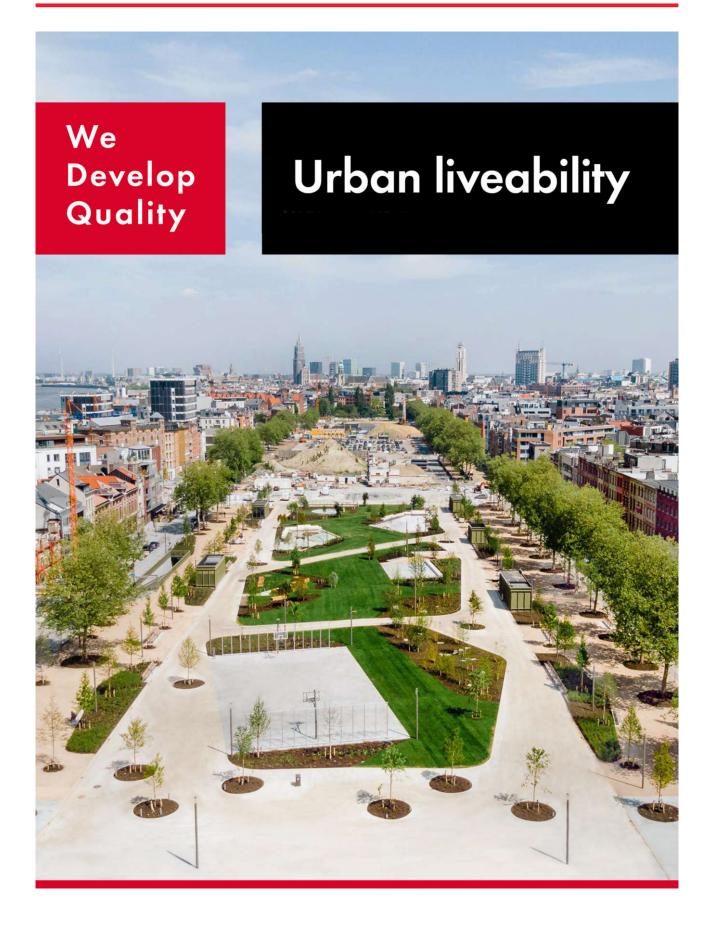
ANNUAL CSR REPORT 2022





OUR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

Our environmental footprint is determined by the amount of energy we consume. In our 2020 Materiality Analysis, energy consumption is considered the eighth most material topic.

We manage our environmental impact by:

- reducing our overall energy consumption;
- I introducing energy-saving technology such as LED lighting with smart switching controls;
- decreasing fossil fuel consumed by our fleet;
- I procuring more of the energy we consume in our parking facilities and offices from renewable energy sources.

We report greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions according to the GHG Protocol, on Scope 1, 2 and 3.

Energy efficiency

Q-Park is a large consumer of electricity, both for lighting and operational equipment, as well as for charging electric cars. We have and will continue to implement measures for reducing our energy consumption as this is demonstrating clear benefits – in financial terms as well as in our environmental impact.

For example, lights are automatically dimmed to emergency levels and switch to brighter lighting when movement of cars or pedestrians is detected. We also take simple operational measures to decrease energy consumption by temporarily closing off parking decks in quiet periods.

Energy dilemmas

As we provide more EV charging points in our parking facilities, more energy is needed for EV charging. As part of our EV charging programme, we have introduced a charging point dashboard which allows us to separately track the energy consumed by EV charging. This enables us to report on EV charging in Scope 3.

Results

Although our total energy consumption increased in 2022, there are three valid reasons for this change:

- I Our car parks were busier in 2022 after all mobility restrictions related to COVID-19 were lifted in the first quarter.
- We have expanded our portfolio considerably, and in particular with underground parking facilities which in general consume more energy than above ground locations.
- In 2022, we have considerably increased the number of EV charging points in our facilities.

In 2022, the total amount of energy consumed, measured in GWh, in our owned and long-leased parking facilities (O+LL PFs), including GWh consumed by EV charging decreased by 6%.

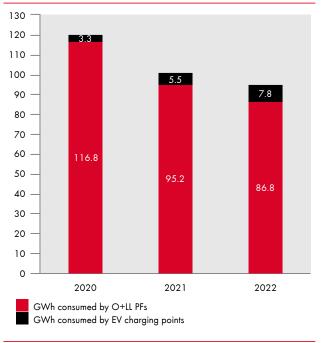


Chart 18: GWh used by O+LL PFs and EV charging

From our dashboards, we can now show the energy consumed by EV charging. This shows a steady increase over the past few years in line with the increased availability and usage of EV charging points in our parking facilities. In 2022, EV charging represented 8.2% of our total energy consumed compared to 5.5% in 2021. PREFACE

STRATEGY

RESULTS

Emissions

Q-Park wants to contribute to lowering CO_2 emissions as this contributes to the general quality of life, and that in urban areas in particular.

There is, however, a dilemma regarding the CO_2 footprint. On the one hand we are working hard to reduce our kWh consumption through our LED programme and other energy-saving measures. On the other, the more our customers use our EV charging points, the more kWh are added to the total energy use.

In 2022, we made some improvements regarding how we calculate and publish our carbon footprint.

- I We use energy consumption from our measured Owned + Long-Leased (incl. concession contracts) parking facilities (O+LL PFs), and extrapolate to derive the total energy consumed by our entire O+LL PFs portfolio.
- We measure energy use from our EV charging points and extrapolate to derive the total energy consumed by all our EV charging points.
- I We deduct the energy consumed by our EV charging points and their carbon footprint

respectively, as this impact belongs to our downstream value chain. This is now attributed to Scope 3.

Results

We are now using market-based emissions calculations. These reflect our initiatives to source green energy, as opposed to our previous location-based reporting which only considered grid averages. In 2022, we also expanded our green energy sourcing, for example with CO_2 certificates and our own green energy production from solar panels and wind turbines installed in our parking facilities.

This has considerably reduced our average carbon footprint per parking space in owned and long-leased parking facilities (O+LL PFs). The average $kgCO_2$ per parking space is now 45.8 (2021: 93.2), a considerable decrease amounting to 51%.

Since we started measuring our emissions in 2010, we have already achieved a 74% reduction in our carbon footprint. Please note that the energy consumption drop in 2018 is mainly attributable to our LED Programme.

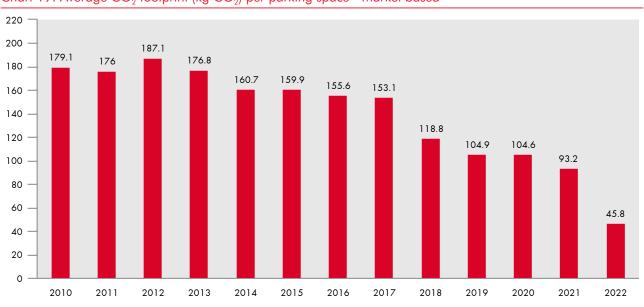
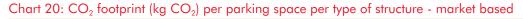


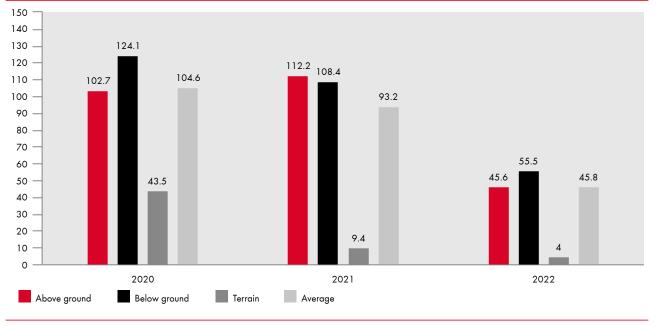
Chart 19: Average CO₂ footprint (kg CO₂) per parking space - market based

STRATEGY

RESULTS

The following chart shows the breakdown of emissions per parking space per type of car park structure.





The following chart shows the breakdown of emissions in Scope 1, 2 and 3. Please note that we show market-based emissions calculations, we have recalculated the amounts for 2020 and 2021 accordingly.

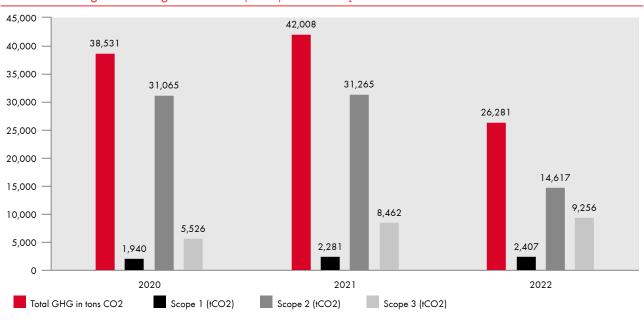


Chart 21: Total greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) in tons CO_2 - market based

Changes in CSR reporting

GRI 2021

We report in accordance with GRI 2021 and have included the GRI 2021 table in the Overviews section. In previous years we reported in accordance with GRI 2016.

Energy consumption

We use energy consumption from our measured Owned + Long-Leased (incl. concession contracts) parking facilities (O+LL PFs), and extrapolate to derive the total energy consumed by our entire O+LL PFs portfolio. We have recalculated our energy consumption and GHG emissions for 2020, 2021 and 2022 accordingly.

Emissions

Market-based emissions calculations

We use market-based emissions calculations. These reflect our initiatives to source green energy, as opposed to our previous location-based reporting which only considered grid averages.

Energy consumed by EV charging points

We deduct the energy consumed by our EV charging points and their carbon footprint respectively, as this impact belongs to our downstream value chain. This is now attributed to Scope 3.

Conversion factors

We use AIB total supplier mix factors instead of DEFRA factors for location-based kgCO₂/kWh, for all countries in which we operate except for the UK. We use AIB 2021 factors for the years 2021 and 2022, and AIB 2020 factors for 2020 for the Netherlands, Germany, France, Belgium, Ireland and Denmark.

Rational for these conversion factor choices:

- I The AIB total supplier mix factors are preferred (by the GHG Guidance Scope 2) as they include the net physical energy imports/exports.
- I The AIB total supplier mix factors are very reliable for EU countries whereas DEFRA appears to be more reliable for the UK.

Supply chain

Our parking services mainly consist of providing parking spaces in purpose-built parking facilities or in off-street car parks. This can be pay-on-exit parking behind barriers, or parking paid by means of Pay & Display parking tickets, or via a parking service app. We also offer customers the opportunity to pre-book a parking space.

As we don't produce goods but deliver a service, our supply chain mainly consists of PMS suppliers, real estate and operational maintenance suppliers. We also invest substantial amounts in ICT systems and business intelligence to prepare Q-Park for further digitisation and other developments. Most if not all suppliers are located in Western Europe.

Governance, policies and codes

All static information regarding Q-Park governance, policies and codes can be found on our corporate website as this information does not depend on the reporting year.

🗭 Click here for our Corporate governance.

Dick here for our Integrity Policy.

Dick here for our CSR Code.

We value your feedback

We value your feedback on our Annual CSR Report 2022 as this will help us to further improve its quality. Should you have any questions or comments, please send them in an e-mail to cmc@q-park.com.