

2024 ANNUAL REPORT



ABOUT THIS REPORT

The directors' report within the meaning of section 2:391 of the Dutch Civil Code, comprises the chapters 'About this report' up to and including 'Part VI: Reference documents', with the exception of the chapters 'Part IV: Financial statements', 'Part V: Other information', 'Part VI: Sustainability reporting process and methods', 'UN Global Compact Ten Principles' and 'GRI content index with reference'.

The reported data covers activities of all LBC legal entities worldwide which fall within the scope of the LBC's consolidated financial statements and sustainability information, unless stated otherwise. All entities within the Group (see [LBC at a glance](#)) are owned 100%, except for Seabrook LLC (50/50 joint venture). Seabrook LLC does not meet the consolidation criteria according to IFRS and is, for financial statement purposes, accounted for according to the equity method and fully in our sustainability information.

It should be noted that, until 30 July 2023, LBC owned 75% of the shares in LBC-Cepsa Tank Terminals Antwerpen NV. On 31 July 2023, the Group acquired the remaining 25% (minority interest) shares that Cepsa Química held in LBC-Cepsa Tank Terminals Antwerpen NV, resulting in 100% ownership by the Group. LBC-Cepsa Tank Terminals Antwerpen NV was already and will remain consolidated in our financial statements. Following this acquisition, the terminal was renamed to LBC Lillo BV. The entity has always been fully into both our financial statements and sustainability information.

On 22 November 2024, the Group acquired 100% of the voting shares of Evolution Terminals BV, a non-listed company based in the Netherlands, positioning LBC to establish one of Northwest Europe's first low-carbon ammonia import facilities in a strategic location with significant growth potential.

On 7 March 2025, the Members signed an agreement to divest their Membership Interest to Tokyo based Mitsui O.S.K. Lines Ltd. (Members exit process).

We report the information cited in this annual report for the period 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024 with reference to the GRI standards. We hereby refer to the [GRI content index](#).

Report publication date | 17 April 2025

We will continue to publish reports on an annual basis.



ABOUT THIS REPORT

Forward-looking statements

The information and opinions contained in this report are provided as of the date of this report and are subject to change without notice. We do not undertake to update or revise any such statements. This report is not intended to create legal rights or obligations. This report also includes forward-looking statements. All statements other than statements of historical or current facts, including statements regarding our plans, initiatives, projections, goals, commitments, expectations, or prospects, are forward-looking. Forward-looking statements reflect management's current expectations and inherently involve risks and uncertainties. Actual results could differ materially due to a variety of factors, including assumptions not being realized, scientific or technological developments, evolving sustainability strategies, availability of (energy) resources, evolving government regulations, overall economy and market developments, our expansion into new products and services, or other changes in circumstances. The standards of measurement and performance contained in the report are developing and based on assumptions, and no assurance can be given that any plan, initiative, projection, goal, commitment, expectation, or prospect set forth in this report can or will be achieved.

External assurance

As in previous years, we have voluntarily requested our external auditor to provide limited assurance on our sustainability information for the year 2024. The outcome of the assurance engagement is included in the external assurance report, which can be found [here](#).

In addition, our external auditor has audited our financial statements, which are comprised of the consolidated financial statements and company financial statements. The outcome of the audit is included in the independent auditor's report, which can be found [here](#).

Organizational and contact details

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Connecting supply chains...

As a leading international and independent liquid bulk storage company, we form an integral part of our customers' supply chains. We provide essential infrastructure and innovative services in the process of transporting products from areas of supply to areas of demand. In our position as connected partner in current and future logistic networks, we are a relevant player in the energy transition. We enable efficiency gains in our customers' businesses and support their growth ambitions, paving the way towards a carbon-neutral society.

...for the storage of today and tomorrow

We store and handle products that meet essential consumer needs of everyday life. These products make their way into the healthcare and personal care sectors, construction and housing, the food industry, and other essential markets. We safeguard our long-term relevance by offering services that respond to our stakeholders' expectations and anticipate evolving environmental, social, and governance requirements. We invest in a digital, efficient, and sustainable future, serving markets and customers with storage solutions that contribute to a better tomorrow.



PART I INTRODUCTION

2024 HIGHLIGHTS



CEO STATEMENT

FRANK ERKELENS

In a year shaped by ongoing transformation in the energy and chemical industries, we continued to act on our mission of making impact, driving change, as a team. 2024 marked another year in which our commitment to safety, sustainability, service, and efficiency translated into meaningful results.

Throughout 2024, we made important strides in our long-term strategy with key strategic developments. Expansion projects across our terminal network and the acquisition of LBC Vlissingen demonstrate our readiness for the future and reflect our role as the trusted partner in the industry. These efforts not only strengthen our ability to meet evolving customer needs but also position us at the forefront of the energy transition through infrastructure that enables low-carbon solutions.

We delivered strong business results, driven by high utilization, strong operational performance, and a culture centered on excellence. Our continued recognition through the EcoVadis Platinum medal—for the second consecutive year—and our GRESB 5-star rating, now also as a sector leader, affirm our leadership in responsible business practices.

Our best-in-class safety performance further improved, with the lowest TRIFR to date and early achievement of our 2030 LTIFR target, clear proof of the dedication and vigilance of our people across all sites. The continuous rise in our Net Promoter Score reflects our customer-centric mindset and the trust we continue to build through reliable, high-quality service.

What sets us apart is our team: diverse, collaborative, and committed to turning our strategy into action every day. Our employees' commitment and expertise form the foundation of our success, allowing us to move confidently through change while keeping our values at the heart of what we do.

As we welcome a new chapter with our upcoming transition in ownership, our purpose remains clear: to be the connected partner enabling a safe, sustainable, and efficient future. My sincere thanks to our employees, customers, partners, shareholders and other stakeholders—your trust and support drive our journey forward.





PART II
WE ARE LBC |

LBC AT A GLANCE

YOUR CONNECTED PARTNER FOR SUSTAINABLE STORAGE SOLUTIONS



Storage capacity in thousands

At LBC Tank Terminals, we stand at the forefront of the global tank storage sector, an industry that is instrumental in transitioning towards more sustainable energy solutions. In our role as a leading independent operator, we proudly provide safe and sustainable storage and handling services for a wide range of liquid bulk products, making us an indispensable link within the changing energy landscape. Our operations span across key port locations in Europe and the United States, where our seven terminals are more than just storage facilities; they serve as central hubs in the global value chain, enabling the seamless flow of products essential to the everyday lives of people worldwide.

Amid accelerating demand for sustainable solutions, our initiatives illustrate our proactive stance in navigating the energy transition. Our expansion projects represent more than just growth; they are strategic investments designed to strengthen our capabilities and directly address the rising demand for storage facilities capable of handling a broader array of new energy products.

By leveraging our robust infrastructure and extensive expertise in the safe and efficient storage and handling of hazardous liquid products, we are paving the way for growth in emerging markets. On top of our existing and growing chemical storage business, we have expanded our focus to include the storage and management of next-generation products, such as recycled plastic waste and ammonia, among others. Advancing circularity in the chemical supply chain is a key component of our business strategy, exemplified by our partnerships for the storage and handling of pyrolysis oil in Rotterdam. With the acquisition of LBC Vlissingen, we're making a strategic move toward the future—developing a key hub for renewable energy products and reinforcing our commitment to enabling the energy transition.

LBC AT A GLANCE

Our journey is marked by a continuous commitment to lead in the industry with a best-in-class performance in safety and sustainability, service, and efficiency. Within this strategic framework, we integrate customer centricity, digitization, automation, and process optimization to meet and exceed the evolving needs of our stakeholders. We recognize the critical importance of our operations in maintaining the integrity of the logistical networks we support.

This understanding drives our commitment to operational excellence, where we continuously optimize the resilience and efficiency of the solutions we offer. Digital transformation and technology integration are paramount in ensuring we continue to provide safe and efficient services tailored to the dynamic industry landscape.

At the core of our strategy, we prioritize the strengthening of connections with customers, industry players, and communities. Through these partnerships, we aim to share knowledge, optimize supply chains, and drive innovation. We not only act as a service provider but as a collaborator in the advancement of new energy solutions, exemplified by our alignment with industry-leading initiatives and associations such as Chemical Recycling Europe and the Ammonia Energy Association.

Reducing our environmental impact while enhancing the reliability and adaptability of the supply chains we support is a balanced emphasis which underpins our approach to responsible business practices and operational excellence. Our ambition is clear: to achieve CO₂ neutrality for operational scope 1 and 2 emissions by 2030, and for operational scope 3 emissions by 2040, aligning our efforts with global sustainability targets.

We harmonize our initiatives with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDGs 8,9,12, and 16, to navigate our strategic ambitions. This focus unveils optimization opportunities across process, assets, and technology applications, highlighting our role in driving sustainable improvements within the chemical industry and the communities in which we operate. We are furthermore committed to advancing corporate sustainability by fully integrating the UN Global Compact's Ten Principles, spanning human rights, labor, environment, and anti-corruption, into our business strategy and operations. Through our annual Communication on Progress, we transparently showcase our dedication and tangible actions towards achieving a sustainable and ethical global marketplace.

We strive to be thought leaders in providing safe and sustainable liquid bulk storage, consistently seeking opportunities to enhance our sustainability practices and reduce our environmental footprint while engaging in partnerships that advance our capabilities in handling the next generation of energy products. We remain resolute in our mission to drive positive change, shaping the future of the industry for the generations to come. We are more than a tank storage company. We are LBC – the connected partner poised to make an impact in the transition towards a more sustainable future.



Input

We are the connected partner for sustainable storage solutions

**NATURAL RESOURCES**

We use natural resources such as energy and water for our operations. In 2024, 98% of our electricity use came from renewable sources (2023: 97%).

**FINANCIAL CAPITAL**

Debt funding (USD 109.3m) (2023: USD 35.7m)
Equity capital (USD 0m) (2023: USD 0m)
CAPEX (USD 157.1m) (2023: USD 100.8m)

**MANUFACTURED CAPITAL**

We operate 7 terminals in 3 countries with a total storage capacity of 2.99 million m³ (2023: 2.99 million m³) and one terminal in development.

**PEOPLE**

We have 532 committed LBC employees in our connected team, aligned with our strategy and values (2023: 518 [in average FTE]).

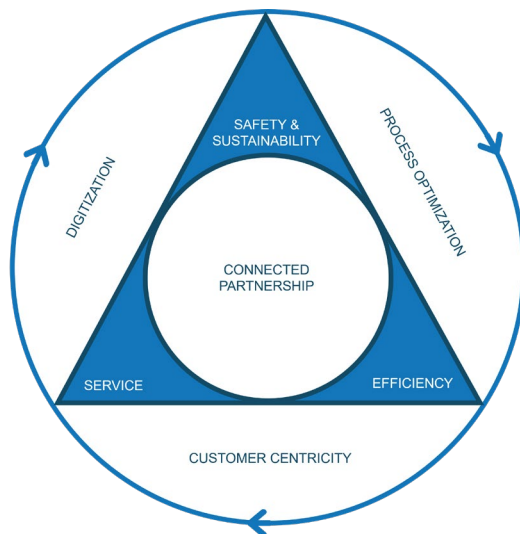
**KNOWLEDGE | INTELLECTUAL CAPITAL**

We invest in our employees, systems, and processes to ensure optimal design, construction, and operation of safe, and sustainable storage solutions.

**STAKEHOLDER RELATIONS**

We maintain an open dialogue with our stakeholders, as they are fundamental partners in our growth.

Strategy



We grow our company through connected partnerships on a foundation of safety, sustainability, service, and efficiency, supported by process optimization, digitization, and customer centricity.

Output

We make impact, we drive change, as a team

NATURAL RESOURCES

81 VOC emissions (2023: 98 [in 1000 kg])
30% reduction of market-based GHG emissions compared to the 2020 baseline.

FINANCIAL CAPITAL

Operating cash flow (USD 129.5m) (2023: USD 108.6m)
Interest payments (USD 32.6m) (2023: USD 27.2m)
Capital repayment (USD 20m) (2023: USD 20m)

MANUFACTURED CAPITAL

We encourage the development and implementation of sustainable technologies.
EcoVadis Platinum, 80 points (2023: Platinum, 79 points)
GRESB 5 stars, sector leader, 98 points (2023: 5 stars, 96 points)

PEOPLE (employees and contractors)

PSER 0 (2023: 0.28)
TRIFR 0.36 (2023: 0.56)

KNOWLEDGE | INTELLECTUAL CAPITAL

3 terminals ISO 9001 and ISO 14001 certified (2023: 3)
6 terminals CDI-T certified (2023: 4)

STAKEHOLDER RELATIONS

Bi-annual stakeholder engagement survey
Net Promotor Score (NPS) of 60 (2023: 52)

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



Outcomes

People and organization

We continue to build a robust safety culture, striving for zero harm to people, environment, and society. We nourish a 100% safety culture in which every employee is considered, and empowered to be, a safety leader.

Markets and society

We positively influence responsible behavior and sustainability in both our supply chains as well as our customers' supply chains. For the second consecutive year, we were awarded the outstanding EcoVadis Platinum medal and received 5 stars, the highest possible rating, in the GRESB assessment. We continue to build up global partnerships and engage with local communities to create transparency, trust, and good relationships.

Environment

We continuously strive to reduce our CO₂ footprint, targeting CO₂ neutrality by 2030 for scope 1 and 2 emissions. This includes optimizing ongoing operations and integrating emissions reduction into the decision-making process for growth projects. We aim to optimize our energy use per ton throughput as well as VOC and CO₂ emissions, water consumption and waste production.

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND MATERIALITY

Stakeholder engagement

Our stakeholders are key partners in our growth and in helping us maintain a sustainable and proactive culture. They influence and are in turn influenced by our activities, services, and performance. For us, stakeholder engagement means ensuring that we constantly involve our stakeholders by identifying their interests and concerns. We do that by providing updates on improvement actions and communicating through various channels. Where relevant and practicable, stakeholders are involved in determining actions to reduce risks and assess the effectiveness of those actions.

Stakeholder	Key topics of interest	How we engage
Customers	Occupational health and safety, process safety, pollution prevention, VOC management, business conduct, human rights, customer centricity	Customer satisfaction survey, operational review meetings and conferences, customer visits, external communication channels such as website and social media
Employees and contractors	Occupational health and safety, process safety, customer centricity, VOC management, pollution prevention	Day-to-day meetings, monthly communication meetings, business updates, Global Safety Day, Safety Observation Rounds, campaigns, recruitment, union/worker representative meetings, intranet, monthly newsletter, website, social media
Suppliers	Occupational health and safety, pollution prevention, process safety, business conduct	Meetings and conferences, supplier audits, questionnaire, website, and social media
Financial and capital markets	Energy use and GHG emissions, occupational health and safety, business conduct, process safety, pollution prevention, adaptation to climate change, human rights	Ongoing dialogue with shareholders and banks, shareholder meetings and presentations, ESG indices (GRESB, EcoVadis)
Shareholders	Occupational health and safety, process safety, energy use and GHG emissions, adaptation to climate change, business conduct	Shareholders are informed through board meetings, regular updates, targeted committee meetings (CSR Committee, Audit and Risk Committee, Project Review Committee, Remuneration Committee)
Societal stakeholders	Occupational health and safety, pollution prevention, process safety, VOC management	External engagements and charitable activities, meetings, memberships of business and industry associations, website, and social media

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND MATERIALITY

Materiality

We report on all topics included in our materiality matrix. The extent of reporting on each topic is determined by its significance, categorized as material, significant, or minor. Material topics are indicated with MATERIAL TOPIC throughout the sustainability performance chapter.

Through stakeholder engagement, materiality surveys, and ongoing dialogues, we gather insights into the interests, concerns, and expectations of our stakeholder groups regarding our business activities. The survey is conducted every two years, and the materiality matrix is reviewed annually to reflect current trends and relevant topics. We further refer to the appendix related to the [materiality assessment process](#).

Road to CSRD

Based on the proposal of the European Commission related to the Omnibus simplification concerning the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD), it appears that our company falls below the thresholds for mandatory sustainability reporting, as outlined in the directive. Given our current size and financial metrics, we are not subject to the reporting requirements set forth by the CSRD. However, in 2024, we have been proactively preparing for compliance with the CSRD. While uncertainties remain around this reporting framework, we are focused on ensuring we are well-positioned for transparent reporting and can meet the evolving standards.

A key element of our preparation in 2024 has been conducting a comprehensive Double Materiality Assessment (DMA). This assessment has enabled us to identify the most relevant environmental, social, and governance (ESG) topics by evaluating both their impact on our business and their significance to our stakeholders. The DMA process follows a structured methodology that involves stakeholder engagement, internal surveys, and an in-depth analysis of impacts, risks and opportunities. This ensures that we capture the full spectrum of material topics that are most relevant to our operations.

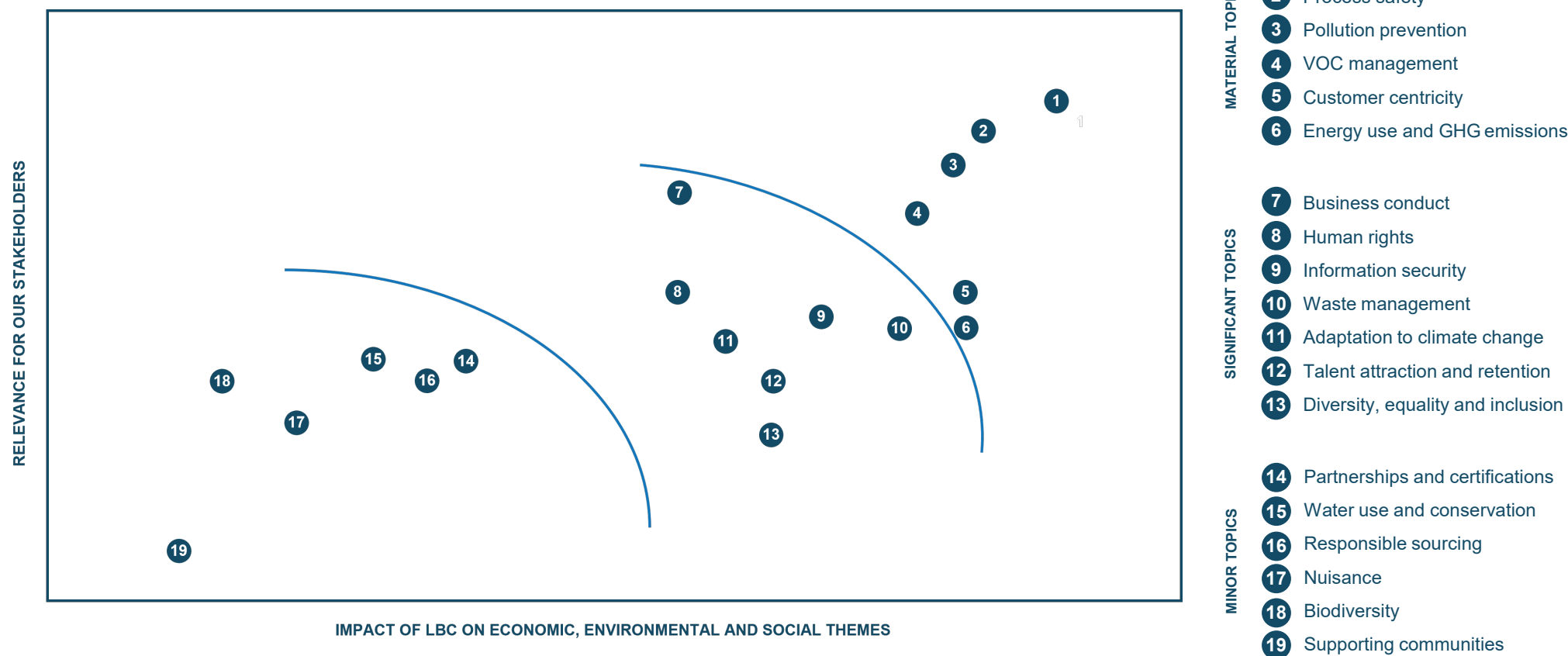
Throughout 2024, we have continued to monitor and validate the identified material topics, confirming their ongoing relevance in the context of our business and stakeholder expectations. Based on our assessment, no fundamental changes to the materiality matrix prepared with reference to the GRI have been deemed necessary.

In addition, we have reinforced our internal reporting processes by establishing cross-departmental collaboration across key functions such as Finance, Legal, HR, and HSSEQ. These teams are working closely to ensure our data collection, management, and reporting procedures are robust. Through these proactive efforts, we are positioning ourselves for sustainability practices, driving long-term value for our stakeholders and the communities in which we operate.



STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND MATERIALITY

Materiality matrix



Note: In the 2023 report, the topic 'responsible sourcing' was named 'sustainable procurement'. The scope of the topic has not been changed.

RISK MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL

Risk environment

2024 remained a challenging year for our European customers, while our US based customers continued to thrive in a low-cost feedstock environment.

Multiple factors contributed to sluggish demand for chemicals globally, including a continued recession in Europe, inflation in the United States, and a smaller-than-expected rebound in demand from China. Many companies have turned their focus to reducing costs and improving efficiencies to help offset this reduction in output.

Furthermore, the chemicals industry in Europe must compete within a challenging and competitive market, shaped by disruptions in global supply chains, socio-political pressure for sustainability—including CO₂ neutrality—changing demand from major application industries, and an unfavorable energy and feedstock situation. This is compounded by the lack of a competitive advantage from access to oil (as seen in the Middle East) or shale gas (as in the US).

In 2024, we saw the trend of reduced European production and more imports of chemicals from lower cost areas continue. The resulting longer supply chains and higher uncertainty in supply continued the increase in demand for storage. At the same time, exports through our terminals in the United States increased.

Storage acts as a key stabilizing factor in global supply and demand imbalances. The nature of LBC's business model is long term, meaning that our terminals are operated with a strategic and long-term objective, resulting in many risks being persistent in nature. Therefore, our approach to risk management focuses on maintaining consistent control over these risks. Nonetheless, risks may develop and evolve over time due to internal and external developments and our approach to managing these risks needs to be agile. This risk paragraph should be read carefully when assessing the company's business model, historical and potential future performance, and the forward-looking statements in this report.



RISK MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL

Risk management framework

LBC manages risk based on the principles of COSO Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) Framework. To ensure that our ethos is practiced throughout the organization and extended to all our relationships, we use an approach to define risks which may hinder us in achieving our strategic objectives. These risks are further referred to as enterprise risks and are classified according to the likelihood of occurrence and impact on the business.



LBC's ERM process is guided and overseen by management in its Management Risk Committee. The Management Risk Committee aims to align risk management with its objectives, strategy, and culture, ensuring that the necessary resources are allocated to managing the risks and assigning authority, responsibility, and accountability throughout the organization. It requires all operating terminals to assess and report their principal risks, the likelihood of occurrence, financial impact and the mitigating actions in place. In addition, an assessment of the effectiveness of these measures is required.



RISK MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL

COSO risk classification

Strategic risks

Operational risks

Legal and compliance risks

Financial and reporting risks

Other risks

Enterprise risk

- 1 | Inability to deliver on our growth strategy
- 2 | Increasing competition and overcapacity in the market
- 3 | Inability to deliver on our digitalization strategy
- 4 | Inability to deliver on our strategy related to CO₂ neutrality
- 5 | Climate change transition risks
- 6 | Data protection and privacy
- 7 | Cybersecurity risk
- 8 | Major personal and/or process safety incident
- 9 | Environmental pollution, including (historic) soil contamination
- 10 | Climate change physical risks
- 11 | Project control / project delivery according to FID and specs
- 12 | Complex and changing laws and regulations
- 13 | Irregular business conduct
- 14 | Certainty of funding (of our growth strategy) / maintaining our investment grade rating
- 15 | Supply chain and material sourcing
- 16 | Interest rate risks
- 17 | Reliability of internal and external reporting
- 18 | Insurance
- 19 | Tax and tax related
- 20 | Human rights and labor standards
- 21 | Inability to attract and retain talent (focused on workload and competency)
- 22 | Community engagement and social enterprise partnering

Materiality matrix

Customer centricity
Information security
VOC management
Energy use and GHG emissions

MATERIAL TOPIC

MATERIAL TOPIC

MATERIAL TOPIC

Occupational health and safety
Process safety
Pollution prevention
Biodiversity
Waste management
Water use and conservation

MATERIAL TOPIC

MATERIAL TOPIC

MATERIAL TOPIC

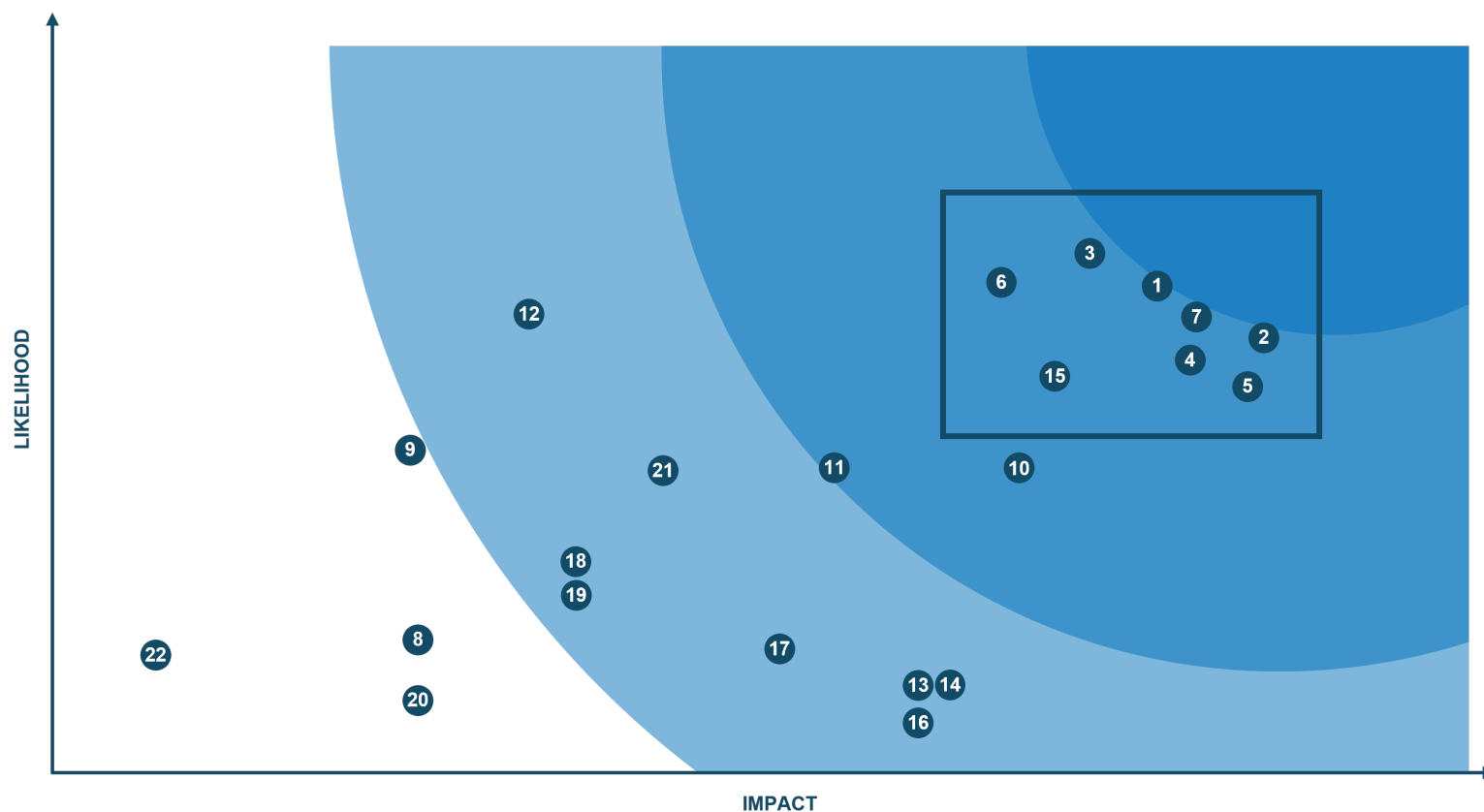
Business conduct
Partnerships and certifications

Responsible sourcing
Business conduct

Talent attraction and retention
Supporting communities
Diversity, equality and inclusion
Nuisance
Human rights

RISK MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL

Risk heat map



KEY ENTERPRISE RISKS

- 1 Inability to deliver on our growth strategy
- 2 Increasing competition and overcapacity in the market
- 3 Inability to deliver on our digitalization strategy
- 4 Inability to deliver on our strategy related to CO₂ neutrality
- 5 Climate change transition risks
- 6 Data protection and privacy
- 7 Cybersecurity risk
- 15 Supply chain and material sourcing

RISK MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL

For each of the 22 enterprise risks identified, mitigating actions and a risk horizon are defined, which are being managed on a recurring basis by the management teams and dedicated risk owners. Out of the 22 enterprise risks, 8 are classified as key enterprise risks, having the highest priority based on the materiality assessment. These identified key enterprise risks potentially also have the highest impact on (future) cashflows and thereby could impact the financial position of LBC should these uncertainties arise and be inadequately managed.

Key enterprise risk	Description	Risk horizon	Risk appetite	Mitigating actions
1 Inability to deliver on our growth strategy due to lack of demand, capital and/or talent	Achieving our strategic goals could be prevented by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Market volatility and changing market dynamics ▪ No market available (e.g., less intracontinental trade balances) ▪ Demand for storage and handling services declining due to a decline of imports into Europe and declining exports from the United States. ▪ Expansion projects being delayed due to estimated project returns not meeting return requirements as a result of higher interest rates, higher inflation resulting in higher construction costs. ▪ Inability to retain and attract the appropriate technical and commercial talent, having the right skills and capabilities to enable successful business development execution given the complexities involved and miss out on realizing current market opportunities. 	Medium to long term	Moderate - high	In 2024, LBC management updated their growth strategy which envisions LBC's full potential. This business plan is monitored, and progress tracked by the Executive Leadership Team and local management on a monthly basis. Investment decisions for expansion projects are supported by extensive market research by independent advisors.
2 Increasing competition and overcapacity in the market	Increased storage capacity constructed by existing and new competitors, which increases competition in combination with declining demand for storage, puts pressure on our occupancy rates, pricing, and contract durations.	Medium to long term	Moderate - high	Our strategy is built around connected partnerships and customer centricity where we aim for long-term relationships with our customers. Service improvement objectives and optimization of assets are key elements of our strategy to, at a minimum, maintain our competitive position in each market in which we operate.

RISK MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL

Key enterprise risk	Description	Risk horizon	Risk appetite	Mitigating actions
3 Inability to deliver on our digitalization strategy	Key to our strategy is effective digitization, including innovation, which is organized centrally and provides improved service offering and process efficiency. The main risk involved is caused by disruption, where external parties develop digital environments, enabling them to control the supply chain.	Short, medium to long term	Low - moderate	Digitization is one of our strategic objectives and an integral part of our business plan. We therefore keep focus on delivering on the set targets in order to minimize the residual risk.
4 Inability to deliver on our strategy related to CO ₂ neutrality	A risk is that we cannot deliver on our strategy due to unavailability of alternative (no carbon) energy sources, e.g., green electricity, hydrogen, waste heat from neighboring industries, insufficient energy storage capacities (batteries). Sustainability (and CO ₂ strategy) is a key element of our business strategy. All remaining CO ₂ emissions need to be compensated at a cost (and potential reputational impact).	Medium to long term	Low	Energy assessments at all terminals ongoing / planned with interim targets (2027) and end targets (2030). Identified opportunity: Group technical work group focusing on energy and CO ₂ reduction to coordinate region/terminal plans.
5 Climate change transition risks	<p>Transition risks follow societal and economic shifts toward a low-carbon and more climate-friendly future. These risks can include policy and regulatory risks, technological risks, market risks, reputational risks, and legal risks.</p> <p>The speed and precise direction of the energy transition is not yet fully known:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It might lead to higher capital expenditures due to increased environmental legislation. Increased overall negative sentiments towards fossil fuels (specifically crude oil) Not having the right size and/or competencies to create new investment proposals 	Short, medium to long term	Moderate - high	Effective monitoring of existing and changing compliance requirements and expectations including the follow-up requirements as necessary.

RISK MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL

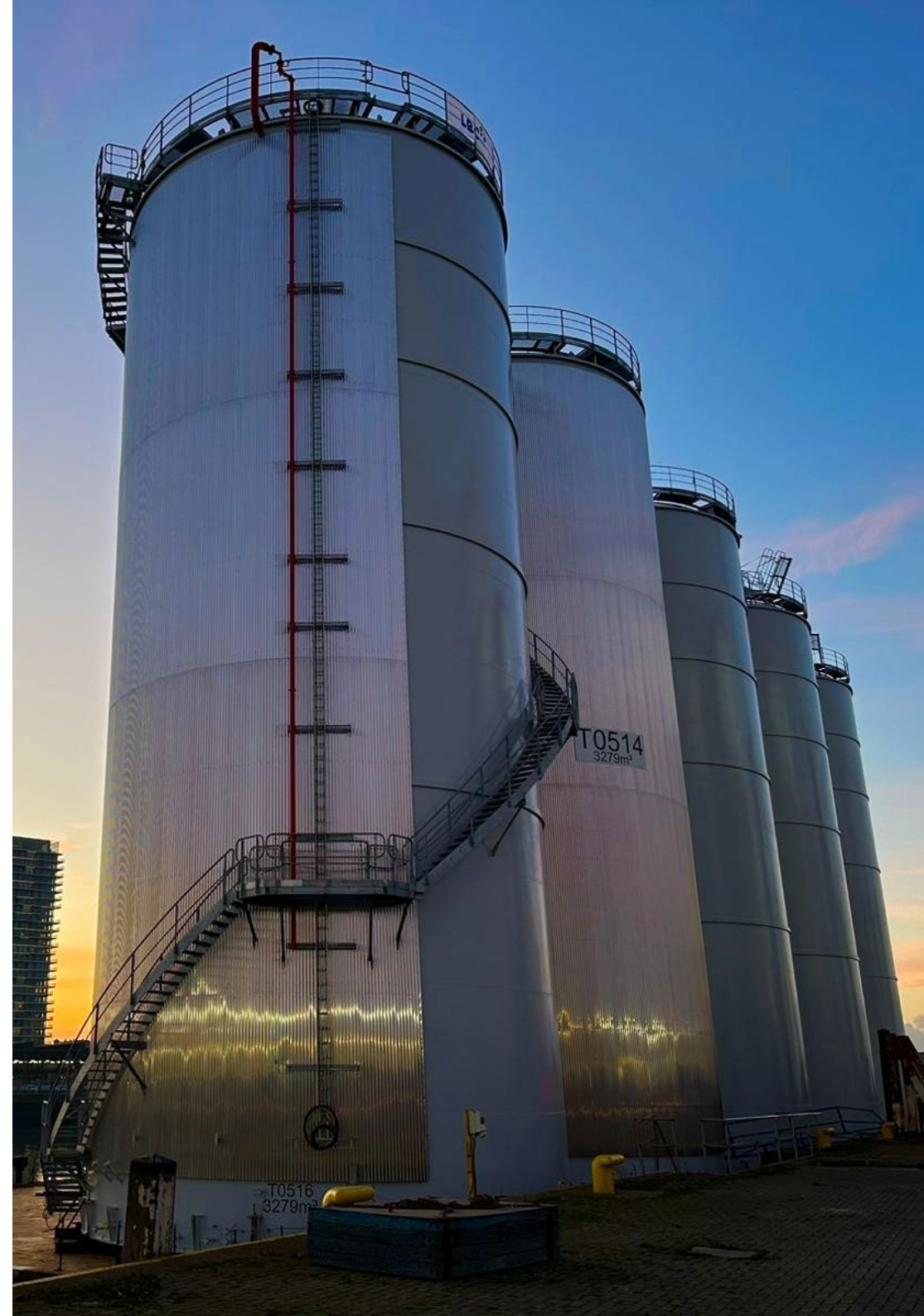
Key enterprise risk	Description	Risk horizon	Risk appetite	Mitigating actions
6 Data protection and privacy	This risk is related to unlawful handling of personal data (employees, contractors and third parties).	Short, medium to long term	Low	Privacy and Data Protection Policy in place.
7 Cybersecurity risk	A cyber breach could have various causes, e.g., via virus and malware attacks, ransomware, phishing and unauthorized access attempts. Such a breach could lead to a breach of confidentiality, integrity and data availability issues and thereby cause business interruption.	Short, medium to long term	Low	LBC has set cyber security as a top priority. We monitor cyber threats on a daily basis and adjust our IT systems accordingly. See also information security chapter .
15 Supply chain and material sourcing	Supply chain risks related to social, environmental and governance issues. This risk is about suppliers and contractors not complying with the requirements from LBC's Supplier Code of Conduct (SCoC). This may result in reputational damage.	Short, medium to long term	Low	Supplier Code of Conduct in place. We further perform regular audits and checks to verify whether suppliers and contractors comply with our Code of Conduct (see also responsible sourcing chapter).

RISK MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL

Out of the 8 identified key enterprise risks, a number of these have the potential to strengthen, weaken, or influence each other. Although the speed of change is uncertain and may differ between the US and Europe, it is evident that the global energy market is transitioning (key enterprise risk #2). This also has an impact on market volatility (key enterprise risk #1), representing both risks and opportunities to LBC. At the same time, this transition impacts price developments in the chemical markets and, consequently, the geographical allocation of chemicals production. This combination of factors, including increasing competition and possible long-term overcapacity (key enterprise risk #3) may pose risks to LBC's ability to successfully execute its growth strategy (key enterprise risk #1), but it also presents new opportunities for growth. Furthermore, the frequency of cyber and ransomware attacks (key enterprise risk #7) is clearly on the rise. LBC is actively mitigating these cybersecurity risks through a comprehensive IT/OT security program, effectively reducing the residual risk.

Risk appetite

The risk appetite for each risk category in accordance with our risk framework is defined by the Executive Leadership Team and the Management Risk Committee. They decide on the types and amount of risk we are willing to accept in order to meet our strategic objectives, while ensuring safety and compliance with laws and regulations. We support the precautionary approach to environmental challenges: where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, lack of full scientific certainty will not be used as a reason for postponing implementation of measures to prevent environmental degradation. Within each risk category, we have allocated a specific risk appetite towards each individual risk.



RISK MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL

Broader risk management approach to specific financial risks

As a global player in the capital-intensive tank terminal industry, LBC is exposed to several financial risks inherent to its operations. This section comprises the disclosures on the Group's financial risk management objectives and policies, as well as LBC's exposure to currency risk, interest rate risk, liquidity risk and credit risk together with the policies and procedures established to monitor and manage these risks. In addition, a sensitivity analysis is also provided in this section, detailing how these risks could affect the Group's future financial performance.

Financial assets and liabilities

The Group's principal financial liabilities consist of loans and borrowings, trade and other payables and financial guarantees. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to provide financing for the Group's operations. The Group's trade and other receivables and cash and short-term deposits derive directly from the Group's operations. The Group does not make use of interest rate hedging instruments as the interest rates of our loans are fixed. The Group has exposure to foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk (only on financial assets) and liquidity risk from the use of the above financial instruments. The Group entered into an electricity hedge to limit its exposure to volatility in the price of electricity.

Foreign exchange

As a globally operating company, LBC is confronted with money flows (in Euro and USD) that are not always in the functional currencies of the individual entities. Operating globally provides an extent of 'natural hedging', but foreign exchange exposure risk exists. The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to our operating activities (when revenue or expenses are denominated in a different currency from the individual entity's functional currency). The Group has translational currency exposure because of its non-USD operations (in Euro) which are translated to the Group's presentation currency (USD). The effect of this currency exposure is reported as part of our other comprehensive income and does not have a direct effect to our income statement for the year.

This risk is continuously reviewed, and measures taken to limit the exposure in line with the foreign exchange policy of treasury. We strive to maintain a natural currency hedge through matching our operational cash flows with our liabilities.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk of changes to the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument and the impact it will have on the Group's earnings and capital. Changes may arise from movements in interest rates, including changes in the absolute levels of interest rates, the shape of the yield curve, the margin between the different yield curves and the volatility of interest rates.

Under our interest rate policy, a minimum of 75% of the total debt outstanding at least until 12 months before final maturity of the debt should have a fixed rate. Per year end 2024, 94% of the total interest-bearing loans was financed at a fixed interest rate.

Future drawings under our revolving facilities are subject to variable rates and therefore exposed to fluctuations in interest rates.

Future hedges will be made to ensure we remain compliant with our interest rate policy.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will not have sufficient liquid funds to satisfy its obligations associated with liabilities as they fall due. This may result from:

- a counterparty failing on repayment of a contractual obligation; or
- the inability to generate cash inflows as anticipated; or
- the inability to sell financial assets at their face value.

We aim to ensure that we have sufficient liquidity to meet our obligations on a short-term and medium-term basis. We consider both new business activities as well as current contracted obligations when setting the level of sufficient liquidity. Liquidity risk within LBC is managed through the performance of monthly cash flow forecasts conducted on a rolling twelve-month basis. We hold a minimum cash level with reputable banks and have revolving credit facility for capital expenditure and working capital with a syndicate of long-term relationship banks.

RISK MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL

Climate change risks

We acknowledge that one of the most pressing concerns of our era is climate change. Alterations in weather patterns pose a threat to food production, exacerbating poverty and hunger. The rising sea levels amplify the potential for devastating floods, particularly in areas with inadequate infrastructure. The repercussions of climate change extend globally and are unparalleled in their magnitude. This may lead to an escalation of global imbalances, sparking social and political conflicts.

The risks associated with climate change can be categorized into two main types: physical risks and transition risks. Physical risks arise from climatic events such as wildfires, storms, and floods, with the specific nature of these risks varying across regions.

Transition risks and opportunities pertain to business-related factors influenced by societal and economic shifts toward a low-carbon and more climate-friendly future. These encompass policy and regulatory risks, technological risks, market risks and reputational risks.

Policy and legal

We recognize that LBC is impacted by existing and emerging climate and environmental regulations and laws at national and international level. This includes primarily the obligations under the Paris Agreement but extend also to corporate sustainability reporting legislation.

Brand reputation

Navigating perceptions related to climate change, and LBC's potential association with the carbon-intensive oil and gas sector, may introduce challenges such as retaining and attracting talent, maintaining customer loyalty, securing financing, and sustaining shareholder support.

Market and technology

Changing market demands related to climate change, for example the expected decrease in demand for crude oil and refined products, in particular fuels, and the expected increase in demand for circular products may impact LBC's product portfolio.

Acute physical

Our supply chain and operations may be influenced by inclement weather and various negative climatic occurrences. For our terminals in Houston, Freeport, and Baton Rouge, we can expect an increase in tropical storm and hurricane activity. For our terminals in Rotterdam and Antwerp, we can expect an intensification of extratropical storms, increase in heavy rain, and rise of sea level.

Despite having preparedness plans aimed at mitigating impacts and improving safety measures, as well as strong coastal protection in the Netherlands and Belgium, the occurrence of such an event has the potential to disrupt our incoming and outgoing supply chains through temporary port closure as well as our terminal operations.

Chronic physical

Chronic physical consequences of climate change, such as higher average ambient temperatures, the global rise in sea levels, changing precipitation typical, and chronic drought conditions, represent potential long-term shifts in climate patterns and related challenges. In addition to the above-mentioned potential impacts on our business and supply chains, these patterns may also impact our medium- to long-term business strategy in the field of terminal expansions, greenfield projects, or acquisitions of existing terminals.

Concluding paragraph

The Management Risk Committee was established in 2022, primarily focusing on redefining our (key) enterprise risks, risk appetite, and risk framework. This is an elaboration on the foundation that was laid in prior years by terminal risk assessments. During 2023, the Management Risk Committee has reviewed all terminal risk registers on an individual risk level and has established a region and group wide heat map consolidating all risks and identifying all key enterprise risks. In 2024, the group updated its assessment of financial impact and risk perceptions as input for a revisit of the terminal risk registers in 2025. For 2025, the goal is to periodically discuss and review the regional risk heat map in our monthly business review meetings, focusing on the risks that have been added, and on parameters which have changed over time and may have a significant impact on the company.

RISK MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL

Governance

Governance comprises all processes of governing undertaken by LBC over the entire company throughout all management levels. Governance can be understood as the processes of interaction and decision-making among all actors within LBC to assure legal and internal compliance is maintained and to drive continuous improvement. The governance framework is implemented at local levels considering corporate, regional, and local requirements as well as external compliance, whichever is stricter. All enterprise risks are linked to key business processes and have internal controls designed to address risks foreseen in each of the processes.

We have an assurance program in place based on the Line of Defense (LoD) concept, which includes measures such as terminal self-assessments, internal and external audits (e.g., by certifying bodies, customers, insurance, etc.). All are important tools in driving continuous improvement. Local management ('first line'), supported by global functions, is responsible for ensuring this framework is implemented, for operating effectively, and for managing key risks. Global functions are 'second line' responsible for the monitoring of internal controls locally, including assessing their effectiveness. The 'third line' is our internal audit, providing independent assurance on internal control existence and effectiveness.

Roles and responsibilities

The Executive Leadership Team is responsible for the governance around risk management. They are hereby responsible for identifying and managing the risks associated with executing the company's strategy. The Executive Leadership Team is assisted by the Management Risk Committee, senior management, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) team, and local terminal management in both regions (Europe and US) in managing and monitoring activities.

The Executive Leadership Team is the highest governance body within LBC and responsible for reviewing and approving reported information, including the organization's material topics. The Executive Leadership, together with the Audit and Risk Committee, appoints the auditor for financial and sustainability assurance. The reported information includes both internal- and external communication, financial- and sustainability reporting.

Our Group CSR team and the Management Risk Committee coordinate the improvement of the company's risk management by establishing a process to create a sustainable and proactive culture in which all risks are identified, responsibly managed, and mitigated to maximize the positive impact of our activities on society.

Each terminal has its own HSSEQ team on site to manage the Health, Safety, Security, Environment and Quality of that terminal. The HSSEQ staff coordinates the risk management process for the terminal with the regional and terminal management teams, under functional leadership of the CSR team.



RISK MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL

Our Board of Directors ensures the interests of all stakeholders are met. We are not just supported, but also encouraged, to pursue and further our commitment to safety, sustainability, and customer service. More information on our Board of Directors is available on [our website](#). The responsibilities of the Committees are outlined below. Each member of the Committees must be a member of the Board of Directors. At least one Executive Leadership Team member is present during Committee meetings.

Audit and Risk Committee

The Audit and Risk Committee assists the Board in executing its responsibilities regarding financial statements, external audit, management of risks and compliance, monitoring of ongoing litigation, etc. The meetings are held at least twice per year but in practice the Committee meets 5 to 6 times per year. The Committee consists of at least three members. The Audit and Risk Committee endeavors to:

- maintain and improve the quality, credibility and objectivity of the financial accounting process;
- promote a culture of compliance and effective internal control;
- ensure effective communication between the Board and the senior financial and operational management in relation to audit and compliance issues;
- ensure effective audit functions and communication between the Board and external auditors;
- ensure that directors and senior management are provided with financial and sustainability information that is timely, of high quality and relevant to the decisions to be made;
- monitor and review ongoing litigation;
- review enterprise risks and the company's risk management processes.

The Committee appoints the auditor responsible for auditing the financial- and sustainability information and assesses the independence of the external auditor. The Committee has no indication that the independence of the auditor is compromised. We continue to monitor our constructive and positive relationship with the external auditor.

The Audit and Risk Committee and the CSR Committee aim to align our risk management approach with our objectives, strategy, and culture. Ensuring that the necessary resources are allocated to managing the risks and assigning authority, responsibility, and accountability throughout the organization.



RISK MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL

Corporate Social Responsibility Committee

The Committee meets as often as considered necessary. At a minimum, 3 meetings are held per annum.

The objective of the CSR Committee is to assist the Board of Directors to discharge its responsibilities, and to support and guide LBC's management team in:

- effectively managing strategic and operational risks to enable mitigation of personnel and process safety, economic, social, and environmental impact;
- ensuring measures are in place to remain in compliance with applicable laws and regulations, industry codes, and being a responsible corporate citizen;
- upholding policy requirements and demonstrated behavior of high standards concerning business ethics and corporate governance to adhere to LBC's values;
- incorporating sustainability and transparency of business practices;
- implementing principles for developing and retaining employees;
- establishing requirements to measure both operational excellence and sustainability performance; and
- setting requirements and continuous improvement targets.

Project Review Committee

The objective of the Project Review Committee is to assist the Board of Directors in executing its responsibilities, and has the responsibility to periodically review, assess, and or audit project activities as proposed by the company's management and as directed by the Board of Directors:

- including effective guidance and support to management regarding strategic expansion plans and capital projects with budgets > \$10,000,000 and may include both greenfield and brownfield capital projects;
- including oversight and governance for any capital projects supported by shareholder equity;
- including compliance with the core values of the organization;
- including requirements and continuous improvement targets that will enable the organization to achieve progressive objectives and timelines to become a top quartile performer within the industry peer group.

Remuneration Committee

The Remuneration Committee assists the Board to discharge its responsibilities regarding:

- evaluating the effectiveness of the company's management and the performance of individual executive directors;
- regularly reviewing the structure, size and composition of the company's management;
- ensuring the company has coherent remuneration policies and practices to attract and retain executive directors who will create value for shareholders;
- monitoring those remuneration policies and practices; and
- ensuring the company fairly and responsibly rewards executive directors considering the company's performance, the performance of the executive directors and the general pay environment.

RISK MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL

Corporate management system

We have established global policies that aim to minimize risk, both routine and non-routine risks. The policies relate to health, safety, and the environment, but also to operational and process safety, human resources, and legal risks. The policies are translated into local processes and procedures where needed. Our employees and contractors are required to adhere to these policies, processes and procedures while working at our locations. The process integrity of our storage tanks and pipelines is in the design of our installation and secured by an inspection and maintenance program.

Our behavioral based safety program is our roadmap towards maintaining a robust safety culture. A major component of this program is the adoption of the IOGP 9 Life-Saving Rules. We complemented these Life-Saving Rules in 2023 with the implementation of the Start-Work Checks.

Management review cycle

Key to the control process is the regular reporting cycle. Monthly management reports are prepared by all terminals in line with clearly defined mandatory reporting requirements. The reports and related discussions cover not only financial but also key operational, safety, sustainability, human resources, and commercial performance indicators aimed at monitoring the achievement of strategic objectives.

A critical element of these discussions is comparing progress against prior-year performance and the annual budget which is discussed with the Board of Directors each year.

Role of internal audit

Systems are in place for auditing (operational) processes at terminal and regional level. These audits are typically conducted by local HSSEQ teams, the CSR department, and the Finance department. The foundation of these topics is our Internal Audit Plan which is reviewed annually and updated accordingly. Topics might include those that arise from selection by our Management Risk Committee.

During 2024, the CSR and Finance department focused on the further enhancement of the internal control environment with respect to non-financial data. The ESG module in our reporting system will be implemented in 2025. This module enables the company to have a more unified way of reporting and a robust input and review process of data. Furthermore, a lot of efforts were made to perform thorough due diligence work and by implementing controls & solutions for any findings out of Financial and Tax due diligence.

Conflicts of interest

A director will not be entitled to vote or participate in any discussion (except where invited to participate by all non-conflicted directors) at any meeting of directors or of a committee of directors on any resolution concerning a matter in relation to which they have a conflict, and they will not count in the quorum in respect of any such resolution.

We rely on individuals to flag a potential conflict of interest. We find that our directors, like management, act in these with the highest standards of integrity and have observed them dealing diligently with such potential conflicts in the rare case where this may occur.

Our procurement strategy enforces supplier selection criteria based on an extensive list of objective criteria such as but not limited to safety, quality, sustainability, price, reliability, availability and ethical standards and a cross functional team (tender boards) for the supplier selection for strategic projects and high-value investments.

As part of the tender process for strategic projects and high-value investments, an RFI document is sent out as part of the tender process, which requires the vendor/supplier to provide e.g. business, corporate, financial and safety details. The details provided are carefully reviewed as part of the procurement process.

LBC's code of ethics and business conduct forms an integral part of our business relationships. Together with the procurement strategy and our corporate governance the risk of related parties and associated consequences is mitigated.

As we navigate the challenges and opportunities of our industry, we aim not only for operational efficiency and profitability but are also deeply committed to making a lasting, positive impact on the world around us. Our performance is a testament to our belief that together, we can drive significant change and achieve sustainable growth for our stakeholders and the communities we serve.

In the sections that follow, we highlight how our collective efforts have translated into meaningful outcomes. This transparent narrative is not just a reflection of where we stand today but also of our ongoing efforts and the direction in which we are headed.



PART III MAKING IMPACT DRIVING CHANGE AS A TEAM

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

The year 2024 showed significant growth following planned expansion, higher occupancy, and inflation growth, both in our European and in our US operations. We were able to offset the increased costs into the market rates through CPI linked contracts. By excellent operational performance and high service levels, we have been able to achieve high occupancy rates as well as better tariffs for our services, resulting in higher margins. The increase in EBITDA margin is lower than the increase in revenue as a result of one-off expenses relating to the Members exit process. Without the exceptional cost, the EBITDA margin would have increased with approximately 9%.

In Europe, the demand for storage capacity remained high due to longer and more volatile supply chains, partly resulting from more imports as European (chemical) manufacturers lowered their production because of the higher energy prices. In the US, we have had persistent strong demand for storage and increased service revenue as US chemical production and export continue to grow. Despite the increased operational expense mainly due to higher one-off employee and G&A expenses, we have shown a strong performance in 2024. Group EBITDA for the year ended 31 December 2024 is \$123.3 million, \$3.6 million higher than the previous year.

Revenue for 2024 is \$273.5 million, an increase of \$17.7 million compared to last year. Higher revenues were largely generated because of improved market conditions for chemical storage in our terminals in the US and Europe and a full year of increased capacity.

Operating expenses increased by \$14.1 million from \$136.1 million for 2023 to \$150.2 million for 2024. Personnel expenses increased with \$7.4 million excluding currency effects in both the US and Europe, and professional and other fees increased with \$4.7 million. The remaining increase is mainly inflation and activity driven over the other operating expense categories.

Depreciation and amortization increased by \$1.0 million. Higher depreciation and amortization charges are the result of a full year effect of prior year commissioned assets, mainly in the European region.

Operating cash flow for 2024 was \$20.9 million higher compared to the same period of the previous year. This increase of \$20.9 million was mainly the result of higher EBITDA and changes in working capital.

In USD thousands ¹	Period ended		
	December 2024	December 2023	% change ²
Revenue	273 532	255 806	6.93%
Operating expenses	(150 212)	(136 097)	10.37%
EBITDA	123 320	119 710	3.02%
EBITDA margin	45.08%	46.80%	-3.66%
Result of Group companies using the equity method	5 193	8 996	-42.28%
Net profit	19 654	22 970	-14.44%
Operating cash flow	129 537	108 670	19.20%

¹ Figures excluding Seabrook LLC

² The change is applicable for the periods ending in December 2024 and December 2023.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

Debt covenants

Throughout the entire year of 2024, LBC remained compliant with its debt covenants. We have agreements on net debt leverage and interest coverage ratios with our banks. LBC has covenants for its senior debt and its subordinated (junior) debt.

Senior leverage is calculated by dividing the senior net debt over EBITDA (excluding IFRS 16 impact and proportionate (50%) consolidation of Seabrook JV). Junior leverage is calculated by dividing the total net debt (senior plus junior minus cash) over the same EBITDA.

The maximum covenant level for the senior leverage is set at 6.5x and for the junior leverage at 7.5x. As depicted below, leverage for the senior and junior debt slightly increased between December 2023 and December 2024 as a result of expansion capex project that do not generate EBITDA during construction. However, we have met these covenants comfortably.

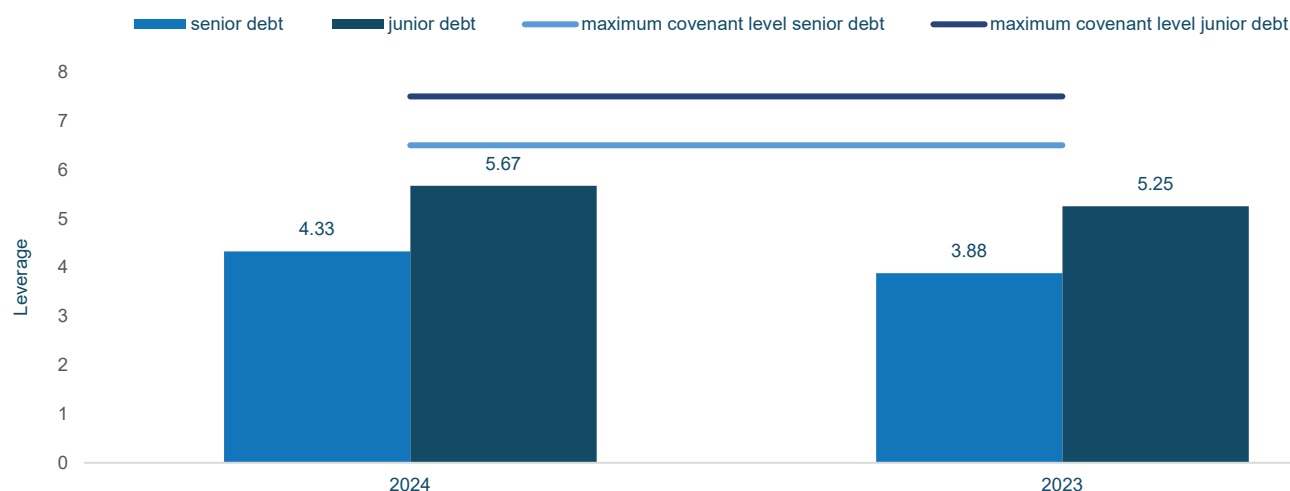
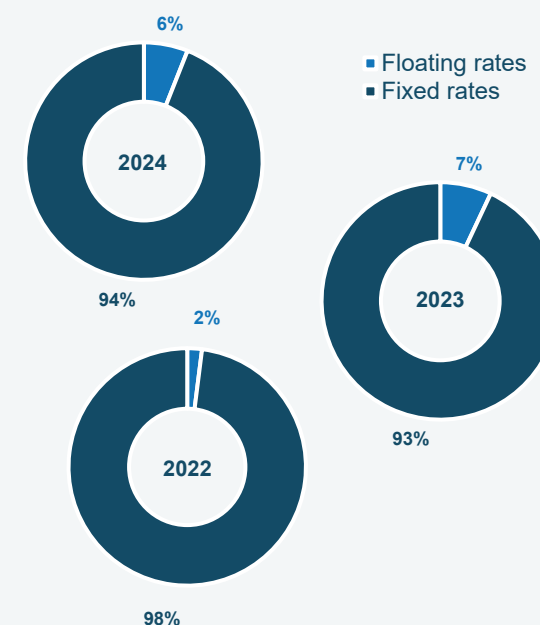


Figure | Net debt: EBITDA on 31 December

Interest-bearing loans

As a result of the refinancing process in 2021 and additional financing in 2024, where long dated private placement notes were issued, LBC was able to fix the majority of its interest-bearing loans. 93.6% of our debt has a fixed interest percentage.



FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

Interest coverage ratio

Interest coverage ratio is calculated by dividing the net finance charges by EBITDA. The minimum covenant level for the senior debt is 2.5x and for the junior debt 2.0x. As depicted below, interest coverage ratios slightly decreased during 2024 for the senior debt and increased for the junior debt. We have met both covenants comfortably.

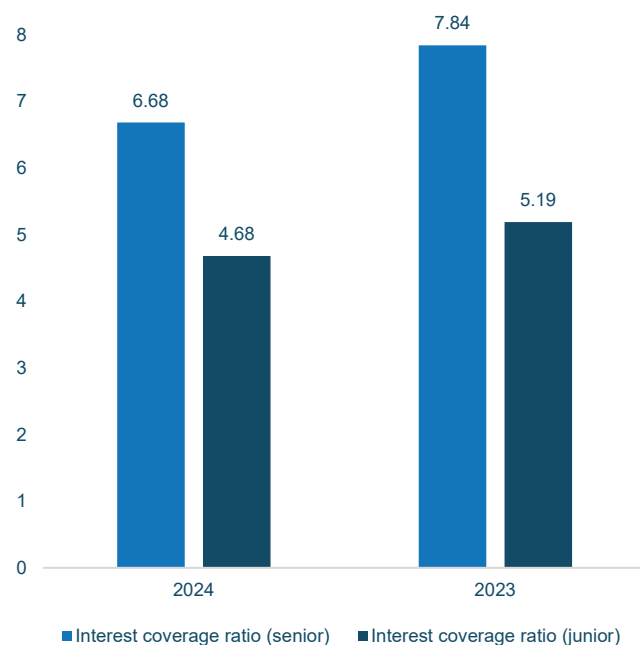


Figure | Interest coverage ratio on 31 December

Total storage capacity

LBC's worldwide storage capacity at year end 2024 was 2.99 million m³ (2023: 2.99 million m³). This includes 630,000 m³ (2023: 630,000 m³) at our 50% joint venture Seabrook. Compared to last year, this number remained stable.

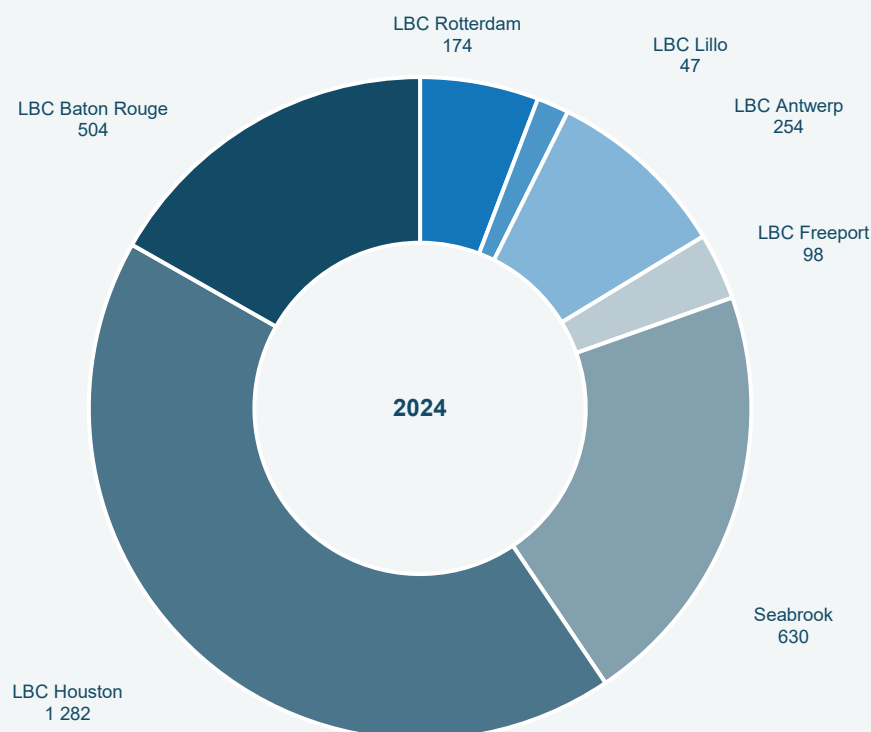


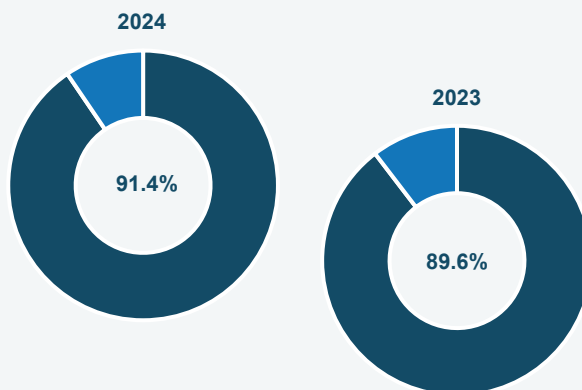
Figure | Total storage capacity split by terminal. In m³ thousands.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

Utilization rate

The average utilization rate in 2024 was 91.4%, which was 1.8% higher compared to the previous year, mainly due to an increase in utilization in Baton Rouge, Houston, Antwerp and Rotterdam. The average utilization rate excludes Seabrook where throughput is the key operational performance measure.



Solvency and liquidity

The Group defines its solvency in terms of equity divided by total assets times 100%. On 31 December 2024, the solvency was 32% compared to 35% prior year end.

The Group manages its liquidity by holding adequate cash balance positions and having a medium-term investment plan that provides the necessary funds. Furthermore, the Group has an adequate capacity of undrawn credit facilities with its banks.

Research and development

LBC is not engaged in the field of research and development.



FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

US REGION

Market developments

For the US, energy prices continued to decline in 2024, a trend that started in 2022 when the Henry Hub spot price peaked at \$8.81/MMBtu³ in August of that year. The average spot Henry Hub spot price for 2024 was \$2.19/MMBtu, and US petrochemical producers continued to benefit from low feedstock costs relative to the majority of the world.

The chemical industry continued to improve, as production levels increased relative to 2023. The Russia/Ukraine war raged on in 2024, continuing to put upward pressure on energy prices in Europe, while also impacting the price of oil globally as sanctions on Russian oil remained in place.

US crude oil production increased by 2.5%, reaching a record 13.3 million barrels of crude oil per day, with the Permian continuing to be the single largest US crude oil production basin.

Our US storage business remained strong at each of our terminal locations, producing yet another record year financially.

Financial highlights

Revenue for the year ended 31 December 2024 was \$187.6 million, an increase of \$13.9 million compared to the previous year (2023: \$173.8 million). Higher revenues were largely generated because of full year usage of new expansion and improved market conditions for chemical storage at our US terminals, which led to increased demands for storage and resulted in higher occupancy rates, mainly for the Houston and Baton Rouge terminals.

In addition, our throughput and service revenue were positively impacted by the market conditions across all US terminals.

No exceptional items⁴ were reported in both years on the revenue line.

Operating expenses increased by \$3.8 million from \$71.2 million for the year ended 31 December 2023 to \$75.0 million for the year ended 31 December 2024. Fluctuations are mainly due to personnel expenses increase with \$2.1 million. Next to that, the total maintenance expenses increased with \$1.0 million.

Operating cash flow for the twelve-month period ended 31 December 2024 was \$25.6 million higher compared to the same period in the previous year. This increase was mainly the result of higher sales receipts in Houston and Baton Rouge (working capital), lower cash taxes and lower capex payments in Houston.

The total storage capacity remained stable with 2.5 million m³ (2023: 2.5 million m³) in December 2024.

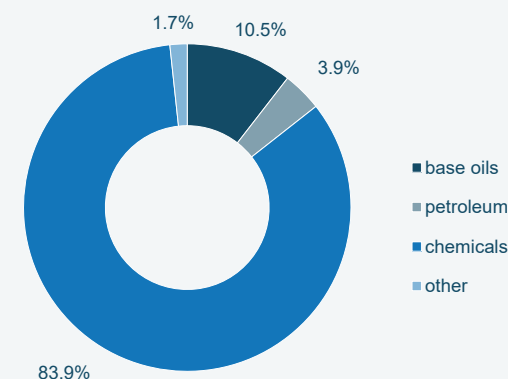


Figure | Total revenue split by product category (US region)

³ Million British thermal units, a unit of measurement for energy.

⁴ Exceptional items are non-recurring gains and losses resulting from incidental events, which are not representative of the underlying business activities and operating performance of the LBC Group.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

EUROPEAN REGION

Market developments

Similar to 2023, the year 2024 remained difficult for the European petrochemical industry as its competitiveness compared to (lower priced gas and less regulated) regions such as the US, Middle East and Asia further deteriorated, causing European producers to continue to shut down. Products are being imported from regions with more competitive feedstock cost as a result, which means that our customer portfolio is changing from European based customers to customers from further away. These longer haul imports also imply an additional need for storage as cargo sizes are larger and more security stock is needed. As a result, LBC's occupancy levels in Europe have increased to record high levels.

In November 2024, Evolution terminals B.V. (tradename LBC Vlissingen) was acquired. LBC Vlissingen provides a unique opportunity with a first mover competitive advantage to build a large scale, fully contracted ammonia import terminal to further advance the energy transition.

Financial highlights

Revenue for the year ended 31 December 2024 was \$85.9 million (2023: \$82.1), an increase of \$3.8 million compared to last year. Higher revenues were largely generated because of improved market conditions for chemical storage in our terminals in Europe, which led to increased demands for storage, resulting in higher occupancy rates.

No exceptional items were reported in both years on the revenue line.

Operating expenses increased from \$53.7 million to \$54.8 million. The limited increase in operating expenses is mainly caused by increased personnel expenses with \$0.3 million, increased G&A expenses with \$0.3 million and increased facilities with \$0.6. The increase is offset with a decrease in energy and utilities expenses by \$0.7 million.

Operating cash flow for the twelve-month period ended 31 December 2024 was \$1.0 million higher compared to the same period of the previous year. The increase is due to higher sales receipts and lower cash taxes in Antwerp. Furthermore, timing of CAPEX payments in Rotterdam as well as in Antwerp resulted in an increase.

The total storage capacity remained stable with 500,000 m³ (2023: 500,000 m³) in December 2024.

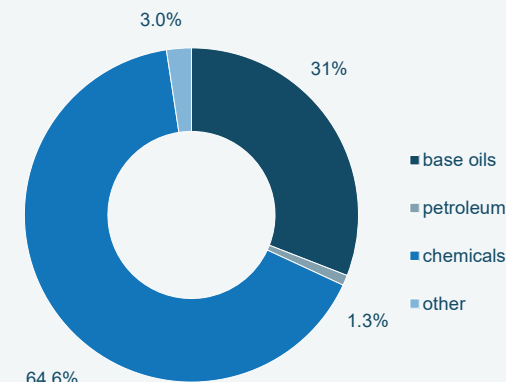


Figure | Total revenue split by product category (European region)

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

2025 OUTLOOK

With European chemical manufacturing still operating at lower levels and a slight economic improvement anticipated in 2025, we envisage similar throughput levels in the coming year. Additionally, as some European chemical production facilities are permanently closed, we expect a gradual shift towards increased imports, boosting demand for storage capacity. The combination of good safety and service levels combined with high sustainability ambitions and levels does not only result in the aforementioned current high occupancy levels throughout the European region, but also by inquiries coming in for storage positions in the expansion projects in Antwerp (Renaissance) and Rotterdam (Rainbow 3) that come online as of end 2025 / early 2026.

In the US, energy prices are predicted to increase in 2025 as increased demand for electricity, along with an increase in LNG exports, are projected by the US Energy Information Administration (EIA) to lead to a 2025 average Henry Hub natural gas price of \$3.80/MMBtu. While this would be an increase relative to the last couple of years, it still represents a discount to historical averages. The chemical industry is expected to continue its post-COVID recovery in 2025, with the American Chemistry Council (ACC) projecting global chemical production to increase by 3.5% relative to 2024.

The return of President Trump to the White House in 2025 promises to have a significant impact on both US and global markets. Any sustained implementation of US tariffs on both “friend and foe” will likely prove to upend established supply chains and impact how products flow. “America First” policies will be structured to favor US domestic producers and could have a detrimental impact on import-reliant producers.

A return to the days of “Drill Baby Drill” should be a boon to US crude producers, as the domestic political climate will favor fossil fuel production, while simultaneously shifting away from the green energy policies of the Biden administration. We anticipate another strong year in 2025 for our US business, with high demand for storage at each of our terminal locations.

In 2025, we will implement further enhancements to our new global ERP system D365, next to other IT implementations with respect to procurement and expense management.

Also, in 2025 and 2026, we aim to finalize investment decisions for further improving our energy efficiency and thereby reducing our carbon footprint, as well as for further expansion at our Vlissingen, Rotterdam, Houston, and Lillo terminals. These investments will be financed from a combination of operating cashflows and drawings under our credit facilities. As a result, we expect a marked increase in our leverage ratios but staying well within our covenants.

We continue to focus on providing excellent service to our customers and operate our terminals in a safe and efficient manner, which we believe is the bedrock of continued success as a company, where we connect supply chains for the storage of today and tomorrow.

Subsequent events

The following subsequent events after the balance sheet date took place:

- On March 7th, an agreement was reached to sell 100% of the Membership Interest, between the current owners of LBC Tank Terminals Group Holding Netherlands Coöperatief U.A. (Ardian, APG and PGGM) and Mitsui O.S.K. Lines (MOL), marking the beginning of a new phase for the company. Following all regulatory approvals, the transaction is expected to close within the next three to four months.

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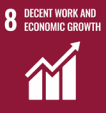
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OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY



Scope

We believe that all incidents are preventable. We have established processes and procedures to minimize potential health and safety impacts on our people, contractors, and visitors. Risk assessments are carried out, and a wide range of controls, including technical, organizational, procedural, and personal measures, are implemented to mitigate identified risks. These risks fall into various categories, each with its own set of potential consequences, ranging from minor injuries requiring no treatment to potentially life-changing injuries and fatality. We are dedicated to continuously improving the safety of our tools, equipment, and workspaces to create a safer and more efficient working environment for everyone.

Performance

Building on the 2023 trend, we have seen continued improvement in 2024, marked by a reduction in recordable incidents and a lowered Total Recordable Incident Frequency Rate (TRIFR).

Of the three recorded incidents, two were related to slips, trips, and falls. One of these incidents led to lost time, while the other required medical treatment. The third incident involved a hand injury that also required medical attention.

The incidents have been shared internally via safety alerts and during our Monthly Business Review meetings. These incidents have been investigated, and actions have been implemented to address root causes. These actions included additional focus on the hazards related to walking and working around rail tracks.

KPI	Unit	Target 2030	2024	2023	2020 baseline
LTIFR	Number per 200,000 hours	<0.15	0.12	0.56	0.20
TRIFR	Number per 200,000 hours	<0.30	0.36	0.56	0.80

TRIFR employees and contractors

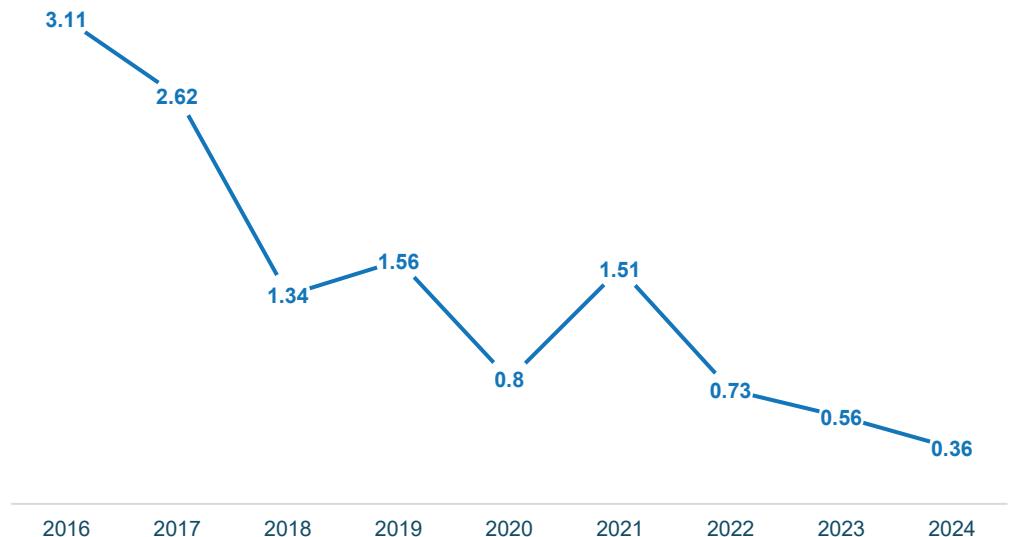
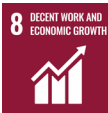


Figure | Total Recordable Incident Frequency Rate (TRIFR) per 200,000 hours

Over the past few years, our safety performance has shown significant improvement, as evidenced by the incident frequency rate. In 2024, we successfully achieved our 2030 target for the Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR). This accomplishment underscores the effectiveness of our safety strategy. We remain committed to this strategy to create a safer and more efficient working environment for all.

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY



Life Saving Rules

The Life-Saving Rules program promotes a culture of open reporting, where employees feel safe sharing safety concerns without fear of retaliation. The program seeks to understand the reasons behind rule violations, allowing for learning and improvements to be made. A key part of the program is the Stop Work Authority, which gives all employees and contractors the right to stop work if they believe there's an unsafe condition or behavior that could lead to an incident or injury. This approach plays a critical role in fostering a safety culture at LBC.

Occupational health monitoring

Processes are in place to monitor the health of our employees through periodic medical check-ups, as well as through completion of industrial hygiene assessments. We have not received any reports about actual or potential occupational health issues.

Contractor management

Our contractors work primarily on construction and maintenance projects. In 2024, contractor hours constituted 40% of the total work hours, underscoring the significance of effective contractor management within our management system. Contractors engaged in projects at our terminals must adhere to the same stringent health, safety, and environment standards that apply to our own personnel. The expectations for our contractors and suppliers are outlined in the LBC Supplier Code of Conduct. Contractors are vetted before contracts are awarded in accordance with our Management of Contractors Policy. Performance checks are conducted during and after the work.

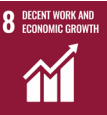
We work closely with contractors at our sites to continuously improve safety and sustainability performance. This includes on-site HSE inspections of contractors working at our sites.

We strive for long-term relationships with our suppliers and contractors as we see them as integral partners in our commitment to sustainable business.





OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY



Incident investigation and follow-up

A key element of our safety program is the incident reporting and follow-up process. All employees have the authority to stop any unsafe work and report incidents, near misses, unsafe acts, and unsafe conditions into the incident database. Safety alerts regarding incidents with actual or potential significant or major severity levels are shared at the group level. Investigations for these categories of incidents are conducted to identify root causes, and a systematic action tracking process is employed to ensure the implementation of necessary corrective measures.

Safety observation rounds

We conduct safety observation rounds weekly, analyze positive and negative observations, track actions and provide direct feedback. These observation rounds include both employees and contractors working at our locations.

2024 highlights and initiatives

Global Safety Day

On 25 April, we held our annual LBC Global Safety Day, emphasizing the importance of safety in everything that we do. The event was centered around the theme 'work safe, stay healthy'. Workshops were featured in the day's program at each terminal, involving not just the LBC team but also contractors, suppliers, and customers.

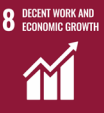
IOGP 9 Life-Saving Rules

Our daily activities are guided by the 9 Life-Saving Rules, which we adopted in April 2021. Strict compliance with this industry standard will help us to achieve goal zero. We select one Life-Saving Rule per month and provide background information around the selected topic for all employees. In 2024, we put more emphasis on the IOGP Start Work Checks. The Checks enable frontline workers to confirm that the controls/safeguards designed to prevent fatalities and serious injuries are in place and functioning.

Incident investigation training

An additional 14 LBC employees from various departments were trained in conducting incident investigations.

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY



Contractor HSE performance recognition

LBC values its contractors' commitment to safety. In the US region, our contractors with a good safety performance were honored with a safety excellence award. This peer recognition highlights those companies that share in our vision for safety excellence and continues to strive for goal zero.

Process safety fundamentals

After the introduction of the Process Safety Fundamentals in 2023, we continued with this program in 2024. As part of this program, every month a Process Safety Fundamental is put in the spotlight, together with one of the Life-Saving Rules.

Safe entry

We are undertaking a feasibility study on robotic internal floating roof inspection solutions. This initiative aims to reduce downtime and eliminate the necessity for personnel to enter the tank, thereby mitigating safety risks. Additionally, it will eliminate the need for tank cleaning for tanks requiring only an Internal Floating Roof (IFR) inspection by enabling us to perform an in-service inspection. This approach will reduce waste generation and water use.

Digital MOC process

Effective Management of Change (MOC) is a cornerstone of safety management and plays a critical role in maintaining safe and efficient operations. We implemented a digital Management of Change (MoC) process to streamline the management of changes. The tool was first implemented in the US region in 2023, followed by the European terminals in 2024. The system is expected to be fully functional in the European terminals in early 2025.

Way forward

For 2025, several initiatives are planned to further develop ongoing safety initiatives and LBC's safety culture. One of those initiatives is to further develop the safety coach program that was introduced in 2024. Further standardization is planned in the internal auditing program by implementing an audit module linked to our incident reporting tool. We also plan to implement a digital Permit to Work system in 2025. Such a system plays a crucial role in a safety management system by ensuring that high-risk activities are carried out safely and efficiently.



PROCESS SAFETY

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



Scope

Ensuring the safety of people and the environment is our top priority when managing our operations. Unintentional releases of product may result in severe injuries, fires, explosions, equipment damage, or adverse effects on the community and the environment. Process safety management aims to prevent these releases by containing products within designated areas and maintaining system integrity. We achieve this through robust design, engineering, maintenance reliability and operational practices that prioritize safety at every stage.

Our commitment to process safety is reinforced using industry-recognized metrics, such as Process Safety Events (PSEs) defined by API RP 754. To further minimize the risk of unintentional releases, our corporate management system incorporates stringent engineering standards that define minimum requirements for asset integrity, firefighting equipment, and terminal installations.

Performance

In 2024, we completed a full year without Process Safety Events, achieving our target of a PSER rate of less than 0.25 for the first time since we began classifying and monitoring such incidents. This result marks the first time we have achieved our goal of zero Process Safety Events, demonstrating the effectiveness of our process safety strategy. It reflects our commitment to safe terminal design and engineering controls, asset integrity, process hazard analysis (PHA), and the awareness and competence of managers, employees, and contractors in process safety.

KPI	Unit	Target 2025	2024	2023	2020 baseline
Tier 1 PSE	Number	-	0	2	0
Tier 2 PSE	Number	-	0	0	2
PSER tier 1 + tier 2	Number per 200,000 hours	<0.25	0	0.28	0.20



PROCESS SAFETY

2024 key initiatives

Process Safety Fundamentals

One of the key initiatives is the continued implementation of the Process Safety Fundamentals (PSFs), which are a set of basic principles for front-line operators, maintenance crews, and their supervisors and managers. These fundamentals emphasize existing good practices to prevent unintentional release of product incidents and Process Safety Events. The PSFs include actions such as walking the line, applying double isolation, controlling utility systems connected to a process, monitoring open drains, controlling (un)loading activities, verifying leak tightness after maintenance work, and respecting process hazards.

Digital MOC process

After the successful rollout of a digital Management Of Change (MOC) tool in the US region in 2023, we started implementing this tool in the European terminals. The system is expected to be fully functional in early 2025. Health, safety, and sustainability criteria are incorporated when planning new projects or making changes to existing processes.

3D scanning, digital twin

The implementation of a digital twin model in the US region has been a significant step forward in operational excellence and operational safety. A key deliverable of the project is an up-to-date set of piping and instrumentation diagrams which play a crucial role in the Permit to Work system.

Risk management

The implementation of a smart Hazard and Operability Study (HAZOP) tool has significantly enhanced the safety and efficiency of our operations. By utilizing predefined barriers and a detailed matrix for impact and probability classes, the tool has been effectively used in various HAZOP reviews. This innovative approach has streamlined the hazard identification process, ensuring a more robust and comprehensive evaluation of potential risks.

Way forward

The main focus for 2025 is to further develop processes and tools to identify and manage process hazards, to optimize knowledge sharing between our terminals and in our project teams, and to reduce the number of loss of primary containment incidents. Further, we plan to put more emphasis on the Process Safety Fundamentals that we rolled out in 2024.

After the first Process Safety screening conducted in 2023, we plan to conduct a follow-up screening in 2025. This Process Safety screening is an initiative aimed at further strengthening the safety culture within LBC.

12 RESPONSIBLE
CONSUMPTION
AND PRODUCTION



BUSINESS CONDUCT



Scope

In today's dynamic business landscape, the pursuit of sustainable success extends beyond financial performance. At the core of our operations, we recognize that fostering a culture of business conduct is paramount. This commitment is not merely a moral imperative; it is a strategic imperative that influences our reputation, stakeholder trust, and long-term viability.

Business conduct is the foundation of our reputation as a trusted and connected partner in the marketplace. Upholding ethical standards builds credibility, attracting customers, investors, and employees who share our commitment to responsible business practices. This reputation, once earned, becomes a valuable asset that contributes to our brand equity and differentiation.

Our approach prioritizes the creation of long-term stakeholder value over short-term gains. By embedding ethical considerations into decision-making processes, we align our interests with those of our stakeholders – customers, suppliers, employees, investors, and the communities in which we operate. This alignment fosters enduring relationships, reducing risks, and enhancing the resilience of our business in the face of challenges.

Business conduct serves as an effective risk mitigation tool. A proactive commitment to ethical conduct helps identify and address potential risks before they escalate. Furthermore, adherence to ethical standards ensures compliance with laws and regulations, safeguarding our operations from legal pitfalls and reputational damage. This, in turn, enhances our ability to navigate an increasingly complex regulatory environment.

Our employees are integral to our success, and their commitment is strengthened when they work in an ethical and transparent environment. By fostering a culture of integrity, we empower our workforce to make ethical decisions and take pride in their contributions.

As responsible corporate citizens, we acknowledge our role in contributing to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

Business conduct is not only the cornerstone of our corporate identity but also a critical driver of sustained success. Our commitment to ethical conduct is deeply embedded in our operations, influencing decision-making at all levels. This approach not only safeguards our reputation and stakeholder relationships but also positions us as a responsible contributor to a more sustainable and equitable future.

Performance

We employ diverse instruments, such as the Global Corruption Index (GCI) and the environmental, Social and Governance Index (ESGI) to evaluate potential risks associated with countries where our operations are present. We do not conduct business in countries characterized by substantial corruption or ESG risk.

KPI	Unit	2024	2023	2020
Number of environmental permit violations resulting in a significant or major fine ⁵	Number	0	0	0
Whistleblowing reports from employees or third parties	Number	0	0	1

Via the 'speak up' mechanism, employees, contractors, and third parties can disclose any instances of unethical conduct, illegal activities, or irresponsible behavior, including cases of discrimination. The 'speak up' process is included in the onboarding of new employees and part of the updated LBC Code of Conduct. In adherence to our internal guidelines, all issues are handled confidentially and in line with legal requirements.

We do not tolerate any form of retaliation against an employee who, in good faith, seeks advice or reports misconduct. We have not received any reports for 2024.

⁵ Permit violations are listed per calendar year that the violation occurred, not the year the fine was paid.
Significant fine > 10,000 USD, Major fine > 50,000 USD

BUSINESS CONDUCT



In the employee satisfaction surveys conducted in Antwerp, Lillo, and Rotterdam, three observations related to business ethics were raised. These have been noted and are being monitored, but none have resulted in a formal 'speak up' report.

Further monitoring of compliance with laws and regulations is in the area of human rights, anti-trust, and corruption. No legal actions are pending or completed in 2024 against LBC regarding human rights, anticompetitive behavior and violations against anti-trust and monopoly legislation. There were no significant or major penalties for environmental permit violations in 2024.

Way forward

Whether tailored to employees, contractors, suppliers or other stakeholders, our policies are guided by our mission statement 'making impact, driving change, as a team'. It remains important to continuously evaluate and refine where we want to go as LBC, but especially what that journey looks like. Therefore, we continue to develop and promote a culture of ethical behavior as an essential driver to our business' future success. We are on track to introduce a new and comprehensive revision of our Code of Ethics, which will be implemented through an organization-wide Code of Ethics training. The rollout will also include a first introduction to ethical business practices during the onboarding days of new employees and a refresher e-learning. These integral components aim to empower our workforce with the knowledge and skills necessary to navigate complex ethical challenges successfully.

A note on advocacy and political activity

We actively promote sustainable conduct, both internal and external. Internally, we do this through various means, including newsletters and meetings with employees and employee representatives. Externally, we encourage stakeholders to conduct their business in a sustainable manner. For example, we have put in place practices to make our supply chain more sustainable via supplier assessments and vetting processes.

In addition, we advocate our sustainability vision via participating in the UN Global Compact and industry associations with the aim to share best practices and collaborate on issues that are important for the industries in which we operate.

Our terminals have direct interactions with governments and regulators when obtaining new permits to ensure safe operations. These interactions are governed by our Code of Ethics and Business Conduct Policy.

LBC does not make payments to political parties or their representatives. However, employees can participate in political activities as individuals.



HUMAN RIGHTS



Scope

We are committed to conducting our operations, managing our supply chain, and fostering business relationships with a focus on responsible business practices. Our values serve as the foundation for this commitment. We uphold and prioritize human rights, ensuring that our employment conditions align with global standards of conduct and the principles outlined in the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights and the International Labour Organization's Declaration on the Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work. Our aim is to improve the well-being of our employees, supporting their personal development and contributing to a sustainable future.

Performance

Child labor

We do not employ people under the applicable mandatory minimum age⁶. We support the use of apprenticeships, internships, or similar programs for youth (15 – 17 years old) that comply with local laws and regulations and do not involve hazardous work.

Worker relations and participation

24% of our employees were subject to collective bargaining agreements. Encouraging the active engagement of employees is a key focus within our organization.

We respect the right of our employees to form and join worker organizations and will not discriminate based on an employee's decision to join these organizations.

Some terminals have a formal staff council or health and safety committees. In areas where the law does not mandate these structures, informal committees are formed. For example, our sites in the US feature employee-led committees offering guidance to terminal management regarding health and safety concerns.

Handling of grievances

All terminals have processes in place for handling grievances. Employees are supported to go to their immediate supervisor or department manager for resolution of any job-related issues. When applicable, employees can seek advice and guidance from a dedicated person tasked with handling grievances and concerns in a confidential manner. LBC does not tolerate any form of retaliation against an employee who, in good faith, seeks advice or reports misconduct. We have not received any formal grievance reports via the dedicated speak-up process in 2024 and we are not subject to any legal and/or regulatory actions related to business ethics and human rights.

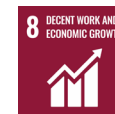
Way forward

We will further work on extending the human rights agenda by engaging our suppliers on the topics such as: modern slavery and forced labor, payment, and wages, working time and ethical sourcing. See also the section on [responsible sourcing](#).

⁶ Child labor refers to work by a person under the age of 18 which is mentally, physically, or morally dangerous and harmful and/or interferes with their schooling.



TALENT ATTRACTION AND RETENTION



Scope

Our strategic vision is built around connected partnerships, grounded in a steadfast dedication to safety, sustainability, service, and efficiency, supported by our dedicated team members whose expertise and commitment are essential in delivering significant results. Central to our approach is the cultivation of our internal talent pool, alongside the integration of new, skilled individuals aligned with our strategic directions. We are committed to being an employer of choice, fostering a work environment where career growth is nurtured, and employees are continuously empowered and equipped with the skills needed for their roles and beyond.

Success for us is a collective journey, achieved through teamwork and a shared sense of purpose. Beyond our internal goals, we are committed to making a meaningful impact in the communities where we operate. This includes offering employment opportunities and engaging with local educational institutions to provide internships for students, thereby contributing to local social value and nurturing the next generation of talent.

Performance

KPI	Unit	2024	2023	2020 baseline
Absence rate				
Long-term absence (> 2 weeks)	Percentage	0.28	0.35	1.00
Short-term absence (< 2 weeks)	Percentage	3.50	3.64	4.26
Retention				
Joiners	Number	69	120	56
Joiners/total staff (headcount)	Percentage	13	22	11
Leavers	Number	69	78	36
Leavers/total staff (headcount)	Percentage	13	14	7

We closely monitor the development of absenteeism, especially short-term absenteeism as this is what we can influence most. We see a decrease in short-term absence and an absence rate beneath the 4% threshold, a rate we deem acceptable in comparison to benchmark statistics.

We see a small increase of our retention rates and a decrease of the number of leavers in 2024 compared to 2023, which is a development we want to maintain and further reduce. Our objective in moving forward is to implement strategies aimed at gradually increasing the retention rate and further reducing voluntary leavers.

LBC employees receive competitive benefits which may include, depending on location and employment status: basic health and welfare benefits including medical coverage, life and accident insurance, business travel accident insurance, disability protection, retirement, savings and pension plans, and paid vacation, holidays, and personal leave.

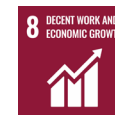
Reward and recognition: We have terminal-specific reward and recognition programs in place. Safety and sustainability performance, attendance and years of service are recognized in various ways, including annual bonuses. Further, with our global 'catch of the month' initiative, we reward near-miss reporting.

Equal pay: We are dedicated to ensuring equal pay for equal work. We regularly review our compensation practices to identify and address any pay disparities. Our goal is to provide fair and competitive compensation to all employees, regardless of gender, race, or other protected characteristics. We perform an annual living wage⁷ analysis to identify and address any instances where compensation falls below the living wage threshold.

Training and development: We invest in the continuous development of our employees through training and career development programs. The LBC Academy tracks and monitors the completion of e-learning modules and other training initiatives. We aim to enhance the skills and competencies of our workforce to support their professional growth and the company's strategic objectives.

⁷ The remuneration received for a standard workweek by a worker in a particular place sufficient to afford a decent standard of living for the worker and her or his family. Elements of a decent standard of living include food, water, housing, education, health care, transportation, clothing, and other essential needs including provision for unexpected events.

TALENT ATTRACTION AND RETENTION



Family-friendly programs: Family-friendly programs in place for all employees. These programs include paid parental leave, remote work, and the option to work part-time.

Promotion of worker health: We have established programs for all our employees to promote worker health. These include provision of fruit at the workplace, gym memberships, bicycle plans, etc.

Performance review program: All employees receive regular feedback on their performance, including their performance related to safety and sustainability. The number of employees participating in a performance appraisal program is determined by local country employment laws and collective bargaining agreements. Safety and sustainability performance is in LBC's management's variable remuneration and accounted for 25% of the total payout (15% safety and 10% sustainability).

Employee engagement: An employee engagement survey was conducted across all European terminals and LBC's head office. The response rate of 86% reflects a high level of employee engagement, which is further supported by an average job satisfaction score of 7.6. Additionally, our employee Net Promoter Score of 29 is 27 points higher than the industry benchmark.

Onboarding: In 2024, we enhanced our onboarding program for European locations, following a similar program rolled out in the US region in 2023. This provided new hires with a comprehensive introduction to LBC's strategy, mission, vision, and values.

The program also includes terminal tours and opportunities to connect with fellow new colleagues across locations.

Digitization: One of the prime objectives, as part of the professionalization of the HR function, is ensuring we work towards a single source of truth across LBC for HR data (including learning). To support this, we have successfully deployed the first two payroll interfaces (in the Netherlands and the US). The third will be deployed in 2025.

Way forward

Learning, development, and performance management

Following the introduction of a job evaluation methodology in 2023 for (senior) management, we have successfully expanded and implemented this approach across the entire LBC organization in 2024. This has resulted in a comprehensive global job matrix, which includes job profiles for all employees. The next step will be to further align performance appraisal and personal development processes across LBC in 2025.

Building on the successful implementation of the Learning Management System (LMS) in 2024, a key enabler in enhancing our training and development efforts, we have further populated the system with relevant training and assigned the first training curricula to learners across all terminals. In 2025, our focus will be on expanding and building out the training curricula across our organization.

With the appointment of a global Learning and Development Manager in 2025, we aim to further streamline our learning and development processes globally, while maximizing the benefits of knowledge sharing across locations.

Onboarding for new managers

Building on our foundation in 2024, in 2025, we will expand the scope of the onboarding experience by introducing a dedicated onboarding program for new managers, ensuring they are equipped with the tools and knowledge to succeed in their leadership roles.

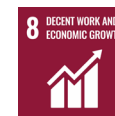
Strategic workforce planning

With significant growth opportunities ahead, it is crucial to identify the resources and capabilities required to support this progress. This includes attracting and retaining the right expertise to meet future demands. In 2025, through strategic workforce planning, we will ensure that our people are empowered, equipped, and prepared to seize future opportunities, all while staying true to the values that have shaped our organization.

Digitization

In 2025, our goal is to further expand and integrate HR systems and processes across the organization. We will establish key performance indicators (KPIs) and implement measures to track and enhance the integrity of our HR data. Additionally, we aim to proactively support our leaders by providing actionable HR data that aligns with the business objectives they are pursuing. We plan to introduce self-service functionalities for both line managers and employees, while further advancing our business intelligence (BI) capabilities. This will include the introduction of internal and external reports, dashboards, and an online portal where new staff and managers can access relevant information.

DIVERSITY, EQUALITY AND INCLUSION



Scope

Our diverse team consists of committed people, each with an extensive set of skills and the mindset of a leader. We achieve this by learning on the job and by gaining the required knowledge from our environment. Embracing diversity is integral to our values, and we firmly believe that every team member deserves to be treated with dignity and respect in a secure working environment. We appreciate the unique qualities and varied backgrounds of our team, as they complement each other and strengthen our decision-making processes. Maintaining a workplace free from physical or verbal harassment is of utmost importance to us. Consequently, we have zero tolerance for discrimination based on race, color, age, gender, gender identity or expression, sexual orientation, nationality, religion, ethnicity, or any other factors.

Performance

LBC employees

KPI	Unit	2024	2023	2020 baseline
Gender				
Female	Percentage	16	19	21
Age distribution				
< 30 years	Percentage	14	15	12
30 – 50 years	Percentage	56	55	58
> 50 years	Percentage	30	30	30

Executive Leadership Team

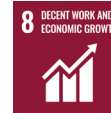
KPI	Unit	2024	2023	2020 baseline
Gender				
Female	Percentage	0	0	25
Age distribution				
< 30 years	Percentage	0	0	0
30 – 50 years	Percentage	0	33	25
> 50 years	Percentage	100	67	75

Board of Directors

KPI	Unit	2024	2023	2020 baseline
Gender				
Female	Percentage	0	0	0
Age distribution				
< 30 years	Percentage	0	0	0
30 – 50 years	Percentage	71	71	71
> 50 years	Percentage	29	29	29

Note: Percentages are based on headcount.

DIVERSITY, EQUALITY AND INCLUSION



KPI	Unit	Target 2030	2024	2023	2022 baseline
Women in senior management	Percentage	20	11	11	11 ⁸
Women in Board of Directors	Percentage	20	0	0	0

We have set appropriate gender balance targets for the Board of Directors and senior management. Our goal is to increase the representation of women within senior management of the company and the Board of Directors to 20% in 2030.

HR actively champions diversity and inclusion, which is clearly reflected in our recruitment practices. For example, when crafting job postings, the HR manager focuses on clearly describing the role, the work environment, and the expected behaviors. A standard statement affirming LBC's commitment to diversity is also included in every vacancy text.

We strive for diversity in the composition of our teams. Our leaders are aware of the power of an inclusive culture. We embrace differences and see them as strengths, no matter what background, experiences or dreams for the future someone has. We see diversity of thought as a key driver, employing tools to form balanced teams and improve leadership skills, focusing on individual communication styles and preferences.

This approach enhances communication, reduces misunderstandings, and promotes open dialogue, ensuring a collective blend of unique insights is encouraged and valued.

Way forward

The Executive Leadership Team (ELT) and the Board of Directors endorse a balanced distribution of seats within the ELT, the Board and senior management of the company. Diversity in the corporate bodies remains an important goal, and we aim to increase the representation of women within the Board and senior management. In addition, we aim to stay diverse in nationalities in senior management.

Despite our efforts to date, we notice a decrease in female representation in the company. This will be tabled on the HR agenda across LBC to better understand underlying reasons and identify opportunities going forward.

Furthermore, our goal is to have all employees trained in the field of diversity, equality and inclusion as part of the LBC Code of Conduct training. See also: [business conduct](#).

⁸ LBC's Global Leadership Team, including ELT members.



INFORMATION SECURITY



Scope

Excellent supply chain services are the result of effective cooperation between all parties involved. We invest in digital solutions which aim to ensure a seamless and accurate flow of data between us, our customers, their customers, and other supply chain partners.

The effective implementation of our core processes relies on the availability of accurate and readily accessible information. The purpose of our information security measures is safeguarding the confidentiality and integrity of entrusted data from customers, employees, supply chain partners, contractors, and other stakeholders. Maintaining a high standard of information security therefore remains a top priority for us.

Performance

We are monitoring the threats to secure information processing with the help of external specialists. The geopolitical situation has resulted in an increasing threat level in 2024. Both European and US administrations published new regulations to secure infrastructure for maritime transport. Furthermore, we have also noticed an increasing interest from customers in cybersecurity.

We consider most attacks on our information infrastructure as untargeted attempts, launched without specific knowledge of our organization. Still, there were some targeted attempts where senders did some research before launching an email or instant message to our staff.

None of the attacks resulted in damage. We believe employee awareness is key in dealing with those attempts. We will keep these awareness levels high, especially given the increasing availability of social media platforms and public AI tools.

KPI	Unit	2024	2023	2020
Significant and major cybersecurity breaches	Number	0	0	0

The availability of our system infrastructure was good. We did not experience availability or integrity issues, nor was the confidentiality of the (customer) data in our custody jeopardized.

Way forward

We are continuously improving the automation and digitization of our business processes. Consequently, the importance of our information systems for business continuity is increasing. We therefore continue to invest in strengthening our infrastructure and in fallback solutions. Professionalizing our Information Security Management System (ISMS) will be a key activity; it is our objective to have this ISMS certified according to the ISO 27001 standard in 2025.



CUSTOMER CENTRICITY

Scope

We are a key link in our customers’ supply chain, and as such, we place a high priority on understanding our customers’ needs. It is paramount that our customers have full confidence and trust in our ability to safeguard their products and deliver best-in-class customer service. Customer centricity is an organizational mindset and the foundation of our ‘connected partnership’ strategy. It starts with every team member recognizing how they contribute to the overall success of our customers. By working together to ensure that each customer touch point is managed as safely and as efficiently as possible, a series of individual customer moments becomes the base for a strong customer experience.

Performance

Customer centricity has truly become a differentiator for LBC. In 2023, we started with the implementation of the customer experience (CX) project, a global initiative aimed at shaping LBC into an even more customer centric organization. Our starting point was a maturity assessment, guided by over 26 customer interviews and internal documentation. This laid the groundwork for identifying leverage points to enhance customer centricity, setting the stage for growth. Using the internationally recognized CX framework, we defined our ambitions and approach. As part of this framework, we rolled out a visual campaign, held workshops and dialogue sessions and lunch events. Through collaborative efforts with customers and employees, we created the authentic LBC service experience, culminating in the launch of our new CX strategy that will be further rolled out in 2025. This consists of twelve promises towards our customers that are related to our values. This project is already yielding positive results based on feedback we have received from our customer base.

Furthermore, 2024 marked the fourth consecutive year in which we conducted a formal Customer Satisfaction Survey to elicit feedback on our overall performance. We have taken the constructive feedback from our customers, communicated it throughout the organization, and used that feedback to help implement positive changes that enhance the value of our overall service offering. From 2021 to this year’s survey, our continued improvement has resulted in a global Net Promotor Score increase to 60. With this achievement, we have reached the target that we had set for 2030. The goal is to have all terminals reach the NPS score of 60 by 2030.

KPI	Unit	Target 2030	2024	2023	2021 baseline
Net Promotor Score	Number	60	60	52	7

Alongside the Customer Satisfaction Survey, for the third consecutive year we conducted a third-party satisfaction survey. Through this formal survey, we solicit feedback from companies with whom we are connected via the supply chain of our customers (e.g. haulers/trucking companies, shipping agencies, customs agencies, port agents, and surveyors). These third parties and LBC share a common goal, serving our shared customers as best as we possibly can. Based on feedback received from third parties last year, we made operational improvements that yielded an increase in our third-party survey score. The success we have realized in the satisfaction levels of our customers and third parties is not a destination, however, as we are focused on continually improving the experience that our customers receive day after day.

Way forward

At our core, LBC is an organization built on service. As such, our customers are at the center of every decision we make, with our constant goal being to improve their experience in a safe and responsible manner. We have taken steps to embed a customer-centric mentality into the LBC culture. In 2025, we will further roll-out our CX plan to deepen the integration of our CX strategy. This plan includes a blend of workshops, e-learning, dialogue sessions, and campaigns to sustain awareness. Regular dialogue sessions will help track the strategy's uptake, guiding continuous improvement in our customer-centric approach.

PARTNERSHIPS AND CERTIFICATIONS



Scope

We are committed to excellence, holding ourselves and others to the highest standards. We promote our sustainability vision by participating in industry associations, sharing best practices, and collaborating on key topics relevant to our industries.

Performance

Our performance is evaluated through external certifications and qualifications of our sustainability management program. Although we do not set specific targets, we are dedicated to continuous improvement, actively seeking and embracing opportunities for advancement.

KPI	Unit	2024	2023	2020
Certified management systems				
Terminals certified in ISO 9001	Number	3	3	3
Terminals certified in ISO 14001	Number	3	3	3
Terminals certified in CDI-T ⁹	Number	6	4	2
Terminals certified in ISCC	Number	3	3	0
Sustainability ratings				
EcoVadis	Number	80	79	60
GRESB	Number	98	96	73

2024 highlights

EcoVadis and GRESB

We have been awarded the EcoVadis Platinum medal for 2024, marking the second consecutive year we have been recognized among the top 1% of global companies evaluated by EcoVadis for corporate social responsibility (CSR) management and progress. We also achieved a 5-star rating in the 2024 GRESB benchmark and have been named Sector Leader for our excellent sustainability performance.

Additional CDI-T certifications

Two additional terminals have been assessed against CDI-T: Houston and Seabrook. The outcome of the assessments will be used to further improve our performance.

External awards and recognitions

- LBC's US terminals received the ILTA Safety Excellence Award. This award highlights LBC's commitment to maintaining high safety standards and acknowledges the exceptional focus on safety and operational excellence by LBC employees.
- LBC Baton Rouge received the CN Safe Handling Award for the sixth consecutive year, highlighting the terminal's exceptional focus on safety and operational excellence of its rail operations. This award is part of CN's Responsible Care® Program, which emphasizes continuous performance improvement in rail transportation safety.
- The LYB Logistics Service Provider Safety Award was presented to LBC Bayport by LyondellBasell during the 2024 Logistics Service Provider Safety Conference. This award recognizes LBC's outstanding safety performance.
- LBC Rotterdam received the silver award at Dow's European 7th annual 4STAR ceremony, celebrating outstanding achievements in Service, Safety, Sustainability, and Social Responsibility.
- LBC has been actively involved in the European Tank Storage Awards. In 2024, LBC Lillo received the Excellence in Safety award, and LBC Rotterdam was recognized as the Terminal of the Future.

Way forward

We actively engage with local industry organizations to share knowledge, promote sustainability goals, and support the development and implementation of sustainable technologies. Our membership associations are listed on our website by location. We aim to increase our participation in industry organizations and adopt industry standards and best practices. We plan to have one terminal certified against ISO 45001 in 2025.

⁹ Chemical Distribution Institute – Tanks. (CDI-T) is an organization that provides inspection and accreditation services for storage terminals.

RESPONSIBLE SOURCING

Scope

We recognize that our suppliers play a key role in our sustainability strategy. Our expectations are documented in our [Supplier Code of Conduct](#). With this SCoC, we aim to:

- Minimize the environmental impact of our procurement activities.
- Promote the use of sustainable, eco-friendly products and services.
- Encourage our suppliers to adopt sustainable practices.
- Promote fair labor and employment practices among our suppliers.
- Foster an inclusive supply chain among our suppliers.
- Engage with diverse suppliers to boost the communities in which we operate.

Performance

Suppliers are essential partners in advancing our sustainability efforts, including our goal to become CO₂ neutral in scope 3 emissions by 2040. Some of our 2024 initiatives include:

- At LBC Rotterdam, we have established a purchase agreement for green nitrogen. It is estimated by the supplier that this will reduce our scope 3 CO₂ emissions by 300 to 400 kg per metric ton nitrogen.
- At LBC Antwerp, we have conducted an audit at the site of one of our suppliers. The audit focused on human rights and safety and the worksite. No non-compliances have been observed. Recommendations are being followed up by the suppliers' management.
- As part of our green procurement strategy, we opted for CSC⁹ Gold level certified concrete in the Rotterdam and Antwerp expansion projects. Concrete with CSC Gold level certification is recognized for its sustainable practices in production and supply chain management. This certification ensures that the concrete is produced in an environmentally, socially, and economically responsible manner. Key aspects of CSC Gold level certification include reduction of CO₂ emissions, support for nature-based solutions, implementation of measures to prevent spills and reduce emissions, compliance with mandatory criteria for sustainability.

KPI	Unit	Target 2024	2024	2023	2022 baseline
Strategic suppliers ¹⁰ assessed against ESG criteria ¹¹	Percentage	100	91	89	72
Strategic suppliers acknowledging LBC Supplier Code of Conduct	Percentage	90	83	85	69
Buyers trained on sustainable purchasing	Percentage	100	100	100	100

Note: the KPIs 'suppliers assessed against ESG criteria' and 'suppliers acknowledging LBC SCoC' are applicable to the LBC terminals in the US region only.

We have not yet fully achieved our 2024 targets of assessing strategic suppliers against ESG criteria and obtaining their acknowledgment of the LBC Supplier Code of Conduct. Throughout the year, our contractor base evolves as new vendors are onboarded and others conclude their work with LBC. Given that these percentages were reached through voluntary participation, we are pleased with the results. As we continue to implement a similar program in our European terminals, we will establish future targets for group-wide reporting in a later stage.

Way forward

In 2024, we have been assessing various options to extend the supplier ESG assessment and SCoC acknowledgement process to the European region. Our goal is to implement this process in 2025. We will encourage our strategic suppliers to voluntarily report on their ESG performance and further improve our supply chain.

⁹Concrete Sustainability Council

¹⁰Strategic suppliers are suppliers that deliver products or provide services deemed critical to executing the LBC strategy.

¹¹We work with a supply chain risk management platform to capture our vendors' ESG data which is based on ESG standards such as Global Reporting Initiative, Sustainable Development Goals, and Value Reporting Foundation.

NUISANCE

Scope

Except for the Seabrook terminal, our facilities are situated in industrial areas, away from nearby communities. However, we acknowledge that our operations can negatively impact neighboring companies and communities. This may involve noise pollution from pumps, compressors, or generators, air emissions, and increased traffic due to construction activities.

Performance

We routinely identify potential sources of noise pollution and strive to minimize them to the lowest possible levels. This includes measures such as enclosures, routine inspections and maintenance, technical upgrades, or replacing equipment with the latest technology. We also have mechanisms in place for reporting any environmental nuisance issues.

KPI	Unit	2024	2023	2022 <i>baseline</i>
Significant or major nuisance incidents ¹²	Number	0	0	0

We proactively communicate potential nuisance concerns with our neighbors. Our US terminals regularly participate in Community Advisory Panel (CAP) meetings, fostering open dialogue among local citizens, neighbors, and petrochemical industry representatives. LBC Rotterdam participates in the Burengesprek Botlek Europoort platform. This platform aims to facilitate open and constructive dialogue between companies, residents, and governments to ensure the Botlek-Europoort area remains livable and safe. Similarly, our Antwerp terminals engage in local groups with nearby companies to discuss ongoing and planned activities and to address and discuss any grievances.

Way forward

Our goal is to minimize the negative impacts on neighboring businesses and communities, particularly concerning ongoing and planned expansion projects. We will continue to engage proactively with them, either directly or through industry organizations.

¹² A significant nuisance incident is defined as an event causing local media coverage and/or resulting in public concern.
A major nuisance incident is defined as an event causing state/national media coverage and/or public confidence in the organization undermined.



SUPPORTING COMMUNITIES

Scope

Our vision to be meaningful and relevant to our stakeholders aligns with our dedication to support the communities in which we operate. This involves engaging in long-term partnerships for sustainable development and striving to make a positive impact on society. We consistently aim to raise awareness on our role as a responsible corporate citizen, particularly by supporting local risk groups, non-profit organizations, and initiatives. We are enthusiastic about the positive contributions we can make in line with our corporate social responsibility objectives.

Performance

Houston Livestock Show & Rodeo

LBC has supported this event since 2016, funding educational scholarships for applicants across Texas, including inner-city youths. Employees also volunteer at the event, with John Grimes, the COO, serving as a Vice President.

The American Craniofacial Association

John Grimes helped establish the local chapter of the American Craniofacial Association (ACA) in 2019. LBC supports ACA by underwriting a golf tournament and participating in smaller fundraising events.

Voedselbank Rotterdam

The Rainbow 3 team organized their annual team activity in support of Voedselbank Rotterdam, a local food bank dedicated to helping those in need. The team came together to visit various supermarkets, where they engaged with shoppers and encouraged them to donate non-perishable food items. Their efforts were focused on raising awareness and collecting as much food as possible to support families facing food insecurity.



SUPPORTING COMMUNITIES

Stichting ALS

Thanks to the efforts of the Rainbow 3 team, who organized the sale of surplus materials, the Personnel Association of LBC Rotterdam was able to make a donation to the Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (ALS) Foundation.

Natuurpunt

LBC has partnered with Natuurpunt, a Belgian nature conservation organization, since 2022. Natuurpunt is dedicated to protecting vulnerable habitats, preserving biodiversity, and managing nature reserves across Flanders. Through this partnership, LBC supports efforts to safeguard natural areas and promote sustainable environmental stewardship.

Pink Duck Race

In 2024, we were proud sponsors of the Pink Duck Race to support Think Pink Europe in its mission to improve the lives of breast cancer patients and their families. Thousands of pink ducks participated in The Pink Duck Race. Each duck represents solidarity with those affected by breast cancer and contributes to vital campaigns that fund research and provide care for many.

Port Cup Rotterdam

For the second time, LBC Rotterdam enthusiastically took part in the Harbor Football Tournament, contributing to a good cause through sport and team spirit. Unfortunately, our colleagues didn't take home the Cup this year, but their dedication and team spirit have made us all very proud.

Teacher Appreciation Lunch

The team in Baton Rouge celebrated the MSA East Knights teachers by sponsoring the Teacher Appreciation lunch with delicious 'Sunshine' catering.

6 hours of Halle

Our team at LBC Antwerp participated in the mountainbike event The 6 hours of Halle to support The Bucketlist, an organization that fulfills dreams of terminally ill children.

La Porte Independent Schools- Bayshore Elementary School

LBC employees had the honor of uniting together to collect school supplies for a local elementary school which is located 2.5 miles from our Seabrook Terminal.

Sophia Children's Hospital

LBC has been a partner of the MC Sophia Foundation since 2021. The foundation supports the Erasmus MC Sophia Children's Hospital, one of Europe's largest, by funding non-covered healthcare facilities.

Way forward

We will continue to explore opportunities for long-term philanthropy projects and sustainability partnerships on global level, but also on local level with authorities, customers, and technology providers to co-develop new solutions e.g., for the challenges of the energy transition.



POLLUTION PREVENTION



Scope

As the custodian of our customers' products, we recognize our responsibility to protect the environment, our neighbors, and the communities in which we operate. We take a proactive approach to prevent water, soil, and groundwater pollution by implementing robust controls to avoid unintended product releases. Our environmental standards are rooted in the precautionary principle, prioritizing prevention over remediation.

For example, we have established secondary containment systems in high-risk areas such as tank pits, pump stations, manifolds, and loading zones. These systems are designed to minimize the risk of product spills from reaching the environment and to mitigate the potential consequences of containment breaches.

If a release does occur despite these measures, we have comprehensive emergency response protocols in place to minimize environmental impact and protect natural habitats. This commitment reflects our ongoing dedication to sustainable operations and environmental stewardship.

Performance

In 2024, we experienced one significant product release to the environment. At our Houston terminal, 190 liters of acid was released into the water when a cargo hose was punctured during loading activities. Emergency response measures were coordinated with local authorities and taken as per established protocols, with plans addressing root causes put in place.

Historical soil contamination

At some of our terminals, parts of the land are contaminated because of spills that occurred in the past, typically during operations from previous owners. These contaminated areas are managed as agreed with local authorities.

Way forward

We continue in our endeavors to decrease the occurrence of loss of containment incidents, including those with the potential for causing harm to the environment. Actions and processes to prevent these spills are elaborated on in the [process safety](#) section of this report.

KPI	Unit	Target	2024	2023	2020 baseline
Significant release to the environment	Number	0	1	1	1

VOC MANAGEMENT



Scope

Certain products within our portfolio fall under the category of volatile organic compounds (VOCs), which means that they easily evaporate at ambient temperature and can be hazardous for people and the environment. VOC emissions originate from various sources, including routine operational activities such as storage tank breathing losses and venting, as well as emissions during tank system maintenance and tank cleaning processes. Our commitment to minimizing VOC emissions, with the aim of reducing our environmental footprint and safeguarding the well-being of the community and the planet, involves the adoption of the practices outlined below.

Performance

KPI	Unit	2024	2023	2020 baseline
VOC emissions	1000 kg	81	98	96
VOC intensity	g/metric ton throughput	4.06	4.54	5.65

The volume and intensity of volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions are heavily influenced by factors such as the types of products stored, the frequency of tank cleaning activities, ambient temperature, and operational conditions. As a result, annual variations in VOC emissions are anticipated. Given this dependency on variable factors, we have opted not to set rigid, prescriptive targets for VOC emission reductions or intensity. Instead, our strategy focuses on achieving meaningful progress through the deployment of state-of-the-art vapor recovery units and advanced emission control technologies, designed to minimize emissions to the lowest practicable levels.

The decrease in both absolute and relative emissions reflects our dedication to advancing sustainable practices and reducing our environmental impact.



VOC MANAGEMENT

A key factor is the comprehensive control of all roof-off-float (ROF) events¹³ in tanks, which minimizes emissions. Additionally, we have installed new vapor combustion units with higher destruction rate efficiency, further reducing our environmental impact. Another contributing factor is the transition from high vapor pressure products to those with lower vapor pressure.

2024 highlights

- On the newly constructed storage tanks at our Houston terminal, all project tanks will be equipped with IFRs and will be constructed using technology designed to achieve the lowest achievable emissions rate (LAER) of VOCs possible. For existing tanks, we upgrade them with more efficient floating roof systems whenever feasible. Additionally, we strive to minimize internal floating roof penetrations.
- Also at our Houston terminal, a new vapor combustion unit has been installed to replace the older predecessor. The new installation is rated with a destruction rate efficiency of 99.9%.
- At our Baton Rouge terminal, we are constructing a new marine vapor control system with a destruction rate efficiency of 99.9%.

Other emission control measures

- VOC emissions are controlled according to our Roof Off-Float policy. According to product vapor pressure, tanks with a landed IFR are connected to a vapor control device to minimize release of VOC emissions from the ROF event. Vapor control devices used during ROF events have a minimum destruction rate efficiency (DRE) of 98% of all VOC emissions, and most have a DRE of >99%.
- We have procedures in place to monitor VOC emissions from equipment like valves, pumps, flanges, and connectors. When necessary, we promptly address and rectify any issues through necessary repairs.
- We have procedures in place for the periodic inspection of IFR vapor seals to ensure the seal is intact and can provide an adequate barrier to stop the release of VOC emissions. Procedures are in place for lower explosive limit (LEL) monitoring in the tank's vapor space. The measured value provides feedback on the efficacy of the tank's IFR, IFR seals and other associated vapor control equipment.

Way forward

We continue to evaluate vapor control technology and equipment used at our facilities against what is available and evolving standard industry practices and technology. We look for opportunities to improve both emissions reduction practices and infrastructure. We aim to have emission reduction plans in place for all terminals in 2025.

¹³ Situations where the floating roof of a storage tank is no longer in contact with the liquid surface.



ENERGY USE AND GHG EMISSIONS



Scope

We recognize that the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from our activities have an impact on climate and biodiversity. LBC supports the goal of the Paris Agreement to hold “the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels” and pursue efforts “to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels.”

Our main energy sources are natural gas and electricity, where natural gas is used for generating steam to heat tanks as well as for operating vapor treatment systems, and electricity is used for heat tracing, lighting, pumps, and other applications.

In addition, we use other energy sources, such as diesel and gasoline. The GHG emissions from these sources account for less than 5% of the total reported GHG emissions and are currently not included in the GHG emission calculations.

Various workstreams are in place to execute our strategy to be CO₂ neutral by 2030 for scope 1 and 2 emissions and by 2040 for scope 3 emissions. The strategy is based on a multi-tiered approach, focusing on the following decarbonization focus areas: energy efficiency, renewable electricity, low/no carbon energy, decarbonizing our supply chain and carbon compensation.

Decarbonization focus area	Description
Energy efficiency	Implementation of (technical) energy efficiency measures to reduce energy use and GHG emissions
Renewable electricity	Purchase of renewable (wind, solar, hydro) electricity and use of on-site renewable electricity sources (e.g., solar panels)
Low/no carbon energy	Assessment of low carbon energy sources, for example the use of hydrogen boilers or electrical boilers and the use of ‘waste heat’
Carbon capture	Explore technologies designed to capture (and re-use or store) CO ₂ emissions
Supply chain decarbonization and scope 3 emissions	A scope 3 screening has been conducted in 2023. This resulted in a high-level overview of the scope 3 emissions per applicable category. We will work further on getting processes in place to collect more robust and detailed data on these emissions. Note: We currently do not report scope 3 emissions.
Carbon compensations	Complementing our CO ₂ reduction program with high quality and certified CO ₂ compensation projects

ENERGY USE AND GHG EMISSIONS



Performance

Key 2024 actions

- We have applied, per March 2024, to the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) for scope 1 and 2 emissions. The targets are currently being defined and are expected to be validated before March 2026. Science-based targets provide a clearly defined pathway for companies to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, helping prevent the worst impacts of climate change and future-proof business growth.
- We have started installing solar panels on the roofs of office buildings at the LBC Antwerp site. The 350 panels will produce an estimated 138 MWh of electricity annually.
- At our Baton Rouge terminal, we have commissioned a new package boiler, replacing the old boiler and we started a construction project to replace the marine flare with an energy-efficient vapor combustion unit.
- At our Houston terminal, a new vapor combustion unit has been installed to replace the older predecessor.
- We have implemented several initiatives to decarbonize our supply chain (for more information, see the section on [responsible sourcing](#)).

Energy

KPI	Unit	2024	2023	2020 baseline
Natural gas purchased	million MJ	918	850	897
Electricity purchased	million MJ	119	122	119
Energy purchased (natural gas + electricity)	million MJ	1 037	972	1 016
Energy from renewable sources ¹⁴	million MJ	116	119	0
Renewable electricity ¹⁴	Percentage	98	97	0
Energy intensity	MJ/metric ton throughput	48	42	54

In the Antwerp expansion project, 2.8 million MJ diesel was used in lieu of natural gas for the period of one month. This is included in the 2024 natural gas figures in the table above.

It should be noted that, during an internal control review, we found a discrepancy in the calculation methodology for energy consumption. This resulted in a reported increase of total MJ of energy consumption in 2023 by 3% (by 3.4% for energy purchased and 22% for electricity purchased). All related figures in the table above have been restated accordingly.

¹⁴ hydro, wind, solar or a combination

ENERGY USE AND GHG EMISSIONS



GHG emissions

Effective 2024, we will report on CO₂ equivalent emissions rather than solely CO₂ emissions, as was done in previous years.

Additionally, starting in 2024, the emission factor values for the Netherlands and Belgium will be sourced from a different, publicly available data source. This change is intended to ensure the continuity of availability and regular updates of emission factors.

The emissions data for the previous year and the baseline year have been recalculated in this report to reflect these changes. The changes led to a 1.65% reduction of the total scope 1 and 2 emissions (market-based) in 2024 and 1.3% in the 2020 baseline year.

Further details regarding the change in emission factors can be found in the section [sustainability reporting process and methods](#).

In the Antwerp expansion project, 2.8 million MJ diesel was used in lieu of natural gas for the period of one month. The associated CO₂ emissions (172 metric ton) are included in the scope 1 figures.

A minor increase in emissions is attributed to the steam purchase at the Lillo terminal. The supplier has implemented a new measurement protocol that provides more accurate data. This increase in reported CO₂ emissions is particularly noticeable in the market-based scope 2 emissions.

In 2024, our market-based GHG intensity improved by 30% compared to the baseline 2020 figures, attributable to the energy-efficiency and GHG reduction measures we have implemented. However, from 2023 to 2024, we observed an increase in natural gas consumption and, consequently, GHG emissions, both in absolute terms and relative to throughput. This increase is due to delays in implementing technical changes and operational challenges, particularly with the new vapor combustion unit at the Houston terminal. Additionally, we saw an increase in products requiring vapor combustion. As we address these technical challenges, we anticipate a reduction in natural gas consumption in 2025.

KPI	Unit	2024	2023	2020 baseline
Scope 1 emissions	metric ton CO ₂	42 322	39 154	41 312
Scope 2 emissions market-based	metric ton CO ₂	695	278	11 975
Scope 2 emissions location-based	metric ton CO ₂	9 841	10 156	11 726
Total emissions market-based	metric ton CO ₂	43 017	39 432	53 287
Total emissions location-based	metric ton CO ₂	52 163	49 310	53 038
GHG intensity market-based	kg CO ₂ per ton throughput	2.09	1.77	2.97
GHG intensity location-based	kg CO ₂ per ton throughput	2.53	2.21	2.95

ENERGY USE AND GHG EMISSIONS

KPI	Unit	Target 2030	Target 2027	2024	2023	2020 baseline
Total emissions market-based reduction (scope 1 and 2 emissions)	Reduction percentage compared to baseline	CO ₂ -neutral ¹⁵	65	19	26	0

Way forward

In the first phase of our energy and GHG strategy, we concentrated on acquiring green electricity, reducing energy consumption, eliminating energy waste, and upgrading outdated equipment to more energy-efficient systems, such as package boilers and flare systems with regenerative thermal oxidizer vapor combustion unit technologies.

To achieve our next targets, we aim to incorporate electrification and hydrogen as key components of our CO₂ reduction strategy. However, significant net congestion challenges have impeded the widespread adoption of electrification solutions, and the construction of a hydrogen network to our sites has been delayed. Addressing these infrastructural constraints is crucial to meet our environmental goals.

Recognizing these challenges, we are exploring additional alternatives, including power storage, carbon capture and storage, carbon re-utilization, and carbon compensation solutions, to bridge any potential gaps.

As part of our scope 3 emission reduction program, we will work with our suppliers to reduce GHG emissions in the supply chain. We aim to improve our scope 3 assessments by closely examining various spending categories to achieve greater accuracy. As data becomes available, we will shift away from spend-based methods. This will allow us to estimate emissions more precisely for key subcategories like concrete and steel in our growth projects.

¹⁵ Including carbon compensation when required



WASTE MANAGEMENT



Scope

Waste refers to any unwanted and unusable material, whether solid or liquid, that is discarded after its primary use and removed from the LBC site. It excludes regulated or authorized water effluent discharges from on-site wastewater treatment plants. Hazardous waste is waste that is defined as toxic, dangerous, listed, priority, special – or similar term – by an appropriate country, regulatory agency, or authority. Non-hazardous waste is waste that is not defined as hazardous waste. Waste is managed in accordance with local legal requirements and the requirements set out in our waste standard.

In scope are all terminals, except Freeport. At Freeport, waste is collected by the customer to support operations of the terminal. This is not monitored separately, making it currently impossible to track. The office buildings for HQ and the US regional office are excluded. The amount of waste produced in these office buildings is expected to be negligible compared to that of the terminal locations.

Performance

In 2024, we conducted high-level waste studies across all our terminals. The objective was to identify actions to reduce waste and, where feasible, to explore opportunities for enhancing the implementation of the waste hierarchy.

KPI	Unit	Target 2030	2024	2023	2022	2021
Hazardous waste	Metric ton	n/a	1 395	1 957	1 457	2 388
Non-hazardous waste	Metric ton	n/a	16 224	7 700	992	-
Total waste	Metric ton	n/a	17 619	9 657	2 449	-
Total waste sent to landfill	Percentage	0	1.7	2	15	-

According to data provided by our waste contractors, approximately 3.3% of the total waste is disposed of through landfill (1.7%) and incineration without energy recovery (1.6%). The increase in non-hazardous waste is primarily related to the ongoing construction projects and soil remediation activities. The quantity of hazardous waste produced is closely tied to customer requirements, the type of products, and the overall throughput. Therefore, we have refrained from establishing specific quantitative targets concerning the volume of waste generated. We have set a target for the percentage of waste being sent to landfills: no LBC generated waste sent to landfills by 2030.

We opt for the most sustainable waste treatment method as per the following hierarchy:

- 1| Reduce
- 2| Reuse, recycle, biological treatment, compost
- 3| Create energy (incineration with energy recovery)
- 4| Dispose, including landfill and incineration without energy recovery.

2024 key actions

World Cleanup Day

LBC celebrated World Cleanup Day in September 2024. This event saw participation from many colleagues who contributed to cleaning up the terminal, terminal buildings, and areas outside the terminal. This was part of a global effort to tackle the waste crisis and create a cleaner environment.

Waste studies

We have conducted high-level waste studies in all our terminals in 2024. The goal was to identify actions to reduce waste and, where possible, identify opportunities for improvement when it comes to implementing the waste hierarchy.

Way forward

We track the amount of waste generated by our operations, and our terminal management teams are now establishing local waste management targets and creating implementation plans based on the waste studies conducted in 2024.

WATER USE AND CONSERVATION



Scope

We purchase water for routine operational tasks, as well as for construction and maintenance processes. Potable water is designated for essential needs, including personal use, safety showers, and similar purposes. Utility and industrial water are applied in activities such as steam generation and tank cleaning. To ensure responsible wastewater management, all wastewater is treated before discharge or disposed of at an approved offsite wastewater treatment facility—such as when it becomes contaminated with product residue during tank cleaning operations. Additionally, we have robust processes in place to periodically monitor the quality of wastewater discharged to surface water, ensuring compliance with environmental standards.

Performance

We utilize the Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas tool from the World Resources Institute (WRI) to assess water stress levels at our terminal locations. Water stress refers to the ability, or lack thereof, to meet both human and ecological demands for water. The tool categorizes water stress into levels ranging from low to extremely high. While none of our terminals are currently located in areas of high or extremely high water stress, we remain committed to conserving natural resources, including water, as part of our broader environmental responsibility.

KPI	Unit	2024	2023	2022	2021 baseline
Purchased fresh water*	1000 m ³	162	180	143	172

*water withdrawal

We strive to minimize water usage wherever possible but acknowledge that consumption is largely influenced by customer and regulatory requirements. Examples include tank and pipeline cleaning, as well as testing firefighting systems to maintain safety standards. While we have not yet established quantitative water use and conservation targets, we are actively evaluating opportunities to optimize water efficiency and ensure responsible use across our operations.

Key 2024 actions

To support these efforts, we conducted high-level water-efficiency studies in all our terminals in 2024 to guide our water use and conservation reduction initiatives and promote sustainable water practices.

One of the identified opportunities is the reduction of water usage for hydrotesting of tanks. For instance, in Antwerp, the water utilized for hydrotesting the first two tanks was subsequently reused to test the remaining sixteen tanks.

Another key element is separating potentially contaminated water from clean (rain) water to avoid sending clean water to waste treatment facilities.

Way forward

We track the amount of water used in our operations, and our terminal management teams are now establishing local water management targets and creating implementation plans based on the water-efficiency studies conducted in 2024.

We will work on the opportunities identified in the water-efficiency studies to reduce water use and conservation.

BIODIVERSITY

Scope

Preserving biodiversity is essential to achieve global Sustainable Development Goals, to help mitigate and remove greenhouse gas emissions, to adapt to climate change risks, and to maintain ecosystem services. Although our terminals are not located in or near Protected Areas (as defined by IUCN¹⁶), Key Biodiversity Areas (as defined by KBA¹⁷), or Natura2000¹⁸ sites, we recognize that our operations could potentially impact biodiversity, for instance, through unintended product spills or regulated emissions.

Performance

We actively contribute to biodiversity preservation by reducing CO₂ emissions and by endorsing nature-based solutions¹⁹. To prevent unintended spills and potential harm, we have implemented various processes and measures (see the [process safety](#) section). Our commitment extends to reducing regulated emissions such as VOCs (see the [VOC management](#) section).

In 2022, risk screenings²⁰ concluded that direct impacts on threatened, restricted-range, and migratory species are unlikely, and there are no direct impacts on Protected Areas, Key Biodiversity Areas, or Natura 2000 sites.

Way forward

Despite the low likelihood of direct impacts on biodiversity from our activities, we are dedicated to preserving ecosystems. We will continue to support Natuurpunt and The Galveston Bay Foundation. Additionally, we will continue to promote active participation in biodiversity and nature conservation programs among LBC employees.

¹⁶ International Union for Conservation of Nature

¹⁷ Key Biodiversity Area

¹⁸ Natura 2000 is the largest coordinated network of protected areas in the world (source: <https://ec.europa.eu/>)

¹⁹ Nature-based solutions involve conserving, restoring, or optimally managing ecosystems to remove CO₂ from the atmosphere. Ecosystems reduce climate change by capturing CO₂ from the air and storing it in plants, soils, and sediments. Additionally, these ecosystems serve as a protective shield for communities, safeguarding them from the adverse impacts of climate change.

²⁰ The biodiversity risk screenings are aligned with IFC (International Finance Corporation) Performance Standard 6 (PS6).





PART IV
**FINANCIAL
STATEMENTS**

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CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT

	Note	Year ended 31 December	
<i>USD thousands</i>		2024	2023
Storage revenue	8	227 376	210 210
Service revenue	8	42 904	42 840
Other income	8	3 252	2 756
Total revenue		273 532	255 806
Operating expenses	9	(152 109)	(136 097)
Impairment	14	(1 280)	(1 125)
Depreciation & amortization	13 & 14	(61 675)	(60 692)
Operating profit		58 468	57 892
Result of Group companies using the equity method ²¹	6	5 193	8 996
Finance income	10	1 053	1 091
Finance expense	10	(33 812)	(31 823)
Financial result		(32 759)	(30 732)
Result before tax		30 902	36 156
Income tax expense	11	(13 144)	(13 186)
Profit/(loss) of the period		17 758	22 970
Result attributable to:			
Owners of the parent		17 758	22 970

²¹ Seabrook Logistics (50% joint venture with ONEOK OLP, L.P.) is accounted for in accordance with the equity method. See note 6 for more details.

All amounts are in US dollar (USD) and thousands, unless otherwise noted.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

USD thousands	Note	Year ended 31 December	
		2024	2023
Profit/ (loss) for the period		17 758	22 970
Foreign currency translation		(7 509)	4 420
Other comprehensive income/ (loss) to be reclassified to statement of income in subsequent periods		(7 509)	4 420
Re-measurement gains (losses) on defined benefit plans		147	184
Income tax effect	11	(37)	(44)
		110	140
Other comprehensive income/ (loss) not being reclassified to income statement in subsequent periods		110	140
Total comprehensive income/ (loss) for the period		10 359	27 530
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
Owners of the parent		10 359	27 530

All amounts are in US dollar (USD) and thousands, unless otherwise noted.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

USD thousands	Note	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Assets			
Intangible assets	13	239 243	214 602
Property, plant & equipment	14a	1 081 533	1 002 191
Right-of-use assets	14b	56 553	49 150
Investments in associates and joint ventures accounted under equity method	6	188 299	196 246
Other non-current assets	17	11 514	11 722
Non-current assets		1 577 142	1 473 911
Trade and other receivables	16	29 807	36 675
Current tax assets	18	3 153	2 729
Other current assets	17	6 815	6 665
Cash and cash equivalents	19	59 653	46 213
Current assets		99 428	92 282
Total assets		1 676 570	1 566 193

All amounts are in US dollar (USD) and thousands, unless otherwise noted.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

USD thousands	Note	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Equity			
Issued capital		721 850	746 067
Retained earnings		(30 280)	(44 294)
Foreign currency conversion & other reserves		(157 245)	(153 590)
Shareholders' equity	27	534 325	548 183
Liabilities			
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	20	852 888	761 141
Lease liabilities	20	67 793	59 114
Provisions	25	2 470	2 851
Employee benefit liability	26	1 104	1 029
Other financial liabilities	24	150	200
Deferred tax liability ²²	12	135 486	127 537
Other liabilities	23	1 657	3 929
Non-current liabilities		1 061 548	955 801

²² The deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset in the financial statements in accordance with IAS 12.74.

All amounts are in US dollar (USD) and thousands, unless otherwise noted.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

USD thousands	Note	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Liabilities			
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	20	5 713	6 039
Lease liabilities	20	3 288	3 539
Trade payables	21	32 865	21 619
Other payables	22	10 341	9 653
Current tax liabilities	18	6 731	8 346
Other liabilities	23	21 458	12 627
Provisions	25	301	386
Current liabilities		80 697	62 209
Total liabilities		1 142 245	1 018 010
Total equity and liabilities		1 676 570	1 566 193

All amounts are in US dollar (USD) and thousands, unless otherwise noted.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

USD thousands

	Equity attributable to owners of parent				
	Membership interests	Retained earnings	FX reserves	Other reserves	Total
Balance as at 31 December 2023	746 067	(44 294)	(99 136)	(54 454)	548 183
Membership's capital account Increase/ (Decrease) ²³	(24 217)	-	-	-	(24 217)
Profit/(loss) for the period	-	17 758	-	-	17 758
Other comprehensive income	-	110	(7 509)	-	(7 399)
Total comprehensive income/(loss)	-	17 869	(7 509)	-	10 359
Balance on 31 December 2024	721 850	(26 426)	(106 645)	(54 454)	534 325

²³ During 2024, decreases in members' capital account took place, see note 29 for a detailed overview.

All amounts are in US dollar (USD) and thousands, unless otherwise noted.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

USD thousands	Equity attributable to owners of parent					Non-controlling interests ²⁴	Total
	Membership interests	Retained earnings	FX reserves	Other reserves	Total		
Balance as at 31 December 2022	766 067	(74 464)	(103 556)	(32 138)	555 909	7 216	563 125
Membership's capital account Increase/ (Decrease) ²⁵	(20 000)	-	-	-	(20 000)	-	(20 000)
Profit/(loss) for the period	-	22 970	-	-	(22 970)	-	22 970
Other comprehensive income	-	140	(4 420)	-	(4 560)	-	4 560
Total comprehensive income/(loss)	-	23 110	(4 420)	-	(27 530)	-	27 530
Acquisition of non-controlling interests	-	6 908	-	(22 164)	(15 256)	(7 216)	(22 472)
Transfers within equity ²⁶	-	152	-	(152)	-	-	-
Balance on 31 December 2023	746 067	(44 294)	(99 136)	(54 454)	548 183	-	548 183

²⁴ Non-controlling interest relates to LBC - Cepsa Tank Terminals Antwerpen NV, based in the port of Antwerp (Belgium), with the minority shareholder (Cepsa Quimica) owning 25% up to and including 30 July 2023. As of 31 July 2023, LBC Antwerpen NV acquired the minority share (25%) in LBC – Cepsa Tank Terminals N.V. and became 100% owner. The non-controlling result of the period until 30 July 2023 of LBC – Cepsa Tank Terminals N.V. amounts to 309, see note 6 for more details.

²⁵ During 2023, decreases in membership interests, and issued memberships took place see note 29 for a detailed overview.

²⁶ Transfer from retained earnings to legal reserves related to LBC Antwerpen NV.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

USD thousands

Note

Year ended 31 December 2024

Year ended 31 December 2023

Cash flow from operating activities

Income for the period

17 758

22 970

Adjustment for

Income tax expense

11

13 144

13 186

Interest expense (net)

10

32 759

30 732

Depreciation and amortization

13 & 14

61 675

60 692

Impairment

14

1 280

1 125

Share of profit of joint ventures and associates

6

(5 193)

(8 996)

Retirement benefits, decommissioning and other provisions

3

(371)

Other

(130)

(421)

Total adjustments

103 538

95 947

Decrease/(increase) in current receivables

5 854

(8 591)

Decrease/(increase) in current payables

7 172

(4 624)

Tax received (paid)

18

(4 786)

(6 280)

Total movement in working capital

8 241

(10 427)

Net cash flows from operating activities

129 537

108 670

All amounts are in US dollar (USD) and thousands, unless otherwise noted.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

USD thousands

		Year ended 31 December 2024	Year ended 31 December 2023
Cash flow from investing activities			
Capital expenditure intangible fixed assets	13	(4 041)	(5 146)
Capital expenditure tangible fixed assets	14a	(153 081)	(95 703)
Investments in joint ventures and associates	6	13 140	17 021
Acquisition of subsidiaries	5	(21 474)	-
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets		(62)	-
Net cash flows from investing activities		(165 518)	(83 828)
Cash flow from financing activities			
Share capital (decrease) / increase	27	(20 000)	(20 000)
Proceeds of borrowings		109 332	35 690
Interest received		396	209
Interest paid		(32 574)	(27 155)
Repayments of lease liabilities		(6 488)	(5 802)
Change in non-controlling interest	6	-	(22 784)
Other		(121)	242
Net cash flows from financing activities		50 545	(39 600)

All amounts are in US dollar (USD) and thousands, unless otherwise noted.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

USD thousands

		Year ended 31 December 2024	Year ended 31 December 2023
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		14 564	(14 757)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	19	46 213	60 559
Net foreign exchange difference		(1 124)	412
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	19	59 653	46 213

All amounts are in US dollar (USD) and thousands, unless otherwise noted.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1

The following notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

NOTE 1 | SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES, RULES, AND METHODS

Overview

LBC Tank Terminals Group Holding Netherlands Coöperatief U.A. ("the Company") and its subsidiaries are named in the report as "the Group". The principal activity of the Group is the storage of bulk liquid chemicals for third parties at terminals in the USA and Europe.

Corporate information

The consolidated financial statements of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2024 were authorized by the board of directors on 17 April 2025. LBC Tank Terminals Group Holding Netherlands Coöperatief U.A. is a Coöperative company incorporated and registered in the Netherlands.

The registered office is located at Oude Maasweg 2, 3197 KJ Botlek – Rotterdam, The Netherlands and is registered at the chamber of commerce under number 58923799. The company is the ultimate LBC parent entity of the Group.

The majority membership of the Group consist of a consortium including APG (Algemene Pensioen Groep), PGGM Infrastructure Fund and Ardian, through its Lanturn SCA entity.

Basis for preparation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared based on the assumptions of going concern and on a historical cost basis, except for derivative financial instruments that have been measured at fair value, defined benefit pension plans (plan assets measured at fair value) and deferred financing expense as recognized under IFRS 9.

The relevant exchange rates (against USD) used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements are shown below.

Currency	Closing rate	
	Dec 2024	Dec 2023
EUR	0.9626	0.9050

Currency	Average rate for the period	
	2024	2023
EUR	0.9238	0.9246

Statement of compliance

The accompanying audited consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the

International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), endorsed by the European Union and also comply with the financial reporting requirements included in part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

As per 2:402 of the Dutch Civil Code, the company prepares a condensed income statement in the company financial statements

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Group for the period between 1 January 2024 and 31 December 2024.

All intra-Group balances, transactions, income, expenses, as well as unrealized gains and losses resulting from intra-Group transactions are eliminated in full.

Companies that are controlled by The Group, through majority or full ownership are fully consolidated. Joint ventures are included in the consolidated figures using the equity method. Non-controlling interests represent the portion of profit or loss and historical results that are not held by the Group. These are presented separately in the consolidated income statement. Within equity in the consolidated statement of financial position non-controlling interests are presented separately from parent shareholder equity.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1

Comparative numbers

The comparative accounts presented herein consist of an income statement, a statement of comprehensive income, a statement of changes in equity, a statement of cash flow for the year ended 31 December 2023 and a statement of financial position as at 31 December 2023. The accounting policies have been consistently applied over the accounting years. Where applicable, comparatives included in the financial statements have been reclassified compared to their prior year presentation. This has had no impact on the result or the shareholders' equity.

Significant changes in the accounting period

Although global market conditions have affected market confidence and consumer spending patterns, the effect it has on the Group remains limited. The Group has reviewed its exposure to climate-related matters and other emerging business risks but has not identified any risks that could materially impact the financial performance or position of the Group as at 31 December 2024. The Group has sufficient headroom to comply with the maintenance covenants on its existing borrowings. Also, the Group has sufficient working capital and undrawn financing facilities to service its operating activities and ongoing investments.

Summary of material accounting policies

Currency

The Group reporting currency is US Dollar ("USD"). As such all consolidated financial statements are presented in '000 US Dollars, except where otherwise indicated.

Each entity in the Group determines its own functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency. The functional currency of LBC Tank Terminals Group Holding Netherlands Coöperatief U.A. is the Euro.

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at the functional currency rate prevailing at the date of the transaction.

- Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the spot rate of exchange prevailing at the balance sheet date. All differences are taken to the income statement with the exception of differences on foreign currency borrowings accounted for as a hedge of a net investment in a foreign operation. These are taken directly to equity until the disposal of the net investment, at which time they are recognized in the income statement. Tax charges and credits attributable to exchange differences on those borrowings are also dealt with in equity.
- Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions.
- Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

Foreign subsidiaries

Balance sheet accounts of foreign companies with functional currency other than USD are translated into USD at the

closing date exchange rate.

Income statement items are translated into USD at average exchange rate unless this is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated at the dates of the transactions. Translation adjustments are booked in Other Comprehensive income which is part of the shareholders' equity at balance sheet date. The Group's share in translation adjustments is included under foreign currency translation reserve in shareholders' equity at balance sheet date.

Interests in joint ventures

The Group has an interest in a joint venture, whereby the venture has a contractual arrangement between shareholders that establishes joint control over the economic activities of the entity. The Group recognizes its interest in Joint Ventures using the equity method and reports its share in Joint Ventures under other non-current assets in its consolidated financial statements.

Adjustments are made in the consolidated financial statements to eliminate the Group's share of intergroup balances, income and expenses and unrealized gains and losses on transactions between the Group entities.

After application of the equity method, the Group determines whether it is necessary to recognize an impairment loss on its investment in its associate or joint venture. At each reporting date, the Group determines whether there is objective evidence that the investment in the associate or joint venture is impaired.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1

Until 30 July 2023 the Group also had a majority interest (75%) and control in a Group entity which was fully consolidated with a minority interest recognized, the Group entity has the same reporting period as the Group. See Note 6 for the details. On 31 July 2023 the group acquired the 25% (minority interest) shares that Cepsa Química held in LBC - Cepsa Tank Terminals Antwerpen NV, resulting in 100% ownership by the Group.

Revenue recognition

IFRS 15 specifies how and when revenue arising in the course of LBC's ordinary activities should be recognized.

We apply the five-step model to account for revenue arising from contracts with customers. Revenue is recognized at an amount that reflects the consideration to which we expect to be entitled in exchange for delivering services to a customer. We recognize revenue when a performance obligation is satisfied, i.e. when the service to the customer is completed. Performance obligations can be satisfied at a point in time or over time.

1 | Identify the contract

For all services that LBC delivers to its customers a contract is put in place before the performance obligation is being executed. The contract identifies the distinct services that can be delivered to the customer. The contract specifies the standards for the performance obligations and the consideration to be paid for the service. The duration of the contracts can be different depending on the needs of the client. The contracts are almost all client specific for basic services offered and pricing. LBC accounts for a contract modification in accordance with IFRS 15.

2 | Identify the performance obligation

We have identified the following performance obligations:

- a) providing storage capacity to a customer for keeping its product for an agreed period of time in safe conditions. This performance obligation is satisfied over time;
- b) pumping that product from one mode of transport to another (throughput services). This performance obligation is satisfied at a point in time; and
- c) providing ancillary services and administration for handling or keeping the product in good condition. These performance obligations are satisfied at a point in time. The following ancillary services are offered: drumming, railcar storage, truck and railcar handling, heating, nitrogen, direct moves, customs and other transportation document handling.

Storage services which are performed over time always include a minimum number of throughputs (pumping the product) because the products need to enter and leave the tank in order to provide the storage service. This minimum number of throughputs is specified in the contract and paid for as part of the storage fee. Therefore, this minimum number of throughputs is recognized over time. The throughput services that are performed in excess of this minimum number are recognized at a point in time when that service is delivered.

Revenue can be recognized over time because the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the entity's performance as the entity performs. Typically, the period agreed in the contracts for delivery of the performance and invoicing of the services is one month.

3 | Determining the transaction price

LBC's customer contracts specify the transaction price for

the specific performance obligations and are invoiced on a monthly or quarterly basis. Transaction prices are fixed and do not contain financing components nor variable consideration.

4 | Allocating the transaction price to obligations

LBC's customer contracts specify the transaction price for the specific performance obligations and are invoiced on a monthly or quarterly basis. These transaction prices reflect the stand-alone selling price for the relating performance obligations.

5 | Recognize revenue when each performance obligation is satisfied

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1

Storage revenue (including minimum throughput)

Tank rentals including minimum guaranteed throughput are recognized on a straight-line basis over the contractual period. Storage fees are mostly invoiced upfront (in the month preceding to which the storage fees relate) and are presented as contract liabilities. Typically, tank rental contracts include a specified number of throughputs that are performed without additional service fees payable by customers for the performance of these throughput services. Like the tank rental, these throughputs are on a take-or-pay basis within the specified contract period. Only where the contract gives a customer the possibility to transfer unused throughput services to a subsequent period, will the Group recognize deferral of revenue as a contract liability to the subsequent period until such unused service credit expires.

Service revenue

Revenues from excess throughput and other services are recognized on completion of the services. If the revenue cannot be reliably measured, only the income up to the level of the expenses to be claimed will be recognized. Services are invoiced at month-end, based on the actual usage of each service during that month. Modifications of property, plant and equipment paid in advance by customers are accounted for as contract liabilities and recognized in the income statement over the contractual period on a straight-line basis.

Contract asset

A contract asset is initially recognized for revenue earned from services because the receipt of consideration is

conditional on realization of the contractual terms. Upon completion of the and acceptance by the customer, the amount recognized as contract assets is reclassified to trade receivables. Contract assets are subject to impairment assessment. Refer to accounting policies on impairment of financial assets in the financial asset section below.

Operating expenses

Expenses are recognized in the income statement when a decrease in future economic benefits related to a decrease in an asset or an increase of a liability has arisen that can be measured reliable.

Expenses are recognized in the income statement on the basis of a direct association between the costs incurred and the earning of specific items of income. This process (matching of costs with revenues) involves the simultaneous or combined recognition of revenue and expenses that result directly and jointly from the same transaction or events.

Financial income

Interest income

Interest income is recognized as interest accrues (using the effective interest method). Interest income is included in financial income in the income statement.

Dividends

Dividend income is recognized when the Group's right to receive payment is established.

Financial expenses

Interest expense on financial liabilities classified as amortised cost is accrued using the effective interest method.

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant, and equipment are stated at depreciated cost less any impairment. Assets under construction are stated at cost as they are not yet taken into operation these costs are not yet depreciated.

The assets' residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted if appropriate. Land that is owned by LBC is not depreciated. More information on recognition criteria and elements of cost can be found in the next two sections ("Tanks, technical installations and marine facilities" and "Other property, plant and equipment").

Tanks, technical installations, and marine facilities

The carrying value of the tanks, technical installations and marine facilities on the balance sheet represents the cost less the accumulated depreciation and any impairment charges. The end-of-life value of assets is considered to be

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1

nil. The cost includes the cost of replacing technical installations and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects, if the recognition criteria are met, and the initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located is included if required by the contract or as a constructive obligation.

An item of plant and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the income statement in the year the asset is derecognized.

Day to day repairs and maintenance costs are charged to the income statement during the financial period in which they are incurred. The costs of major renovation or periodic maintenance are included in the assets carrying amounts when it is probable that the Group will derive future economic benefits.

When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Group depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection/maintenance is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied.

Other property, plant and equipment

Property, plant, and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and / or accumulated impairment

losses, if any. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the useful life of the asset as follows:

Categories	Useful life (years)
Land and buildings	
Buildings	10 to 50 years
Plant and equipment	
Infrastructure and installations	5 to 40 years
Tanks	10 to 40 years
Machinery	5 to 20 years
Utilities and tools	3 to 15 years
Furniture	4 to 10 years
Data processing equipment	3 to 5 years
Vehicles	5 to 10 years

Dismantling costs

The Group can be confronted with legal or constructive obligations in certain locations to dismantle tank terminals at the end of the site's lease term.

Future environmental clean-up costs and asset retirement costs, if any, are recorded as components of fixed assets and depreciated over the useful life of the installations. Decommissioning costs are provided at the present value of expected costs to settle the obligation using estimated cash flows and are recognized as part of the cost of that particular

asset. The cash flows are discounted at a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risk specific to the decommissioning liability. The unwinding of the discount is expensed as incurred and recognized in the income statement as a finance cost. The estimated future costs of decommissioning are reviewed annually. If material, changes in the estimated future costs or in the discount rate applied are added to or deducted from the cost of the asset.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured at cost on initial recognition. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is the fair value at the date of the acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangible assets are not capitalized, unless it can be reasonably foreseen that utilization will be over a number of years and as far as the assets meet the criteria for capitalization.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. Changes in the expected useful economic life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset is accounted for by changing the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and is treated as a change in the accounting estimates. The amortization expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognized in the income statement in the expense category consistent with the nature of the intangible asset.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortized but are tested for impairment annually at the cash generating unit level. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis. Intangible fixed assets, mainly software programs, are depreciated over their useful lives.

Gains or losses arising from the de-recognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the income statement when the asset is derecognized.

Goodwill arising on an acquisition represents the cost of the business combination over the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired.

Goodwill impairment

Goodwill on acquisition is initially measured at cost being the excess of the cost of the business combination over the acquirer's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities. Following the initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the date of acquisition, allocated to each of the identified cash generating units ("CGU") or groups of CGU's that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination. Under IFRS goodwill is not amortized.

Goodwill is tested for impairment annually and in case events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired. At the date of acquisition goodwill is allocated to a (Group of) CGU. Impairment is determined by comparing the (Group of) CGU's carrying amount including goodwill with the recoverable amount of the (Group of) CGU's. The recoverable amount is the highest of value in use or fair value less cost of disposal. Where the recoverable amount of the (Group of) CGU is less than the carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognized. Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods.

Where goodwill forms part of a (Group of) cash-generating unit and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the operation disposed of is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal of the operation. Goodwill disposed of in this circumstance is measured on

the basis of the relative values of the operation disposed of and the portion of the (Group of) cash-generating unit retained.

Tangible and intangible assets (other than goodwill) impairment

The carrying values of fixed assets are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the CGU to which the asset belongs. At the end of each financial year the assets' residual values, useful lives and amortization

methods are reviewed and adjusted if appropriate.

If any such indication exists and where the carrying values exceed the estimated recoverable amount, the assets are amortized to their recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of fixed assets is the greater of fair value less costs of disposal or value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

Impairment losses are recognized in the income statement. Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each reporting period.

Leases

Accounting treatment of leases

IFRS 16 provides a single lease accounting model requiring lessees to recognize a right-of-use asset and a lease liability for all leases. At LBC most of the terminals are operated under long-term land leases with port authorities and other third parties. In addition to the land leases, which are the main driver for the IFRS 16 impact, LBC also leases: Fleet, Buildings, Installations and Equipment and Office equipment. Rental contracts are typically made reviewed and which differ in length per type of contract but may have extension options.

At inception a contract is analyzed to determine if the contract is or contains a lease. A contract is or contains a

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1

lease if it relates to an identified asset and the lessee has the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange of consideration. Therefore, following conditions should both be met:

- The lessee has the right to obtain substantially all the economic benefits from use of the identified asset throughout the period of use;
- The lessee has the right to direct the use of the asset throughout the period of use.

Contracts may contain both lease and non-lease components. The Group allocates the consideration in the contract to the lease and non-lease components based on their relative stand-alone prices. However, for leases of real estate for which the Group is a lessee, it has elected not to separate lease and non-lease components and instead accounts for these as a single lease component.

LBC has elected not to recognize right-of-use-assets and lease liabilities for:

- Short-term leases (The lease term is maximum 12 months and has no purchase option)
- Low-value leases (Maximum 5,000 USD, mainly IT equipment like copiers)

LBC recognizes the lease payment associated with these leases as an expense in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Lease term

Lease term in IFRS 16 is defined as the non-cancellable period for which a lessee has the right to use an underlying asset, together with:

- periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and
- periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the lessee is reasonably certain not to exercise that option.

Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. The lease agreements do not impose any covenants other than the security interests in the leased assets that are held by the lessor. Leased assets may not be used as security for borrowing purposes.

In determining the lease term and assessing the length of the non-cancellable period of a lease, the Group applies the definition of a contract and determine the period for which the contract is enforceable. A lease is no longer enforceable when the lessee and the lessor each has the right to terminate the lease without permission from the other party with no more than an insignificant penalty.

Lease liabilities

Initial measurement

At the commencement date, the Group measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date:

- fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable;

- variable lease payments depending on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date (for example: payments linked to a consumer price index, payments linked to a benchmark interest rate or payments that vary to reflect changes in market rental rates); payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising an option to terminate the lease;
- the exercise price of a purchase option if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise that option;
- amounts expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees.

Lease payments to be made under reasonably certain extension options are also included in the measurement of the liability.

The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, which is generally the case for leases in the Group, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate, being the rate of interest that a lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment over a similar term and with similar conditions.

Subsequent measurement

Lease payments are allocated between principal and finance cost. Interest on the lease liability is recognized in profit or loss (unless it is included in the carrying amount of an asset as required by another standard) using the constant periodic interest rate (incremental borrowing rate) on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1

A lease liability needs to be remeasured in case there is a change in the original assessment of lease term or purchase/termination options or a change in estimate of residual guarantee or change in index/rate affecting payments.

Right-of-use assets

Initial measurement

At the commencement date, the Group measures the right-of-use (ROU) asset at cost. The cost of the right-of-use asset comprises:

- the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability;
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received;
- any initial direct costs incurred by the Group (incremental costs of obtaining a lease that would not have been incurred if the lease had not been obtained); and
- an estimate of costs to be incurred by the Group in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease. The lessee incurs the obligation for those costs either at the commencement date or as a consequence of having used the underlying asset during a particular period.

Subsequent measurement

After the commencement date, the Group measures the right-of-use (ROU) asset applying the cost model. To apply a cost model, the Group measures the right-of-use asset at cost:

- less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses;
- adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability.

The Group applies the depreciation requirements in IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment in depreciating the ROU asset, subject to the following requirements:

- if the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the lessee by the end of the lease term or if the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the lessee will exercise a purchase option, the lessee shall depreciate the right-of-use asset from the commencement date to the end of the useful life of the underlying asset;
- otherwise, on a straight-line basis the lessee shall depreciate the right-of-use asset from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term.

The lessee shall apply IAS 36 Impairment of Assets to determine whether the right-of-use asset is impaired and to account for any impairment loss identified.

Lessor

Leases where the Group does not transfer substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. Initial direct costs incurred in the

negotiation of an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognized over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognized as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

Intermediate lessor

When the Group is an intermediate lessor, it accounts for its interests in the head lease and the sub-lease separately. It assesses the lease classification of a sub-lease with reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease, not with reference to the underlying asset.

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the construction of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use are capitalized as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds.

Taxes

Income taxes for the Group include income taxes of Group companies based on taxable profit for the financial period, together with tax adjustments for previous periods and the change in deferred income taxes.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the tax authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted, or substantially enacted, by the balance sheet date.

Deferred income tax

Deferred taxes are recorded for all temporary differences at the balance sheet date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements.

Net deferred tax assets are only recognized where a tax benefit can reasonably be expected to be realized (see Note 12).

Deferred income tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- where the deferred income tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and
- in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred income tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized except:

- where the deferred income tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and
- in respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred income tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred income tax assets are reassessed at each balance sheet date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the

asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. Deferred income tax relating to items recognized outside profit and loss is recognized outside profit and loss.

Deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities are offset only if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred income taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Sales and value added taxes

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognized net of the amount of indirect tax except:

- where the sales tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case the sales tax is recognized as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item as applicable; and
- receivables and payables that are stated with the amount of sales tax included.

The net amount of sales tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of other receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1

Financial assets

Initial recognition

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. LBC shall recognize a financial asset in its statement of financial position when, and only when, LBC becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are initially measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI) or fair value through profit or loss. The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Group's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient, the Group initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under IFRS 15.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortized cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level.

The Group's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to

generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace are recognized on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset.

The Group's financial assets include cash and short-term deposits, trade and other receivables, loans and other receivables.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- Financial assets at amortized cost (this includes trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents)
- Financial assets at fair value through OCI with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments) (this includes interest rate swaps)
- Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

A financial asset shall be measured at amortized cost if both of the following criteria are met:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows,

- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets held for selling, financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss, or financial assets mandatorily required to be measured at fair value. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. Derivatives, including separated embedded derivatives, are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Financial assets with cash flows that are not solely payments of principal and interest are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model. Notwithstanding the criteria for debt instruments to be classified at amortized cost or at fair value through OCI, as described above, debt instruments may be designated at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition if doing so eliminates, or significantly reduces, an accounting mismatch.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

This category includes derivative instruments and equity investments which the Group has not irrevocably elected to classify at fair value through OCI.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Such financial assets are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Gains and losses are recognized in the consolidated income statement when the loans and receivables are derecognized or impaired, as well as through the amortization process.

Trade receivables

Trade receivables are recognized initially at the amount of consideration that is unconditional, unless they contain significant financing components when they are recognized at fair value. They are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less loss allowance.

Financial Liabilities

Initial recognition

Financial liabilities within the scope of IFRS 9 are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, as appropriate, and in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. The Group determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

The Group's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, bank overdraft, loans and borrowings and financial guarantee contracts.

Subsequent measurement

All financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost except:

- Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognized in the income statement. The Group has not designated any financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.
- Loans and borrowings. After initial recognition, interest bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Gains and losses are recognized in the income statement when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the amortization process.
- Financial guarantee contracts
Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Group are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are recognized initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date and the amount initially recognized less the cumulative amount of income recognized.

- Fair value of financial instruments. The fair value of financial instruments that are actively traded in organized financial markets is determined by reference to quoted market bid prices at the close of business on the balance sheet date. For financial instruments where there is no active market, fair value is determined using valuation techniques. Such techniques may include using recent arm's length market transactions; reference to the current fair value of another instrument that is substantially the same; discounted cash flow analysis or other valuation models.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1

Impairment of financial assets

IFRS 9 introduced the expected credit loss (ECL) approach for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss (within LBC, this is limited to loans and receivables including trade receivables). This approach focusses on the credit risk of a financial asset and not only whether a loss has already been incurred.

LBC elected to apply the simplified approach in calculating ECL's, measuring a loss allowance based on lifetime ECL's at each reporting date. The simplified approach only applies for certain financial assets such as trade receivables. The Group has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and economic environment.

In addition, the Group assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is any objective evidence that an individual financial asset is impaired. A financial asset is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred 'loss event') and that loss event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset that can be reliably estimated. Evidence of impairment may include indications that the debtor is experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments, the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization and where observable data indicate that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, such as changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

Amounts due from loans and advances to customers

For amounts due from loans and advances to customers carried at amortized cost, the Group first assesses individually whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. If the Group determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, it includes the asset in a Group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is, or continues to be, recognized are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

If there is evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future expected credit losses that have not yet been incurred). The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account and the amount of the loss is recognized in the income statement. Interest income continues to be accrued on the reduced carrying amount based on the original effective interest rate of the asset. Loans together with the associated allowance are written off when there is no realistic prospect of future recovery and all collateral has been realized or has been transferred to the Group. If, in a subsequent year, the amount of the estimated impairment loss increases or decreases because of an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized

impairment loss is increased or reduced by adjusting the allowance account. If a future write-off is later recovered, the recovery is recognized in the income statement.

The present value of the estimated future cash flows is discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. If a loan has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1

De-recognition of financial instruments

Financial assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable a part of a financial asset or part of a Group of similar financial assets) is derecognized when:

- the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or
- the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pass the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement and either:
 - the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset; or
 - the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset but has transferred control of the asset.

Once an entity has determined that the asset has been transferred, it then determines whether or not it has transferred substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset. If substantially all the risks and rewards have been transferred, the asset is derecognized.

Financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the income statement.

Employee benefits

Pensions and other post-employment benefits

The Group operates pension plans in accordance with local conditions and practices in the countries in which it operates. The Group has a number of defined benefit pension plans whereby some European employees receive a fixed lump sum based on length of service upon retirement.

Contributions are made to separately administered funds for each pension plan. The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plans is determined separately for each plan using the projected unit credit method.

Plan assets are assets that are held by a long-term employee benefit fund or qualifying insurance policies. Plan assets are not available to the creditors of the Group nor can they be paid directly to the Group. Fair value is based on market price information and in the case of quoted securities it is the published bid price. The surplus in the value of any plan assets over plan liabilities is restricted to the sum of any past service costs not yet recognized and the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan or reductions in the future contributions to the plan.

The US entities within the Group maintain a defined contribution plan (401(k) plan) for the benefit of all employees. Eligible employees may elect to make voluntary contributions to the plan which will be matched by the company. Employees may contribute a percentage of their respective earnings. For each dollar contributed (up to a maximum of 6% of earnings), the company will contribute up to an additional dollar conditional upon the achievement of certain company goals.

Cash equivalents

Short term deposits and other liquid investments are made for varying periods depending on the immediate cash requirement of and earn interest at the respective short-term rates. Cash includes cash-in-hand and cash with banks. Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash, have maturity dates of three months or less and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 2

NOTE 2 | USE OF ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES, AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. In the preparation of these consolidated financial statements, estimates and assumptions have been made by management concerning the selection of useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets, the measurement of provisions, the carrying value of investments, pension liabilities and other similar evaluation of assets and obligations. The impact of climate-related matters has been assessed by management and is currently not considered to have a material impact on the accounting judgements and estimates in the consolidated financial statements.

By their very nature, the judgments and estimates are subject to inherent degree of uncertainty. These judgments are based on historical experience, terms of existing contracts, observance of trends in the industry, information provided by customers and, where appropriate, information available from other outside sources.

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the balance sheet date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below and/or in the relevant notes.

Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group's recoverable amount for goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives is based on the higher of fair value less cost of disposal or value in use calculations that use a discounted cash flow model. The cash flows are derived from management estimates approved by the board of directors. The recoverable amount is most sensitive to the discount rate used for the discounted cash flow model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes. The key assumptions used to determine the recoverable amount for the different (Group of) cash generating units are further explained in Note 15.

Deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available and against which the losses can be utilized. Significant management estimates are required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognized, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

The Group has tax losses and tax credits carried forward. These losses and credits relate to subsidiaries that have a history of losses and may not be used to offset taxable income elsewhere in the Group (except for the US tax consolidated Groups). All losses can be carried forward indefinitely except for the below mentioned companies:

- US Group: as of the 1st of January 2018, post 2017 tax losses can be carried forward indefinitely but can only offset 80% of taxable income. Carry backs are no longer permitted. For previous losses, a 20 year carry forward period applies.
On 27 March 2020 the Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security (CARES) Act was signed in reaction to the COVID-19 pandemic. This CARES Act repeals the 80% income limitation for carryover losses that can be deducted in tax years beginning before 1 January 2021 and also provides an elective five-year carryback of net operating losses generated in taxable years beginning after 31 December 2017, and before 1 January 2021.
- LBC Rotterdam BV: As from 2019 a 1 year carry back period and a 6 year carry forward period applies. Previous tax losses can be carried forward for 9 years. Note that as of 1 January 2022 the losses may be carried back 1 year and carried forward indefinitely. However, the offset of tax losses against taxable profits will be limited: such losses can be offset against the first €1 million of taxable profit, and, for taxable profit in excess of €1 million, losses may only be offset up to 50% of this excess. This applies to carry-back and carryforward of tax losses.

No deferred tax assets have been recognized on any of the tax losses or tax credits, except for the losses and credits accumulated at the level of LBC US (fiscal tax unity). Further details on deferred taxes are disclosed in Note 12.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 2

Pension benefits

The cost of defined benefit pension plans and as well as the present value of the pension obligation is determined using actuarial valuations. The actuarial valuation involves making assumptions about discount rates, expected rates of return of assets, future salary increases, mortality rates and future pension increases. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date. In determining the appropriate discount rate management considers the interest rates of corporate bonds in the respective country with an AAA or AA rating. The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables for the specific country.

Future salary increases and pension increases are based on expected future inflation rates for the specific country.

Further details about the assumptions used are given in Note 26.

Fair value of financial instruments

Where the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using valuation techniques including discounted cash flows models. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgment is required in establishing fair values.

The judgments include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

Further details are disclosed in Note 34.

Provisions

General policy

Provisions are made when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are based on reliable estimates of the amount of the obligation.

Where the Group expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the income statement net of any reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

Provisions are reviewed on each balance sheet date to ensure that the carrying amount reflects the best estimate of the liability.

Environmental obligations and remediation

The Group is subject to various environmental laws and regulations in several jurisdictions. Where supervising authorities have requested improvements or remediation or clean up to be performed, the corresponding costs have been either:

- accrued if they are to be funded by the Group, or
- offset by a receivable if covered by guarantees or indemnities received.

The determination of the amount of the provision is complex and is based on the available site data, the technology and processes used as well as current regulation.

Environmental obligations and remediation are considered as liabilities.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 3

NOTE 3 | STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE

Standards issued but not yet effective

Standards issued but not yet effective up to the date of issuance of the Group's financial statements are listed below. The listing of standards and interpretations issued are those that the Group reasonably expects to have an impact on disclosures, financial position or performance when applied at a future date. The Group intends to adopt these standards and interpretations when they become effective. The following new and amended standards are not expected to have a significant impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

- IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures (issued on 9 May 2024), effective date 1 January 2027²⁷
- IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements (issued on 9 April 2024), effective date 1 January 2027
- Contracts referencing Nature-dependent Electricity (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS7), effective date 1 January 2026
- Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7) (issued on 30 May 2024), effective date 1 January 2026

²⁷ Not yet endorsed by the European Union as per 31 December 2024.



NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 4

NOTE 4 | SCOPE OF CONSOLIDATION

Applied consolidation rules and methods by entity. All subsidiaries in the table below are owned 100% and are fully consolidated, unless indicated otherwise

Company	Country	% of interest	Method	Functional currency
For continuing operations				
LBC Tank Terminals Group Holding Netherlands Coöperatief U.A. (Parent Company)	Netherlands	-	Parent	EUR
LBC Tank Terminals Group Holding Netherlands BV	Netherlands	-	Full consolidation	EUR
LBC Tank Terminals Holding Netherlands BV	Netherlands	-	Full consolidation	EUR
LBC Tank Terminals Netherlands BV	Netherlands	-	Full consolidation	EUR
LBC Tank Terminal Group BV	Netherlands	-	Full consolidation	EUR
LBC Tank Terminal Europe BV	Netherlands	-	Full consolidation	EUR
LBC Tank Terminals LLC	USA	-	Full consolidation	USD
LBC Holdings LLC	USA	-	Full consolidation	USD
LBC Acquisition Corporation Inc.	USA	-	Full consolidation	USD
LBC Operations (US) LLC	USA	-	Full consolidation	USD

All amounts are in US dollar (USD) and thousands, unless otherwise noted.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 4

Company	Country	% of interest	Method	Functional currency
For continuing operations				
LBC Bayport Terminal LLC	USA	-	Full consolidation	USD
LBC Houston LP	USA	-	Full consolidation	USD
LBC Baton Rouge LLC	USA	-	Full consolidation	USD
Seabrook Logistics LLC	USA	50%	Equity method	USD
Seabrook Logistics Pipeline LLC ²⁸	USA	50%	Equity method	USD
Seabrook Terminal LLC ²⁸	USA	50%	Equity method	USD
LBC Freeport LLC	USA	-	Full consolidation	USD
LBC Belgium Holding NV	Belgium	-	Full consolidation	EUR
LBC Antwerpen NV	Belgium	-	Full consolidation	EUR
LBC Lillo BV	Belgium	-	Full consolidation	EUR
LBC Rotterdam BV	Netherlands	-	Full consolidation	EUR
Evolution Terminals BV ²⁹	Netherlands	-	Full consolidation	EUR

²⁸ These two entities are held 100% by Seabrook Logistics LLC.

²⁹ Evolution Terminals BV (trade name: LBC Vlissingen), see note 5 for details.

All amounts are in US dollar (USD) and thousands, unless otherwise noted.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 5

NOTE 5 | ACQUISITION OF EVOLUTION TERMINALS B.V.

On 22 November 2024, the Group acquired 100% of the voting shares of Evolution Terminals B.V., a non-listed company based in the Netherlands. The Group acquired Evolution Terminals B.V. positioning the group to establish one of Northwest Europe's first low-carbon ammonia import facilities in a strategic location with significant growth potential. Evolution Terminals B.V. did not have any operations at acquisition date and does not meet the definition of a business according to IFRS 3.

Assets acquired and liabilities assumed

For the fair values of the identifiable assets and liabilities of Evolution Terminals as at the date of acquisition refer to the table on the right.

Considering that the acquisition classifies as an asset deal the surplus between the acquisition consideration and the fair value of the acquired assets is classified as intangible asset with an amortization period of 41 years in accordance with the underlying land lease contract. The intangible asset identified represents the value of the option of the land lease agreement, effective upon meeting required permit criteria.

The total equity per acquisition date after fair value allocation of Evolution Terminals B.V. amounts to 21.1 million.

Fair value recognized on acquisition

Assets

Intangible fixed asset	15
Tangible fixed asset	356
Trade receivables	45
Cash	1

Total Assets	417
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Liabilities

Trade payables	14
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Total Liabilities	14
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Total identifiable net assets at fair value	403
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Fair value step up intangible assets	21 612
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Purchase consideration transferred	22 015
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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 6

NOTE 6 | JOINT VENTURES AND INTERESTS IN OTHER ENTITIES

The Group has a 50-50 interest in one joint venture which is deemed material: Seabrook Logistics LLC, which is involved in the storage and transshipment of crude oil in Houston, Texas (USA). This joint venture fully owns Seabrook Terminal LLC and Seabrook Logistics Pipeline LLC. The joint venture is accounted for using the Equity method.

The net assets and statement of comprehensive income at 100% of the joint venture accounted for using the equity method at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023 is as follows:

			Seabrook Logistics LLC	
			31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Investments in associates			Summarized statement of financial position	
	Dec 2024	Dec 2023		
Carrying amount on 1 January	196 246	204 271	Current assets	22 736
Result of the year	5 193	8 996	Cash and cash equivalents	16 028
Share capital increase (decrease)	(13 140)	(17 021)	Other current assets	6 708
Carrying amount on 31 December	188 299	196 246	Non-current assets	394 647
			Current liabilities	(17 506)
			Financial liabilities (excluding trade payables)	(1 890)
			Other current liabilities	(15 616)
			Non-current liabilities	(23 279)
			Net assets	376 598
				392 492

All amounts are in US dollar (USD) and thousands, unless otherwise noted.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 6

	Seabrook Logistics LLC	
	Year ended 31 December	
	2024	2023
Summarized statement of comprehensive income		
Revenue	48 079	54 796
Operating expenses	(16 887)	(15 352)
Depreciation and amortization	(19 190)	(19 553)
Gain / (loss) on disposals	-	-
Net financial result	(1 348)	(1 608)
Result before tax	10 654	18 283
Income tax expense	(268)	(291)
Result after tax	10 386	17 992
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income	10 386	17 992

	Seabrook Logistics LLC	
	Year ended 31 December	
	2024	2023
Summarized statement of cash flows		
Net cash flows from operating activities	33 325	31 877
Net cash flows from investing activities	(1 944)	(4 901)
Net cash flows from financing activities	(27 074)	(35 061)
Net increase/decrease in cash and cash equivalents	4 307	(8 085)

As per 31 December 2024, Seabrook Logistics LLC had outstanding capital commitments amounting to 221 (December 2023; 438). The decrease is due to the fact that there are no significant capex projects in 2024, investing cashflow is mainly related to maintenance capex. The company has related party lease commitments toward LBC Houston for a land lease and sublease related to the use of a ship dock which are included in non-current assets and non-current liabilities as result of the adoption of IFRS 16. Further details regarding these lease transactions are disclosed in Note 32.

The group had until 30 July 2023 one jointly owned entity, LBC-CEPSA Tank Terminals Antwerpen NV (75%) under LBC control and therefore fully consolidated per 31 December 2023. On 31 July 2023 the group acquired the 25% shares that Cepsa Química held in LBC - Cepsa Tank Terminals Antwerpen NV, resulting in 100% ownership by the group. As a result of this acquisition, the terminal is renamed to LBC Lillo BV. The acquisition price of USD 22.8 million is presented as a finance cashflow in the consolidated cashflow statement. The acquisition has not resulted in a change in total group assets, besides the cash outflow. The transaction has an effect in the group's consolidated equity which is visible in the Consolidated statement of changes in equity.

All amounts are in US dollar (USD) and thousands, unless otherwise noted.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 7

NOTE 7 | EMPLOYMENT

The average number of LBC employees the year ended 31 December 2024 and the year ended 31 December 2023 were:

	2024	2023
	FTE	FTE
Netherlands	112	106
Belgium	175	173
United States of America	243	239
Average FTE for operations	530	518

In addition, during the year ended 31 December 2024, the Group employed an average of 13 temporary staff (in FTE's). During the year ended 31 December 2024, the Group employed 543 FTE's including temporary staff (year ended 31 December 2023: 529). The 530 FTE (excluding temporary staff) consist of 50 LBC HQ employees of which 28 are located in the Netherlands.

All amounts are in US dollar (USD) and thousands, unless otherwise noted.



NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 8

NOTE 8 | REVENUE AND OTHER INCOME

Storage and service revenue

Total storage and service revenues per region and per product were the following for the year ended 31 December 2024 and Year ended 31 December 2023 respectively (excluding business reported under the equity method):

	Year ended 31 December 2024		
<i>USD thousands</i>	US	Northern Europe	Total
Base oils	19 367	26 620	45 987
Chemicals	154 783	55 486	210 269
Petroleum products	3 138	2 574	5 712
Other	7 164	1 148	8 312
Revenues	184 452	85 828	270 280

	Year ended 31 December 2023		
<i>USD thousands</i>	US	Northern Europe	Total
Base oils	9 675	25 323	34 998
Chemicals	146 252	53 922	200 174
Petroleum products	3 614	1 967	5 581
Other	11 456	841	12 297
Revenues	170 997	82 053	253 050

	Year ended 31 December 2024		
<i>USD thousands</i>	US	Northern Europe	Total
Storage revenue (recognized over time)	156 888	70 488	227 376
Service revenue (recognized at a point in time)	27 564	15 340	42 904
Revenues	184 452	85 828	270 280

	Year ended 31 December 2023		
<i>USD thousands</i>	US	Northern Europe	Total
Storage revenue (recognized over time)	144 258	65 952	210 210
Service revenue (recognized at a point in time)	26 739	16 101	42 840
Revenues	170 997	82 053	253 050

All amounts are in US dollar (USD) and thousands, unless otherwise noted.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 8

Revenues

As of 31 December 2024, the average remaining life of our customer contracts was approximately 7.2 years (31 December 2023: 7.9).

Assets and liabilities recognized in relation to contracts with customers

The tables below provide an overview of the assets and liabilities recognized in relation to contracts with customers and their movements during the year ended 31 December 2024 and the year ended 31 December 2023 respectively.

<i>USD thousands</i>	Trade receivables	Contract assets	Provision for doubtful debts	Contract liabilities	Total
Balance as 31 December 2022	20 986	2 912	(205)	(12 159)	11 534
Recognized as revenue in current period	255 105	(791)	-	(1 265)	253 050
Rebills to customers (other income)	1 872	-	-	-	1 872
Payments (excluding VAT)	(249 057)	-	-	882	(248 175)
Reversal of impairments	-	-	205	-	205
Exchange differences	268	90	-	(1)	357
Balance as on 31 December 2023	29 175	2 211	-	(12 543)	18 843
Recognized as revenue in current period	267 025	(217)	-	3 472	270 280
Rebills to customers (other income)	2 380	-	-	-	2 380
Payments (excluding VAT)	(273 668)	-	-	(3 508)	(277 176)
Exchange differences	(428)	(123)	-	11	(540)
Balance as on 31 December 2024	24 484	1 871	-	(12 568)	13 787

All amounts are in US dollar (USD) and thousands, unless otherwise noted.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 8

Other income

	Year ended 31 December	
	2024	2023
Management fees joint ventures and associates	856	884
Rebiling of costs	2 380	1 872
Insurance proceeds	16	-
Total other income	3 252	2 756

All amounts are in US dollar (USD) and thousands, unless otherwise noted.



NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 9

NOTE 9 | OPERATING EXPENSES

	Year ended 31 December	
	2024	2023
Personnel costs		
Wages and salaries	(74 446)	(66 044)
Social security costs	(12 870)	(12 006)
Maintenance	(11 123)	(10 389)
Utilities	(11 805)	(11 948)
Rentals	(1 931)	(1 478)
Operating taxes	(7 188)	(6 635)
Professional and other fees	(8 790)	(4 137)
Information technology and communication	(3 934)	(3 535)
Safety and security	(2 205)	(2 543)
Consumables and supplies	(3 025)	(2 857)
Insurance	(9 701)	(9 629)
Travel and entertainment	(1 054)	(1 262)
Other	(4 037)	(3 634)
Total operating expenses	(152 109)	(136 097)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 10

NOTE 10 | FINANCIAL RESULT

	Year ended 31 December	
	2024	2023
Deferred financing income		
Interest income	407	209
Interest income from related parties	646	625
Foreign exchange rate gains	-	257
Finance income	1 053	1 091
Senior secured notes interest	(21 091)	(18 121)
Junior secured notes interest	(9 052)	(8 957)
Local facilities interest	(77)	(427)
Capitalized interest	1 764	-
Deferred financing expenses	(1 348)	(1 371)
Interest on lease contracts	(3 773)	(2 947)
Foreign exchange rate losses	(235)	-
Finance expense	(33 812)	(31 823)
Total financial result	(32 759)	(30 732)

Interest income and expense is accrued as incurred but paid and received on dates specified by agreements. Interest paid for the year ended 31 December 2024 was 32,574 (2023: 27,155). Interest received for the year ended 31 December 2024 was 396 (year ended 31 December 2023: 209).

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 11

NOTE 11 | INCOME TAX

The major components of income tax for the year ended 31 December 2024 and the year ended 31 December 2023 were as follows:

	Year ended 31 December	
	2024	2023
Current income tax		
Current income tax (expense)/income	(4 155)	(4 215)
Withholding tax expense	(1 047)	(1 572)
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of previous years	(1)	16
Deferred tax: Income/(expense)		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	(7 941)	(7 415)
Total income tax expense reported in the income statement	(13 144)	(13 186)

All amounts are in US dollar (USD) and thousands, unless otherwise noted.



NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 11

Reconciliation between income tax and the product of accounting profit multiplied by LBC's theoretical tax rate for the year ended 31 December 2024 and year ended 31 December 2023 is as follows:

	Year ended 31 December	
	2024	2023
Accounting profit before income tax	30 902	36 156
Theoretical tax expense ³⁰	(7 973)	(9 328)
Effect of difference between local(foreign) nominal tax rate and theoretical tax rate	2 295	2 280
(Non-deductible expenses)/non-taxable income	(294)	(276)
State income tax	(924)	(778)
Prior year adjustment	(667)	(84)
Withholding tax on dividends	(1 050)	(1 572)
Net deferred tax recognized / (not recognized) on tax losses	(4 467)	(3 383)
Effect tax consolidation in Belgium	31	(3)
Tax effect on penalties	(7)	(22)
Other	(88)	(20)
Tax expense	(13 144)	(13 186)

³⁰ The theoretical tax expense has been calculated by using the Dutch corporate income tax rate 2024: 25.80% (2023: 25.80%).

All amounts are in US dollar (USD) and thousands, unless otherwise noted.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 11

Deferred tax related to items charged or credited directly to equity during the year:

Actuarial gains/losses on defined benefit plans

Income tax charged directly to other comprehensive income

Year ended 31 December	
2024	2024
(37)	(44)
(37)	(44)

Income tax payments during the year ended 31 December 2024 were 4,786 (2023: 6,280).

All amounts are in US dollar (USD) and thousands, unless otherwise noted.



NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 12

NOTE 12 | DEFERRED INCOME TAXES

	Consolidated statement of financial position		Consolidated income statement	
	At 31 Dec 2024	At 31 Dec 2023	Year ended 31 December 2024	2023
Leasehold value	(17)	(60)	41	41
Land revaluation	(4 882)	(5 112)	170	122
Fixed asset depreciation differences	(133 343)	(128 719)	(4 840)	(1 778)
Pensions	(36)	(1)	(2)	6
Tax losses carry forward	26 039	31 178	(5 139)	(6 054)
Deferred tax liability – Investment in associates	(31 870)	(32 606)	721	(1 575)
Deferred tax liability - Other	(350)	(66)	-	-
Deferred tax asset - Other	8 972	7 849	1 108	1 823
Deferred tax (expense) / income			(7 941)	(7 415)
Net deferred tax assets / (liabilities)	(135 486)	(127 537)		
Reflected in the statement of financial position as follows:				
Deferred tax assets	-	-		
Deferred tax liabilities	(135 486)	(127 537)		
Net deferred tax liabilities	(135 486)	(127 537)		

Deferred income taxes are recognized using the liability method for timing differences between the recognition of certain items if income and expenses for financial reporting and tax purposes, as well as for consolidation adjustments (mainly purchase accounting adjustments and the elimination of non-deductible provisions). Net deferred tax assets are recognized only where tax benefit can reasonably be expected to be realized.

All amounts are in US dollar (USD) and thousands, unless otherwise noted.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 12

Opening balance

Tax income / (expense) during the period recognized in profit or loss

Tax income / (expense) during the period recognized in comprehensive income

Exchange rate movements

Closing balance

Consolidated statement of financial position		
Year ended 31 December		
	2024	2023
	(127 537)	(119 710)
	(7 941)	(7 416)
	(37)	(44)
	28	(367)
	(135 486)	(127 537)

Deferred tax assets have been recognized for losses carried forward and deferred tax credits attributable to the USA 26,039 (2023: 31,178). For the US, losses incurred until 2017 and carried forward expire after 20 years for federal tax purposes. Losses incurred after 2017 can be carried forward indefinitely. The recognized amounts are expected to be recovered in the foreseeable future, based on the company's business plan approved by the Board. Expectations are that for the US fiscal unity USD 9.1 million of deferred tax assets on losses carried forward will be used in the next year.

No deferred tax assets have been recognized for the tax carried forward losses in the Dutch fiscal unity. The unvalued deferred tax assets amount to 30,526 (2023: 29,148) and 5,749 in relation to temporary differences (2023: 4,820) and in Belgium Holding 5,937 (2023: 6,285). These have not been recognized as the Group concluded that recognizing all or a portion of the deferred tax asset would not be justified. We do not find it probable that within the foreseeable future sufficient taxable profit will be available based on our assessment of all the specific facts and circumstances although the Dutch legislation regarding tax carry forward losses has changed to an indefinite period. Usage of the losses are conditional on realization of future expansion.

Deferred tax liabilities on fixed asset depreciation differences amounting to 133,343 relate for its majority to the US. No deferred tax liability (2023: 0) is recorded on outside base difference on potential dividend from the US in relation to withholding tax as there is no reliable estimate regarding timing of any potential dividend. The deferred tax liability, if recorded, would amount to 7,299 (2023: 6,551).

We do note that, on an annual basis, tax losses from LBC Belgium Holding can be utilized by LBC Antwerpen NV according to the Belgian fiscal conditions and settled in cash between both entities. Tax losses carried forward can be utilized unlimited however limited to usage of € 1 million a year. We note that LBC Belgium Holding is not expected to have material fiscal results in the near future as its HQ role is transferred to LBC TT Group B.V. in The Netherlands.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 13

NOTE 13 | INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Other intangibles	Goodwill	Total
Acquisition cost	18 673	279 143	297 816
Accumulated amortization	(14 724)	-	(14 724)
Accumulated Impairments	-	(74 779)	(74 779)
Net book value at 31 December 2022	3 949	204 364	208 313
Additions	5 146	-	5 146
Transfer from other Fixed assets	2 438	-	2 438
Disposals	(132)	-	(132)
Amortization	(1 897)	-	(1 897)
Exchange rate movements	262	472	734
Acquisition cost	26 959	281 221	308 180
Accumulated amortization	(17 193)	-	(17 193)
Accumulated Impairments	-	(76 385)	(76 385)
Net book value at 31 December 2023	9 766	204 836	214 602

All amounts are in US dollar (USD) and thousands, unless otherwise noted.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 13

	Other intangibles	Goodwill	Total
Additions	28 483	-	28 483
Additions due to acquisition	23	-	23
Transfer from other Fixed assets	1 730	-	1 730
Disposals	-	-	-
Amortization	(3 224)	-	(3 224)
Exchange rate movements	(1 558)	(813)	(2 371)
Acquisition cost	54 478	277 643	332 121
Accumulated amortization	(19 258)	-	(19 258)
Accumulated Impairments	-	(73 620)	(73 620)
Net book value at 31 December 2024	35 220	204 023	239 243

Additions are accounted for on an accrual basis. Payments related to additions during the year ended 31 December 2024 were 4,041 (during the year ended 31 December 2023: 5,146).

Intangible assets are valued at their acquisition cost or cost of production. Other intangibles include the carrying value of leasehold agreements (based on a PPA allocation done in 2007), which are amortized on a straight-line basis over the terms of the applicable lease agreements, as well as software related expenditure.

Intangible assets additions of 28,483 relate to the acquisition of Evolution Terminals B.V. (see note 5) and the capitalization of the Groups' Global IT implementation software. The fair value of the intangible assets acquired from Evolution Terminals B.V. is 23. The fair value allocation resulted in identification of further intangible assets amounting to 21,612 (see note 5). During the year ended 31 December 2024 there were multiple IT project in relation to digitization of our

terminals with an addition of 6,871, which was related to staff and related expenses of the IT projects. The transferred portion of the ERP project is depreciated over 5 years. Maintenance costs for the Group's software programs are directly charged to the income statement for the year in which they are incurred.

Amortization of the IT related intangibles is calculated on a straight-line basis over a period of three to five years. The amortization period for the intangibles identified in the acquisition of Evolution Terminals B.V. is 41 years in accordance with the terms in the underlying land lease contract. Goodwill, for a carrying amount of 204,024 (31 December 2023: 204,836) has an indefinite useful life. See note 15 for more details on the impairment testing on goodwill.

All amounts are in US dollar (USD) and thousands, unless otherwise noted.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 14a

NOTE 14a | PROPERTY, PLANT, AND EQUIPMENT

	Plant and equipment	Land and buildings	Assets under construction	Total
Acquisition cost	1 421 984	57 998	107 812	1 587 794
Accumulated depreciation	(588 874)	(15 926)	-	(604 800)
Accumulated impairments	(21 942)	(2 930)	(4 584)	(29 456)
Net book value on 31 December 2022	811 168	39 142	103 228	953 538
Additions	39	-	95 620	95 659
Transfers from AuC	77 123	2 872	(79 995)	-
Transfer to other fixed assets	-	-	(2 438)	(2 438)
Disposals	(1 667)	58	-	(1 609)
Depreciation	(51 371)	(1 873)	-	(53 244)
Remeasurement of asset retirement obligation	-	-	-	-
Impairment	-	-	(1 125)	(1 125)
Exchange rate movements	9 202	449	1 759	11 410
Acquisition cost	1 506 021	61 936	117 049	1 685 006
Accumulated depreciation	(638 794)	(18 253)	-	(657 047)
Accumulated impairments	(22 732)	(3 036)	-	(25 768)
Net book value on 31 December 2023	844 495	40 647	117 049	1 002 191

All amounts are in US dollar (USD) and thousands, unless otherwise noted.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 14a

	Plant and equipment	Land and buildings	Assets under construction	Total
Additions	6	-	159 657	159 663
Additions due to acquisition	-	-	356	356
Transfers from AuC	89 612	10 431	(100 043)	-
Transfer to other (intangible) fixed assets	-	-	(1 730)	(1 730)
Disposals	334	71	(343)	62
Depreciation	(52 642)	(1 836)	-	(54 478)
Remeasurement of asset retirement obligation	(102)	-	-	(102)
Impairment	(1 045)	(33)	(202)	(1 280)
Exchange rate movements	(15 895)	(776)	(6 478)	(23 149)
Acquisition cost	1 562 201	70 343	168 266	1 800 810
Accumulated depreciation	(675 736)	(18 953)	-	(694 689)
Accumulated impairments	(21 702)	(2 886)	-	(24 588)
Net book value on 31 December 2024	864 763	48 504	168 266	1 081 533

Additions are accounted for on an accrual basis. Payments related to additions during the year ended 31 December 2024 were 153,081 (Year ended 31 December 2023: 95,703). During the year ended at 31 December 2023 an impairment on the Rotterdam assets of 1.1 million was recognized per 31 December 2023 in relation to an IT improvement project..

Useful lives

The depreciation of tangible fixed assets is calculated applying the straight-line method over the useful life of the respective assets. Refer to the accounting policies in which the various lifetimes are disclosed.

Land concessions

Where the Group benefits from property concessions (which includes all non-US companies), the risk of these not being renewed at expiration is considered as remote and the duration of leases therefore does not impact the useful life of those assets.

All amounts are in US dollar (USD) and thousands, unless otherwise noted.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 14b

NOTE 14b | RIGHT-OF-USE-ASSETS

This note provides information for leases where the Group is a lessee which according to IFRS 16 are classified as right-of-use-assets.

Amounts recognized in the balance sheet

	Land	Buildings	Machinery & equipment	Total
Acquisition cost	53 912	4 233	4 940	63 085
Accumulated depreciation	(12 448)	(1 071)	(2 312)	(15 831)
Accumulated impairments	-	-	-	-
Net book value on 31 December 2022	41 464	3 162	2 628	47 254
Additions	-	-	1 479	1 479
Depreciation	(2 018)	(368)	(1 425)	(3 811)
Impairment	-	-	-	-
Remeasurement	2 594	91	(6)	2 679
Exchange rate movements	1 423	42	84	1 549
Acquisition cost	58 414	4 370	5 731	68 515
Accumulated depreciation	(14 951)	(1 443)	(2 971)	(19 365)
Accumulated impairments	-	-	-	-
Net book value on 31 December 2023	43 463	2 927	2 760	49 150

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 14b

	Land	Buildings	Machinery & equipment	Total
Additions	-	-	865	865
Depreciation	(2 267)	(371)	(1 330)	(3 968)
Impairment	-	-	-	-
Remeasurement	12 719	39	897	13 655
Exchange rate movements	(2 911)	(70)	(168)	(3 149)
Acquisition cost	67 250	4 326	6 310	77 886
Accumulated depreciation	(16 246)	(1 801)	(3 286)	(21 333)
Accumulated impairments	-	-	-	-
Net book value on 31 December 2024	51 004	2 525	3 024	56 553

The remeasurement of the land lease relates for the majority to the renewed Antwerp land lease agreement with an extended maturity date until 2063.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 14b

Amounts recognized in the statement of profit or loss

The statement of profit or loss shows the following amounts related to leases:

Depreciation charge of right-of-use-assets

Land
Buildings
Machinery & Equipment

Interest expense (included in finance cost)

Expense relating to short term leases

Expense relating to leases of low value

Expense relating to variable lease payments not included in lease liabilities

Year ended 31 December	
2024	2023
(2 281)	(2 018)
(371)	(368)
(1 329)	(1 425)
(3 981)	(3 811)
(3 773)	(2 947)
(1 701)	(3)
-	-
(230)	(1 438)

The total cash outflow for leases in the year ended 31 December 2024 was 5.8 million (year ended 31 December 2023 5.8 million).

The Group's leasing activities and how these are accounted for:

Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the following lease payments:

- fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable
- variable lease payment that are based on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date

- amounts expected to be payable by the Group under residual value guarantees
- the exercise price of a purchase option if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise that option, and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising that option.

Lease payments are allocated between principal and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

Payments associated with short-term leases of equipment and vehicles and all leases of low-value assets are recognized on a straight-line basis as an expense in profit or loss. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of twelve-months or less. Low-value assets comprise IT equipment and small items of office furniture.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 15

NOTE 15 | IMPAIRMENT TESTING OF GOODWILL

The Group has determined the goodwill as the difference between the cost of acquisition and the fair value of identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities following the acquisition on 1 June 2007 by Challenger LBC Terminals Australia Pty Limited. The Group's goodwill has been allocated across Northern Europe and the USA cash generating units. These regions have been identified as our Group of cash generating units.

The Group has allocated goodwill to its Groups of cash generating units by determining the equity value of its cash generating units using a discounted cash flow analysis.

The equity valuation proportion for each of the Group of cash generating units (at the time of the acquisition) was used to allocate goodwill: Northern Europe 43.6% and USA 56.4%. As per 31 December 2024, after historical disposal and impairments, the proportion is: Northern Europe 6.3% and USA 93.7%.

The goodwill at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023 is allocated as follows:

	Dec 2024	Dec 2023
USA	191 272	191 272
Northern Europe	12 752	13 564
Total goodwill	204 024	204 836

The recoverable amount of all cash generating units has been determined based on fair value less cost to sell. These calculations use post tax cash flow projections based on financial budgets and five-year plans, approved by the board of directors as a basis. Cash flows beyond the five-year period are extrapolated using the estimated growth rates stated below and by considering additional income resulting from capital expenditures in the first five years and planned capital investments for the longer term.

Projected cash flows are based on long term financial model forecasts over a 20-year period. A 20-year period has been used given the long-term predictable cash flow characteristics of the assets. By its nature projections have a degree of uncertainty.

The key assumptions supporting cash flow forecasts are as follows:

- assumptions supporting the LBC Board approved budget and five-year plans which form part of the cash flow forecasts in the long-term financial model;
- 74% debt /equity leverage and current cost of debt assumptions based on the new Credit Facilities;
- returns from current and planned capital investments;
- capacity and contract renewal assumptions; and
- long-term revenue and operation expense growth rates in line with management expectations of market growth.

The valuation of each Group of cash generating unit has been determined by discounting long term cash flows using each CGU's post-tax weighted average cost of capital. The post-tax weighted average cost of capital is a function of assumed long term cost of debt, long term leverage assumptions, assumed cost of equity and tax. The long-term cash flows included on the calculations are based on the approved budget for 2024 and subsequent plan years.

All amounts are in US dollar (USD) and thousands, unless otherwise noted.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 15

The post-tax WACC and terminal growth rates for each CGU's valuation performed on 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023 were as follows:

	Post -tax WACC	
	Dec 2024	Dec 2023
Northern Europe	7.26%	7.27%
USA	8.60%	8.58%

	Terminal growth rates	
	Dec 2024	Dec 2023
Northern Europe	2.00%	2.00%
USA	2.00%	2.00%

No trigger for impairment was identified. The fair value calculations indicated more than sufficient headroom for Northern Europe as well as USA. The sensitivity analysis performed for Northern Europe, by lowering EBITDA by 10% for the 20-year forecast period and terminal value and all other assumptions being equal, resulted in a scenario with sufficient headroom for Northern Europe.

For the US region the sensitivity analysis indicated more than sufficient headroom, such that a possible change in key assumptions would not result in an impairment of the related goodwill.

All amounts are in US dollar (USD) and thousands, unless otherwise noted.



NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 16 AND 17

NOTE 16 | TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	Dec 2024	Dec 2023
Trade receivables	24 484	29 175
Receivables from investments in associates	600	600
Contract assets	1 871	2 211
	26 955	31 986
Provision for doubtful debts	-	-
Net trade receivables	26 955	31 986
Other	2 852	4 689
Total trade and other receivables for operations	29 807	36 675

All outstanding receivables are due within one year. See Note 33 for credit risk analysis on trade and other receivables.

NOTE 17 | OTHER CURRENT AND NON-CURRENT ASSETS

	Dec 2024	Dec 2023
Current assets		
Prepayments	6 815	6 665
Total other current assets	6 815	6 665
Non-current assets		
Long term Deposits	213	407
Other non-current financial assets	483	515
Long term lease receivable from Seabrook Joint Venture	9 161	9 103
Other long-term receivables	1 657	1 697
Total other non-current assets	11 514	11 722

All amounts are in US dollar (USD) and thousands, unless otherwise noted.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 18 AND 19

NOTE 18 | CURRENT TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

	Dec 2024	Dec 2023
Indirect tax receivables	2 616	2 353
Income tax receivables	537	376
Total current tax assets	3 153	2 729

	Dec 2024	Dec 2023
Indirect tax payable	5 538	7 335
Income tax payable	1 193	1 011
Total current tax liabilities	6 731	8 346

Income tax payments during the year ended 31 December 2024 were 4,786 (2023: 6,280).

NOTE 19 | CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	Dec 2024	Dec 2023
Cash at bank and on hand	38 036	35 700
Bank deposits	21 617	10 513
Total cash and cash equivalents	59 653	46 213

Cash at bank earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates. There are no restrictions on cash. The bank deposits are short term in nature.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 20

NOTE 20 | INTEREST-BEARING LOANS AND BORROWINGS

The outstanding debt at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023 is as follows:

Interest-bearing loans and borrowings

	Dec 2024	Dec 2023
Senior Secured Notes	624 531	530 225
Senior Secured Bank Facility	50 906	53 040
Junior Secured Notes	190 000	190 000
Deferred financing expense	(12 549)	(12 124)
Accrued interest	5 713	6 039
Gross debt	858 601	767 180
Less: cash and cash equivalents	(59 653)	(46 213)
Net debt	798 948	720 967

	Dec 2024	Dec 2023
<i>Lease liabilities</i>		
Lease liabilities	71 081	62 653

	Current	Non-current	Total
<i>Lease liabilities</i>			
Lease liabilities	3 288	67 793	71 081

All amounts are in US dollar (USD) and thousands, unless otherwise noted.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 20

Per 11 December 2024 a group company (LBC Tank Terminals Europe B.V.) issued €225 million additional Senior Secured Notes of which €125 million with delayed draw until May 2025.

In relation to the 2021 financing transaction costs of 15,347 in total were incurred for the Senior Secured Notes, Senior Secured Bank Facility and Junior Secured Notes in 2021. The amortized amount of the 2021 financing cost is 10,648 per 31 December 2024. In relation to the 2024 financing transaction a total cost of 1,901 was incurred for the Senior Secured Notes.

In accordance with IFRS 9 these costs will be amortized over the term of the facilities using the effective interest rate method. All transaction cost will be amortized by 11 December 2044.

Accrued interest relates to incurred, but unpaid interest, in relation to the debt instruments listed above as at 31 December 2024. Accrued interest is reported as current liabilities – interest-bearing loans and borrowings in the statement of financial position.

By maturity, the interest-bearing loans and borrowings at 31 December 2024 were as follows:

	Current	Non-current	Total
Senior Secured Notes	-	624 531	624 531
Senior Secured Bank Facility	-	50 906	50 906
Junior Secured Notes	-	190 000	190 000
Deferred financing expense	-	(12 549)	(12 549)
Accrued interest	5 713	-	5 713
Gross debt	5 713	852 888	858 601
Less: cash and cash equivalents	(5 713)	(53 940)	(59 653)
Net debt	-	798 948	798 948

The Senior Secured Bank facility has a maturity date of 27 October 2028. The Junior secured notes have a bullet repayment requirement at maturity date in 2029 which is within five years as per 31 December 2024. The Senior secured notes have a bullet repayment requirement between 2030 and 2044.

The short-term part of the deferred financing expense amounts to 1,473.

The duration of future fixed interest expense is as follows:

	Period ended	
	Dec 2024	Dec 2023
Within one year	31 529	24 126
After one year but not more than five years	135 220	96 505
Longer than five years	133 416	69 665

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 20

The movement schedule of the net debt is as follows:

	Interest-bearing loans, borrowings and leases (current)	Interest-bearing loans, borrowings and leases (non-current)	Less: cash and cash equivalents	Net interest- bearing debt
Carrying amount at 31 December 2022	10 967	774 096	60 559	724 504
Cash flows	(5 802)	35 690	(14 758)	44 646
Other non-cash movements	383	1 296	-	1 679
Flows relating to leases	3 880	822	-	4 702
Exchange differences	150	8 351	412	8 089
Carrying amount at 31 December 2023	9 578	820 255	46 213	783 620
Cash flows	(5 832)	109 333	-	103 501
Other non-cash movements	5 431	11 208	14 564	2 075
Flows relating to leases	-	-	-	-
Exchange differences	(176)	(20 115)	(1 124)	(19 167)
Carrying amount at 31 December 2024	9 001	920 681	59 653	870 029

All amounts are in US dollar (USD) and thousands, unless otherwise noted.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 20

Description of certain financing arrangements

The following is a summary of the material terms of certain financing arrangements that are outstanding following the completion of the refinancing transaction in 2021 and the additional financing transaction in 2024.

The credit facilities effective on 27 October 2021 consists of a Senior Common Terms Agreement governing:

- 1 | Senior secured notes (effective 2021 and 2024-2025)
- 2 | Senior secured bank facility

Next to the Senior Common Terms Agreement the company entered into a Junior Common Terms Agreement effective 27 October 2021 governing:

- 3 | Junior secured notes

The summaries below do not purport to be complete and are subject in their entirety by reference to, the underlying documents.

Senior secured notes

On 21 September 2021 LBC Tank Terminals Group B.V. entered into an Initial Note Purchase Agreement with various financial institutions. The agreement became effective on 27 October 2021. On 4 December 2024 LBC Tank Terminals Europe B.V. entered into an Additional Note Purchase Agreement with various financial institutions that became effective on 11 December 2024, including a delayed draw portion with effective date 21 May 2025. Beside the interest and maturity date all other characteristics are equal to the senior secured notes issued on 21 September 2021.

Amount, interest and maturity date

The Initial Note Purchase Agreement consists of different tranches, both in € and \$ with different maturities. Interest accrues at a fixed interest rate and is defined per tranche.

- €23.0 million, 1.88% per annum, with maturity 27 April 2030
- €27.0 million, 1.88% per annum, with maturity 27 April 2031
- €10.0 million, 1.89% per annum, with maturity 27 October 2031
- €25.0 million, 1.88% per annum, with maturity 27 October 2032
- €60.0 million, 2.10% per annum, with maturity 27 October 2033

- \$21.8 million, 3.16% per annum, with maturity 27 April 2030
- \$26.3 million, 3.16% per annum, with maturity 27 April 2031
- \$105.0 million, 3.16% per annum, with maturity 27 October 2031
- \$27.0 million, 3.16% per annum, with maturity 27 October 2032
- \$190.0 million, 3.36% per annum, with maturity 27 October 2033

The Additional Note Purchase Agreement consists of different tranches in € different maturities. Interest accrues at a fixed interest rate and is defined per tranche.

- €50.0 million, 4.27% per annum, with maturity 11 December 2034
- €125.0 million, 4.37% per annum, with maturity 21 May 2037 and delayed draw date 21 May 2025
- €50.0 million, 4.54% per annum, with maturity 11 December 2044

The € Notes, €370.0 million in total, are issued by LBC Tank Terminals Europe B.V. The \$ Notes, \$370.0 million are issued by LBC Tank Terminals LLC.

Interest payment date

Interest on the Notes is payable from the effective date onwards on 31 March and 30 September of each year.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 20

Private rating

LBC shall, at all times, maintain a private rating and shall provide the Notes holders an update once every calendar year.

Optional redemption

The issuers are entitled at its option to redeem all or a portion of the Notes at a redemption price of 100% subject to various Make Whole Provisions.

Optional redemption for tax reasons

In the event of certain developments affecting taxation, the Issuer may redeem at any time the Notes at a redemption price of 100% of the principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest.

Change of control

Upon the occurrence of certain events constituting a "Change of Control," the Issuer will be required to redeem all outstanding Notes at a price equal to 100% of the principal amount thereof plus accrued and unpaid interest.

Under the Note Purchase Agreements of both the Senior Secured Notes and the Junior Secured Notes, a Change of Control is triggered if our current shareholders cease to hold 50% of the share capital or 50% of the casting votes at a general meeting. It is however permitted to transfer any shareholding to financial, corporate or institutional investors without triggering the Change of Control clause if these parties have expertise in managing assets in the infrastructure/energy sector above certain thresholds and can certify compliance with an ESG policy designed to ensure compliance with ESG laws and standards.

Governing law

The Notes are governed by English law and the courts of England have exclusive jurisdiction.

Senior secured bank facility

On 21 September 2021 LBC Tank Terminals Group B.V. entered into an Initial Bank Facility Agreement with various financial institutions. The agreement became effective on 27 October 2021. On 12 December 2024 an Amendment and Restatement agreement was signed with the same effective date to amend the Change of Control provision.

Facility

The lenders make available to the company a multi-currency revolving credit facility of €225.0 million in total that is available to (1) finance capital expenditure and certain acquisitions or (2) to fund general corporate and working capital requirements. In case of (2) the total amount is limited to €25.0 million. LBC Tank Terminals Europe B.V. and LBC Tank Terminals LLC are the borrowers under this facility.

At 31 December 2024 €49.0 million from this facility was drawn for an interest rate of 4.39%.

Maturity

The facility matures on 27 October 2028.

Interest

Interest is payable at the end of every interest period. The company may select an interest period on every utilization of the facility of one, three or six months. The interest rate applicable is the aggregate of (1) the margin and (2) the relevant IBOR (SOFR). The margin is 1.50% until 27 October 2024; 1.75% until 27 October 2026; 2.00% until 27 October 2027 and 2.50% until 27 October 2028.

A commitment fee of 35% of the applicable margin is payable in euro every six months on the undrawn portion of the available facility with first period ending on 27 April 2022.

Voluntary cancellation

The company has the right to cancel the whole or part of the facility. Following the cancellation, the available facility will be reduced.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 20

Change of control

Upon the occurrence of certain events constituting a “Change of Control,” the company will be required to repay all outstanding utilizations and the available will facility will cease to be available.

A Change of Control is triggered if our current shareholders cease to hold 50% of the share capital or 50% of the casting votes at a general meeting. It is however permitted to transfer any shareholding to financial, corporate or institutional investors without triggering the Change of Control clause if these parties, limited to certain OECD jurisdictions, have expertise in managing assets in the infrastructure/energy sector above certain thresholds. This permission is only applicable to the direct or indirect sale by the current shareholders.

Governing law

The Notes are governed by English law and the courts of England have exclusive jurisdiction.

Senior Common Terms Agreement

On 21 September 2021 LBC Tank Terminals Group B.V. entered into a Common Terms Agreement that defines a set of covenants LBC agrees to be bound to. This set of covenants is applicable to all credit facilities that decide to accede to this agreement. Both the Senior Secured Notes as the Senior Secured Credit Facility have their covenants governed by the Senior Common Terms Agreement.

Financial covenants

Our financial and operating performance are monitored by financial covenants which require us to ensure that (1) the ratio of Consolidated Total Net Debt to Consolidated EBITDA does not exceed an agreed level and (2) the ratio of Consolidated EBITDA to Consolidated Net Finance Charges is not less than an agreed level. Consolidated EBITDA can be adjusted for capital expenditures where customer contracts have been secured.

These financial covenants are tested bi-annually and calculated as at every 30 June and 31 December during the life of the facilities. Failure to meet the agreed covenant levels constitute an event of Default. At 31 December 2024 LBC was in full compliance with its covenants.

The financial covenant provisions under the Senior Common Terms Agreement also include equity cure rights which may be exercised up to three times during in any five-year rolling period. Two equity cures in two consecutive periods can only be applied once in any five-year rolling period.

Lock-up events

Similar to the default financial covenant levels, LBC agreed a set of lock-up financial covenant levels on both ratios. Breach of the lock-up covenant levels requires LBC to transfer excess cash flow to a lock-up account. If on the succeeding calculation date LBC is still in breach of the lock-up covenants, excess cash flow will be applied in prepayment of outstanding Senior Facilities.

General covenants

The Common Terms Agreements contain customary covenants (subject to exceptions and qualifications) that, among other things, limit:

- the incurrence of debt;
- the incurrence of liens;
- mergers, consolidations and corporate restructuring;
- disposals of assets;
- acquisitions;
- loans and credit;
- guarantees and indemnities;
- investments in joint ventures and ring-fenced subsidiaries;
- actions taken by holding companies;
- amendments and waivers;
- issuance of share capital;
- dividends and other distributions;
- entry into treasury transactions; and
- changes to the nature of our business.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 20

The Common Terms Agreement also require each borrower and guarantor and certain other members of the Group to observe certain customary affirmative covenants, including in relation to the provision of financial information.

Events of default

The Common Terms Agreement contains customary events of default (subject in certain cases to agreed grace periods, thresholds and other qualifications such as Material Adverse Effect) that, among other things, include:

- non-payment of amounts due under the finance documents;
- breach of financial covenants (subject to equity cure rights described above);
- breach of other obligations;
- misrepresentation;
- insolvency and related insolvency proceedings and creditor processes;
- cross default to indebtedness above a certain threshold;
- cessation of business;
- unlawfulness;
- invalidity, repudiation or rescission of finance documents;
- expropriation;
- certain breaches of the Security Trust and Intercreditor Deed; and
- qualification by our auditors of any audited annual consolidated financial statements on the basis that they were unable to prepare accounts on a going concern basis.

The continuance of an Event of Default would allow the lenders to among other things, accelerate all or part of the outstanding loans under the Senior Facilities, terminate their commitments and/or declare all or part of their loans repayable on demand.

Hedging policy

LBC may enter into treasury transactions in the ordinary course of business to manage risks inherent to its business. We are required to enter into interest rate hedging in respect of at least 75% of the aggregate principal amount outstanding under the Senior Facilities for a period of at least the shorter of 5 years and the tenor of the relevant debt. If at any time hedging

arrangements exceed 105% of the aggregate drawn amounts under those facilities, we will be required to close out the hedges to the extent necessary. As at 31 December 2024, 93.6% of the Facilities were natural hedged as only €49.0 million (\$50.9 million), drawn under the Senior Secured Bank Facility, is at variable interest rates.

Guarantees and security principles

The obligations under the Senior Facilities are guaranteed on a senior basis by LBC Tank Terminals Group B.V. and each of its subsidiary that acceded as an obligor. The Guarantors include LBC Tank Terminals Europe B.V., LBC Tank Terminals LLC, LBC Belgium Holding, LBC Antwerpen, LBC Lillo, LBC Rotterdam, LLC, LBC Acquisition, LBC Houston, LBC Freeport, LBC Holdings, LBC Baton Rouge and LBC Bayport Terminal. LBC Lillo acceded as guarantor on 16 November 2023. There are no ring-fenced subsidiaries in this Group. The joint venture Seabrook Logistics is not a subsidiary. There is an ongoing guarantor coverage requirement and a requirement for certain material companies to become guarantors and grant security subject to agreed security principles

Security for the Senior Facilities is provided by the LBC Tank Terminals Netherlands B.V. in respect of its shares in LBC Tank Group B.V. and by LBC Tank Terminals Group B.V. in respect of the shares in its direct wholly-owned subsidiaries. All obligors grant security over their material bank account, credit rights from hedging agreements and intra-Group receivables/loans above a certain threshold. No security interest is granted over any other asset class.

Governing law

The Notes are governed by English law and the courts of England have exclusive jurisdiction.

Junior secured notes

On 21 September 2021 LBC Tank Terminals Holding Netherlands B.V. entered into an Initial Note Purchase Agreement with various financial institutions. The agreement became effective on 27 October 2021.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 20

Amount, interest and maturity date

The Initial Note Purchase Agreement consists of one tranche of \$190.0 million with maturity date 27 October 2029. Interest accrues at a fixed interest rate per annum of 4.68%.

Interest payment date

Interest on the Notes is payable from the effective date onwards on 7 May and 7 November of each year, commencing on 7 May 2022.

Private rating

LBC shall at all times maintain a private rating and shall provide the Notes holders an update once every calendar year. If the rating confirms a rating lower than BBB- than 0.75% will be added to the fixed interest rate per annum.

Optional redemption

LBC Tank Terminals Holding Netherlands B.V. is entitled at its option to redeem all or a portion of the Notes at a redemption price of 100% subject to a Make Whole Provisions.

Optional redemption for tax reasons

In the event of certain developments affecting taxation, the Notes may be redeemed at a redemption price of 100% of the principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest.

Junior to Senior note migration

If a BBB rating is assigned to the Senior structure including a pro forma migration of the Junior Secured Notes, the Junior Secured Note holders will execute a pre-agreed Senior Note Purchase agreement which will replace the Junior Secured Notes. The Senior Note Purchase agreement will be governed by the Senior Common Terms Agreement. This Senior Note Purchase agreement has a fixed interest rate per annum of 3.93%.

Change of control

Upon the occurrence of certain events constituting a "Change of Control," all outstanding Notes will be required to be redeemed at a price equal to 100% of the principal amount thereof plus accrued and unpaid interest.

Governing law

The Notes are governed by English law and the courts of England have exclusive jurisdiction.

Junior Common Terms Agreement

On 21 September 2021 LBC Tank Terminals Holding Netherlands B.V. entered into a Common Terms Agreement that defines a set of covenants LBC agrees to be bound to. This set of covenants is applicable to all credit facilities that decide to accede to this agreement. Currently only the Junior Secured Notes are governed by the Junior Common Terms Agreement.

Financial covenants

Our financial and operating performance are monitored by financial covenants which require us to ensure that (1) the ratio of Consolidated Total Net Debt to Consolidated EBITDA does not exceed an agreed level and (2) the ratio of Consolidated EBITDA to Consolidated Net Finance Charges is not less than an agreed level. Consolidated EBITDA can be adjusted for capital expenditures where customer contracts have been secured.

These financial covenants are tested bi-annually and calculated as at every 30 June and 31 December during the life of the facilities. Failure to meet the agreed covenant levels constitute an event of Default. At 31 December 2024 LBC was in full compliance with its covenants.

The financial covenant provisions under the Junior Common Terms Agreement also include equity cure rights which may be exercised up to three times during in any five-year rolling period. Two equity cures in two consecutive periods can only be applied once in any five-year rolling period.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 20

Lock-up events

Similar to the default financial covenant levels, LBC agreed a set of lock-up financial covenant levels on both ratios. Breach of the lock-up covenant levels requires LBC to transfer excess cash flow to a lock-up account. If on the succeeding calculation date LBC is still in breach of the lock-up covenants, excess cash flow will be applied in prepayment of outstanding Junior Facilities.

General covenants

The Common Terms Agreements contain customary covenants (subject to exceptions and qualifications) that, among other things, limit:

- the incurrence of debt;
- the incurrence of liens;
- mergers, consolidations and corporate restructuring;
- disposals of assets;
- acquisitions;
- loans and credit;
- guarantees and indemnities;
- actions taken by holding companies;
- amendments and waivers;
- issuance of share capital;
- dividends and other distributions;
- entry into treasury transactions; and
- changes to the nature of our business.

The Common Terms Agreement also requires to observe certain customary affirmative covenants, including in relation to the provision of financial information.

Events of default

The Common Terms Agreement also requires to observe certain customary affirmative covenants, including in relation to the provision of financial information.

- non-payment of amounts due under the finance documents;
- breach of financial covenants (subject to equity cure rights described above);
- breach of other obligations;
- misrepresentation;
- insolvency and related insolvency proceedings and creditor processes;
- cross default to indebtedness above a certain threshold;
- cross acceleration of any Senior Debt due to an event of default
- cessation of business
- unlawfulness;
- invalidity, repudiation or rescission of finance documents;
- expropriation;
- certain breaches of the Security Trust and Intercreditor Deed; and
- qualification by our auditors of any audited annual consolidated financial statements on the basis that they were unable to prepare accounts on a going concern basis.

The continuance of an Event of Default would allow the lenders to among other things, accelerate all or part of the outstanding loans under the Junior Facilities, terminate their commitments and/or declare all or part of their loans repayable on demand.

Hedging policy

LBC may enter into treasury transactions in the ordinary course of business to manage risks inherent to its business. We are required to enter into interest rate hedging in respect of at least 75% of the aggregate principal amount outstanding under the Junior Facilities for a period of at least the shorter of 5 years and the tenor of the relevant debt. If at any time hedging arrangements exceed 105% of the aggregate drawn amounts under those facilities, we will be required to close out the hedges to the extent necessary. As at 31 December 2024, 100% of the Junior Facilities were hedged as all debt has fixed interest rates.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 20

Guarantees and security principles

The obligations under the Junior Facilities are guaranteed by LBC Tank Terminals Holding Netherlands B.V.

Security for the Junior Facilities is provided by LBC Tank Terminals Group Holding Netherlands B.V. in respect of its shares in and intercompany receivables with LBC Tank Terminals Holding Netherlands B.V. LBC Tank Terminals Holding Netherlands B.V. grants security over its material bank accounts, credit rights from hedging agreements and intra-Group receivables/loans above a certain threshold. No security interest is granted over any other asset class.

Governing law

The Notes are governed by English law and the courts of England have exclusive jurisdiction.



NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 21 - 24

NOTE 21 | TRADE PAYABLES

	Dec 2024	Dec 2023
Trade payables related to operating expenses	5 719	4 671
Trade payables related to capital expenditures	18 904	7 746
Accruals related to operating expenses and capital expenditures	8 242	9 202
Total trade payables	32 865	21 619

NOTE 22 | OTHER PAYABLES

	Dec 2024	Dec 2023
Employee related payables	10 341	9 653
Total other payables	10 341	9 653

NOTE 23 | OTHER LIABILITIES

	Dec 2024		Dec 2023	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Unearned income with Seabrook JV	85	1 657	84	1 708
Incentives plan	8 805	-	-	2 221
Total other liabilities	8 890	1 657	84	3 929

The unearned income (split between current and non-current) relates to an upfront payment of leased land spread over 42 years, invoiced by Houston to the Seabrook Joint venture..

Contract liabilities - deferred revenue

Total contract liabilities

Dec 2024	Dec 2023
12 568	12 543
12 568	12 543

Contract liabilities relate to deferred revenues from customers, mainly related to prepaid rent for the month of January.

NOTE 24 | OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

Other non-current financial liabilities

Total Other non-current financial liabilities

Dec 2024	Dec 2023
150	200
150	200

All amounts are in US dollar (USD) and thousands, unless otherwise noted.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 25

NOTE 25 | PROVISIONS

	Environmental	Dismantling	Total
Current provisions	563	-	563
Non-current provisions	1 237	1 561	2 798
Book value at 31 December 2022	1 800	1 561	3 362
Additions	-	31	31
Remeasurement on assets retirement obligation	-	(75)	(75)
Release	(197)	-	(197)
Exchange rate movements	61	56	116
Current provisions	386	-	386
Non-current provisions	1 278	1 573	2 851
Book value at 31 December 2023	1 664	1 573	3 237

All amounts are in US dollar (USD) and thousands, unless otherwise noted.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 25

	Environmental	Dismantling	Total
Additions	23	-	23
Interest accretion	-	37	37
Remeasurement on assets retirement obligation	-	(102)	(102)
Release	(240)	-	(240)
Exchange rate movements	(92)	(92)	(184)
Current provisions	301	-	301
Non-current provisions	1 054	1 416	2 470
Book value at 31 December 2024	1 355	1 416	2 771

Asset retirement and environmental remediation obligation

The Group has legal and constructive obligations to dismantle tank terminals and clean up grounds at the termination date of a site lease. Such future decommissioning costs (environmental clean-up and asset retirement costs) are to be fully accrued from the beginning of operations or as soon as they can be evaluated with a reasonable certainty.

In Antwerp, a provision of 1,355 remains for environmental remediation work through a period ending in 2027. Of this provision, there was no utilization during the year ended 31 December 2024 (Year ended 31 December 2023: 0). Of this provision 240 was released during the year ended 31 December 2024 (2023: 197) due to remeasurement based on an external environmental assessment.

The dismantling provision of 1,416 relates to the Rotterdam terminal, to provide for dismantling costs in case the land lease is not renewed at the end of the term (2023: 1,573). On 31 December 2024, the discount rate on the 30-year AAA bond has changed from 2.25% to 2.00% and the number of tanks to potentially scrap in the future changed from 69 to 71. This change in assumptions leads to a remeasurement of -102 (2023: -75)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 26

NOTE 26 | PENSION AND OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLANS

The Group operates pension plans in accordance with local conditions and practices in the countries in which it operates. The Group has a number of defined benefit pension plans whereby employees receive a fixed lump sum based on length of service. All of the other retirement plans, covering substantially all the Group's employees, are defined contribution plans.

The Netherlands operates a defined contribution plan and a limited number of employees are on closed defined benefit plans. Defined contribution plans in Belgium are legally subject to a minimum guaranteed return. If the legal minimum guaranteed return is sufficiently covered, the Group has no obligation to pay further contributions than those that are recognized as an expense in the income statement as incurred. In that case, these pension plans are also accounted for as defined contribution plans. The Group determined the liability of these Belgian plans in line with IAS 19 methodology, taking into account the past contributions paid into the plan. Currently the level of liability relating to the minimum guarantee of these plans is covered between 96% and 100%. If interest rates, however, do not change significantly in the future, the Group will have to make additional payments into the affected pension plans. At a discount rate of 2.80% - 3.60% the impact on the liabilities for the Belgian defined contribution plans is estimated to be around \$ -0.1 million (2023: -0.1 million), which has been reflected in the statement of financial position as per 31 December 2024.

In Belgium, certain employees are entitled to a bridge pension, the amount recorded in the statement of financial position as per 31 December 2024 amounts to 953 (31 December 2023: 711).

The Group's US entities maintain a defined contribution plan for the benefit of all employees. Eligible employees can elect to make voluntary contributions to the plan, which are matched by the relevant Group company up to a level of 6% of earnings and subject to achieving certain company goals.

The Group contributed 4,719 to defined contributions plans for the year ending 31 December 2024 (year ended 31 December 2023: 4,384). Contributions for the next fiscal year are estimated to be ca. USD 4.9 million.

The following tables summarize the components of net benefit expense recognized in the income statement and the funded status and amounts recognized in the balance sheet for the Group's defined benefit plans according to IAS19R.

Net periodic pension cost

	Dec 2024	Dec 2023
Service cost	1 111	1 331
Interest cost	5	12
Net periodic benefit cost	1 116	1 343

Funded status

	Dec 2024	Dec 2023
Defined benefit obligation at end of period	13 119	12 689
Fair value of plan assets at end of period	(12 525)	(12 006)
Funded status of the plan	594	683

LBC has no influence over the investment allocation by the pension insurance company and for that reason cannot comment on investment/concentration risk, other than that we ask the fund to spread the investments in a prudent manner.

All amounts are in US dollar (USD) and thousands, unless otherwise noted.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 26

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation for the year ended 31 December 2024 and the year ended 31 December 2023 were as follows:

	Dec 2024	Dec 2023
Defined benefit obligation at beginning of the period	1 028	1 109
Additional pension provision	184	-
Service cost	1 320	1 331
Interest cost	3	12
Remeasurements - experience loss (gains)	(131)	(195)
Remeasurements - actuarial loss (gains) due to changes in financial assumptions	(16)	8
Benefits paid directly by the employer	(181)	(317)
Company contribution	(1036)	(957)
Foreign exchange differences	(67)	37
Defined benefit obligation at end of period	1 104	1 028

The increase in the liabilities for employee benefits is mainly due to the change in financial assumptions (decrease of long-term interests' rates).

The principal assumptions used in determining pension obligations for the Group's plans are shown on the right:

Discount rate

Expected return on plan assets

Inflation rate

Estimated annual salary increase

Retirement age

Mortality table: MR/FR - 5.

Sensitivity analysis

The table below presents the impact of the modification of the discount rates on the defined benefit liability for each scheme under the scope:

	-25 bps	-	25 bps
Discount rate			
Total Group	13 172	13 119	13 103
Salary increase rate			
Total Group	13 110	13 119	13 130
Price inflation rate			
Total Group	13 110	13 119	13 130
Mortality assumption			
Total Group	-1	-	1
	13 123	13 119	13 116

The weighted average duration of the pension obligation as per 31 December 2024 is 15.1 years (31 December 2023: 14.5 years).

	Dec 2024	Dec 2023
Discount rate	2.80 – 3.50%	3.30 - 3.40%
Expected return on plan assets	N/A	N/A
Inflation rate	2.00%	2.25%
Estimated annual salary increase	3.00%	3.25%
Retirement age	65	65

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 27

NOTE 27 | ISSUED MEMBERSHIP INTEREST AND RESERVES

<i>Number of membership interests (in thousands)</i>	Dec 2024	Dec 2023
Authorized Membership Interests		
Ordinary membership Interests	357 810	357 810
	357 810	357 810
Issued membership Interests		
Ordinary membership Interests	357 810	357 810
	357 810	357 810
<i>Share capital (in thousands of US \$)</i>	Dec 2024	Dec 2023
Share capital	721 850	746 067
<u>Reserves</u>		
Retained earnings	(26 426)	(44 464)
Foreign currency translation	(106 645)	(99 136)
Other Reserves	(54 454)	(54 454)
Total Group equity	534 325	548 183

During the year ended 31 December 2024, the following decrease in capital took place:

- May 2024: \$ 20,000,000

During the Year ended 31 December 2023, the following decrease in capital took place:

- March 2023: \$ 20,000,000

Foreign currency translation reserve

The foreign currency translation reserve is used to record the impact of foreign exchange movements on the reported financial statements in the period. Differences arise from the translation of the European subsidiaries and our HQ which do not report in the presentation currency, namely the US dollar. The reserve is also used to record the effect of hedging net investments in foreign operations.

All amounts are in US dollar (USD) and thousands, unless otherwise noted.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 28

NOTE 28 | FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

	Financial assets at amortized cost
2024	
Trade and other receivables	29 807
Cash and cash equivalents	59 653
Total financial assets	89 460
2023	
Trade and other receivables	36 675
Cash and cash equivalents	46 213
Total financial assets	82 888
	Liabilities at amortized cost
2024	
Trade and other payables	43 204
Borrowings	858 601
Leases	71 081
Total financial liabilities	972 886
2023	
Trade and other payables	31 272
Borrowings	767 180
Leases	62 652
Total financial liabilities	812 732

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets in the LBC Group consist only of current assets, for which the book value approximates the fair value, because of the short maturity of these instruments. Financial liabilities are split into current and non-current components; for the current portion the book value is in line with the fair value.

As per October 2021 the majority of the non-current liabilities have a fixed rate. As per 31 December 2024 the carrying amount of the Senior secured notes is \$814.6 million (see note 20), where the fair value would be \$709.7 million as a result of the increased interest rate compared to our long term contractual fixed interest.

All amounts are in US dollar (USD) and thousands, unless otherwise noted.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 29 AND 30

NOTE 29 | DISTRIBUTIONS PAID AND PROPOSED

During the board meeting dated 16 April 2024 the Directors proposed a repayment of capital of \$ 20 million to the membership holders from the company's available capital. The distribution proposal was approved through a members' resolution on 16 April 2024. Next to the actual repayment of capital an amount of \$4.2 million has been classified as an informal capital repayment. The \$4.2 million relates to expenses incurred by LBC Tank Terminals Group B.V. on behalf of the shareholder in light of the shareholders exit process. These expenses relate to vendor due diligence procedures which are not reimbursed by the shareholder and therefore recorded as a capital distribution

NOTE 30 | RELATED PARTIES

Compensation of key management personnel of the Group (excluding share-based payments – see note 31)

Compensation to key management for the year ended 31 December 2024 and the year ended 31 December 2023 were as follows:

	2024	2023
Short-term employee compensation and benefits	4 350	2 359
Total compensation to key management	4 350	2 359

Compensation, excluding travel and out of pocket expenses reimbursed, to the statutory board of directors was \$0.4 million for the year ended 31 December 2024 (year ended 31 December 2023: \$0.4 million).

Outstanding amounts owed to related parties at 31 December 2024 and at 31 December 2023 were summarized as follows:

	2024	2023
Director fees and expenses	117	50
	117	50

All transactions with related parties take place at arm's length. Refer to note 6, 16 and 17 for more details on transactions with our investments in associates.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 31

NOTE 31 | CASH-SETTLED SHARE-BASED PAYMENT ARRANGEMENTS

During the year ended 31 December 2022, a long-term incentive plan for management (including key management) was finalized. This plan contains 2 key components:

- a share purchase plan with service conditions (vesting conditions)
- share appreciation right with performance conditions

During the year ended 31 December 2024, expenses were recognized of 4.3 million in personnel expense (2023 0.7 million) (of which nil was for statutory directors and 2.0 million (2023 0.3 million) for key management). The scheme is subject to vesting conditions and contains leaver agreements in case participants leave the Group before the first and the final valuation date. Vesting of Depository Receipts (DR's) takes place as per 31 December 2020, 31 October 2021, 2022, 2023 and 2025.

The vesting conditions are:

- 25% of the DRs will vest after November 2020,
- 15% after October 2021
- 20% after October 2022
- 30% After October 2023
- 10% after October 2025

When calculating the expected payout of the share appreciation rights the assumption on vesting conditions is that all DRs will be vested. If the required performance criteria are met, cash pay-outs may be done to the participants in 2025.

The valuation of these Membership Interests was based on the independent valuation of the fair market value of LBC's equity per 31 December 2024 performed by Deloitte, which resulted in USD 4.79 (2023: USD 2.95) per unit of membership interest.

As per 31 December 2024, the expected pay-out of the share appreciation right is 4.5 million (2023 6.0 million). Pay-out would be triggered by achievement of an agreed hurdle rate over a specified period. The expected pay-out of the share appreciation right is based on projections made by management with regards to the IRR that can be achieved.

The number of DRs under the share option plan were as follows:

Outstanding at 1 January

Issued DRs

Forfeited during the year

Outstanding at 31 Dec

Vested at 31 Dec

	2024	2023
Outstanding at 1 January	296 780	296 780
Issued DRs	-	-
Forfeited during the year	-	-
Outstanding at 31 Dec	296 780	296 780
Vested at 31 Dec	280 651	267 102

The carrying amount of the related liability is included other liabilities specified in note 23.

All amounts are in US dollar (USD) and thousands, unless otherwise noted.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 32

NOTE 32 | COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Capital commitments

The Group had capital expenditure commitments of \$124.8 million at 31 December 2024 (31 December 2023: \$52.3 million).

Financial guarantees given

Other commitments

Dec 2024	Dec 2023
6 612	7 956
6 612	7 956

Within one year

After one year but not more than five years

Longer than five years

Total minimum lease payments

Period ended	
Dec 2024	Dec 2023
856	856
3 554	3 468
27 880	28 823
32 290	33 147

Operating leases - Group as lessor

In 2016, LBC Houston granted a lease to the newly created joint venture Seabrook Logistics that included a land lease and a lease for the facility and infrastructure. The lease for the facility and infrastructure is accounted for as a finance lease, with the lease payment being received upfront. The lease for the land is accounted for as an operating lease, with payments being made on a monthly basis and subject to an escalation clause every 5 years. The lease receivables from Seabrook Logistics to LBC Houston for the land lease are included in the maturity analysis for operating leases for the reporting period ending 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 32

Finance leases - Group as lessee

The Group has currently no finance leases in place.

Finance leases - Group as lessor

In 2016, LBC Houston granted a lease to the newly created joint venture Seabrook Logistics that included a land lease and a lease for the facility and infrastructure. The lease for the facility and infrastructure is accounted for as a finance lease, with the lease payment being received upfront. The lease for the port and infrastructure is accounted for as a finance lease, with the lease payment being received upfront. The lease for the land is accounted for as an operating lease, with payments being made on a monthly basis and subject to an escalation clause every 5 years. The lease receivables from Seabrook Logistics to LBC Houston for the land lease are included in the operating leases – Group as a lessor table above.

In 2016, LBC Houston entered into a lease with the Port of Houston Authority of Harris County for access to the port as well as use of a ship dock that was to be constructed. The lease includes an annual payment for access to the port that escalates annually based on the consumer price index, with a minimum 2% increase per year. The lease also includes a monthly rental payment for the use of the ship dock based on throughput, with a minimum lease payment of 50 per month.

Upon entering into a lease with the Port of Houston Authority of Harris County, LBC Houston entered into a sub-lease with the newly created joint venture Seabrook Logistics. The sub-lease for access to the port and the ship dock is accounted for as a finance lease under IFRS 16 as the terms of the sublease are consistent with the terms of the primary lease.

Within one year

After one year but not more than two years

After two years but not more than five years

Longer than five years

Total undiscounted lease receivables

Leases that have not yet commenced

Unearned Financial Lease Income

Net investment in the lease

Period ended	
Dec 2024	Dec 2023
649	648
650	649
1 956	1 953
25 123	26 376
28 378	29 626
-	-
(19 289)	(20 537)
9 089	9 089

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 33

NOTE 33 | FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Financial assets and liabilities

The Group's principal financial liabilities consist of loans and borrowings, trade and other payables and financial guarantees. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to provide financing for the Group's operations. The Group's trade and other receivables and cash and short-term deposits derive directly from the Group's operations. The Group does not make use of interest rate hedging instruments as the interest rates of our loans are fixed.

The Group has exposure to the following risks from the use of the above financial instruments:

- foreign exchange risk
- interest rate risk
- credit risk (only on financial assets)
- liquidity risk

This Note presents information about exposure to each of the above risks and management's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the management of capital. Further quantitative disclosures are included throughout this financial report.

Risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the entity to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Through standards and procedures management aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations. It is the policy of the Group that no trading in derivatives for speculative purposes shall be undertaken.

Foreign exchange

As a globally operating company, LBC is confronted with money flows (in EURO and USD) that are not always in the functional currencies of the individual entities. Operating globally provides an extent of 'natural hedging' but foreign exchange exposure risk exists. The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to our operating activities (when revenue or expenses are denominated in a different currency from the individual entity's functional currency). The Group has translational currency exposure because of its non-USD operations (in Euro) which are translated to the Group's presentation currency (USD). The

effect of this currency exposure is reported as part of our other comprehensive income and does not have a direct effect to our income statement for the year.

This risk is continuously reviewed, and measures taken to limit the exposure in line with the foreign exchange policy of treasury. We strive to maintain a natural currency hedge through matching our operational cash flows with our liabilities

Sensitivity analysis

The following tables have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of IFRS 7 Financial Instruments Disclosures. They demonstrate the sensitivity to a reasonably potential change in the EUR/USD exchange rate with other variables held constant. The table highlights the currency movements of the consolidated financial assets and financial liabilities of the Group where these are held in currencies that are not the reporting currency. The consolidated financial assets and liabilities for the purposes of the EUR/USD exchange rate sensitivity are:

Effect on financial assets

- + 10% change in the EUR/USD rate
- 10% change in the EUR/USD rate

Effect on financial liabilities

- + 10% change in the EUR/USD rate
- 10% change in the EUR/USD rate

Dec 2024	Dec 2023
1 927	1 488
(1 927)	(1 488)
36 040	26 045
(36 040)	(26 045)

All amounts are in US dollar (USD) and thousands, unless otherwise noted.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 33

The sensitivity analysis below shows the impact on profit before income tax and equity of a movement in the EUR/USD exchange rates of +/- 10%. The primary sensitivity relates to changes in the EUR/USD exchange rate. Foreign exchange impacts from subsidiaries reporting in currencies other than the EUR or USD are not considered material enough to significantly impact the Group and therefore such analysis has not been undertaken. All underlying exposures and related hedges are included in the analysis and all other variables are held constant:

Effect on profit before tax

+ 10% change in the EUR/USD rate

- 10% change in the EUR/USD rate

Dec 2024	Dec 2023
(736)	(366)
736	366

Effect on equity

+ 10% change in the EUR/USD rate

- 10% change in the EUR/USD rate

Dec 2024	Dec 2023
(751)	522
751	(522)

The effect on the profit before tax effect is a result of a change in monetary assets and liabilities denominated in currency other than the functional currency of the entity.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk of changes to the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument and the impact it will have on the Group's earnings and capital. Changes may arise from movements in interest rates, including changes in the absolute levels of interest rates, the shape of the yield curve, the margin between the different yield curves and the volatility of

interest rates. Under our interest rate policy, a minimum of 75% of the total debt outstanding at least until 12 months before final maturity of the debt should have a fixed rate. Per year end 2024, 93.6% (2023: 92.6%) of the total interest-bearing loans was financed at a fixed interest rate. Future drawings under our revolving facilities are subject to variable rates and therefore exposed to fluctuations in interest rates. Future hedges will be made to ensure we remain compliant with our interest rate policy.

Sensitivity analysis

The following tables demonstrate the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates, with all other variables held constant, of the Group's profit before tax (through the impact on floating rate borrowings). The consolidated financial assets and liabilities for the purposes of the EUR/USD interest rate sensitivity are:

Gross debt

Cash and cash equivalents

Net debt

Hedged debt

Unhedged debt

Of which fixed rate debt

Of which floating rate debt

% fixed rate debt

Dec 2024	Dec 2023
858 601	767 180
(59 653)	(46 213)
798 948	720 967
-	-
798 948	720 967
748 042	667 927
50 906	53 040
93.6%	92.6%

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 33

A change of 100 basis points in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased/(decreased) profit or loss by the amounts shown below:

Effect on profit before tax

+ 100 bps change in interest rates
- 100 bps change in interest rates

Dec 2024	Dec 2023
(509)	(530)
509	530

Pricing risk

The Group is impacted by changes in the rate of inflation in the countries in which it operates.

The Group is not directly exposed to commodity pricing risk. The Group is however exposed to movements in the global supply chain which can impact product flows, which in turn impacts demand and pricing for storage capacity which LBC provides.

Sensitivity analysis

No sensitivity analysis has been prepared due to the remote and uncertain nature of the price risk which the Group faces.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a customer or counterparty to a customer contract or financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, leading to a financial loss. The Group's approach to credit management utilizes a credit risk framework to ensure that the following principals are adhered to:

- recognition of the different risks in the various Group businesses;
- credit exposures are systematically controlled and monitored;
- credit exposures are regularly reviewed in accordance with existing credit procedures; and
- credit exposures include such exposures arising from derivative transactions.

Credit risk for the Group arises from customer and trade receivables and counterparty risk associated with the interest rate swap and foreign exchange forward contract counterparties.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 33

Maximum credit risk exposure

Group exposure to credit risk at balance date in relation to each class of recognized financial asset is the carrying amount of those assets as indicated in the statement of financial position. For the trade and other receivables the maximum credit exposure represents the amortized cost carrying value of each debtor. For the derivative financial instrument contracts which have a positive fair value, the maximum credit exposure is the fair value of the derivative contract.

Management of credit risk concentration

The credit quality of all customers and financial instruments is consistently monitored in order to identify any adverse changes in the credit quality.

Total receivables credit risk

For credit risk related to receivables, credit risk is primarily managed at each terminal. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored and use is made of letters of credit and guarantees to protect the Group where credit insurance is deemed necessary. At 31 December 2024 the Group had 4.1% of the total current asset balance past due and payable (31 December 2023: 12.5%).

	Total	Neither past due nor impaired	Past due but not impaired			%
			< 3 months	3 – 6 months	6+ months	
						Past due
<i>Trade receivables</i>						
31 December 2024	24 484	23 479	654	(16)	366	4.1%
31 December 2023	29 175	25 541	2 451	501	682	12.5%

The Group has a limited number of customers and closely monitors the overdue amounts. The majority of overdue amounts over 3 months relates to outstanding balances due to specific services (e.g., cleaning costs) disputed by customers. Based on a 5-year historical analysis no expected credit loss provision is recorded.

For the credit risk related to other current assets \$11.5 million (31 December 2023: \$11.7 million), the Company does not expect the counterparties to fail meeting their obligations. For this reason, we have not accounted for an allowance for expected credit loss. We apply the simplified approach on expected credit losses, considering the fact that our expected losses are not material

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 33

Financial credit risk

Credit risk related to financial instruments and cash deposits is managed centrally in accordance with the Group policy. The Group's maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the balance sheet is the carrying value, except for guarantees and financial derivatives.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will not have sufficient liquid funds to satisfy its obligations associated with liabilities as they fall due. This may result from:

- a counterparty failing on repayment of a contractual obligation; or
- the inability to generate cash inflows as anticipated; or
- the inability to sell financial assets at their face value.

We aim to ensure that we have sufficient liquidity to meet our obligations on a short-term and medium-term basis. We consider both new business activities as well as current contracted obligations when setting the level of sufficient liquidity. Liquidity risk within LBC is managed through the performance of monthly cash flow forecasts conducted on a rolling twelve-month basis. We hold a minimum cash level with reputable banks and have revolving credit facility for capital expenditure and working capital with a syndicate of long-term relationship banks.

Capital management

The Group manages shareholder capital and externally raised debt. A core focus for the Group is optimization of the capital structure to maximize value to equity holders.

Reference is made to the current economic conditions and capital markets in determining the optimum capital structure for the Group. The Group may adjust the dividend payment or return capital to the shareholders or issue new shares to maintain or adjust the capital structure, subject to ensuring compliance with the Group's debt agreement.

The Group is required to operate within the covenants in respect of certain debt obligations. The Group closely monitors such obligations. In the years ended 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023 the Group complied in full with its debt compliance obligations.

For more details related to debt, covenants and equity, we refer to Notes 20 and 27.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 34 - 36

NOTE 34 | FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Group's principal financial instruments other than derivatives comprise bank loans, cash and short-term securities. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to manage and fund the operations of the Group. The Group has various other financial assets and liabilities such as trade receivables and trade payables, which arise directly from its operations. It is, and has been throughout the period, management's policy that no trading in financial instruments shall be undertaken.

Details of the material accounting policies and methods adopted, including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement and the basis on which income and expenses are recognized, in respect of each class of financial assets, financial liability and equity instruments are disclosed in Note 1 to the financial statements.

Fair value of financial instruments

Financial assets

The fair value of receivables with a remaining life of less than one year is deemed to be the carrying value. The fair value of derivative financial instruments is calculated using quoted prices. Discounted cash flow analysis using the applicable yield curves are used where prices are not available. For more information about fair value of financial assets, we refer to Note 28.

The Fair value

The Group uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:

Level 1 | quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2 | other techniques for which all inputs that have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly

Level 3 | techniques that use inputs that have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data.

Financial liabilities

As on 31 December 2024 all material Group's borrowings are at a fixed rate of interest.

NOTE 35 | CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

On 23 June 2018, the Bow Jubail, an Odfjell Tanker owned by NCC, allided with our old jetty in the Rotterdam Terminal resulting in significant damage to the jetty as well as an environmental incident in which 220 tons of fuel leaked from the hull of the boat into surrounding waterways. This incident resulted in the shutdown of all activities in our Rotterdam Terminal as well as neighboring organizations for several days. The jetty that was damaged remained out of service and was demolished during fiscal year 2019. There is a risk that not all our damages can be recovered as the owner and operator from the ship aim to limit their liability under an international treaty. This limitation would apply to all claimants, including the Rotterdam Port Authority. The courts have denied the ship owner its limitation of liabilities, but we need to wait for the outcome of the appeals process. As a result, the company has not recognized a receivable. LBC considers the payments from insurance companies to be likely and has received an advance.

NOTE 36 | SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The following subsequent event after the balance sheet date took place:

- On March 7th, an agreement was reached to sell 100% of the Membership Interest, between the current owners of LBC Tank Terminals Group Holding Netherlands Coöperatief U.A. (Ardian, APG and PGGM) and Mitsui O.S.K. Lines (MOL), marking the beginning of a new phase for the company. Following all regulatory approvals, the transaction is expected to close within the next three to four months.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 37

NOTE 37 | AUDIT FEES

The following audit fees were expensed in the income statement in the reporting period:

<i>Period ended 31 December 2024</i>	EY Accountants B.V.	Other EY network (non-Dutch)	Total EY Network
Audit of the financial statements	537	365	901
Other assurance services	113	-	113
Tax services	-	-	-
Other non-audit services	-	-	-
Total	650	365	1 015

These fees relate to the audit of the 2024 financial statements, regardless of whether the work was performed during the financial year.

<i>Period ended 31 December 2023</i>	EY Accountants LLP	Other EY network (non-Dutch)	Total EY Network
Audit of the financial statements	510	324	834
Other assurance services	110	-	110
Tax services	-	-	-
Other non-audit services	-	-	-
Total	620	324	944

The fees listed above relate to the procedures applied to the Company and its consolidated Group entities by accounting firms and external auditors as referred to in Section 1, subsection 1 of the Audit Firms Supervision Act ('Wet toezicht accountantsorganisaties – Wta') as well as by Dutch and foreign-based accounting firms, including their tax services and advisory Groups. .

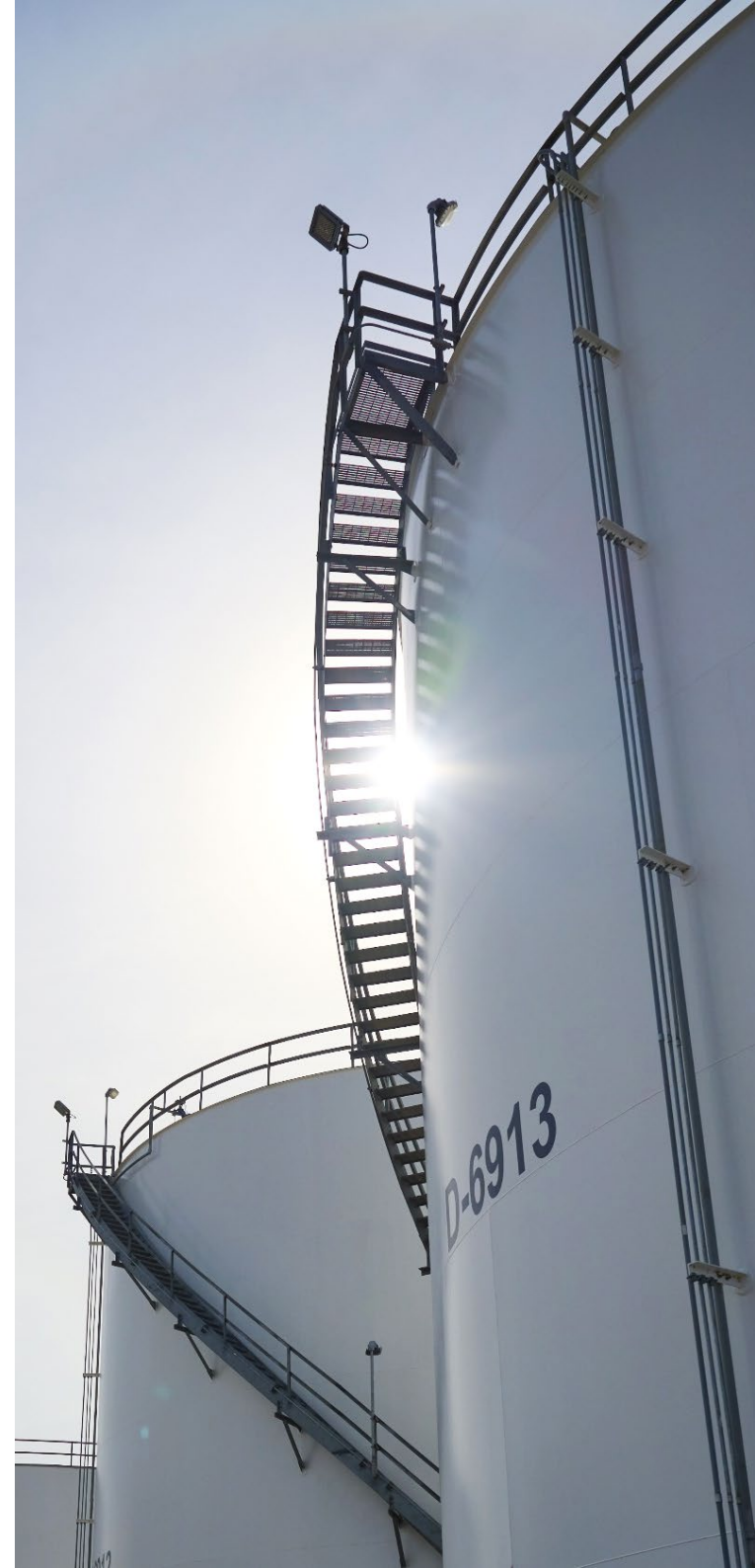
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BALANCE SHEET

BEFORE PROFIT ALLOCATION

USD thousands	Note	Period ended	
		31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Assets			
Investments in subsidiaries	2	542 921	550 046
Other financial fixed assets		30	32
Non-current assets		542 951	550 078
Accounts receivable	3	510	761
Prepaid expenses		1	2
Cash and banks and in hand	4	739	866
Current assets		1 250	1 628
Total assets		544 201	551 707
Membership interest and reserves			
Membership interest	5	721 850	752 975
Retained earnings		(117 189)	(132 988)
Result after taxation		17 758	22 970
Foreign currency conversion & other reserves		(88 094)	(94 774)
Total membership interest & reserves		534 325	548 183

All amounts are in US dollar (USD) and thousands, unless otherwise noted.

BALANCE SHEET

BEFORE PROFIT ALLOCATION

USD thousands	Note	Period ended	
		31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Liabilities			
Other non-current liabilities	7	-	2 221
Non-current liabilities		-	2 221
Trade payables	8	23	32
Other liabilities	9	9 853	1 271
Current liabilities		9 876	1 303
Total liabilities		9 876	3 524
Total membership interest and liabilities		544 201	551 707

All amounts are in US dollar (USD) and thousands, unless otherwise noted.

INCOME STATEMENT

USD thousands	Year ended 31 December	
	2024	2023
Result of LBC Tank Terminals Group Holding Netherlands Coöperatief U.A., after tax	(7 133)	(889)
Result of participations, after tax	24 891	23 859
Result after tax	17 758	22 970

All amounts are in US dollar (USD) and thousands, unless otherwise noted.



NOTES TO THE COMPANY BALANCE SHEET AND INCOME STATEMENT

NOTE 1 AND 2

NOTE 1 | GENERAL

LBC Tank Terminals Group Holding Netherlands Coöperatief U.A. uses the option provided in section 2:362 (8) of The Netherlands Civil code in that the principles for recognition and measurement of assets and liabilities and determination of result (hereinafter referred to as principles for recognition and measurement) of the separate financial statements of LBC Tank Terminals Group Holding Coöperatief U.A. are the same as those applied for the consolidated financial statements. The company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Part 9, Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code. The consolidated financial statements are prepared according to the standards set by the International Accounting standards board and adopted by the European Union (referred to as EU-IFRS). Reference is made to the notes to the consolidated financial statements (Note 1: Summary of material accounting principles, rules and methods) for a description of these principles.

Investments in Group companies, over which control is exercised, are stated on the basis of the net asset value.

Results on transactions, involving the transfer of assets and liabilities between LBC Tank Terminals Group Holding Netherlands Coöperatief U.A. and its participating interests themselves, are not incorporated insofar as they can be deemed to be unrealized.

The comparative accounts presented herein consist of an income statement and a statement of financial position as at 31 December 2023. The accounting policies have been consistently applied over the accounting years.

All amounts are in US dollar (USD) and thousands, unless otherwise noted.

NOTE 2 | INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES

USD thousands

Balance as on 31 December 2022

Net additions/((distributions)	(24 217)
Result from participations	24 891

Movements in OCI

Currency translation effect	(7 909)
Re-measurement gains/ (losses) on defined benefit plans	110

Balance on 31 December 2023

542 921

LBC Tank Terminals Group Holding Netherlands Coöperatief U.A. has one direct investment which is LBC Tank Terminals Group Holding Netherlands B.V. located Oude Maasweg 2, Botlek-Rotterdam, The Netherlands.

During the year ended 31 December 2024, the shareholders of LBC Tank Terminals Group Holding Netherlands B.V. decided on a repayment of capital of 20 million resulting in a decrease of investments in subsidiaries. As of 22 November 2024, the group acquired all voting shares in Evolution Terminals B.V. and became 100% owner, see Note 5 in the consolidated financial statements for more details.

A full list of all participations can also be found in Note 4 of the consolidated financial statements.

NOTES TO THE COMPANY BALANCE SHEET AND INCOME STATEMENT

NOTE 3 - 5

NOTE 3 | ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

USD thousands	Period ended	
	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Intercompany receivable	510	761
Total accounts receivable	510	761

All outstanding receivables are due within one year

NOTE 4 | CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

USD thousands	Period ended	
	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Cash at bank and on hand	739	866
Total cash and cash equivalents	739	866

The cash and cash equivalents are at the disposal of the company.

NOTE 5 | MEMBERSHIP INTERESTS

	Period ended	
	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Number of membership interests		
Authorized membership interest not issued	19 951	19 951
Ordinary membership Interests	357 810 428	357 810 428
	357 830 379	357 830 379
Issued membership interests		
Ordinary membership interests	357 810 428	357 810 428
	357 810 428	357 810 428

The membership interest of LBC Tank Terminals Group Holding Netherlands Coöperatief U.A. amounts to \$721,850,009 and contains 357,810,428 ordinary membership interests.

The \$721,850,009 consists of \$554,907,000 paid on the issuance of ordinary membership interests and \$166,943,009 relate to contributions to membership interests for which no additional ordinary membership interests have been issued.

All amounts are in US dollar (USD) and thousands, unless otherwise noted.

NOTES TO THE COMPANY BALANCE SHEET AND INCOME STATEMENT

NOTE 6

NOTE 6 | STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN MEMBERSHIP INTERESTS AND RESERVES

<i>USD thousands</i>	Ordinary membership interest	Contribution membership interest	Retained earnings	Result after taxation	Reserve for participations	Foreign currency conversion and other reserves ³¹	Total
Balance as at 31 December 2023	554 907	198 068	(141 984)	22 970	67 659	(153 437)	548 183
Result for financial year	-	-	-	17 758	-	-	17 758
Memberships interest contribution	(24 217)	-	-	-	-	-	(24 217)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	110	-	-	(7 509)	(7 399)
Transfers ³²	-	(6 908)	1 715	-	5 193	-	-
Result appropriation	-	-	22 970	(22 970)	-	-	-
Balance as on 31 December 2024	530 690	191 160	(117 189)	17 758	72 852	(161 022)	534 325

³¹ Foreign currency reserves and reserve for participations concern (USD 33.8 million) legal reserves and are restricted for distribution. The transfers relate to the legal reserve for the result from the Seabrook JV participation.

³² Transfers within equity relate to the result of Seabrook JV which is transferred from retained earnings to the legal reserve "Reserve for participations". The transfer of 6,908 from Contribution membership interest to retained earnings relates to the acquisition of the non-controlling interests (25%) in LBC – Cepsa Tank Terminals N.V. in 2023.

All amounts are in US dollar (USD) and thousands, unless otherwise noted.

NOTES TO THE COMPANY BALANCE SHEET AND INCOME STATEMENT

NOTE 6

NOTE 6 | STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN MEMBERSHIP INTERESTS AND RESERVES

<i>USD thousands</i>	Ordinary membership interest	Contribution membership interest	Retained earnings	Result after taxation	Reserve for participations	Foreign currency conversion and other reserves ³³	Total
Balance as at 31 December 2022	574 907	191 160	(130 229)	(2 899)	58 663	(135 693)	555 909
Result for financial year	-	-	-	22 970	-	-	22 970
Memberships interest contribution	(20 000)	-	-	-	-	-	(20 000)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	140	-	-	4 420	4 560
Transfers	-	-	(8 996)	-	8 996	-	-
Acquisition of non-controlling interest	-	6 908	-	-	-	(22 164)	(15 256)
Result appropriation	-	-	(2 899)	2 899	-	-	-
Balance as on 31 December 2023	554 907	198 068	(141 984)	22 970	67 659	(153 437)	548 183

³³ Foreign currency reserves and reserve for participations concern (USD 31.5 million) legal reserves and are restricted for distribution. The transfers relate to the legal reserve for the result from the Seabrook JV participation.

All amounts are in US dollar (USD) and thousands, unless otherwise noted.

NOTES TO THE COMPANY BALANCE SHEET AND INCOME STATEMENT

NOTE 7 - 10

NOTE 7 | NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES

USD thousands	Period ended	
	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Long term incentive plans	-	2 221
Total non-current liabilities	-	2 221

NOTE 8 | TRADE PAYABLES

USD thousands	Period ended	
	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Trade payables	22	-
Intercompany payable	-	32
Total trade payables	22	32

All current liabilities have a remaining term of maturity of less than one year. The fair value of the current liabilities approximates the carrying amount, because of their short-term character.

NOTE 9 | OTHER LIABILITIES

USD thousands	Period ended	
	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
VAT payables	252	295
Employee related payables	679	917
Accrued expenses	117	59
Incentives plan	8 805	-
Total other liabilities	9 853	1 270

NOTE 10 | RELATED PARTIES

USD thousands	Period ended	
	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Receivables		
LBC Tank Terminal Group BV	510	761
Payables		
LBC Tank Terminal Group BV	-	32

All amounts are in US dollar (USD) and thousands, unless otherwise noted.

NOTES TO THE COMPANY BALANCE SHEET AND INCOME STATEMENT

NOTE 11 - 15

NOTE 11 | AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

During the year ended 31 December 2024, two employees were employed on in LBC Tank Terminals Group Holding Netherlands Coöperatief U.A. (2023:2).

NOTE 12 | AUDIT FEES

For more detailed information about the audit fees, reference is made to note 37 in the consolidated financial statements.

NOTE 13 | DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

For more detailed information about the directors' remuneration, reference is made to related parties – compensation of key management personnel of the Group in the consolidated financial statements.

NOTE 14 | SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The following subsequent event after the balance sheet date took place:

- On March 7th, an agreement was reached to sell 100% of the Membership Interest, between the current owners of LBC Tank Terminals Group Holding Netherlands Coöperatief U.A. (Ardian, APG and PGGM) and Mitsui O.S.K. Lines (MOL), marking the beginning of a new phase for the company. Following all regulatory approvals, the transaction is expected to close within the next three to four months.

NOTE 15 | PROPOSED APPROPRIATION OF RESULT

According to Article 16 of the Articles of Association the profit of the year is at the disposal of the General Meeting of Shareholders. The Company shall only be capable of making distributions to the Members and other persons who are entitled to profits that qualify for distribution if the Company's equity is in excess of the reserves which must be maintained pursuant to the law.

The result for the year ended 31 December 2024 amounting to 17,758 will be added to the retained earnings.

LBC Tank Terminals Group Holding Netherlands Coöperatief U.A.

Rotterdam, 17 April 2025

Haroun van Hövell, representing Fort Bay Capital Limited
Chairman

Daniel von der Schulenburg
Director

Simo Santavirta
Director

Boris Oudenbroek
Director

Simon Nicolaas
Director

Thijs Scholte Albers
Director

Bart Saenen
Director

Articles of association governing result appropriation

Provision in the Articles of Association regarding the distribution of the results

According to Article 16 of the Articles of Association the profit of the year is at the disposal of the General Meeting of Shareholders. The Company shall only be capable of making distributions to the Members and other persons who are entitled to profits that qualify for distribution if the Company's equity is in excess of the reserves which must be maintained pursuant to the law.


Independent auditor's report

The next page contains the signed independent auditor's report pertaining to the financial statements of LBC Tank Terminals Group Holding Netherlands Coöperatief U.A. for 2024.

Branches

The LBC Group does not own any branches.

PART V OTHER INFORMATION



Independent auditor's report

To: the shareholders and board of directors of LBC Tank Terminals Group Holding Netherlands Coöperatief U.A.

Report on the audit of the financial statements 2024 included in the annual report

Our opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2024 of LBC Tank Terminals Group Holding Netherlands Coöperatief U.A. based in Rotterdam.

The financial statements comprise the consolidated financial statements and the company financial statements.

In our opinion:

- The consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of LBC Tank Terminals Group Holding Netherlands Coöperatief U.A. as at 31 December 2024 and of its result and its cash flows for 2024 in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted in the European Union (EU-IFRSs) and with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code
- The company financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of LBC Tank Terminals Group Holding Netherlands Coöperatief U.A. as at 31 December 2024 and of its result for 2024 in accordance with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code

The consolidated financial statements comprise:

- The consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024
- The following statements for 2024: the consolidated income statement, the consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows
- The notes comprising material accounting policy information and other explanatory information

The company financial statements comprise:

- The company balance sheet as at 31 December 2024
- The company income statement for 2024
- The notes comprising a summary of the accounting policies and other explanatory information

Basis for our opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Dutch law, including the Dutch Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report.

We are independent of LBC Tank Terminals Group Holding Netherlands Coöperatief U.A. (the company) in accordance with the Wet toezicht accountantsorganisaties (Wta, Audit firms supervision act), the Verordening inzake de onafhankelijkheid van accountants bij assurance-opdrachten (ViO, Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, a regulation with respect to independence) and other relevant independence regulations in the Netherlands. Furthermore we have complied with the Verordening gedrags- en beroepsregels accountants (VGBA, Dutch Code of Ethics for professional accountants).

We believe the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Information in support of our opinion

We designed our audit procedures in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole and in forming our opinion thereon. The following information in support of our opinion and any findings were addressed in this context, and we do not provide a separate opinion or conclusion on these matters.

Our focus on fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations

Our responsibility

Although we are not responsible for preventing fraud or non-compliance and we cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations, it is our responsibility to obtain reasonable assurance that the financial statements, taken as a whole, are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error.

Our audit response related to fraud risks

We identified and assessed the risks of material misstatements of the financial statements due to fraud. During our audit we obtained an understanding of the company and its environment and the components of the system of internal control, including the risk assessment process and board of directors' process for responding to the risks of fraud and monitoring the system of internal control and how they exercise oversight, as well as the outcomes.

We refer to Section "Risk management and control" of the directors' report for the board of directors' risk assessment after consideration of potential fraud risks.

We evaluated the design and relevant aspects of the system of internal control and in particular the fraud risk assessment, as well as the code of conduct, whistle blower procedures and incident registration. We evaluated the design and the implementation of internal controls designed to mitigate fraud risks.

As part of our process of identifying fraud risks, we evaluated fraud risk factors with respect to financial reporting fraud, misappropriation of assets and bribery and corruption. We evaluated whether these factors indicate that a risk of material misstatement due to fraud is present.

We incorporated elements of unpredictability in our audit. We also considered the outcome of our other audit procedures and evaluated whether any findings were indicative of fraud or non-compliance.

We addressed the risks related to management override of controls, as this risk is present in all organizations. For these risks we have performed procedures among other things to evaluate key accounting estimates for management bias that may represent a risk of material misstatement due to fraud, in particular relating to important judgment areas and significant accounting estimates as disclosed in Note 2 to the financial statements.

We have also used data analysis to identify and address high-risk journal entries and evaluated the business rationale (or the lack thereof) of significant extraordinary transactions, including those with related parties.

Additionally, in order to respond to the identified risks of management override of controls, we specifically verified that additions to property, plant and equipment were recorded to the extent that these assets meet the criteria for capitalization.

When identifying and assessing fraud risks we presumed that there are risks of fraud in revenue recognition. We evaluated among others manual and/or non-standard revenue entries made as part of the financial statements close process (i.e. cut-off). We designed and performed our audit procedures relating to revenue recognition responsive to this presumed fraud risk.

We considered available information and made enquiries of the board of directors and legal.

The fraud risks we identified, enquiries and other available information did not lead to specific indications for fraud or suspected fraud potentially materially impacting the view of the financial statements.

Our audit response related to risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations

We performed appropriate audit procedures regarding compliance with the provisions of those laws and regulations that have a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Furthermore, we assessed factors related to the risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations that could reasonably be expected to have a material effect on the financial statements from our general industry experience, through discussions with the board of directors, reading minutes, inspection of incident reports, and performing substantive tests of details of classes of transactions, account balances or disclosures.

We also inspected lawyers' letters and correspondence with regulatory authorities and remained alert to any indication of (suspected) non-compliance throughout the audit. Finally we obtained written representations that all known instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations have been disclosed to us.

Our audit response related to going concern

As disclosed in section "Basis for preparation" in Note 1 to the financial statements, the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. When preparing the financial statements, the board of directors made a specific assessment of the company's ability to continue as a going concern and to continue its operations for the foreseeable future.

We discussed and evaluated the specific assessment with the board of directors exercising professional judgment and maintaining professional skepticism.

We considered whether the board of directors' going concern assessment, based on our knowledge and understanding obtained through our audit of the financial statements or otherwise, contains all relevant events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion.

Based on our procedures performed, we did not identify material uncertainties about going concern. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause a company to cease to continue as a going concern.

Report on other information included in the annual report

The annual report contains other information in addition to the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Based on the following procedures performed, we conclude that the other information:

- Is consistent with the financial statements and does not contain material misstatements
- Contains the information as required by Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code for the directors' report and the other information as required by Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code

We have read the other information. Based on our knowledge and understanding obtained through our audit of the financial statements or otherwise, we have considered whether the other information contains material misstatements. By performing these procedures, we comply with the requirements of Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code and the Dutch Standard 720. The scope of the procedures performed is substantially less than the scope of those performed in our audit of the financial statements.

The board of directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information, including the directors' report in accordance with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code and other information required by Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

Description of responsibilities regarding the financial statements

Responsibilities of the board of directors for the financial statements

The board of directors is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with EU-IFRSs and Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code. Furthermore, the board of directors is responsible for such internal control as the board of directors determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

As part of the preparation of the financial statements, the board of directors is responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern. Based on the financial reporting framework mentioned, the board of directors should prepare the financial statements using the going concern basis of accounting unless the board of directors either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so. The board of directors should disclose events and circumstances that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern in the financial statements.

Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objective is to plan and perform the audit engagement in a manner that allows us to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence for our opinion.

Our audit has been performed with a high, but not absolute, level of assurance, which means we may not detect all material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error during our audit.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements. The materiality affects the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures and the evaluation of the effect of identified misstatements on our opinion.

We have exercised professional judgment and have maintained professional skepticism throughout the audit, in accordance with Dutch Standards on Auditing, ethical requirements and independence requirements. The Information in support of our opinion section above includes an informative summary of our responsibilities and the work performed as the basis for our opinion. Our audit included among others:

- Identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, designing and performing audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtaining audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.
The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control
- Obtaining an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control
- Evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the board of directors
- Evaluating the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures
- Evaluating whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation

We are responsible for planning and performing the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the group as a basis for forming an opinion on the financial statements. We are also responsible for the direction, supervision, review and evaluation of the audit work performed for purposes of the group audit. We bear the full responsibility for the auditor's report.

Communication

We communicate with the board of directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant findings in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Rotterdam, 17 April 2025

EY Accountants B.V.

signed by R.H. de Boer



PART VI

REFERENCE DOCUMENTS

OVERVIEW OF GROUP KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Our KPIs are measurable values (metrics) that are tracked and analyzed and deemed as having material importance to the success of the organization and the achievement of our strategic business objectives. We report in detail on each of the topics below in the performance chapter.

Financial and business KPIs

KPI	2024	2023
Financial performance in USD thousands		
Revenues	273 532	255 806
Operating expenses	(150 212)	(136 097)
EBITDA	123 320	119 710
EBITDA margin	45.08%	46.8%
Result of Group companies (using the equity method)	5 193	8 996
Cash flows from operating activities	129 537	108 670
Cash flows from investing activities	(165 518)	(83 828)
Cash flows from financing activities	50 545	(39 600)
Cash and cash equivalents	59 653	46 213
Gross debt (including lease liabilities)	929 682	829 833
Total assets	1 676 570	1 566 193
Business performance		
Month end storage capacity (including joint ventures in thousand m ³)	2 989	2 989
Average utilization	91.4%	90.1%

OVERVIEW OF GROUP KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Sustainability KPIs

People and organization

KPI	2024	2023
Occupational health and safety		
LTIFR (employees and contractors) (number per 200,000 hours)	0.12	0.56
TRIFR (employees and contractors) (number per 200,000 hours)	0.36	0.56
Process safety		
Number of tier 1 PSEs	0	2
Number of tier 2 PSEs	0	0
PSER tier 1 + tier 2 (number per 200,000 hours)	0	0.28
Business conduct		
Number of environmental permit violations resulting in significant or major fine	0	0
Number of employees under the minimum age	0	0
Number of terminals in countries characterized by substantial corruption or ESG risk	0	0
Attraction and retention		
Absence rate Long-term absence (%)	0.28	0.35
Absence rate Short-term absence (%)	3.50	3.64
Staff turnover Number of joiners	69	120
Staff turnover Relative joiners (%)	13	22
Staff turnover Number of leavers	69	78
Staff turnover Relative leavers (%)	13	14

OVERVIEW OF GROUP KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

KPI	2024	2023
Diversity, equality and inclusion (LBC employees)		
Number of employees (FTE)	532	518
Female employees (%)	16	19
Women in senior management (%)	11	11
Age distribution < 30 years (%)	14	15
Age distribution 30 – 50 years (%)	56	55
Age distribution > 50 years (%)	30	30
Diversity, equality and inclusion (Executive Leadership Team)		
Women in Executive Leadership Team (%)	0	0
Age distribution < 30 years (%)	0	0
Age distribution 30 – 50 years (%)	0	33
Age distribution > 50 years (%)	100	67
Diversity, equality and inclusion (Board of Directors)		
Women in Board of Directors (%)	0	0
Age distribution < 30 years (%)	0	0
Age distribution 30 – 50 years (%)	71	71
Age distribution > 50 years (%)	29	29
Value sharing		
Safety and sustainability in variable remuneration (%)	25	25

OVERVIEW OF GROUP KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

KPI	2024	2023
Employee engagement		
Employee satisfaction survey response rate (%)	86	91
Employees covered by collective bargaining agreements (%)	24	22
Number of 'speak up'/grievance reports from employees and third parties	0	0
Information security		
Number of information security incidents	0	0

OVERVIEW OF GROUP KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Markets and society

KPI	2024	2023
Customer centricity		
Net Promotor Score	60	52
Certifications and sustainability ratings		
Number of terminals ISO 9001 certified	3	3
Number of terminals ISO 14001 certified	3	3
Number of terminals CDI-T certified	6	4
Number of terminals ISCC certified	3	3
EcoVadis rating	80	79
GRESB rating	98	96
Responsible sourcing		
Percentage of strategic suppliers assessed against ESG criteria (completed sustainability questionnaire)	91	89
Percentage of strategic suppliers who acknowledged LBC's Supplier Code of Conduct	83	85
Percentage of buyers trained on sustainable purchasing	100	100

OVERVIEW OF GROUP KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Environment

KPI	2024	2023
Spill prevention		
Number of significant releases to the environment	1	1
Emissions to air		
VOC emissions (metric ton)	81	98
VOC intensity (g/metric ton throughput)	4.06	4.54
Energy use and GHG emissions		
Natural gas purchased (million MJ)	918	850
Electricity purchased (million MJ)	119	122
Electricity produced (million MJ)	0	0
Total energy purchased (million MJ)	1 037	972
Energy from renewable sources (million MJ)	116	119
Renewable electricity (%)	98	97
Energy intensity (MJ/metric ton throughput)	48	42
Scope 1 emissions natural gas (metric ton CO ₂)	42 322	39 154
Scope 2 emissions (market-based) (metric ton CO ₂)	695	278
Scope 2 emissions (location-based) (metric ton CO ₂)	9 841	10 156
Total market-based emissions (metric ton CO ₂)	43 017	39 432
Total location-based emissions (metric ton CO ₂)	52 163	49 310

OVERVIEW OF GROUP KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

KPI	2024	2023
Energy use and GHG emissions		
GHG intensity (market-based) (kg CO ₂ per ton throughput)	2.09	1.77
GHG Intensity (location-based) (kg CO ₂ per ton throughput)	2.53	2.21
Total emission (market-based) reduction (%) compared to baseline	19	26
Waste		
Terminals with waste efficiency study (%)	100	100
Hazardous waste (in metric ton)	1 395	1 957
Non-hazardous waste (in metric ton)	16 224	7 700
Total waste (in metric ton)	17 619	9 657
Total waste sent to landfill (%)	1.7	2
Water use		
Terminals with water efficiency study (%)	100	100
Purchased fresh water (1000 m ³)	162	180
Terminals in high or extremely high water stress areas (%)	0	0
Nuisance		
Number of significant or major nuisance incidents	0	0
Biodiversity		
Terminals with biodiversity assessments (%)	100	100

MATERIALITY ASSESSMENT PROCESS

Materiality analysis is a process to identify, prioritize, and assess the significance of economic, environmental, and social topics that impact our stakeholders and throughout 2024, we have continued to monitor and validate the identified material topics during a double materiality assessment, confirming their ongoing relevance in the context of our business and stakeholder expectations. Based on our assessment, no fundamental changes to the materiality matrix prepared with reference to the GRI have been deemed necessary.

Process

In 2022, we updated our stakeholder engagement and materiality survey, after assessing the material topics for the first time in 2020. The topics were selected by LBC management after reviewing both materiality and relevance for the company of the topics at hand. Our Group-wide risk assessment and the resulting risk register served as an additional reference.

Our initial assessment of the relevance and materiality of the topics was complemented with and verified by a survey targeting all our stakeholder groups in 2020. Through the survey and multiple dialogues, we confirmed the interest, concerns, and expectations of our stakeholder groups with respect to our business activities. The stakeholder engagement and materiality survey is conducted every two years, and the materiality matrix is reviewed every year based on the current year's trends and actual topics. For the materiality survey, we follow a 4-step approach as described below.

Understand the context

We assessed the context in which we operate, taking into consideration our strategy, our mission, our purpose and vision, our values, our activities, value chain and the sustainability environment in which we operate.

We reviewed the process we set up in 2020, where customers, employees, suppliers, societal stakeholders (NGOs, governmental organizations, port authorities, neighbors, etc.), and financial and capital markets (including shareholders) were identified as the stakeholder groups.

We concluded that the scope of the 2020 materiality survey was sufficient, however, there was room for improvement in determining our societal stakeholders.

Additional societal stakeholders were therefore identified (port authorities, neighbors, and neighboring companies) and invited to participate. In 2020, a total of 133 stakeholders responded to the survey. For the 2022 exercise, the number of respondents increased to 171.

Identify actual and potential impacts

We used the initial materiality survey from 2020 as a basis to identify actual and potential impacts. We reviewed and considered relevant ESG frameworks and standards, customer and industry views, global and regional trends, internal and external audit reports, and the LBC risk register. The outcome of the review was that the impacts identified in 2020 were still valid. The list of sustainability topics is based on the identified impacts, both positive and negative.

Assess significance of the impacts

A materiality engagement survey was sent out to stakeholders, including employees and contractors, representatives of financial and capital markets, customers, suppliers, societal stakeholders, and shareholders. The significance of the topics could be ranked from 0 (no priority) to 10 (high priority). In the survey, we provided an option to add a topic, if required by the survey participant. These responses have not resulted in an addition of topics.

Prioritize the most significant impacts for reporting

The topics are prioritized per axis. The y-axis represents the influence on stakeholder assessment and decisions, whereby the topic position is based on the outcome of the materiality engagement survey. The x-axis represents significance of LBC's economic, environmental, and social impacts, whereby the topic position is based on best estimate from senior management.

The thresholds are defined based on the outcome of the survey and internal discussions by LBC senior management. A tabletop exercise was conducted to ensure a balanced viewpoint. The exercise included viewpoints from external sources such as customer and industry practices. The final materiality matrix has been approved by the Executive Leadership Team.

SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING PROCESS AND METHODS

Reporting process

LBC uses various processes and data sources required for internal and external sustainability reporting. Internal and external reporting requirements are documented in the LBC Group policy 'performance monitoring and reporting'.

Monitoring of effectiveness of actions

The implementation of the actions and programs is assessed through our internal assurance program (see also section on risk management and control), based on the Line of Defense (LoD) concept, which includes measures such as terminal self-assessments, internal audits, corporate audits, and external audits (e.g., by certifying bodies, customers, insurance, etc.). All are important tools in driving continuous improvement from a corporate social responsibility point of view. The KPIs are further communicated in regional monthly business reviews.

Baseline

A baseline year is defined as the first year in which we report on the named KPI. Thus, the baseline year is not the same for all KPIs.

Internal reporting of incidents

Incidents and complaints are reported internally in the incident database. All incident notifications are available to everyone at LBC via the incident database and the linked PowerBI reports. Further, incidents with a significant or high severity rating are communicated to everyone at LBC via an automated email from the incident reporting system. Incidents with a lower severity rating (minor and limited) are communicated via an automated email to all employees working at the location where the incident occurred. Recordable incidents (see occupational health and safety) and process safety events (see process safety) are further communicated to all LBC employees via the monthly newsletter.

Reporting indicators material topics

The KPIs for material topics are further detailed below. The scope for the reporting indicators is the LBC Group (all locations), unless stated otherwise. It must be noted that the KPIs for Occupational health and safety, Process safety and Water, soil and groundwater pollution are related. A Process Safety Event may also have consequences to people for example or product may be spilled to the environment. If this is the case, such an event will be counted towards all the applicable incident categories.

Restatements

In the event of errors in historical data or changes in calculation methodologies, we will transparently restate this information in our annual report, including minor adjustments (<1%), to aim for accurate comparative information.

Data governance

Accountability for driving sustainability initiatives lies with the LBC Executive Leadership Team and the responsible Group Directors. They define our ambitions and targets. Terminal managers and regional management are tasked with implementing, delivering, monitoring, and reporting progress on their respective indicators.

Data input and review process

Subject matter experts are engaged at various levels to validate and challenge the data and processes. Sustainability data is consolidated, validated, and analyzed by the respective responsible functions. LBC is continually strengthening the processes and controls around reporting. Where possible, standard or automated calculations and validity checks are into our systems to minimize errors.

SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING PROCESS AND METHODS

Occupational health and safety

As of 2021, we report on LBC and contractor health and safety incidents combined. This combined reporting reflects our view that we care for our contractors' safety in the same way we care for our own personnel.

Occupational health and safety performance is measured via the Total Recordable Incident Frequency Rate (TRIFR) and the Lost Time Incident Frequency Rate (LTIFR). We follow OSHA 1904 for classification and reporting of incidents. Recordable incidents are fatalities, Lost Time incidents (LTI), Restricted Work cases (RWC) and Medical Treatment Cases (MTC).

The TRIFR is measured per 200,000 work hours and is calculated through dividing the total of number of recordable incidents by the total work hours (employee + contractor). The LTIFR is measured per 200,000 work hours and is calculated through dividing the total of number of Lost Time incidents by the total work hours (employee + contractor).

The employee work hours are captured via the location specific HR systems. In the US, contractor hours are captured via submissions from contractors to project managers and/or maintenance managers. In Europe, more specifically for the Antwerp terminals, we also receive submissions of hour registration based on work orders placed by the (sub)contractors. In Rotterdam, the access control system is the basis for contractor hours.

Recordable incidents are reported in the incident database.

Process safety

Process safety is measured by Process Safety Events and Process Safety Event Rate. We follow the definitions from API RP 754 to determine:

- 1 | if a loss of containment incident is classified as Process Safety Event, and
- 2 | the severity of the Process Safety Event (tier 1 or tier 2).

As defined in AP RP 754, tier 1 PSEs are losses of primary containment from a process of greatest consequence, causing harm to a member of the workforce, damage to equipment from a fire or explosion, a community impact or exceeding defined quantities. Tier 2 PSEs are those with lesser consequence.

The process safety event rate (PSER) is measured per 200,000 work hours and is calculated through dividing the total of PSEs (Tier 1 + Tier 2) by the total work hours (employee + contractor). For employee work hours and contractor work hours we follow the methodology as described under 'occupational health and safety'. Process Safety incidents are reported in the incident database. Incidents with a significant or high severity rating are directly communicated via an automated email to everyone at LBC.

Customer centricity

Customer centricity is measured via the Net Promotor Score (NPS) methodology. Customer NPS measures the loyalty of current customers to a company, where the minimum score is -100 and the maximum score is +100. It measures customer perception based on the following question:

"How likely is it that you would recommend LBC to a friend or colleague on a scale from 0 to 10?"

A respondent is considered a promoter when the response is 9 or 10, and a detractor when the response is 0 – 6. Respondents who give a score of 7 or 8 are considered passives. The NPS is calculated by deducting the percentage of detractors from the percentage of promoters. NPS surveys are conducted annually by sending out a survey to all current customers.

SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING PROCESS AND METHODS

Pollution prevention

Water, soil, and groundwater pollution is measured by the number of incidents that resulted in a significant release of product to the environment. Product refers to any substance that is handled on our terminals or on a jetty facility used by LBC. Significant is defined as 'more than 100 kg of product that reaches the environment'.

Excluded are loss of primary containment (LOPC) incidents where:

- Product is kept within the terminal water ways or sewer systems and not discharged to external bodies of water.
- Product is spilled on a surface designed as impermeable surface.

The amount of product released and the amount that entered the environment is calculated or based on a best estimate. Water, soil, and groundwater pollution incidents are reported in the incident database.

VOC management

VOC emissions are measured via the absolute VOC emissions and the VOC emissions per ton throughput. VOC emissions are calculated as per EPA AP-42 standard. VOC emissions resulting from tank-to-tank transfers are included in the calculation. Vapor pressures from products are calculated using the equations from EPA standard and the Yaws Handbook of Vapor Pressure for products that are not listed in the EPA standard.

The methodology calculates emissions by terminal and according to the specific sources of emissions (tanks, docks, rail/truck racks, boilers, flares, etc.) and operational conditions such as product service, throughput, roof landing, tank cleaning and degassing.

Throughput is defined as metric tons of product handled by LBC in a given period, excluding pre-pump and tank-to-tank transfer, calculated as $(in+out)/2$. Data is derived from the Tank Terminal Management system. VOC emissions are calculated monthly and entered in the incident database via the monthly return forms. The VOC calculation methodologies used in the Netherlands and Belgium differ from the methodology used in the US. We therefore only include the VOC emissions from the US terminals in our external reporting.

We estimate that the VOC emissions from the Rotterdam and Antwerp terminals account for 5% of the total emissions. This estimate is based on the emissions calculated using the country specific methodologies in the Netherlands and Belgium.

SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING PROCESS AND METHODS

Energy use and GHG emissions

Energy is measured as absolute number (in MJ) and relative per ton throughput. Throughput is defined under 'VOC management'. In our 2024 greenhouse gas calculations, we report on CO₂ equivalent emissions. This is a change from previous years in which we reported on CO₂ emissions. The figures, including baseline, have been restated to reflect this change. The 1.5% change is deemed immaterial.

Energy is defined as purchased natural gas, purchased electricity, and purchased steam used within LBC. Excluded are other types of fuel used at the terminals, such as diesel, gasoline, and LPG. It is estimated that the CO₂ emissions from these other types of fuel account for less than 5% of the total CO₂ emissions. As the contribution of these sources to the total amount is rather limited, they have been excluded from external reporting. As we periodically monitor the use of these energy sources, including them in future reporting will be considered if their contribution to the total amount of energy use increases.

Energy use is calculated by multiplying the natural gas consumption with the natural gas conversion factor. The source of the monthly natural gas and energy use are the invoices from the utility providers.

CO₂ emissions encompass emissions from the combustion of natural gas (scope 1) and emissions from purchased electricity (scope 2).

Emissions are calculated according to the Greenhouse Gas protocol. Scope 1 emissions are calculated by multiplying the natural gas consumption by the emission factor for natural gas. Scope 2 emissions are calculated by multiplying the electricity consumption by the electricity emission factors (market-based and location-based) and multiplying the steam consumption by the steam emission factor.

Sources of emission factors are:

- As of 2024, the emission factors are in CO₂ equivalent.
- Natural gas: As of 2024, the emission factor values are taken from a different data source. The reputable CO₂ Emissiefactoren list is used to ensure continuity of availability and regular updates of emission factors.
- Market-based emission factors: utility suppliers
- Location-based emission factors: As of 2024, the emission factor values for The Netherlands and Belgium are taken from a different, publicly available, data source (EEA) to ensure continuity of availability and regular updates of emission factors.
- US factors are from eGRID (no change compared to previous years).

Energy data (natural gas and electricity) is entered monthly in the database via the monthly return forms. Energy use is communicated in the regional monthly business reviews. The CO₂ emission data (absolute and relative per ton throughput) is calculated automatically via PBI and is accessible via the LBC intranet. The GHG intensity (CO₂ per ton throughput) includes scope 1 and scope 2 emissions.

In scope are all terminals, except Freeport. At Freeport, utilities are contractually supplied by the customer to support the operations of the terminal. The assets are not metered separately, hence making it currently impossible to track usage. The office buildings for HQ and US regional office are excluded. The energy use and related CO₂ emissions from these office buildings are expected to be negligible compared to that of the terminals.

The target setting for scope 1 and 2 includes these locations and all fuel types.

In 2023, we have calculated our scope 3 emissions for the first time. This is a high-level calculation and needs further detail in the coming years. Our scope 3 emissions are currently not disclosed in the annual report.

UN GLOBAL COMPACT TEN PRINCIPLES

LBC is a participant of the United Nations Global Compact since April 2021 and adheres to its principles-based approach to responsible business. We support the Ten Principles of the United Nations Global Compact on human rights, labor, environment, and anti-corruption. Our CSR policies and values reflect our commitment to embed the principles in our strategy, culture, and day-to-day operations.

	Principles	Reference in current report
Human rights	Principle 1 Businesses should support and respect the protection of internationally proclaimed human rights	Human rights Business conduct
	Principle 2 Make sure that they are not complicit in human rights abuses	
Labor	Principle 3 Businesses should uphold the freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining	Diversity, equality and inclusion
	Principle 4 The elimination of all forms of forced and compulsory labor	Human rights Business conduct
	Principle 5 The effective abolition of child labor	
	Principle 6 The elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation	
Environment	Principle 7 Businesses should support a precautionary approach to environmental challenges	Environmental performance
	Principle 8 Undertake initiatives to promote greater environmental responsibility	Partnerships and certifications
	Principle 9 Encourage the development and diffusion of environmentally friendly technologies	
Anti-corruption	Principle 10 Businesses should work against corruption in all its forms, including extortion and bribery	Business conduct

GRI CONTENT INDEX WITH REFERENCE

GRI 1: Foundation 2021

Statement of use

LBC Tank Terminals Group has reported the information cited in this GRI content index for the period 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024 with reference to the GRI standards.

GRI standard	Disclosure	Reference in current report
GRI 2: General disclosures 2021	2-1 Organizational details	About this report LBC at a glance
	2-2 Entities included in the organization's sustainability reporting	About this report LBC at a glance
	2-3 Reporting period, frequency and contact point	About this report
	2-4 Restatements of information	Energy and CO ₂ emissions have been restated for the previous year (2023) and the baseline year. This is explained in the section 'Energy use and GHG emissions'.
	2-5 External assurance	Governance Auditor's report
	2-6 Activities, value chain and other business relationships	LBC at a glance <i>There are no significant changes in activities, value chain and other business relations compared to previous reporting period.</i>
	2-9 Governance structure and composition	Risk management and control
	a Governance structure, including committees of the highest governance body	
	b Committees of the highest governance body that are responsible for decision-making on and overseeing the management of the organization's impacts on the economy, environment, and people	

GRI CONTENT INDEX WITH REFERENCE

GRI standard	Disclosure	Reference in current report
GRI 2: General disclosures 2021	2-12 Role of the highest governance body in overseeing the management of impacts	Stakeholder engagement and materiality Risk management and control
	2-13 Delegation of responsibility for managing impacts	Risk management and control
	2-14 Role of the highest governance body in sustainability reporting	Risk management and control
	2.14b Not applicable	<i>LBC's Board of Directors signs for approval of the consolidated financial statements and the sustainability information.</i>
	2-15 Conflicts of interest	Risk management and control
	2-15b iii Not applicable	<i>Our corporate structure at the cooperative level in combination with the distribution of membership rights ensures that no individual member has a controlling vote. This is because decisions are made based on various requirements such as unanimity, simple majority, special majority or super majority. Instead, this system encourages a democratic approach to decision-making, where all members have a voice, and major decisions are made based on consensus or pre-defined majority rules. This ensures balanced and fair involvement of all members within the cooperative while also ensuring the stability and effectiveness of decision-making processes.</i>

GRI CONTENT INDEX WITH REFERENCE

GRI standard	Disclosure	Reference in current report
GRI 2: General disclosures 2021	2-22 Statement on sustainable development strategy	LBC at a glance https://www.lbctt.com/sustainability/
	2-26 Mechanisms for seeking advice and raising concerns	Business conduct
	2-28 Membership associations	Partnerships and certifications https://www.lbctt.com/locations/
	2-29 Approach to stakeholder engagement	Stakeholder engagement and materiality
GRI 3: Material topics 2021	3-1 Process to determine material topics	Stakeholder engagement and materiality Materiality assessment process
	3-2 List of material topics	Stakeholder engagement and materiality
	3-3 Management of material topics	Stakeholder engagement and materiality

GRI CONTENT INDEX WITH REFERENCE

MATERIAL TOPIC-SPECIFIC DISCLOSURES

Material topic	Disclosure	Cross-reference	
Occupational health and safety	GRI 3.3 Management of material topics	Stakeholder engagement and materiality Occupational health and safety Sustainability reporting process and methods	
	GRI 403-1 Occupational health and safety management system	Risk management and control Occupational health and safety	
	GRI 403-2 Hazard identification, risk assessment, and incident investigation	Risk management and control Occupational health and safety Business conduct ('speak up' process) Talent attraction and retention (reward and recognition)	
	GRI 403-9 Work-related injuries	Risk management and control Sustainability reporting process and methods	As of 2021, we report on LBC and contractor health and safety incidents combined. This combined reporting reflects our view that we care for our contractors' safety in the same way we care for our own personnel. The hours worked are not reported but can be derived from the TRIFR rates.
Process safety	GRI 3.3 Management of material topics	Stakeholder engagement and materiality Process safety Sustainability reporting process and methods	

GRI CONTENT INDEX WITH REFERENCE

MATERIAL TOPIC-SPECIFIC DISCLOSURES

Material topic	Disclosure	Cross-reference
Pollution prevention	GRI 3.3 Management of material topics	Stakeholder engagement and materiality
		Pollution prevention
		Sustainability reporting process and methods
VOC management	GRI 3.3 Management of material topics	Stakeholder engagement and materiality
		VOC management
		Sustainability reporting process and methods
Energy use and GHG emissions	GRI 305-7 Nitrogen oxides (NOx), sulfur oxides (SOx), and other significant air emissions	Sustainability reporting process and methods
	GRI 3.3 Management of material topics	Stakeholder engagement and materiality
		Energy use and GHG emissions
		Sustainability reporting process and methods
	GRI 305-1 Direct (Scope 1) GHG emissions	About this report
		Energy use and GHG emissions
		Sustainability reporting process and methods

Greenhouse gases included in the calculation: CO₂ and other gases associated with the combustion of natural gas. These gases are reported as CO₂ equivalent in the sources mentioned in the section 'Sustainability reporting process and methods'. We do not have GHG emissions from the combustion or biodegradation of biomass (biogenic CO₂).

GRI CONTENT INDEX WITH REFERENCE

MATERIAL TOPIC-SPECIFIC DISCLOSURES

Material topic	Disclosure	Cross-reference	
Energy use and GHG emissions	GRI 305-2 Energy indirect (Scope 2) GHG emissions	About this report Energy use and GHG emissions Sustainability reporting process and methods	<i>Greenhouse gases included in the calculation: CO₂ and other gases associated with electricity production. These gases are reported as CO₂ equivalent in the sources mentioned in the section 'Sustainability reporting process and methods'.</i>
	GRI 305-4 GHG emissions intensity	Energy use and GHG emissions Sustainability reporting process and methods	
	GRI 302-1 Energy consumption within the organization	Energy use and GHG emissions Sustainability reporting process and methods	<i>We report on the consolidated energy consumption and not separately per fuel type.</i>
	GRI 302-3 Energy intensity	Energy use and GHG emissions Sustainability reporting process and methods	
Customer centricity	GRI 3.3 Management of material topics	Stakeholder engagement and materiality Customer centricity Sustainability reporting process and methods	

The Directors certify that the financial statements in section IV fairly represent the Group's financial condition and operations as at and for the twelve-month period ended 31 December 2024.

The annual report, including the directors' report, was approved by the Board of Directors and was signed on its behalf by:

LBC Tank Terminals Group Holding Netherlands Coöperatief U.A.

Rotterdam, 17 April 2025

Haroun van Hövell, representing Fort Bay Capital Limited
Chairman

Daniel von der Schulenburg
Director

Simo Santavirta
Director

Boris Oudenbroek
Director

Simon Nicolaas
Director

Thijs Scholte Albers
Director


Bart Saenen
Director



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Limited assurance report of the independent auditor on the sustainability information

To: the shareholders and board of directors of LBC Tank Terminals Group Holding
Netherlands Coöperatief U.A.

Our conclusion

We have performed a limited assurance engagement on the sustainability information in the accompanying annual report for 2024 of LBC Tank Terminals Group Holding Netherlands Coöperatief U.A. at Rotterdam.

Based on our procedures performed and the assurance information obtained, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the sustainability information does not present fairly, in all material respects:

- The policy with regard to sustainability matters
 - The business operations, events and achievements in that area in 2024
- in accordance with the applicable criteria as included in the section Criteria.

The sustainability information is included in sections “Stakeholder engagement and materiality”, “Sustainability performance”, “Materiality assessment process”, “Sustainability reporting process and methods”, “UN Global Compact Ten Principles” and “GRI content index with reference” of the annual report.

Basis for our conclusion

We have performed our limited assurance engagement on the sustainability information in accordance with Dutch law, including Dutch Standard 3810N, “Assurance-opdrachten inzake duurzaamheidsverslaggeving”(Assurance engagements relating to sustainability reporting), which is a specified Dutch standard that is based on the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000, “Assurance engagements other than audits or reviews of historical financial information”. Our responsibilities in this regard are further described in the section Our responsibilities for the assurance engagement on the sustainability information of our report.

We are independent of LBC Tank Terminals Group Holding Netherlands Coöperatief U.A. in accordance with the Verordening inzake de onafhankelijkheid van accountants bij assurance-opdrachten (ViO, Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, a regulation with respect to independence). This includes that we do not perform any activities that could result in a conflict of interest with our independent assurance engagement. Furthermore we have complied with the Verordening gedrags- en beroepsregels accountants (VGBA, Dutch Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants).

We believe that the assurance evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our conclusion.

Criteria

The criteria applied for the preparation of the sustainability information are the GRI Sustainability Reporting Standards (GRI Standards) and the criteria supplementally applied as disclosed “Sustainability reporting process and methods” of the annual report.

The sustainability information is prepared with reference to the GRI Standards. The GRI Standards used are listed in the GRI Content Index as disclosed on page 182 of the annual report of LBC Tank Terminals Group Holding Netherlands Coöperatief U.A.

The comparability of sustainability information between entities and over time may be affected by the absence of a uniform practice on which to draw, to evaluate and measure this information. This allows for the application of different, but acceptable, measurement techniques.

Consequently, the sustainability information needs to be read and understood together with the criteria applied.

Limitations to the scope of our assurance engagement

The sustainability information includes prospective information such as ambitions, strategy, plans, expectations, and estimates. Prospective information relates to events and actions that have not yet occurred and may never occur. We do not provide assurance on the assumptions and achievability of this prospective information.

The references to external sources or websites in the sustainability information are not part of the sustainability information as included in the scope of our assurance engagement. We therefore do not provide assurance on this information.

Our conclusion is not modified in respect of these matters.

Responsibilities of the board of directors for the sustainability information

The board of directors is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the sustainability information in accordance with the criteria as included in the section Criteria, including the identification of stakeholders and the definition of material matters.

The board of directors is also responsible for selecting and applying the criteria and for determining that these criteria are suitable for the legitimate information needs of stakeholders, considering applicable law and regulations related to reporting. The choices made by the board of directors regarding the scope of the sustainability information and the reporting policy are summarized in the section "Sustainability reporting process and methods" of the annual report.

Furthermore, the board of directors is responsible for such internal control as it determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the sustainability information that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Our responsibilities for the assurance engagement on the sustainability information

Our responsibility is to plan and perform the assurance engagement in a manner that allows us to obtain sufficient and appropriate assurance evidence for our conclusion.

Our assurance engagement is aimed to obtain a limited level of assurance to determine the plausibility of sustainability information. The procedures vary in nature and timing from, and are less in extent, than for a reasonable assurance engagement. The level of assurance obtained in a limited assurance engagement is therefore substantially less than the assurance that is obtained when a reasonable assurance engagement is performed.

We apply the applicable quality management requirements pursuant to the Nadere voorschriften kwaliteitsmanagement (NVKM, regulations for quality management) and the International Standard on Quality Management (ISQM) 1, and accordingly maintain a comprehensive system of quality management including documented policies and procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and other relevant legal and regulatory requirements.

Our assurance engagement included amongst others:

- Performing an analysis of the external environment and obtaining an understanding of relevant sustainability themes and issues, and the characteristics of the company
- Evaluating the appropriateness of the criteria applied, their consistent application and related disclosures in the sustainability information. This includes the evaluation of the company's materiality assessment and the reasonableness of estimates made by the board of directors
- Obtaining through inquiries a general understanding of the internal control environment, the reporting processes, the information systems and the entity's risk assessment process relevant to the preparation of the sustainability information, without obtaining assurance information about the implementation or testing the operating effectiveness of controls
- Identifying areas of the sustainability information where misleading or unbalanced information or a material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, is likely to arise. Designing and performing further assurance procedures aimed at determining the plausibility of the sustainability information responsive to this risk analysis. These procedures consisted amongst others of:
 - Making inquiries of management and relevant staff at corporate and terminal level responsible for the sustainability strategy, policy and results
 - Interviewing relevant staff responsible for providing the information for, carrying out controls on, and consolidating the data in the sustainability information
 - Obtaining assurance evidence that the sustainability information reconciles with underlying records of LBC Tank Terminals Group Holding Netherlands Coöperatief U.A.
 - Reviewing, on a limited sample basis, relevant internal and external documentation
 - Considering the data and trends in the information submitted for consolidation at corporate level
- Reading the information in the annual report that is not included in the scope of our assurance engagement to identify material inconsistencies, if any, with the sustainability information
- Considering the overall presentation and balanced content of the sustainability information
- Considering whether the sustainability information as a whole, including the sustainability matters and disclosures, is clearly and adequately disclosed in accordance with criteria applied

Communication

We communicate with the board of directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the assurance engagement and significant findings that we identify during our assurance engagement.

Rotterdam, 17 April 2025

EY Accountants B.V.

signed by J.S. van Beek