Activities (1)	Code (2)	CapEx (3)	Proportion of CapEx, year 2024 (4)	Climate Change Mitigation (5)	Climate Change Adaptation (6)	Water (7)	Pollution (8)	Circular Economy (9)	Biodiversity (10)	Climate Change Mitigation (11)	Climate Change Adaptation (12)	Water (13)	Pollution (14)	Circular Economy (15)	Biodiversity (16)	Minimum Safeguards (17)	Proportion of Taxonomy-aligned (A.1.) or -eligible (A.2.) CapEx, year 2023* (18)	Category enabling activity (19)	Category transitional activity (20)
		EURk	%	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	%	E	T
A. TAXONOMY-ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES																			
A.1. Environmentally sustainable activities (Taxonomy-aligned)																			
Operation of personal mobility devices, cycle logistics	CCM 6.4.	73	0.1%	Y	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0.2%	-	-
CapEx of environmentally sustainable activities (Taxonomy-aligned) (A.1)		**73**	**0.1%**	**0.1%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**0.2%**		
Of which enabling		**0**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**0.0%**	**E**	
Of which transitional		**0**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**						**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**0.0%**		**T**
A.2 Taxonomy-eligible but not environmentally sustainable activities (not Taxonomy-aligned activities)																			
				EL; N/EL	EL; N/EL	EL; N/EL	EL; N/EL	EL; N/EL	EL; N/EL										
Manufacture of batteries	CCM 3.4.	448	0.8%	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								0.9%		
Electricity generation using solar photovoltaic technology	CCM 4.1.	7	0.0%	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								-		
Electricity generation using concentrated solar power (CSP) technology	CCM 4.2.	3	0.0%	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								3.7%		
Operation of personal mobility devices, cycle logistics	CCM 6.4.	204	0.4%	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								0.5%		
Transport by motorbikes, passenger cars and light commercial vehicles	CCM 6.5.	2,939	5.3%	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								10.1%		
Renovation of existing buildings	CCM 7.2 / CE 3.2.	1,219	2.2%	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	EL	N/EL								2.8%		
Installation, maintenance and repair of charging stations for electric vehicles in buildings (and parking spaces attached to buildings)	CCM 7.4.	3	0.0%	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								0.1%		
Acquisition and ownership of buildings	CCM 7.7.	8,171	14.7%	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								8.9%		
Manufacture of electrical and electronic equipment	CE 1.2.	15,547	28.0%	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	EL	N/EL								42.2%		
CapEx of Taxonomy-eligible but not environmentally sustainable activities (not Taxonomy-aligned activities) (A.2)		**28,541**	**51.4%**	**23.4%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**28.0%**	**0.0%**								**69.1%**		

CapEx

Financial year 2024	2024			Substantial contribution criteria						DNSH criteria ('Do No Significant Harm')									
Economic Activities (1)	Code (2)	CapEx (3)	Proportion of CapEx, year 2024 (4)	Climate Change Mitigation (5)	Climate Change Adaptation (6)	Water (7)	Pollution (8)	Circular Economy (9)	Biodiversity (10)	Climate Change Mitigation (11)	Climate Change Adaptation (12)	Water (13)	Pollution (14)	Circular Economy (15)	Biodiversity (16)	Minimum Safeguards (17)	Proportion of Taxonomy-aligned (A.1.) or -eligible (A.2.) CapEx, year 2023* (18)	Category enabling activity (19)	Category transitional activity (20)
		EURk	%	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	%	E	T
A. CapEx of Taxonomy-eligible activities (A.1 + A.2)		28,621	51.6%	23.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	28.0%	0.0%								69.4%		
B. TAXONOMY-NON-ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES																			
CapEx of Taxonomy-non-eligible activities		26,890	48.4%																
TOTAL		55,511	100%																

* *Values for 2023 were not subject to the regular audit for this year.*

The following table presents the taxonomy-aligned and taxonomy-eligible shares of total CapEx for each environmental objective.

	Proportion of CapEx / Total CapEx	
	Taxonomy-aligned per objective	**Taxonomy-eligible per objective**
CCM	0.1%	23.5%
CCA	0.0%	0.0%
WTR	0.0%	0.0%
CE	0.0%	30.2%
PPC	0.0%	0.0%
BIO	0.0%	0.0%

3.3.1.3 Proportion of taxonomy-aligned operating expenses – OPEX

The OpEx KPI is calculated as the proportion of taxonomy-aligned operating expenses in relation to the total operating expenses of the Group companies to be included. In accordance with the requirements of the EU Taxonomy related to Appendix No. 1.1.3 DDA, the relevant cost items of operating expenses include the following line items:

	Costs (in EURk)	Total costs (%)
Research and development	–	–
Building refurbishment measures	–	–
Short-term leasing	159	0.01 %
Maintenance and repair	4,907	2.2 %
All other direct expenses relating to the day-to-day maintenance of property, plant and equipment by the entity or third parties to whom activities necessary to ensure the continuous and effective functioning of these assets are outsourced	–	–
Total	**5,066**	**1.5 %**

In accordance with Appendix I No. 1.1.3 DDA, the EU Taxonomy allows simplified reporting of operating expenses if they are not material to the reporting company's business model. grenke's business model is heavily dependent on revenue and IT capabilities and expertise. The relevant operating expenses according to the EU Taxonomy therefore only represent a small proportion of the total direct, non-capitalised costs.

Of the total operating expenses of EUR 340,935k in 2024, only EUR 5,066k was attributable to the cost items relevant for EU Taxonomy reporting. This corresponds to a proportion of 1.5 percent. The costs in question are not considered to be material for grenke's business model.

According to this assessment, grenke considers the conditions for exemption from the detailed calculation of the OpEx KPIs to be met. In the reporting template, the taxonomy-aligned activities are therefore shown as 0. Only the total amount of the relevant operating expenses is disclosed in the template at EUR 5,066k.

OpEx

Financial year 2024	2024			Substantial contribution criteria						DNSH criteria ('Do No Significant Harm')									
Economic Activities (1)	Code (2)	OpEx (3)	Proportion of OpEx, year 2024 (4)	Climate Change Mitigation (5)	Climate Change Adaptation (6)	Water (7)	Pollution (8)	Circular Economy (9)	Biodiversity (10)	Climate Change Mitigation (11)	Climate Change Adaptation (12)	Water (13)	Pollution (14)	Circular Economy (15)	Biodiversity (16)	Minimum Safeguards (17)	Proportion of Taxonomy-aligned (A.1.) or -eligible (A.2.) OpEx, year 2023* (18)	Category enabling activity (19)	Category transitional activity (20)
		EURk	%	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL	Y; N; N/EL	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	%	E	T
A. TAXONOMY-ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES																			
A.1. Environmentally sustainable activities (Taxonomy-aligned)																			
OpEx of environmentally sustainable activities (Taxonomy-aligned) (A.1)		0	0														-		
Of which enabling		0	0														-	E	
Of which transitional		0	0														-		T
A.2 Taxonomy-eligible but not environmentally sustainable activities (not Taxonomy-aligned activities)																			
				EL; N/EL	EL; N/EL	EL; N/EL	EL; N/EL	EL; N/EL	EL; N/EL										
OpEx of Taxonomy-eligible but not environmentally sustainable activities (not Taxonomy-aligned activities) (A.2)		0	0.0%														-		
A. OpEx of Taxonomy-eligible activities (A.1 + A.2)		0	0.0%														-		
B. TAXONOMY-NON-ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES																			
OpEx of Taxonomy-non-eligible activities		0	0.0%																
TOTAL		5,066	100%																

* *Values for 2023 were not subject to the regular audit for this year.*

3.3.1.4 Nuclear energy and fossil gas

The review of economic activities did not identify any activities of the grenke Group in the nuclear and gas activities, as defined in the Complementary Climate Delegated Act (EU) 2022/1214 (CCDA) (see Template 1 Activities in the areas of nuclear energy and fossil gas).

With regard to the classification of grenke Bank AG, an assessment is conducted to determine whether the activities mentioned in sections 4.26 – 4.31 of Annexes I and II of the CCDA are related to the financing of nuclear energy and fossil gas. The basis for this assessment is the economic sector of grenke Bank's counterparties. The analysis did not identify any counterparties assigned to a relevant economic sector in the nuclear energy and fossil gas sector.

Template 1 - Nuclear and fossil gas related activities

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

Climate & Environment

ESRS E1
ESRS E5

We accelerate the transformation to a green future by providing sustainable financial services and facilitating green investment choices.

STRATEGY & GOVERNANCE

// Enable our SME customers to invest in sustainable transformation
// Reduce resource consumption in the core leasing process
// Reduce GHG emissions from our own business operations
// Mitigate climate-related risks

GHG Protocol
CDP
Transition plan
Travel-Policy & Car-Policy
SBTI
Environmental policy

ACTIONS

// Transition plan
// Scenario and resilience analysis
// ESG products and services
// Green economy objects
// GSI (grenke Sustainability Index)
// Digitalisation of core leasing processes and resource conservation
// Circular economy and asset broker

TARGETS & KPI

2050
Net zero

7.8 %
Green economy objects contributing to new business volume in EUR

40.5 %
Contracts with electronic signature

Digital customer portal in
27
countries

–50 %
Reduction of our Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 2030

POSITIVE IMPACTS

// Development of new markets through green economy
// Utilisation-oriented financing and promotion of the circular economy
// Reduction of resource consumption in the core business
// Increasing resilience to climate risks

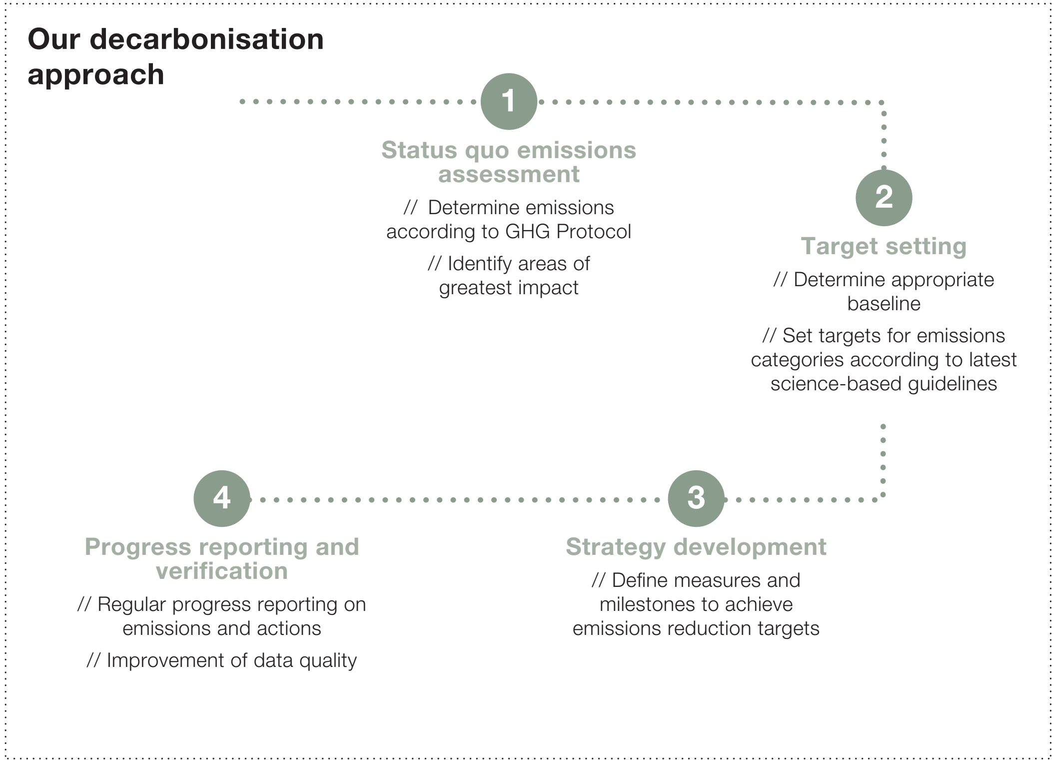
3.3.2 ESRS E1 – Climate change mitigation and adaptation

E1-1: Transition plan for climate protection

We want to make a contribution to climate protection and climate change adaptation by reducing our CO_2 emissions (Scope 1, 2 and 3) and achieving climate neutrality. In doing so, we want to contribute to shaping a sustainable future for all our stakeholders. This includes our SME customers, business partners, employees and investors alike.

In 2024, we further developed our climate targets taking into account the recommendations of the Science Based Target initiative (SBTi) and the science-based approach of limiting global warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius. In accordance with the requirements of the Science Based Target initiative (SBTi), we formulated reduction targets with a medium-term horizon up to 2030 and a long-term horizon up to 2050, based on the cross-sector reduction pathway. Our targets cover all of our relevant Scope 1, 2 and 3 activities in accordance with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol.

Our approach to decarbonisation



Our Climate Goals

// Realigning our climate targets with the 1.5-degree goal of the Paris Agreement

// Achieving net-zero emissions for our business operations by 2050

// Reducing direct emissions from our fleet and office operations by 50% by 2030 (Scope 1)

// Reducing indirect emissions from purchased energy by 50% by 2030 (Scope 2)

// Reducing indirect emissions from business travel, commuting, purchased goods and services, and transportation by 25% by 2030 (Scope 3)

Our Climate Action Plan initially describes our roadmap and measures to achieve the climate targets by 2030 and 2050 and will be expanded in subsequent years. Our Climate Action Plan is available to download from our website.

Our reduction measures focus primarily on the areas in which we generate the most emissions. In Scope 1 and 2, these are the company fleet and our electricity procurement. For Scope 3, we have also launched initial measures to reduce our emissions in the areas of business travel, employee commuting and our downstream transport and will continue to develop these further. We also want to further increase the completeness of our Scope 3 emissions data. We also aim to further strengthen the completeness of our Scope 3 emissions data, for example, regarding estimates of the emissions from our leased assets (see chapter ESRS 2 Company profile – Greenhouse gas emissions) and to enhance our Climate Action Plan with corresponding targets.

Our initial Climate Action Plan is integrated into our overarching climate governance. It is reviewed and developed on an ongoing basis by the Sustainability Committee. The ESG team manages the reduction measures at an operational level together with the responsible departments. The ESG team also reports on climate protection measures to the Board of Directors, which decides on Group-wide climate protection measures. Due to our business model and our Corporate Carbon Footprint (CCF), we have not identified any material financial impact from the implementation of our reduction targets described above. We take the investment costs for emission reduction measures into account as part of our overall cost planning.

We explain our measures, objectives and key figures in the following chapter.

Scenario analysis and resilience analysis

The sustainable transformation of the economy and the challenges of climate change present banks with new and complex risks. At the same time, they open up opportunities to strengthen the resilience of financial systems. We analyse the impact of global developments on the resilience of our business model as part of a scenario analysis. We use the resilience analysis to examine how robust our business model, our operational processes and our loan portfolio are in relation to the dynamic requirements of global climate and sustainability goals (see Chapter 5. Risk report).

Scenario analysis

We carry out scenario analyses as part of our stress tests for risk-bearing capacity. In doing so, we analyse the effects of delayed and tightened climate policy on our credit portfolio, particularly on emissions-intensive sectors. We also analyse the consequences of rising CO_2 prices, stricter regulatory requirements and sectoral distortions on the economic viability of our customers. The analyses are based on scientifically sound assumptions, as well as the scenarios of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS).

Another important component of the scenario analyses is the classification of the customer portfolio based on an ESG score. Both physical and transitory climate risks, which are especially relevant for emissions-intensive sectors, were considered. The effects of country considerations and sectoral differences with regard to ESG risks are also included in the overall analysis.

Results of the 2024 scenario analysis

Overall, our scenario analysis showed low risks for our business. This is primarily due to the high diversification of our portfolio across 31 countries, the large number of individual small-ticket financing with SME customers from a wide range of sectors, and our broadly diversified object portfolio.

// **Potentially higher default risks for certain sectors:** The potential default risk for certain borrowers may increase due to the rise in both physical and transitory risks. "Mining and quarrying", "Energy supply", "Water supply; sewage and waste disposal and remediation of environmental pollution" and "Transport and storage" were identified as particularly risk-exposed sectors. These sectors accounted for just 4.29 percent of the leasing business in 2024, measured on the basis of all current leasing contracts (2023: 4.26 percent). Due to this low proportion, the potential risk can be assessed as very low.

// **Physical climate risks in grenke countries:** Physical climate risks, particularly in the context of a country analysis, influence the risk profile of our portfolio. We analyse this using a score that reflects the regional differences in exposure to physical climate risks. This shows that certain countries and sectors are exposed to higher physical climate risks. We also identified sectors with a higher ESG score, although these sectors should be considered as a low risk for the overall business due to their low proportion of the portfolio. Give our broad diversification, the customer portfolio has a low overall risk profile in terms of ESG risks (see Chapter 5. Risk report).

ESG Risks

	Dimension	Sustainability Factors

Physical Climate Risks	**Chronic Climate Change**	// Average temperatures
		// Average wind speeds
		// Precipitation amount
		// Fire weather index

	Acute Climate Change	// Fire days
		// Frost days
		// Heat days
		// Extreme wind speeds
		// Extreme precipitation
		// Drought extent
		// Drought duration
		// Heating degree days
		// Cooling degree days
		// River flood index
		// Extreme sea level

	Transition Risks	// Hazardous waste production
		// Non-hazardous waste production
		// Total water consumption
		// Energy consumption
		// Greenhouse gas emissions

	Governance (G)	// Undeclared work // Corruption

// **Expenses due to higher regulatory requirements:** Climate risks could also have an impact on the capital risks and capitalisation of grenke. Increased regulatory sustainability requirements could lead to a slight increase in operating costs and make access to capital more difficult. We explain our measures to avoid this in chapter G1 Business conduct under "Access to financial markets".

Resilience analysis

The resilience analysis focuses on the following key questions:

- // How resilient to and affected by ESG risks is our loan portfolio?
- // How resilient to and affected by ESG risks are our locations?

The analysis of the individual risk categories considered both the direct (bank perspective) and indirect (customer perspective) impact on the assessment of short, medium and long-term sustainability factors.

Possible effects on the grenke Group

ESG risks arise for the grenke Group mainly in an indirect manner via customers and can have a direct impact on the financial assets and earnings position of grenke AG. Physical ESG risks, for example, in the form of operating, reputational or legal risks can have a direct impact on the customer's creditworthiness and thus increase the probability of default. Given our business model, it is important to assess ESG risks in the context of our portfolio. While ESG risks generally have a long-term impact, the impact on our business is limited due to the relatively short durations our lease contracts. Transitory risks can only become relevant to a limited extent during the term of the contract. In addition, the structuring of our financing solutions and the requirement of property insurance for the lease object help to minimise physical risks. The geographic diversification of our customer base also helps to reduce physical risks, as extreme weather events are generally localised. For this reason, it is extremely unlikely that physical risks will affect several countries or the entire portfolio at the same time.

Utilisation of results from the resilience analysis

The results of our resilience analysis provide valuable insights that help make long-term adjustments to our business models, develop sustainable financing solutions and support the transformation towards a more resilient, climate-friendly economy. At the same time, we keep our long-term stability and competitiveness in mind.

The results of the analysis were also consistent with the results of the IRO analysis (see chapter ESRS 2 Sustainability Strategy - Description of the methods used to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities) as part of our materiality analysis concerning the material sustainability topics. The findings from both analyses are incorporated into the design of the business, risk and sustainability strategy. We explain our actions in accordance with the selected topic standards in the following non-financial reporting.

Strategic approach, guidelines and concepts

E1-2: Strategies related to climate change mitigation and adaptation

Our aim is to support the transformation to a green future with our range of sustainable financial services and make it easier for our customers to make environmentally conscious investment decisions (see grenke Sustainability strategy and the chapter ESRS 2 Sustainability strategy – Strategic targets and areas of action). Acquiring new technologies requires the use of raw materials and natural resources. Without the appropriate measures in place, this can lead to significant waste production, which would have a strong negative impact on our environment. We intend to steadily increase the proportion of green economy objects in our leasing new business and thereby finance the sustainable investment needs of our SME customers, including objects for the generation and storage of renewable energies. The development of local green economy expertise and partner networks paves the way for effective risk management and seizing growth opportunities (see ESRS E1 Climate change mitigation and adaptation – Actions under "ESG products and services"). We also want to further develop our own product range in line with ESG criteria and offer our SME customers a sustainable leasing contract in the sense of the circular economy and resource conservation (see ESRS E1 Climate change mitigation and adaptation – Actions under "ESG products and services"). The digitalisation of our business processes plays a key role in reducing our environmental footprint. We have also embedded this in our Environmental Policy (see ESRS 2 Company profile - Policies and frameworks).

We aim to make the sustainability of our leasing portfolio measurable and transparent. The grenke Sustainability Index (GSI) aids our sales team in talking to our partners and SME customers specifically about sustainability issues and raising the awareness of sustainable investment opportunities.

In our first Climate Action Plan, we explain our concepts for climate change adaptation and protection. This plan includes conserving resources and increasing renewable energies and energy efficiency (see Climate Action Plan, available for download on our website). The Climate Action Plan's areas of action and measures are strategically supported by the Environmental Policy, the Car Policy and the Travel Policy in areas such as reducing emissions from employee business trips and the company fleet. To achieve our climate targets (see the chapter ESRS E1 Climate change mitigation and adaptation – Targets and metrics), we measure our Corporate Carbon Footprint (CCF) annually using the Diligent ESG tool and take appropriate reduction measures (see the chapter E1 Targets and metrics).

In preparing our Corporate Carbon Footprint, we are guided by the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard as a recommendation for companies and have chosen the "operational control approach". The companies included therefore correspond to the scope of consolidation on which this Annual Report is based.

Scope 1
Our Scope 1 emissions include the direct greenhouse gas emissions resulting from our Company vehicle fleet. We also record the heating and cooling of our own space in Scope 1. In order to differentiate between our own and rented offices in accordance with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol) and to reflect the lack of influence on heat procurement in rented offices, we have been recording emissions from purchased heat under Scope 2 (previously in Scope 1) since our CCF 2023. With this clarification, we have further developed our CCF.

Scope 2
Scope 2 includes indirect emissions from the supply of electricity and the purchase of heat. In accordance with the GHG Protocol, we distinguish between the location-based and market-based methods in the calculation. The location-based method takes into account average emission factors for the electricity grids in the respective country. The market-based method takes into account contractual agreements under which the organisation purchases electricity from certain sources, such as fossil, renewable or other generation plants. If this information is not known, a mix factor is used in the calculation. The emissions result therefore differs depending on the method chosen.

Scope 3
Scope 3 covers indirect emissions from daily operations and along the value chain. In the grenke Group, Scope 3 emissions result primarily from goods and services purchased, business travel, employee commuting and downstream transportation, as these categories are within our sphere of influence. Our waste we generate are also included in this scope.

The included category "Fuel and energy-related Activities (not included in Scope 1 or Scope 2)" includes emissions related to the production of fuels and energy that grenke purchased and consumed during the reporting period and that are not included in Scope 1 or Scope 2 (see also ESRS E1 Targets and metrics in the table "Total GHG emissions").

Currently, the available data on emissions from the manufacturing and use of our lease objects is insufficient to provide reliable estimates of Scope 3 emissions as defined by Category 13 Downstream Leased Assets of the GHG Protocol. Future estimates are expected to account for a significant portion of our Scope 3 emissions. We are working towards providing estimates in upcoming reporting years that align with both the ESRS and the GHG Protocol (see ESRS 2 Company profile – Regulatory framework) and taking appropriate measures to manage these emissions.

Actions

E1-3: Actions and resources in connection with the climate strategy

Our key measures related to our climate targets are:

// Electrification of the company fleet
// Purchasing electricity from renewable or emission-free energy sources

Electrification of the company fleet
Our company fleet is a major source of emissions. In order to reduce these emissions, we are promoting a switch to electromobility through our Car Policy and at the same time ensuring the mobility of our sales force and employees. Again, in the 2024 financial year, we increased the proportion of electric vehicles (plug-in hybrid electric vehicles – PHEVs; battery electric vehicles – BEVs) in our vehicle fleet across the Group to 38 percent (2023: 27 percent of total fleet). The share of fully electric vehicles tripled in this period. In Germany, this figure was as high as 50 percent in the financial year.

Among the vehicles newly ordered in Germany during financial year 2024, the share of electric vehicles remained at 64 percent (2023: 64 percent) (see grenke Car Policy, chapter ESRS 2 Company profile – Policies and frameworks). Since the 2023 financial year, the pool vehicles at the Baden-Baden (headquarters) and Karlsruhe (GRENKE digital GmbH) locations are fully electric. This means that regular journeys between the locations can be carried out in a climate-friendly manner. In November 2024, we further expanded the charging infrastructure for electric vehicles at our headquarters. A total of 40 charging stations are available in the underground car park at our headquarters in Baden-Baden.

The momentum behind the decarbonisation of our company fleet is linked to the development of new drive technologies. In 2024, we achieved a 17 percent year-on-year reduction in our fleet emissions and expect to achieve a 60 percent reduction in our fleet emissions by 2030 compared to the 2022 baseline year.

Purchase of electricity from renewable and emission-free energy sources

Our own energy consumption is one of the greatest contributors of our CO_2 emissions to date. We are continuously working to reduce the energy consumption at our locations and make them more efficient. The measures we are taking are based on our Environmental Policy and our CO_2 emissions reduction targets as part of our sustainability strategy.

As part of our effort to achieve our climate targets, we are constantly modernising our own buildings and upgrading them to the latest energy standards. The Company buildings we rent in Germany always have an energy certificate. We also regularly commission energy audits in Germany to determine the Company's energy efficiency and, if necessary, introduce measures to increase it. In the 2021 financial year, DIN EN 16247 energy audits were carried out by TÜV SÜD at our headquarters in Baden-Baden and at other branches in Germany.

In 2024, we continued to pursue our goal to source the electricity for all our locations from renewable and emission-free energy sources. A related resolution was passed for the Group, and with the exception of a few branches, we purchase electricity at our locations ourselves and are pursuing the switch to sustainable tariffs at the earliest possible opportunity (see Sustainability strategy and Environmental Policy). By the end of the 2024 financial year, a total of 22 out of 35 locations in Germany had already switched to green electricity. We were also able to reduce our electricity emissions by 26 percent compared to the previous year. By 2030 we aim to reduce our electricity-related emissions by 90 percent compared to the baseline year 2022. We have also introduced initial measures to lower emissions across our value chain, which will be further enhanced in the coming years.

Organisation of business trips

Our Travel Policy promotes a transition from CO_2-intensive business trips to more environmentally friendly forms of communication such as video and audio conferencing. By permanently establishing a hybrid way of working, i.e. a mix of remote working and working at our locations, the use of digital audio and video conferencing remains high.

Our Travel Policy recommends favouring rail and all public transport over air travel for business trips. To raise employee awareness, CO_2 emissions are displayed in our digital travel booking and invoicing tool Concur when planning trips to emphasise the attractiveness of these modes of transportation.

In the 2024 financial year, 511 train journeys (2023: 359 train journeys) and 110 flights (2023: 118 flights) were made in Germany. We further improved the ratio of flights to train journeys to 1:5 (2023: 1:3) (see grenke Travel Policy, chapter ESRS 2 Company profile – Policies and frameworks). Although we recorded higher emissions from business travel in 2024, we intend to reduce these emissions by 27 percent before 2030 despite an increase in our workforce.

Our employees' commute to work

To help reduce our carbon footprint, we show our employees the possibilities for reduction related to their commute to work. We offer our employees the option to work remotely (see chapter ESRS S1 Own workforce – Actions) and sustainable options for commuting to work. Specific examples are our offers to lease bikes or take advantage of subsidised job tickets in Germany (see chapter ESRS S1 Own workforce – Actions).

In the 2023 financial year, our subsidiary GRENKE Locazione S.r.l. in Milan launched a project to promote the use of public transport. The aim is to support 50 percent of the employees through measures such as prepaid subscriptions for local transport and interest-free salary deductions. The plan is to extend the programme to Other regions in Italy by 2025.

In 2024, we recorded an increase in emissions from commuting but expect an 8 percent reduction by 2030 (see grenke Environmental Policy and Travel Policy, as well as chapter ESRS 2 Company profile – Policies and frameworks).

Downstream transportation of our objects

In some cases, if the customer does not keep the lease object at the end of the contract and it is not returned to the dealer, we take back the object ourselves and sell it if possible. We organise transportation to bring the items either from the customer to us or from us to the buyer. Our goal is to make these trips climate-neutral and therefore we work with climate-neutral services such as DHL GoGreen. The challenge is the availability of emissions data, and we are discussing this matter with our suppliers. We expect to be able to reduce our transportation emissions by 25 percent by 2030 using climate-friendly logistics solutions (see grenke Environmental Policy, chapter ESRS 2 Company profile – Policies and frameworks).

Purchased goods and services for our day-to-day business

We are forging sustainable purchasing partnerships and ensuring that our decommissioned IT devices go through a second life cycle. We will also begin developing further initiatives for the procurement of goods and services in order to reduce emissions by 27 percent by 2030.

We annually measure our target achievement as part of our greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 1, 2, 3 – TOP KPI). Our progress is presented in chapter ESRS E1 Climate change mitigation and adaptation – Targets and metrics.

Additional measures to implement our strategic areas of action within our sustainability strategy include:

- // Reducing paper-intensive processes to a minimum and promoting digitalisation
- // Supporting the sustainable transformation of our SME customers through ESG products and services
- // Reduce paper-intensive processes to a minimum and advance digitalisation and resource conservation

Reduce paper-intensive processes to a minimum and drive digitalisation forward

As a provider of small-ticket lease financing, our business model traditionally involves a high volume of paperwork and documentation. As part of our sustainability strategy, we are pursuing the automation of our core leasing processes (see Chapter 1.3.3 Non-financial performance indicators). We are working to reduce paper consumption in our paper-intensive processes to a minimum.

Digital customer portal

Through our digital customer portal, our lessees can manage their contracts, invoices and data online at any time. In the 2024 financial year, the portal continued to be available in 27 countries[10] (2023: 27 countries). It will be rolled out in other grenke markets in the future.

Invoices are largely sent digitally and therefore paperless, and this was done in 26 countries (2023: 26 countries). We also use electronic invoicing in our collaboration with public institutions. According to the EU Directive (2014/55/EU), all EU countries must gradually introduce eInvoicing, at least in the business-to-government (B2G) sector. We are currently implementing eInvoicing in the B2G area in Germany, France and Portugal. In addition to B2G and the countries mentioned, we are already implementing eInvoicing in the business-to-business (B2B) area in the following

10 Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Denmark, Germany, Finland, France, United Kingdom, Ireland, Italy, Croatia, Luxembourg, Latvia, Malta, Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Switzerland, Sweden, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Czech Republic, Hungary, United Arab Emirates.

countries: Italy, Sweden, Turkey, Romania and Finland, as well as in our franchise subsidiary in Chile.

We regularly carry out format adjustments. Overall, the abovementioned measures further reduced the number of invoices sent by post at grenke in 2024 (see Chapter E1 Climate protection and adaptation – Target and metrics).

eSignature

grenke introduced the eSignature back in 2015, and usage figures have been rising ever since. The process, which is free of charge for specialist reseller partners and customers, simplifies the conclusion of financing agreements. The documents are sent electronically and signed with legal validity. This solution allows us to save paper for printouts and envelopes. eSignature was initially introduced in Germany and France and is currently available in a total of 27 markets (2023: 27). We use two standard market solutions: DocuSign and BankID via Verified. BankID is used as a digital signature solution in three markets and DocuSign in the remaining 24. To further develop the eSignature via DocuSign, the qualified electronic signature was introduced in Germany in the second quarter of 2022. In addition to the signature, this method also includes digital identification via the VideoIdent procedure.

grenke's AI challenge

The topic of artificial intelligence (AI) is also a high priority at grenke and will become even more important in the years ahead. This year's AI challenge kicked things off by inviting all employees worldwide to submit specific AI use cases to improve day-to-day work. The active involvement of our employees was a key aspect to promote innovation from within our own ranks. The use cases submitted were evaluated and analysed in the 2024 financial year. The first ideas are already realised for implementation.

Digital personnel files

With a digital personnel file, we give our employees access to their personnel documents from anywhere and at any time. We also ensure the legally compliant handling of deletion and retention periods. The digital personnel file also makes it possible to process and manage important formalities such as payslips or holiday applications in paperless form.

New Work policies

We endeavour to use our building space in a way that is efficient and conserves resources (see grenke Environmental Policy, chapter ESRS 2 Company profile – Policies and frameworks). This is our response to the changes in the working world brought about by digitalisation (New Work). At the same time, it increases the attractiveness of our workplaces for employees. In our New Work concepts, we take care to adapt our building and space designs to the changing environmental and climate conditions, which also results in a continual reduction in our consumption of resources.

The location of the Italian subsidiary "De Castillia 23" in Milan has served as a model since 2022, as has the location in Melbourne since 2023. In 2024, our teams in Hamburg and Frankfurt, as well as grenke Bank, moved to new premises that were remodelled in line with the New Work principle. Further remodelling is planned for 2025.

We measure our progress in digitalisation and resource conservation using our TOP KPI on the degree of automation in the core leasing process (see chapter ESRS E1 Climate change mitigation and adaptation – Targets and metrics).

Promoting the sustainable transformation of our SME customers through ESG products and services

As part of our sustainability strategy, we focus on financing solutions tailored to small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and their investment needs. We see it as our responsibility to finance and offer ESG products and services to support the sustainable orientation of our company. To meet the needs of SMEs, our leasing and rental products cover a wide range of leasing assets, ensuring the diversification of our portfolio (see the diagram "Composition of our lease object portfolio"). Given the overall economic shift towards sustainability, we are also striving to make our object portfolio more sustainable.

By financing green economy objects, we contribute to the sustainable transformation of our customers' business operations and the economy as a whole. We define green economy objects as, for example, equipment for the generation and storage of renewable energy, sustainable mobility solutions, or resource management. In addition to our eBike business, this now also includes photovoltaic systems, energy storage units, wall boxes, and charging infrastructure. Our sales team continuously develops our green economy market approach, focusing in particular on engaging and acquiring new specialist reseller partners and customers.

In the context of ESG, we also contribute to healthcare by enabling the financing of medical technology equipment for doctors' offices and medical facilities.

Pillars of green economy objects

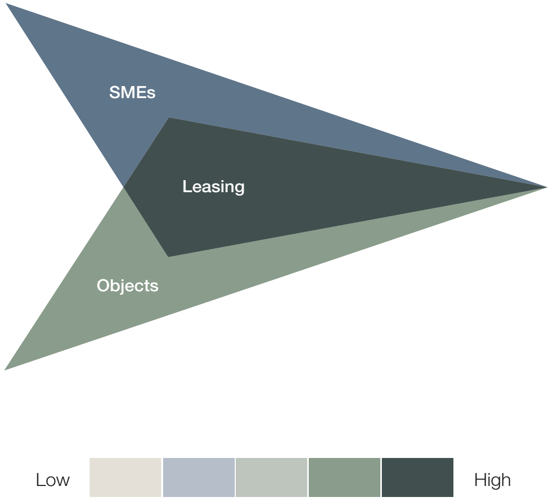
Renewable Energy	Sustainable Mobility	Resource and Waste Management
// Photovoltaic systems/ solar panels	// eBikes	// Recycling machines
// Battery storage units	// Other e-mobility	// Water management
// LED lightning	// Charging points (cars and bikes)	// Cleaning machines
// Heat production	// Stationary battery systems	
// Inverter		

grenke Sustainability Index (GSI)

While we are not directly involved in the production of goods and products as a financing partner, we strive to exert influence on sustainability criteria in both upstream and downstream processes (see grenke Supplier Code of Conduct, chapter ESRS 2 Company profile – Policies and frameworks).

As a supporting measure to increase the share of ESG products and services in our overall portfolio, we developed the grenke Sustainability Index (GSI) in collaboration with the Karlsruhe Institute of Technology (KIT). This index considers various components relevant to the lifecycle of a leasing contract, including parameters related to the leasing asset (e.g. asset category or usage duration), the contract (e.g., digitalisation of processing workflows), and our lessees (e.g. industry classification). The GSI serves as a tool for our sales team to facilitate targeted discussions on sustainability aspects with our SME customers and partners. It evaluates our financing activities while taking into account the specific characteristics of asset-based financing. The assessment criteria are uniquely defined and do not correspond to or derive from the criteria for sustainable financial products as outlined in the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR). We opted to define the GSI ourselves due to the absence of standardised criteria for sustainable leasing contracts.

grenke Sustainability Index



grenke Sustainability Index

In cooperation with the Karlsruhe Institute of Technology (KIT), we are developing the grenke Sustainability Index (GSI). The GSI will evaluate every leasing contract in terms of its sustainability. It will create transparency for us, our customers and our partners and raise the awareness of sustainable investment opportunities.

The development of the GSI was completed in financial year 2024. We gathered initial insights during a pilot phase conducted in selected countries. Global training sessions for our sales teams commenced in the fourth quarter, with further training planned for 2025 to strengthen the use of the GSI in communications with our specialist reseller partners.

In France, GRENKE LOCATION SAS has been supporting selected specialist reseller partners since July 2023 through the so-called SEED programme. In cooperation with EcoVadis, partners can improve their sustainability policies over twelve months through audits and training. The goal was to involve around 50 partners by the end of 2024 and strengthen long-term partnerships. Initial results show that the programme supports our specialist reseller partners in implementing their ESG strategies. Some partners are already in their second evaluation cycle. We aim to further increase the number of participants in 2025. With the SEED programme, we contribute to supporting SMEs in their sustainable transformation (see grenke Sustainability strategy, chapter ESRS 2 Sustainability strategy).

Significant capital expenditures were incurred in implementing measures for the digitalisation of processes. We report on these expenditures in Chapter 1.4 Research and Development in this Group management report.

Targets and metrics

E1-4: GHG emission reduction targets

Our first Climate Action Plan outlines our emission reduction targets for 2030 and 2050, as well as key measures to achieve them for our major emission sources (see Climate Action Plan). The baseline year 2022 serves as our reference year. To create a complete baseline, we supplemented the 2022 emission data with conservative projections. This accounts for any data gaps identified through further developments in 2023 and 2024. As a result, the reported emission data for our 2022 baseline year differs from the CCF data presented in the previous year's report.

We have aligned our emissions reduction targets with the principles of the Science Based Target initiative in order to meet the minimum requirements for achieving the 1.5-degree target using science-based approaches.

On the path to net zero by 2050, we have initially set interim targets for all three scopes based on the baseline year 2022, with goals set for 2030:

We aim to reduce our Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by 50 percent each by 2030.

For our Scope 3 emissions, we aim to achieve a 25 percent reduction by 2030.

E1-5: Energy consumption and energy mix[11]

Our overall energy mix of our calculated consumption is distributed as follows:

Energy consumption and mix	**2024**	**2023**
Thermal energy consumption from heating oils and gases (MWh)	2,495	2,608
District heating purchased (MWh)	340	363
Electricity from fossil sources (MWh)	1,620	2,378
Total fossil energy consumption (MWh)	**4,455**	**5,349**
Share of fossil sources of total energy consumption (%)	81%	86%
Energy consumption from nuclear sources (MWh)	**425**	**513**
Share of consumption from nuclear sources of total energy consumption (%)	8%	8%
Energy consumption from renewable sources (MWh)	475	195
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy (MWh)	136	153
Total renewable energy consumption (MWh)	**611**	**348**
Share of renewable sources of total energy consumption (%)	19%	14%
Total energy consumption (MWh)	**5,491**	**6,210**

11 Consumption based on invoices and projections.

Total GHG emissions

E1-6[12]: Development of GHG emissions

In the 2024 financial year, we continued to develop the calculation of our Corporate Carbon Footprint (CCF). Our CO_2 emissions were previously calculated using data from the prior year. This approach was taken specifically due to the time lag in our receipt of key data from utility bills, among others. In the financial year, we improved the collection of our corporate footprint data and now use the data from the respective financial year. In 2024, we calculated a Corporate Carbon Footprint based on the emissions and consumption of both the 2023 and 2024 financial years.

To calculate our emissions data, we use the consumption figures available for the reporting year. Alongside the data for the baseline year, incomplete data is supplemented by conservative extrapolations based on the areas of our sites or the previous year's figures. We calculated 94 percent of our Scope 1 data using real data, 75 percent of our Scope 2 data, and 68 percent of our Scope 3 data.

To compare the calculations for the years of 2024 and 2023 with the information from our last non-financial reporting, we show the information on our CCF from the last three financial years 2024, 2023 and 2022 (baseline year) in this report.

For the calculation, we use the Diligent ESG tool. This enables us to apply the corresponding emission factors for Scope 1, 2 and 3 activities consistently and as automatically as possible. The tool-supported calculation of the emission results strengthens the consistent application of the defined methodology. Greenhouse gas emissions are measured in accordance with the GHG Protocol and are based on the Kyoto Protocol list. The term GHG emissions is usually used for simplicity. These are rounded to tonnes of CO_2 equivalents (t CO_2e).

Our Scope 1 emissions accounted for around 34 percent of our total emissions. As part of the calculation of our CCF 2024[13] , the Scope 1 emissions amounted to around 2,690 t CO_2e (2023: 3,184 t CO_2e; 2022: 3,407 t CO_2e). Of this amount, 2,495 t CO_2e (2023: 2,989 t CO_2e; 2022: 3,051 t CO_2e) from our company fleet represented the largest proportion.

Our Scope 2 emissions accounted for around 12 percent of our total emissions. According to the location-based method, Scope 2 emissions in CCF 2024 amounted to 960 t CO_2e (2023: 1,197 t CO_2e; 2022: 1,498 t CO_2e) and according to the market-based method to 1,440 t CO_2e (2023: 1,778 t CO_2e; 2022: 2,089 t CO_2e) The majority of these Scope 2 emissions (607 t CO_2e) stem from our electricity consumption (2023: 818 t CO_2e; 2022: 843 t CO_2e). Overall, we were able to reduce our Scope 1 and Scope 2 carbon footprint by around 17 percent compared to the previous year (see ESRS E1 Climate change mitigation and adaptation – Strategic approach).

The assessment of our Scope 3 emissions, which began in 2022, was further developed in 2024. The emissions reported in the current financial year now cover all our sites and utilised spaces (2023: 77 percent; 2022: 60 percent) and total 4,183 t CO_2e (2023: 3,581 t CO_2e; 2022: 4,632 t CO_2e). As a result, our Scope 3 emissions account for approximately 53 percent of our total emissions[14].

Biogenic emissions

These further emissions are required to be reported separately in accordance with the GHG Protocol, as they are not included in the CCF due to their climate-neutral nature. Other emissions are those resulting from the use of biofuels. In the 2024 financial year, France and Italy increasingly refuelled with such fuels. As a result, the proportion increased to 105 t CO_2e (2023: 22 t CO_2e; 2022: 8 t CO_2e).

12 GHG gross emissions for Scope 1, 2, and 3 categories as well as total GHG emissions.

13 The CCF 2024 includes data from the period January 1, 2024, to December 31, 2024, along with projections based on floor area.

14 Due to missing or insufficiently reliable data, our Scope 3 emissions do not yet include information or estimates for our leased assets.

Development of GHG total emissions

Accounting for our corporate footprint in accordance with the GHG Protocol and ESRS E1, AR. 48 (table)

	Retrospective				Milestones and target years		
	Base year 2022	**2023**	**2024**	**Change in %**	**2030**	**2050**	**Annual % target/ Base year**
Scope 1 GHG emissions							
Gross Scope 1 GHG emissions (t CO_2e)	3,407	3,184	2,690	–16%	1,704	0	42
Percentage of Scope 1 GHG emissions from regulated emission trading schemes (%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Scope 2 GHG emissions							
Gross location-based Scope 2 GHG emissions (t CO_2e)	1,498	1,197	960	–20%	749	0	72
Gross marked-based Scope 2 GHG emissions (t CO_2e)		1,778	1,440	–19%			
Significant Scope 3 GHG emissions							
Total Gross indirect Scope 3 GHG emissions (t CO_2e)	4,632	3,581	4,183	17%	3,474	0	39
1. Purchased goods and services		1,146	1,435	25%			
2. Capital goods*	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3. Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or Scope 2)		914	772	–16%			
4. Upstream transportation and distribution *	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5. Waste generated in operations		68	141	107%			
6. Business traveling		360	437	21%			
7. Employee commuting		1,080	1,383	28%			
8. Upstream leased assets*	-	-	-	-	-	-	
9. Downstream transportation		13	15	14%			
10. Processing of sold products*	-	-	-	-	-	-	
11. Use of sold products*	-	-	-	-	-	-	
12. End-of-life- treatment of sold products*	-	-	-	-	-	-	
13. Downstream leased assets*	-	-	-	-	-	-	
14. Franchises*	-	-	-	-	-	-	
15. Investments*	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total GHG emissions							
Total GHG emissions (location-based) (t CO_2e)	9,537	7,962	7,833	–2%	5,927	0	47
Total GHG emissions (marked-based) (t CO_2e)		8,543	8,313	–3%			

** Due to our business model, there are no GHG emissions in the Scope 3 categories 4, 8, 10 - 13 and 15.*

*** In accordance with the operational control approach of the GHG protocol, the emissions of our three remaining franchise companies are generally part of our corporate footprint. We therefore do not report these separately under category 14.*

****We are not yet able to report on the Scope 3 emissions of our leased assets due to a lack of available data and approaches for estimated values.*

Combined Management Report

Compared to the previous year, our total corporate footprint has been reduced by 2 percent, while data availability and quality have improved.

Our reported emissions are distributed across our countries and the corresponding regions as follows.

GHG emissions across regions and scopes 1, 2 and 3

Region	Scope 1 in t CO_2e	Scope 2 in t CO_2e	Scope 3 in t CO_2e	Total	Share of total emissions in %	Development of emissions in %
DACH						
2024	1,399	499	2,175	4,073	52	– 1%
2023	1,658	584	1,880	4,122	52	
Western Europe						
2024	350	125	544	1,018	13	– 3%
2023	444	53	550	1,047	13	
Southern Europe						
2024	511	182	795	1,488	19	– 3%
2023	704	342	482	1,528	19	
Northern/Eastern Europe						
2024	296	106	460	862	11	– 1%
2023	257	149	467	873	11	
Other regions						
2024	135	48	209	392	5	0%
2023	121	68	203	392	5	
Total 2024	**2,690**	**960**	**4,183**	**7,833**		**– 2%**
Total 2023	**3,184**	**1,197**	**3,581**	**7,962**		

Greenhouse gas intensity (ESRS E1-6, AR 53.)

GHG intensity per net revenue in tCO_2e / EUR	2023	2024
GHG total emissions (location-based) per EUR net revenue	0.0000124	0.0000097
GHG total emissions (market-based) per EUR net revenue	0.0000133	0.0000103

E1-7: Reduction in greenhouse gases and projects to reduce greenhouse gases, financed via CO_2 credits.

In the 2024 financial year, we did not remove any greenhouse gas from the atmosphere through carbon credits.

E1-8: Internal CO_2 pricing

We do not currently use an internal CO_2 pricing system. We continuously monitor regulatory and market developments on this topic and derive suitable measures for grenke.

We continue to measure our progress in reducing paper-intensive processes and strengthening digitalisation using the following control variables (TOP KPI):

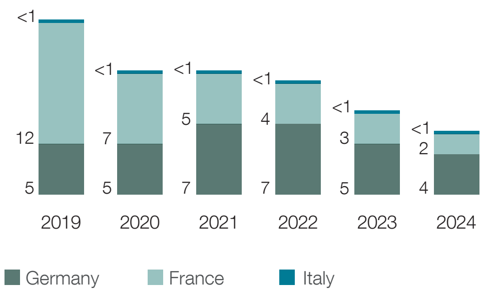
Degree of automation in the core leasing process

Our dispatching of invoices is largely paperless. In 2024, our digital invoicing solution continued to be available in 26 countries[15] (2023: 26 countries) (component of TOP KPI).

In Germany and France, the share of printed invoices declined by one percentage point in each country, to 4 percent in Germany (2023: 5 percent) and 2 percent in France (2023: 3 percent). The very low share already achieved in Italy remained unchanged at less than 1 percent (see the diagram "Share of printed invoices in core markets").

Share of printed invoices in core markets

as of December 31, 2024, in percent



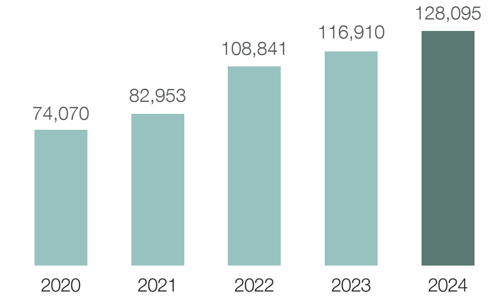
Our solutions also continued to allow documents to be digitally signed in 84 percent of grenke's markets (2023: 81.81 percent). In the 2024 financial year, a total of 128,095 contracts were signed electronically (2023: 116,910 contracts; see the diagram "Number of lease contracts signed electronically").

This allowed for a slight increase in the share of digitally signed contracts, resulting in an eContract ratio (part of the TOP KPI) of 40.5 percent in 2024 (2023: 40.1 percent).

As part of our sustainability strategy, we have outlined our strategic approach to digitalisation and resource conservation, which is also embedded in our Environmental Policy (see chapter ESRS 2 Sustainability strategy – Strategic goals and areas of action).

Number of leasing contracts signed electronically

as of December 31, 2024



15 Australia, Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Finland, France, United Kingdom, Ireland, Italy, Canada, Croatia, Latvia, Netherlands, Norway, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Switzerland, Singapore, Slovenia, Spain, Czech Republic, Hungary, United Arab Emirates, United States of America.

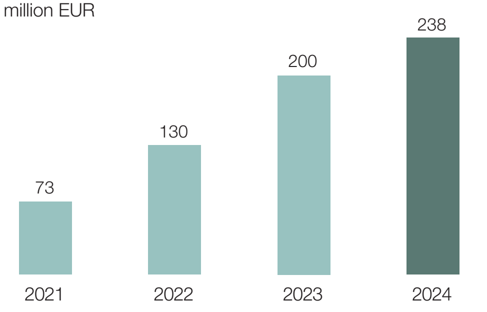
To measure our progress in contributing to the sustainable transformation of our customers' business activities, we use the following control variable (TOP KPI):

Green economy objects as percentage of total portfolio

In the 2024 financial year, green economy objects, measured by net acquisition value, increased to 7.8 percent of the Group's leasing new business (2023: 7.7 percent[16]). This is equivalent to 264,912 contracts Group-wide (2023: 242,826). eBikes continue to be very popular among green economy objects, accounting for 4.3 percent of the Group's leasing new business in 2024 (2023: 5.4 percent). Green economy objects as a percentage of our leasing new business in 2024 corresponded to a net acquisition value of EUR 238 million (2023: EUR 200 million) (see grenke Sustainability strategy, chapter ESRS 2 Sustainability strategy – Strategic targets and areas of action).

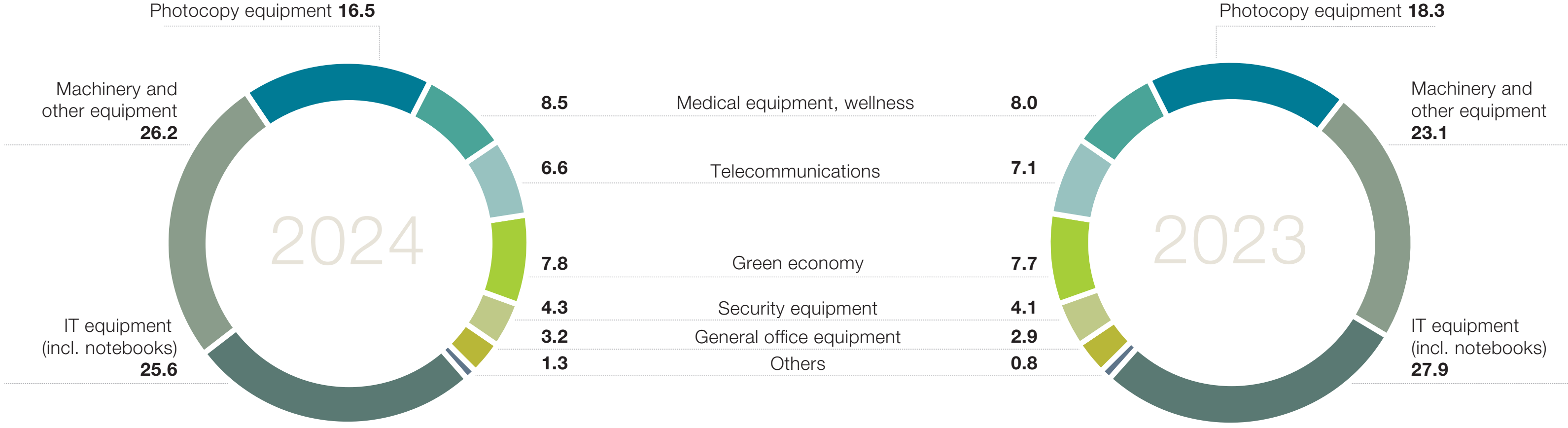
Green economy objects according to net acquisition volume

As of December 31, 2024
in million EUR



Composition of lease portfolio

in percent



2024		2023
8.5	Medical equipment, wellness	8.0
6.6	Telecommunications	7.1
7.8	Green economy	7.7
4.3	Security equipment	4.1
3.2	General office equipment	2.9
1.3	Others	0.8

16 In the 2024 financial year, the definition of green economy assets was expanded to include new asset types: electric commercial vehicles, drinking water dispensers, food waste compactors, food waste shredders, food waste biofermenters, and environmental container compactors.

Medical objects grew slightly across the Group to 8.5 percent of our total portfolio in 2024 (2023: 8.0 percent).

Positive effects in the value chain and opportunities for our business success

E1-9: Expected financial impact of material physical and transition risks and potential climate-related opportunities:

As part of our IRO analyses of the e-dimension and the associated surveys of our stakeholders, we found that the greatest opportunity with the most financial impact on our business success along our value chain lies in the development of new markets and the associated growth potential with green economy objects. We can control this by tracking the share of green economy objects in our total portfolio (TOP KPI).

We have also firmly embedded this potential in our sustainability strategy and in the focus and objectives of our areas of action (see chapter ESRS 2 Sustainability strategy – Strategic objectives and areas of action).

In the reporting year, we applied the phase-in regulation regarding the expected financial impact of material physical risks and transition risks and potential climate-related opportunities. We are progressing with our work on quantifying such disclosures so that we can report the related information in the years ahead.

3.3.3 ESRS E5 – Circular economy

Strategic approach, guidelines and policies

E5-1:
Strategies related to resource utilisation and the circular economy

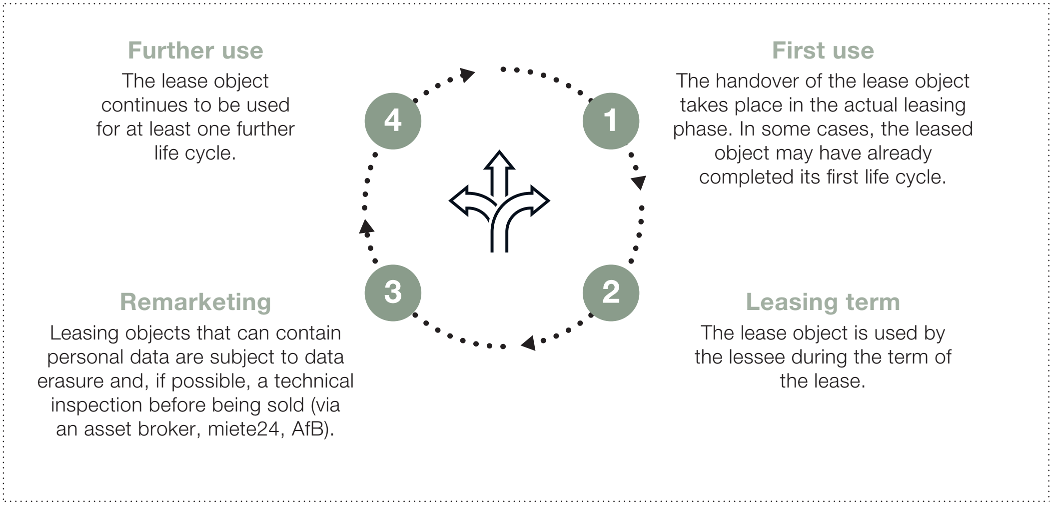
Regenerative concepts in the sense of a circular economy have always been part of our business model. For us, this begins even before the potential return of items: We lease new goods that fulfil current market and technology standards. We expect this to extend the useful life of the leased items. This means that the equipment can be used by our lessees beyond the normal lease term.

We also ensure that the items can be transferred to a second product life cycle after the lease term, for example by reselling them. As part of our sustainability strategy, we continue to develop these approaches and support them with corresponding guidelines and concepts (see chapter ESRS 2 Company profile - Policies and frameworks).

The majority of leased objects are further sold to our specialist reseller partners at the end of the lease term. To give the remaining leased assets a second life cycle, we operate our own recycling platforms in our core markets of Germany, France and Italy. Our asset brokers resell the leased objects to third-party customers after testing them for functionality, enabling them to be used again.

In 2024, we enhanced the development of our processes and offerings related to the circular economy by establishing a dedicated role. Alongside the operational asset broker business, our Head of Circular Economy is leading this advancement. He reports to the Vice President Sales (DACH), who primarily reports to the Chief Sales Officer.

grenke's approach to promoting a circular economy



Actions

E5-2, MDR-A:

To implement our strategic approach to the circular economy, we undertook the following measures in the financial year:

// Integration of the remarketing process into customer engagement

// Development of additional usage-based offerings

We aim to integrate our remarketing process more closely into our customer approach and develop new offers that align with circular economy usage models. This initiative also seeks to enhance the active management of our lease return portfolio, which our object brokers channel into a second life cycle.

For example, we are optimising our return processes with a focus on packaging. In the 2024 financial year, we expanded our collaboration with emission-free shipping partners and transport service providers while increasing the use of sustainable packaging materials. Additionally, a significant portion of the packaging material from returned items is reused for reshipping resold returns (see grenke Environmental Policy, chapter ESRS 2 Company profile – Policy and frameworks).

No significant capital expenditures were made in the circular economy during the 2024 financial year.

Targets and metrics

E5-3, MDR-T:

We measure our progress on the implemented measures based on the number of objects resold at the end of the lease term and their transition to a second lifecycle. We aim to provide organised support for the return of these used leasing objects and their transition to a second lifecycle. This includes continuing to evolve our own reuse platforms, potential partnerships, and the design of our financing products.

Over the next two to three years, we plan to systematically collect further data on the handling of used lease objects.

The development of data quality is still ongoing, and there are no concrete implementation concepts, targets, or estimates for the planned measures yet. Statements regarding the expected impacts and dependencies of the circular economy on grenke's business model have been made as part of the materiality assessment in the IRO analysis in chapter ESRS 2 Sustainability strategy – SBM-3: Material sustainability-related impacts, risks, and opportunities.

E5-4 and E5-5: Resource inflows and resource outflows

The majority of the objects are sold on to the specialist reseller partners at the end of the term. Only a small proportion of 2 percent of all leased objects are returned to grenke after when the contract ends. In the 2024 financial year, we took delivery of 23,889 objects in our core markets of Germany, France and Italy through our grenke object brokers. As a result, in 2024, we were unable to maintain our 2023 financial year record of 27,287. We were however able to significantly increase the number of items disposed of professionally in all three countries.

By "items" we mean the leased objects that our object brokers accepted at the end of the contract term.

Total number of items received in the 2024 reporting year

	2024	2023
Germany	13,454	16,263
France	7,202	7,562
Italy	3,233	3,462

Number of properly disposed items by asset brokers

	2024	2023
Germany	335	343
France	84	5
Italy	489	46

Returned objects in secondary use (asset brokers) in percent

	2024	2023
Germany	6.7	5.7
France	10.3	9.9
Italy	5.6	4.4

Number of articles resold by asset broker

	2024	2023
Germany	14,182	14,135
France	7,217	6,988
Italy	2,888	3,228

Recycling of non-recyclable electronics

With all returns processed by the object broker, there is always a small amount of non-recyclable electronics that we send for recycling. Disposal is handled by the non-profit organisation "Der Steg gGmbH" in Berlin, which employs people with mental disabilities.

In the financial year, we recycled non-recyclable electronics as follows:

in kg	2024	2023
Electronic waste without hazardous substances 16 02 14	1,073	2,651
Electronic waste with hazardous substances 16 02 13*[17]	26	196

Recycling is broken down into the following recovery rates:

in percent	2024	2023
Reuse	3.07	1.84
Material recycling	88.63	88.71
Energy recovery	6.47	7.24
Disposal	1.82	2.21

17 Potential hazardous substances in fraction 16 02 13 include small displays, capacitors, mercury switches (if applicable), flame-retardant circuit boards, PCBs and others.*

Combined Management Report

Positive impacts in the value chain and opportunities for our business success

E5-6:
grenke's core business of leasing is focused on utilisation and not ownership. We ensure that returned lease objects are reused or optimally utilised even after the contract period. This conserves resources and improves the environmental balance by extending the equipment's service life and reducing the need to manufacture new equipment. By expanding these processes and solutions, grenke is contributing to environmental protection and promoting sustainable business models. The increase in these offers thereby contributes to the long-term strengthening and stability of our market position.

The secondary market, particularly for IT products such as smartphones and laptops, is gaining importance from both an economic and ecological perspective. When leased IT products are transferred to the secondary market, they can retain average residual values in the double-digit percentage range relative to their original purchase price.

The investment in Miete24 enables grenke to test the secondary market with existing funds and to gather important empirical values for future strategic decisions.

E5-6:
Expected financial impact from risks and opportunities in connection with resource utilisation and the circular economy

Our initiatives to strengthen the circular economy are currently being further developed. These efforts lay the groundwork for providing future reporting on their impact on our company's financial position and performance.

Combined Management Report