

OOCL Marine Biodiversity Assessment 2025/26

1. Objectives

OOCL is committed to respecting aquatic biodiversity and complies with mandatory requirements. As part of our commitment to have No Net Loss (NNL) impacts and Net Positive Impact (NPI) on biodiversity, this assessment aims to identify potential risks in our operations and explore the corresponding environmental measures to minimise our impacts on marine biodiversity. Land biodiversity is excluded in this study due to its negligibility in our business nature.

2. Assessment and Analysis

Corporate Sustainability Affairs (CSA) is responsible for identifying environmental-related issues through various channels and sources, including but not limited to scientific studies, reported incidents, industry peers and the media.

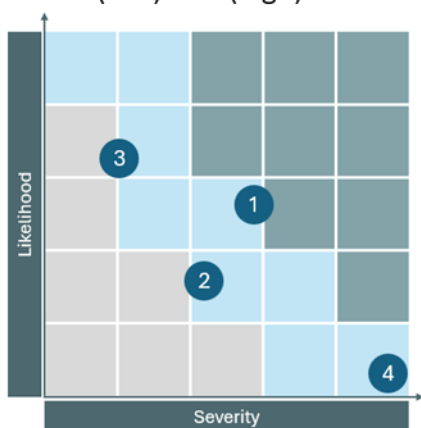
Marine biodiversity risks are inherent to OOCL's services, and the Company is committed to understanding, assessing and avoiding adverse impacts on nature. The assessment adopts a location-specific approach, recognising that biodiversity-related impacts and dependencies vary across different locations within OOCL's operations and value chain, including operational sites and adjacent areas considered critical to biodiversity.

The assessment constructs a risk assessment matrix by considering the likelihood and severity of identified biodiversity-related risks and opportunities. By evaluating both the Company's impact on nature and dependencies on ecosystem services, the assessment identifies areas where business activities may affect biodiversity or where changes in ecosystem conditions may influence business resilience and performance.

3. Biodiversity risk assessment matrix

The major marine biodiversity risks are shown in the following matrix:

- Likelihood – Concluding the exposure levels (i.e. description of intensity, frequency and duration) of the risks. It is rated from 1 (low) to 5 (high).
- Severity – Concluding the levels of consequences to the marine ecosystem. It is rated from 1 (low) to 5 (high).



Potential Risks	
1	Introduction and dispersal of invasive species from ballast water exchange
2	Garbage spill
3	Strikes with marine lives
4	Oil spills

1. Risks and Controls

The table below outlines the key risks to aquatic ecosystems associated with our operations, together with the corresponding management actions, mitigation measures and control mechanisms implemented to prevent, minimise, and monitor potential impacts throughout our activities.

Risk	Description	Management Plans and Actions
Introduction and dispersal of invasive species from ballast water exchange	Leakage of ballast water might introduce and disperse of invasive species into habitats where they do not belong.	- Adopting policy of exchanging ballast water only in the open sea (200 nautical miles away from the nearest coastline) and setting goals to achieve zero ballast water exchange when berthed at ports. - Installing of Ballast Water Treatment Systems (BWTS) of the D-2 standard* in most of our owned vessels to effectively treat ballast water before discharging. - Conducting regular third-party evaluations and inspections to examine the performance and ability of our BWTS in avoiding invasive species.
Garbage spill	Garbage spills might discharge hazardous waste into the sea and harm the marine ecosystem.	- Equipping our vessels with incinerators, food dispensers and garbage compactors to reduce and dispose of waste. - Using specialised equipment, such as homogenisers and oil purifiers, to minimise the sludge generated. - Complying with the existing and forthcoming regulatory framework on marine plastic management.
Strikes with marine lives	Our vessels might crash on whales, dolphins, and other marine lives accidentally during sailing with high proximity to critical biodiversity.	- Limiting speeds of our vessels in marine protected regions and areas with critical biodiversity. - Participating in regional initiatives, including the ECHO Program in Canada and the Protecting Blue Whales and Blue Skies Program in California, and following the World Shipping Council (WSC)'s Whale Chart guidance to reduce underwater noise, ship strikes, and emissions, actively protecting whales and minimising operational impacts on aquatic ecosystems
Oil spills	Oil spills from maritime accidents might cause disastrous damage to marine lives and their habitats.	Implementing HFO double protection fully satisfying IMO regulation and monitoring hull stress to avoid spillage.

* At least 99.9% of all living organisms carried in ballast water are killed or removed before being discharged

Zones with Whale Conservation Measures

North America

- 1 Gulf of St. Lawrence ●●
- 2 Bay of Fundy ●●
- 3 Saguenay-St. Lawrence Marine Park ●●●●
- 4 Southern British Columbia ●●●●●
- 5 Taimu Niyutait Marine Protected Area ●●●●●
- 6 Anguilaqvia niqiyuam Marine Protected Area ●●●●●
- 7 Northeast U.S. ●●●●●
- 8 Southeast U.S. ●●●●●
- 9 Mid-Atlantic U.S. ●●●●●
- 10 California ●●●●●
- 11 Puget Sound, Washington ●●●●●
- 12 Aleutian Island Archipelago ●●●●●
- 13 Bering Sea & Bering Strait ●●●●●
- 14 Salish Sea ●●●●●

Central & South America

- 15 Gulf of Panama ●●●●●
- 16 Bahia Pavón and Osa Peninsula ●●●●●
- 17 Gulf of Nicoya ●●●●●
- 18 Port of São Sebastião ●●●●●

Europe

- 19 Spanish waters ●●●●●
- 20 Strait of Gibraltar ●●●●●
- 21 Hellenic Trench ●●●●●
- 22 North-Western Mediterranean Sea ●●●●●

Australia & New Zealand

- 23 Australian Whale Sanctuary ●●●●●
- 24 Hauraki Gulf ●●●●●

Asia & Middle East

- 25 Port of Duqm ●●●●●
- 26 South of Dondra Head ●●●●●

Others

- 27 South Georgia & the South Sandwich Islands ●●●●●

Types of measures

- Slow down
- Area to be avoided
- Establish lookout
- Maintain distance
- Route alteration
- Reporting



(Graph 1: WSC Whale Chart 2025. As a member of a WSC member, OOCL supports and references the WSC Whale Chart in its operations.)

1. Reporting Metrics

A set of key metrics are established to monitor and manage our potential impacts on marine biodiversity across fleet operations. These metrics support performance tracking, risk mitigation and continuous improvement in environmentally responsible shipping practices.

Biodiversity Metrics	Unit	2025 Performance
Biodiversity Awareness Training Participation (covered in biennial Global SSE Awareness Refresher Course)	%	99.3
Distance traveled at 10 knots or less within the designated sensitive biodiversity areas (i.e. whale habitat)	%	93.0
Reduction on underwater radiated noise	dB	5.2
Incidents of significant impacts on aquatic ecosystems (e.g. whale strike, oil spills)	#	0

2. Interval of Review

The assessment is conducted on a yearly basis given the relevant data availability.