

Report on the LkSG (German Act on Corporate Due Diligence Obligations in Supply Chains)

Reporting period from 01.01.2023 to 31.12.2023

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A. Strategy & Anchoring

A1. Monitoring of Risk Management & Responsibility of Management

What responsibilities for monitoring risk management were defined in the reporting period?

The Fresenius Management Board oversees our Group-wide Human Rights Program. Operational implementation is regulated by Group-wide governance and clear responsibilities within the business segments and at Group level.

Group Human Rights Office: The Group Human Rights Office is responsible for the overall management of the Fresenius Group-wide Human Rights Program. It supports the business segments in the implementation of measures and monitors their activities to uphold human rights due diligence obligations. The Group Human Rights Office is made up of employees from the Risk & Integrity department of the Fresenius Group.

Human Rights Function at Fresenius Kabi: Fresenius Kabi has appointed a Human Rights Function. This Human Rights Function is responsible for the operational implementation of the Group-wide human rights strategy in its own business segment and for those legal entities of Fresenius Kabi directly affected by the German Act on Corporate Due Diligence Obligations in Supply Chains (LkSG).

Has management established a reporting process to ensure that it is regularly – at least once a year – informed about the work of the person responsible for monitoring risk management?

It is confirmed that the management has established a reporting process which, within the meaning of Section 4 (3) of the LkSG, ensures that it is regularly – at least once a year – informed about the work of the person responsible for monitoring risk management.

Confirmed

Describe the process for ensuring reporting to senior management at least annually or on a regular basis with respect to risk management.

As part of the regular and ad hoc risk analysis we conduct for our own operations and for our supply chain, we identify topics and risks that we assess as taking high priority due to their potential impact and likelihood of occurrence, taking into account our ability to influence them. Where risks are identified, we implement suitable preventive and, if applicable, remedial measures.

Reporting on the Human Rights Program is carried out at least annually and on an ad hoc basis to the Management Board and other bodies. In 2023, this included the results of the risk analysis and a report on the implementation of the Human Rights Program. Related Board resolutions and decisions are recorded in the minutes of the meetings and subsequently communicated to the relevant departments via the Human Rights Functions.

A2. Policy Statement on the Human Rights Strategy

Is there a policy statement that has been prepared or updated based on the risk analysis conducted during the reporting period?

The Policy Statement was uploaded:

https://www.fresenius-kabi.com/content/dam/fresenius-kabi/global/documents/others/Human-Rights-Statement-Fresenius-Kabi_EN.pdf

Was the Human Rights Statement communicated in the reporting period?

It is confirmed that the policy statement has been communicated to employees, the works council if applicable, the public and the direct suppliers where a risk has been identified in the risk analysis.

Confirmed

Please describe how the policy statement was communicated to each relevant audience.

In the reporting year, information was provided internally in a circular letter about the Human Rights Program and its foundation - our Human Rights Statement. In addition, on the occasion of International Human Rights Day (December 10), information on our corporate human rights due diligence activities, our Human Rights Statement and the grievance mechanism was communicated via the intranet and by email.

The Fresenius Workers' Council was also informed separately about the Human Rights Program at a Workers' Council meeting. We have published our Human Rights Statement on our website, in both German and English, so that the interested public can learn about our Human Rights Strategy at any time.

Direct suppliers for which a potential risk was identified in the risk analysis were able to obtain information about our Human Rights Statement from our website. Separate information is planned for the coming reporting year.

What elements does the policy statement contain?

- Establishment of a risk management system
- Annual risk analysis
- Anchoring of preventive measures in the company's own business area, at direct suppliers and, if applicable, indirect suppliers, and their effectiveness review
- Remedial measures in own business segment, at direct suppliers and, if applicable, indirect suppliers, and review of their effectiveness
- Provision of a complaints procedure in own business area, at suppliers and review of their effectiveness
- Documentation and reporting obligation
- Description of the priority risks identified
- Description of human rights-related and environment-related expectations for own employees and suppliers

Description of possible update during the reporting period and the reasons for it

The Human Rights Statement pursuant to the German Act on Corporate Due Diligence Obligations in Supply Chains was published for the first time as of January 1, 2023, replacing the voluntary commitment to respect human rights published for the Fresenius Group and thus, for Fresenius Kabi, in 2018.

We have adjusted our Human Rights Statement in the reporting year due to changes in the Group structure: Information on Fresenius Medical Care has been deleted without replacement following the completion of the deconsolidation in December 2023.

Moreover, an update pursuant to Section 6 (2) of the German Supply Chain Act based on the prioritized human rights and environment-related risks identified in the risk analysis was carried out after completion of the risk analysis.

A3. Anchoring the Human Rights Strategy within the Own Organization

In which relevant departments/business processes was the anchoring of the human rights strategy ensured within the reporting period?

- Personal/HR
- Environmental Management
- Occupational Safety & Health Management
- Purchasing/Procurement
- CSR/Sustainability
- Legal/Compliance

Describe how responsibility for implementing the strategy is distributed within the various departments/business processes.

Operational implementation is ensured through a Group-wide governance structure and clear responsibilities both within the business segments and at Group level.

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Human Rights Function at Fresenius Kabi: Fresenius Kabi has appointed a Human Rights Function. This Human Rights Function is responsible for the operational implementation of the Group-wide human rights strategy in its own business segment as well as for those legal entities of Fresenius Kabi directly affected by the German Act on Corporate Due Diligence Obligations in Supply Chains.

Risk owners and subject matter experts: We have defined risk owners for relevant specialist areas. As subject matter experts, the risk owners are responsible for appropriate risk management and the implementation of risk analyses in their area of responsibility, e.g. Human Resources, Procurement or Occupational Health and Safety.

Human Rights Council: The Human Rights Council is the Group Human Rights Office's advisory body for human rights topics. The members of the Group Human Rights Office and the Human Rights Function of the business segments are represented in the Human Rights Council along with individuals from relevant departments. Its approximately 20 members work in various functions of the Group, including Compliance, Legal, Sustainability, Communications and Procurement, and thus cover diverse perspectives on the topic. The participants discuss Group-wide initiatives and present new concepts and methods.

In 2023, the Human Rights Council met quarterly. The four meetings focused on the further implementation of the Human Rights Program, the development of support materials for carrying out risk analysis, measures in the business segments, and the presentation of a guide for dealing with human rights violations.

Describe how the strategy is integrated into operational processes and procedures.

Our basic principles of human rights due diligence are integrated into operational processes. The specialist departments are responsible for the concrete implementation of human rights due diligence in their functional area. These specialist departments, for example Human Resources or Procurement, contribute their expertise for risk assessments and take appropriate risk management measures in their respective areas of responsibility.

The aspects described in the Human Rights Statement are also integrated into relevant departments and processes through the compliance management systems, the internal control system and the Human Rights Program.

For example, the strategy is integrated into operational processes via the specialist departments as follows:

Occupational safety concepts focus on occupational health and safety as well as occupational health management for employees and are designed to minimize the risk of accidents at work and work-related health hazards.

Internally, the voluntary commitment to respect human rights is set out in a Social & Labor Standards guideline, which defines minimum social standards for the Fresenius Group and further specifies the contents of our Code of Conduct.

The Code of Conduct and the associated guidelines for employees also govern our relationships with suppliers and other business partners. We expect them to comply with all applicable laws as well as ethical standards of behavior in their daily business and have also stipulated this in our Code of Conduct for Business Partners. The Fresenius Kabi Code of Conduct is available for every employee on the Intranet. Our Third-Party Code of Conduct for Business Partners is publicly available to all interested persons via our homepage. In addition, our purchasing departments conduct risk-based business partner reviews before entering into new business relationships. Explicit human rights and environmental clauses are also included in contracts on a risk basis.

Describe what resources & expertise are provided for implementation.

In 2023, various training sessions were held on the Human Rights Program, risk analysis, dealing with human rights violations and human rights due diligence.

The following resources and expertise are also provided for implementation:

- Information material and risk lists
- Group-wide risk management system, questionnaires and digital evaluation platform
- Instructions and handouts on risk identification and analysis
- Workshops on conducting risk analyses
- Handouts and workshops on dealing with specific risks and human rights violations
- Human Rights Council for Group-wide exchange

B. Risk Analysis & Preventive Measures

B1. Risk Analysis: Implementation, Approach, and Results

Was a regular (annual) risk analysis conducted during the reporting period to identify, weight, and prioritize human rights and environment-related risks?

- Yes, for own operations
- Yes, for direct suppliers

State the time period during which the annual risk analysis was conducted.

Human rights risks can change over time. We therefore conduct a risk analysis every year. This was done in the third and fourth quarters of the reporting period.

Describe the risk analysis process.

Identifying and assessing human rights risks is an extensive process. Our approach consists of identifying, analyzing, and evaluating risks. We take a risk-based approach which is divided into three phases.

Phase 1: To identify potential human rights risks, Fresenius Kabi conducts an analysis which is tailored to the specific country and industry in question.

Phase 2: We conduct a gap analysis to assess which of the potential risks that have been identified could represent actual risks. To do this, we use a standardized questionnaire to record processes, responsibilities, and procedures for each potential area of risk. The questionnaires are used in a risk-based manner to assess both our own operation and the supply chain. Risk owners and experts from the relevant fields are closely involved in this gap analysis when we assess both our own operation and the supply chain.

Phase 3: All of the gaps and (if applicable) risks identified in the course of the gap analysis are analyzed and evaluated in the third and final phase of the risk analysis. This phase looks at the impact on those affected and the likelihood of the risks actually occurring. We then define remedial and preventive measures for prioritized risks.

Were event-related risk analyses also carried out during the reporting period?

Yes, due to other events: Event-driven risk assessment due to reports of human rights risks in the supply chain for single-use medical products.

Describe the specific occasions.

Event-driven risk assessment due to reports of human rights risks in the supply chain for single-use medical products.

Describe what findings the analysis has led to with respect to a materially changed and/or expanded risk situation.

The event-driven assessment did not find any change in the supply chain risk profile with regard to the suppliers of single-use medical products which we analyzed. This assessment was based on feedback from direct suppliers with corresponding measures, certificates, and commitments to comply with legal requirements.

Describe the extent to which findings from the processing of tips/complaints have been incorporated.

Studies and media reports about the human rights situation in the supply chain for single-use medical products were used to develop targeted questions for our business partners within the supply chain. These were used to conduct the risk analysis.

Results of the risk analysis

What risks have been identified in your own business area as part of the risk analysis/analyses?

- Disregard for occupational health and safety or work-related health hazards
- Unlawful violation of land rights
- Prohibition of unequal treatment in employment
- Prohibited production and/or use of substances within the scope of the Stockholm Convention (POPs) and non-environmentally sound management of waste containing POPs

Results of the risk analysis

What risks were identified in the risk analysis/analyses of direct suppliers?

- Disregard for occupational health and safety or work-related health hazards
- Destruction of the natural basis of life through environmental pollution
- Disregard for freedom of association – freedom of association and right to collective bargaining
- Prohibition of unequal treatment in employment
- Prohibition of child labour
- Prohibited production and/or use of substances within the scope of the Stockholm Convention (POPs) and non-environmentally sound management of waste containing POPs

What risks were identified in the risk analysis/analyses for indirect suppliers?

- None

Describe in more detail how the weighting and prioritization, if any, were done and what considerations were applied.

- Yes, based on the nature and scope of its own business activities
- Yes, based on own ability to exert influence
- Yes, based on the expected severity of the violation by scale, number of people affected, and irremediability
- Yes, based on the probability of occurrence
- Yes, based on the type of causal contribution

Describe in more detail how the weighting and prioritization, if any, were done and what considerations were applied.

To make our contribution towards ensuring that more and more people can access healthcare, we rely on a large number of suppliers from around the world. We focused our analysis primarily on value creation steps located in countries and industries with a potentially high human rights risk. We prioritized suppliers with existing contractual relationships and larger order volumes.

To further weight and prioritize risks, we introduced a comprehensive methodology for assessing their impact and likelihood of occurring. Using this method, the risks were then plotted on a matrix (4x4).

The evaluated impact on those affected ranges from "low" to "severe". It was assessed using four evaluation criteria: scope, scale, possibility for remedial action, and company involvement.

Probability of occurrence ranges from "unlikely" to "almost certain". It was assessed using three different evaluation criteria: process evaluation, evaluation of similar cases which have already arisen, and context factors which could increase the likelihood of the risks materializing.

Which risks were prioritized in your own business area during the reporting period?

- Disregard for occupational health and safety or work-related health hazards

Disregard for occupational health and safety or work-related health hazards

What is the specific risk here?

Occupational health and safety are a priority for Fresenius Kabi, which is why all production units are either certified as per ISO 45001 or awaiting certification having already implemented this standard.

The risk analysis identified a specific risk in South Africa stemming from insufficient training of night-shift workers. Shift and production workers are exposed to a number of risks, especially workplace health hazards.

The same applies if the permissible working hours are exceeded. This risk was identified during a risk assessment at our Chinese plant, where it arose due to measures to contain the COVID-19 pandemic and to compensate for staff who were off sick with the virus. A detailed description follows in the section on identifying violations and remedial measures in own operation.

Where does the risk arise?

- China
- South Africa

B2. Preventive Measures for Own Business Area

What preventive measures were implemented for the reporting period to prevent and minimize the priority risks in your own business area?

- Conducting training in relevant business areas
- Implementation of risk-based control measures
- Other/additional measures
- Introducing a Social & Labor Standards guideline
- Introducing a guideline on managing human rights and risk analysis (SOP)
- Introducing human rights governance with risk owners at the various departments, such as human resources, procurement, compliance, occupational health and safety, or environmental protection

Conducting training in relevant business areas

Describe the measures implemented and specify in particular their scope (e.g., number, coverage/area of application).

- Communications and information about the Human Rights Statement: accessible to all staff
- Training on the Code of Conduct: all staff
- Introduction of a Social & Labor Standards guideline: applies to all staff
- Information about the whistleblower system: accessible to all staff
- Training on occupational health and safety: all staff
- Training on risk analysis: staff who are involved in risk assessment are risk owners and subject matter experts

Describe the extent to which training is appropriate and effective in preventing and minimizing priority risks.

Our training sessions cover different areas and take various approaches. These range from online to in-person training, compulsory training, and optional training for additional information, through to training on specific topics such as conducting a human rights risk assessment or dealing with human rights violations.

By taking an approach which addresses specific topics and target groups, we disseminate relevant content on human rights due diligence with a practical focus for both the individuals affected (e.g., occupational health and safety training) and risk owners (e.g., individuals who are involved in assessing risks or developing preventive measures). In doing so, we cater for the many different aspects of human rights and instill the necessary knowledge in our workforce. This enables staff to identify and prevent risks.

Implementation of risk-based control measures

Describe the measures implemented and specify in particular their scope (e.g., number, coverage/area of application).

Internal Audit also examines human rights issues in the course of its audits. The Group Human Rights Office supports the business segments and supervises their activities to implement human rights due diligence. It also monitors the findings of risk analyses and the implementation of measures to mitigate risk. Internal analyses (e.g., questionnaires) were also used to monitor processes in a risk-based manner.

In the reporting year, we added further human rights aspects to our internal control system. These are implemented continually and in a risk-based manner. Compliance with key core processes will be checked by random sampling.

Describe the extent to which training is appropriate and effective in preventing and minimizing priority risks.

The described monitoring and control measures by different, unrelated departments did not give rise to any indications that the preventive measures were inappropriate or ineffective.

Other/additional measures

Describe the measures implemented and specify in particular their scope (e.g., number, coverage/area of application).

- Introducing a Social & Labor Standards guideline
- Introducing a guideline on managing human rights and risk analysis (SOP)
- Introducing human rights governance with risk owners at the various departments, such as human resources, procurement, compliance, occupational health and safety, or environmental protection

Describe the extent to which training is appropriate and effective in preventing and minimizing priority risks.

With the introduction of the Social & Labor Standards guideline, defined minimum social standards that go beyond the legal requirements were introduced; these apply for the whole Fresenius Group, including our company. The introduction of the Human Rights Guideline (SOP) lays out the creation and development of a human rights structure and a risk-based approach to human rights due diligence at the Fresenius Group. This means it also applies to our company.

Guidelines and standard operating procedures embed measures in more specific form. They therefore act as a bedrock and an effective means of preventing and minimizing risks.

Introducing human rights governance at the Fresenius Group – including our company – requires the risk-based implementation of preventive measures along with other human rights due diligence practices.

B3. Preventive Measures for Direct Suppliers

Which risks were prioritized at direct suppliers in the reporting period?

- Destruction of the natural basis of life through environmental pollution
- Disregard for freedom of association – freedom of association and right to collective bargaining
- Prohibited production and/or use of substances within the scope of the Stockholm Convention (POPs) or non-environmentally sound management of waste containing POPs

Destruction of the natural basis of life through environmental pollution

What is the specific risk here?

Insufficient documentation of measures and procedures at suppliers can lead to environmental pollution in the supply chain, for instance through excessive water consumption by suppliers, harmful emissions, or insufficient documentation of preventive measures.

Where does the risk arise?

- Brazil
- China
- India

Disregard for freedom of association – freedom of association and right to collective bargaining

What is the specific risk here?

In the supply chain, a lack of trade unions or failure to recognize them results in a risk of individual companies not respecting or enabling pay negotiations and freedom of association.

Where does the risk arise?

- India

Prohibited production and/or use of substances within the scope of the Stockholm Convention (POPs) and non-environmentally sound handling of waste containing POPs

What is the specific risk here?

If a supplier can only provide insufficient documentation on how persistent organic pollutants are handled, there is a risk that waste containing POP may also be handled incorrectly and in breach of the regulations.

Where does the risk arise?

- China
- India

What preventive measures were implemented for the reporting period to prevent and minimize priority risks at direct suppliers?

- Obtaining contractual assurance for compliance and implementation of expectations along the supply chain
- Training and continuing education to enforce contractual assurances

Describe the extent to which the measures to prevent and minimize the priority risks are appropriate and effective.

Our Code of Conduct for Business Partners is binding for suppliers and business partners. It sets out our specifications for companies with whom we do business, including concrete requirements for respecting human rights.

By introducing human rights and environment-related clauses in contracts and implementing these in a risk-based manner, we also embed concrete requirements concerning collaboration and disclosure in the case of human rights violations or suspected shortcomings.

We make risk-based use of self-assessments by suppliers. These provide us with information about respecting human rights and allow us to initiate and agree on additional concrete measures.

B4. Preventive Measures for Indirect Suppliers

Which risks have been prioritized for indirect suppliers based on the event-related risk analysis?

None

If no risks were selected, please explain.

Supplier feedback enabled us to establish that none of the potential risks previously identified led to a high-priority risk at indirect suppliers.

This was based on our measures set out in this report, such as the risk-based use of supplier self-assessments and further risk analyses, along with additional measures.

What preventive measures were implemented for the reporting period to prevent and minimize priority risks at indirect suppliers?

Other/additional measures: Binding Code of Conduct for Business Partners

Describe the measures implemented and specify in particular their scope (e.g., number, coverage/area of application).

Our Code of Conduct for Business Partners is binding for suppliers and business partners. It sets out our specifications for companies with whom we do business, including concrete requirements for respecting human rights. This explicitly requires our business partners to demand that their own suppliers uphold the same standards as a prerequisite for their contractual relationship.

Describe the extent to which the measures to prevent and minimize the priority risks are appropriate and effective.

No risks were prioritized for indirect suppliers. However, our Code of Conduct for Business Partners is binding for suppliers and business partners. It sets out our specifications for companies with whom we do business, including concrete requirements for respecting human rights. This explicitly requires our business partners to demand that their own suppliers uphold the same standards as a prerequisite for their contractual relationship.

B5. Communication of Results

Have the results of the risk analysis/analyses for the reporting period been communicated internally to key decision-makers?

It is confirmed that the results of the risk analysis/analyses for the reporting period have been communicated internally to the relevant decision-makers, such as the management board, the management, or the purchasing department, in accordance with Section 5 (3) LkSG.

Confirmed

B6. Change in the Risk Situation

What changes have occurred with regard to priority risks compared with the previous reporting period? If there have been no changes, give reasons for your answer.

The reporting carried out in 2024 retrospectively for the 2023 fiscal year marked the first time we reported on high-priority risks in our own operation and the supply chain. As a result, there is no baseline for comparison with the previous period yet.

C. Identification of Violations and Remedial Measures

C1. Identification of Violations and Remedial Measures in Own Business Area

Were any violations identified in the own business area during the reporting period?

Yes, abroad only

Please state: regarding which topics have violations been identified in your own business area?

Disregard for occupational health and safety or work-related health hazards

Specify the number

1

Describe the appropriate remedial measures you have taken.

To comply with measures to contain the COVID-19 pandemic and compensate for staff who were off sick with the virus, our manufacturing facilities temporarily switched production from a three-shift model to a two-shift model. At one production site, this placed additional strain on staff. Occupational health and safety measures were observed at all times and there was no increase in workplace accidents. Production processes have been adjusted to eliminate the additional strain. Further remedial measures – such as hiring more staff– were introduced and remain in place.

The violation described here did not stem from a structural risk. It was a temporary situation which is being addressed with the help of extensive corrective actions.

If it was not possible to put an end to violations, describe where they occurred.

- China

Describe what long-term remedial measures (e.g., supplementary concepts) have been taken and what considerations have been applied with respect to the selection and development of actions to put an end to or further minimize violations.

In selecting and implementing remedial measures, we aim to prevent future human rights violations.

Adjusting production processes creates a structural framework to prevent violations of working hours in the future.

Describe how the effectiveness of the remedial measures is verified.

The aim of each remedial measure is to put an end to or minimize the respective human rights or environment-related violation and – where possible – reverse it. Regular reporting is in place to enable us to measure effectiveness. The reporting intervals are chosen on a case-by-case basis. We initiate further measures where necessary.

A process is only considered to have been completed once all remedial measures have been implemented in full.

Did the remedial measures result in cessation of the violation?

Partially

Please explain.

The adjustment of production processes has largely been completed and will be finalized in 2024.

Have you analyzed the extent to which the identified violation is an indication that existing preventive measures may need to be adjusted/supplemented? Please describe the process, results, and implications of your analysis.

The violation was identified by an internal risk analysis, which itself represents a supplement to the existing preventive measures and leads to greater awareness

concerning occupational health and safety practices and dangers to health in the workplace.

C2. Identification of Violations and Remedial Measures at Direct Suppliers

Were any violations identified at direct suppliers for the reporting period?

No

Describe the procedures used to identify violations at direct suppliers.

We conduct an annual risk analysis for our supply chain along with ad hoc assessments if necessary. Violations by direct suppliers may be identified in the course of these.

Staff at Fresenius Kabi and anyone else – such as employees in our supply chain – can report compliance or human rights violations confidentially.

This means that violations at direct suppliers can also be reported using our whistleblower system.

C3. Identification of Violations and Remedial Measures at Indirect Suppliers

Were any violations identified at indirect suppliers during the reporting period?

Yes

Describe on what basis the identified violations were weighted and prioritized and what considerations were applied.

We pay close attention to each reported issue and all possible and actual violations. If issues have to be prioritized, we do this on the basis of clear parameters, looking at the severity of the impact on those affected and whether it is possible to restore things to how they were. We also consider the scope of the violation, i.e. how many people are affected by it.

If more than one human rights violation is identified, remedial measures are prioritized based on the most severe violation. All impacts on human rights are still taken into account, however, to ensure that we take a comprehensive approach to remedying the situation.

Describe what remedial measures, if any, have been taken and, in particular, what considerations have been applied with respect to the selection and development of measures under the relevant cessation and minimization approaches.

The violation occurred at the construction site for our supplier's new plant, not in a direct connection with materials or pre-products for our supplies. Our supplier provided comprehensive information on how the violation was eliminated.

Building on this we entered into a contractual agreement with our supplier about establishing further preventive measures as well as their effectiveness review.

Regarding which topics have violations been found among indirect suppliers?

Prohibition of forced labor and all forms of slavery

Specify the number

1

Insofar as violations at indirect suppliers could not be prevented, terminated, or minimized within a foreseeable period of time despite corresponding concepts

Describe your further actions.

The violation was ended.

D. Complaints Procedure

D1. Establishment of or participation in a complaints procedure

In what form was a complaints procedure offered for the reporting period?

In-house complaints procedure

Describe the company's own process and/or the third-party process in which your company participates.

Both Fresenius Kabi employees and any other person may make a confidential report of compliance violations. The term "compliance violation" includes potential violations of human rights and environment-related offenses within the meaning of the LkSG in Fresenius Kabi's own business activities or in Fresenius Kabi's supply chain, including violations at Fresenius Kabi's direct and indirect suppliers.

Reports can be submitted via the Compliance Action Line (CAL) or the dedicated compliance email inbox. These are global reporting channels managed by a specialized compliance team that handles all reports at the corporate level.

CAL is Fresenius Kabi's global complaints reporting tool; it is operated by an independent external provider and enables direct and confidential contact with the compliance team via a secure channel as well as anonymous reporting. Access is possible via www.complianceactionline.ethicspoint.com. Grievances can be reported by telephone to the external provider's staff or in writing via a web-intake form available in a variety of languages. After submitting a report, the whistleblower receives a confirmation of receipt immediately, but within seven days at the latest.

In a first step, the report is analyzed for plausibility and completeness as part of a preliminary review. The preliminary review is carried out by the ombudspanel, which is made up of members of the Global Risk & Compliance department. If there are no obvious conflicts of interest, the ombudspanel can ask other members of the compliance organization to assist with the analysis. The time required to conduct the

preliminary review depends on the complexity of each individual case but, as it is only a preliminary analysis, should be completed in a timely manner.

Where necessary, the ombudspanel contacts the whistleblower to close any remaining information gaps before making a decision on whether to commission an internal investigation. The whistleblower can also request a personal meeting to better explain their concerns.

If the preliminary review leads to an initial suspicion of a compliance violation, the ombudspanel commissions an investigation team to conduct an internal investigation. The investigation team may comprise members of local, regional, divisional or global compliance. If an initial suspicion can be ruled out, the ombudspanel informs the whistleblower accordingly and requests a statement. If no relevant new information can be provided, the case is closed as unsubstantiated. The aim of the internal investigation is to analyze the facts of the case and find out whether the suspicion expressed in the report is justified or not. It also serves to identify possible weaknesses in the internal controls or potential for improvement in this regard.

The investigation team is obligated to conduct their investigation in accordance with all applicable laws and internal regulations and to maintain confidentiality about the case and the investigation. All actions must be conducted objectively and fairly and be proportionate to the reported behavior. The time required to carry out an investigation depends on the complexity of each individual case, even more so than in the preliminary review.

Persons affected by an investigation are informed about the ongoing proceedings at a defined point in time and are given the opportunity to comment on the allegations. This is to ensure that the persons named in the reports are treated fairly.

At the end of the investigation, the investigation team submits an investigation report to the ombudspanel and management. The identity of the persons involved is only disclosed to the extent necessary to remedy the situation. The identity of the whistleblowers is not disclosed.

Based on the investigation report, the responsible management function is charged with deciding whether remedial action to stop compliance violations, sanctions for the behavior or adjustments/changes to internal controls in response to the findings to prevent recurrence are required. This may also include notifications to authorities, e.g. tax and law enforcement authorities or the police.

As a minimum communication, the investigation team issues a statement on its findings at the conclusion of the investigation or no later than three months after receipt of the grievance report, where appropriate taking into account confidentiality and data protection requirements.

Which potential stakeholders have access to the complaints procedure?

- Own employees
- Communities near own sites
- Employees at suppliers
- External stakeholders such as NGOs, trade unions, etc.
- Other: The complaints procedure is open to all persons, including patients as well as customers.

How is access to the complaints procedure ensured for different groups of potential stakeholders?

- Publicly available rules of procedure in text form
- Information on accessibility
- Information on responsibilities
- Information about the process
- All information is clear and understandable
- All information is publicly available

Were the rules of procedure applicable during the reporting period publicly available?

File was uploaded

Link where the rules of procedure can be accessed

Our web-based Code of Procedure is publicly available both via the Fresenius intranet for employees and via our website to all individuals at the following address:

<https://www.fresenius-kabi.com/documents/Global-Speak-Up-Policy.pdf>

<https://www.fresenius-kabi.com/responsibilities/human-rights>

D2. Requirements for the Complaints Procedure

**Indicate the person(s) responsible for the procedure and their function(s)
Person and Function**

Members of Global Risk & Compliance, who report directly to the Chief Compliance Officer of Fresenius Kabi AG.

It is confirmed that the criteria for the responsible persons contained in Section 8 para. 3 LkSG are fulfilled, i.e. that they offer the guarantee of impartial action, are independent and not bound by instructions, and are obliged to maintain confidentiality.

Confirmed

It is confirmed that for the reporting period arrangements have been made to protect potentially involved parties from being disadvantaged or penalized as a result of a complaint.

Confirmed

Describe what arrangements have been made, in particular how the complaints procedure ensures the confidentiality of whistleblowers' identities.

It is possible to report anonymously, both by telephone and via a web-intake form. In addition, a company policy on case management and strict access restrictions for the whistleblower system ensure that the identities of whistleblowers are only known to the people dealing with the complaint.

Describe what precautions have been taken, in particular any additional measures that are in place to protect whistleblowers.

In addition to strict confidentiality rules, to ensure further protection for whistleblowers, acts of discrimination against whistleblowers are treated, investigated and sanctioned by the company as separate compliance violations.

D3. Implementation of the Complaints Procedure

Were any complaints/tips/cases received during the reporting period via the grievance mechanism?

Yes

Provide more detail on the number, content, duration, and outcome of the procedures.

In the reporting period, a total of 29 human rights-related reports were received through our existing reporting channels at Fresenius Kabi. We review all complaints for human rights aspects as part of our case management processes. If the complaint is substantiated, we take appropriate remedial action. In the reporting year, this concerned one report, related to our supply chain. All reports were investigated. Where necessary, corrective actions were initiated or are being continued. On average, investigative procedures took several months.

On which topics have complaints been received?

- Disregard for occupational health and safety or work-related health hazards
- Prohibition of unequal treatment in employment
- Prohibition of the withholding of a reasonable wage

Describe what conclusions have been drawn from the complaints/tips/cases received and to what extent these findings have led to adjustments in risk management.

The results of our risk analysis and the findings on potential target groups of our grievance and whistleblower channels are incorporated into the further development of our grievance and whistleblowing procedures and the processing of grievances and whistleblowing reports. Based on our findings, we review the effectiveness of the procedure described above on an annual basis, or more frequently if required. Where necessary, we make appropriate adjustments and changes with regard to accessibility and the process of the procedure.

E. Review of Risk Management

Is there a process in place to review risk management across the board for adequacy and effectiveness?

In which of the following areas of risk management is adequacy and effectiveness assessed?

- Resources & expertise
- Risk analysis and prioritization process
- Complaints procedure

Describe how this review is conducted for the respective area and what results it has led to – especially with regard to the prioritized risks.

The Group Human Rights Office supports the business segments and monitors their activities for implementing human rights due diligence.

The appropriateness and effectiveness of these are monitored via the implemented processes, measures and corresponding documentation. This includes, for example, how many training sessions and workshops on the topic of human rights risk analysis have been held with risk owners and subject matter experts.

The risk analysis and prioritization processes build on a Group-wide risk analysis process. All steps throughout the risk analysis and prioritization process are documented. These are consolidated in a special software tool and can be evaluated. Here, the available internal and external data, assessments, explanations and preventive measures are checked for appropriateness and effectiveness.

Grievances reported by internal or external stakeholders are investigated in an appropriate manner. If a grievance proves to be justified, we take effective remedial action. We carefully review all grievances in order to improve our business processes. Corrective actions and/or improvement measures are taken when necessary.

In addition, alongside the review by the Group Human Rights Office, internal controls are an integral part of the risk management at Fresenius Kabi. Our internal control system (ICS) consists of a comprehensive set of internal controls and complementary processes. The results are incorporated into the regular review of the adequacy and effectiveness of our human rights program.

Are there processes or measures in place to ensure that the interests of your employees, employees within your supply chain, and those who may otherwise be directly affected in a protected legal position by the business activities of your company or by the business activities of a company in your supply chain are adequately considered in the establishment and implementation of risk management?

In which areas of risk management do processes or measures exist to take into account the interests of those potentially affected?

Complaint procedure

Describe the processes or measures in place for each area of risk management.

Implementing respect for human rights in our own operations and supply chain is an important yet complex task. We believe that all stakeholders deserve the patience and thoroughness we invest in our current and ongoing efforts. We are committed to listening and learning from other organizations and stakeholders as we continue to make progress.

For example, our Workers' Council has been involved in the development of our complaints procedure. A report on all findings from the complaints procedure is also regularly submitted to the General Workers' Council. In addition, our employees as well as external stakeholders such as customers, suppliers and other rights holders

can submit a report via our grievance mechanism, either by name or anonymously; such reports are taken into account as we continue to develop our activities to ensure respect for human rights.

For the further development of our human rights program, we plan to expand exchange with relevant internal and external stakeholders and their representatives on the basis of the results of our risk analysis.