



Moncler

2025 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2025

Word version

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions

This document is an export of your organization's CDP questionnaire response. It contains all data points for questions that are answered or in progress. There may be questions or data points that you have been requested to provide, which are missing from this document because they are currently unanswered. Please note that it is your responsibility to verify that your questionnaire response is complete prior to submission. CDP will not be liable for any failure to do so.

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Contents

C1. Introduction

(1.1) In which language are you submitting your response?

Select from:

English

(1.2) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

Select from:

EUR

(1.3) Provide an overview and introduction to your organization.

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

The Moncler brand, born in 1952 in Monestier-de-Clermont, a small village in the mountains near Grenoble, with a focus on sports clothing for the mountain, since 2003 took on an even more distinctive and exclusive style, evolving from a line of products used purely for sport purposes to versatile lines that clients of all gender, age, identity and culture can wear on any occasion and where outerwear, while being the brand's identifying category, is gradually and naturally integrated with complementary products. Moncler pursues a philosophy aimed at creating products that are unique, of the highest quality, versatile and constantly evolving while always remaining true to the brand's DNA guided by the motto "born in the mountains, living in the city". Moncler was listed on the Italian Stock Exchange operated by Borsa Italiana S.p.A. in 2013 and completed the set-up process at the production site in Romania in 2016, with the aim of vertically integrating part of its production and creating an industrial and technological R&D hub for down jackets. On April 1st, 2021, the Moncler Group was established. With its two brands – Moncler and Stone Island – the Group bases its strategy on four main strategic pillars: being the expression of a concept of luxury that goes beyond traditional stereotypes and that interprets developments in the cultural codes of the new generations; continuing to fully exploit the potential of its Brands globally; developing an omnichannel model that combines a direct relationship with the consumer and strong digital integration; and, lastly, promoting sustainable growth, embedding sustainability into its business model and creating value for all stakeholders. The Moncler Group distributes the collections, always in compliance with applicable local legislation, in over 70 countries through a network that includes directly operated physical and digital stores, selected multi-brand retailers, shop-in-shops within department stores and airports, and online luxury multi-brand retailers (e-tailers). Over the year, the Group, which recorded total revenues of over €3.1 billion, achieved growth in all the

regions where it operates, further strengthening the link with its communities, through targeted campaigns and dedicated events. The international presence of the Moncler Group is reflected in the distribution of its employees. The EMEA Region, including Italy, hosts most of the workforce, with 5,429 employees (66% of the total), due to the presence of the corporate headquarters of Moncler and Stone Island, in addition to the Moncler production site in Romania, which alone represents 24% of the workforce of the entire Region. In the Americas Region, the Group employs 576 employees (7% of the total), and 2,170 in Asia (27% of the total). Given the nature of the Group's business model, the largest portion of impacts on climate change are generated along the value chain, from the production of raw materials to the production and transportation of garments. Suppliers involved in the manufacturing of Moncler and Stone Island products are divided into four macro-categories: raw materials, façon manufacturers, finished products and services. - Raw material suppliers mainly provide fabrics, yarns, down, leather and production accessories (buttons, zippers, ribbons, elastics, etc.). - Façon manufacturers are suppliers with strong technical expertise to which the Group entrusts the production of finished products or intermediate phases of processing (dyeing, embroidery, etc.), while providing them with all the raw materials needed. - Finished products suppliers are those who, having received the technical design of the products, are responsible for the realisation of the garment, including the raw materials sourcing phase, according to the Group standards; in addition, Moncler directly provides its finished products suppliers with some strategic raw materials such as down, nylon and, of course, logoed materials. - Service providers support the Moncler Group in its pattern making, prototyping and quality control processes. Where possible, the Group employs local suppliers located near its main sites to benefit from logistical advantages, generate income and create employment opportunities in the communities where the Group operates. Most suppliers (approximately 90%) are based in the EMEA Region, primarily in Italy. The main raw materials used by the Group are cotton, nylon, polyester, wool and down. The Group's logistics system consists of two sub-systems, one for the industrial part of the supply chain (materials logistics), while the other for the distribution component (finished products logistics). The former concerns the supply chain, which starts with the suppliers of materials and components and ends with the manufacture of products in the various product categories. The latter relates to the transfer of the finished product to the various sales channels (retail, wholesale and e-commerce).

[Fixed row]

(1.4) State the end date of the year for which you are reporting data. For emissions data, indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

(1.4.1) End date of reporting year

12/30/2024

(1.4.2) Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period

Select from:

Yes

(1.4.3) Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

Select from:

Yes

(1.4.4) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for

Select from:

2 years

(1.4.5) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for

Select from:

2 years

(1.4.6) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for

Select from:

2 years

[Fixed row]

(1.4.1) What is your organization's annual revenue for the reporting period?

3108924450

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

	Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(1.6) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

IT0004965148

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

MONC

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

815600EBD7FB00525B20

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

[Add row]

(1.7) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Select all that apply

- China
- Italy
- Japan
- Spain
- Brazil
- Turkey
- Austria
- Belgium
- Czechia
- Denmark
- Singapore
- Kazakhstan
- Netherlands
- New Zealand
- Switzerland
- China, Macao Special Administrative Region
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- Canada
- France
- Mexico
- Norway
- Sweden
- Germany
- Hungary
- Ireland
- Romania
- Australia
- Taiwan, China
- Republic of Korea
- Hong Kong SAR, China
- United Arab Emirates
- United States of America

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

- Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping our value chain

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

- Upstream value chain

- Downstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

- Tier 4+ suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

- Tier 4+ suppliers

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

The Moncler Group is aware of the growing importance of issues relating to the traceability of products and production processes – issues that are becoming crucial in business strategies, with a view to both identifying and assessing the risks and social and environmental impacts of the supply chain. These issues are also becoming increasingly important to clients. From this awareness, the Group traces its key raw materials, i.e. nylon, polyester, cotton, wool, and down. A working group, mainly involving collaboration between the Operation & Supply Chain, IT and Sustainability teams, worked to reconstruct the origin of strategic raw materials. The project involved an initial phase of analysis and selection of the IT systems and tools necessary to collect and trace the data and information of the various supply chains. Then, a subsequent phase was launched, to define the process methods for tracing strategic raw materials and the required level of information detail according to their nature. The result of this phase led to the identification of an approach diversified according to the type of raw material, taking into account the technical and production peculiarities and the complexity of each supply chain. Since 2023, the Group has tracked, at regional level, over 80% by volume for each of the nylon, polyester, cotton and wool fabrics and yarns, in addition to the 100% traceability already achieved for down raw material since 2015. In particular, raw materials of natural and animal origin, specifically cotton and wool, were traced from the growing or farming stages, including, where applicable, the processes of spinning, weaving, knitting, dyeing and finishing. Synthetic raw materials, specifically nylon and polyester, were traced from the spinning phase, including, where applicable, weaving, dyeing, printing and finishing processes. Depending on the material type and the maturity of technical solutions available on the market, various activities and projects to verify the information have been explored. These include laboratory tests and certifications to ensure the reliability and robustness of the collected information. Moreover, the Group developed an analysis on the remaining part of downstream value chain in addition to the supply chain, monitoring its carbon footprint, mainly focusing on the Scope 3 categories, including third party warehouse and transportation of the purchased raw materials and sold products.

[Fixed row]

C2. Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(2.1) How does your organization define short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons in relation to the identification, assessment, and management of your environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

3

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

Specifically to climate change, Moncler Group considers short-term time horizon between 0 and 3 years. This timeframe is consistent primarily to appreciate expected short-term changes in policies and market trends with potential consequences on business, in particular related to indirect impacts arising from climate change. The time horizon is aligned with Group's strategic business plan timeline.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

4

(2.1.3) To (years)

10

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

Specifically to climate change, Moncler Group considers medium-term time horizon between 4 and 10 years. This timeframe is consistent to appreciate how expected policies, market trends and changes in weather patterns might affect the business by using relevant scenario projections and assessment methodologies. The time horizon is aligned with Group's strategic sustainability initiatives (including topics such as climate change and energy transition), reported in the Sustainability Plan as well as in the transition plan based on the Science Based Targets.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

11

(2.1.2) Is your long-term time horizon open ended?

Select from:

No

(2.1.3) To (years)

26

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

Specifically to climate change, Moncler Group considers long-term time horizon between 11 and 26 years. This timeframe is consistent to appreciate how physical climate events might evolve and affect the business by using relevant scenario projections and assessment methodologies. This time horizon is also aligned with the internationally-recognized climate research from the IPCC and the Paris Agreement and the Group's Net Zero commitment at 2050.

[Fixed row]

(2.2) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts?

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process
	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both dependencies and impacts

[Fixed row]

(2.2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities?

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both risks and opportunities	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(2.2.2) Provide details of your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities.

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Dependencies
- Impacts
- Risks
- Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations
- Upstream value chain
- Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

- Tier 1 suppliers
- Tier 2 suppliers
- Tier 3 suppliers
- Tier 4+ suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term
- Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

- Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- Site-specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

- Other commercially/publicly available tools, please specify :S&P Global Climonomics

Enterprise Risk Management

- COSO Enterprise Risk Management Framework
- Enterprise Risk Management
- ISO 31000 Risk Management Standard
- Stress tests

International methodologies and standards

- IPCC Climate Change Projections

Databases

- Nation-specific databases, tools, or standards

Other

- Scenario analysis
- Desk-based research
- External consultants
- Materiality assessment
- Internal company methods
- Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- Cold wave/frost
- Drought
- Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
- Heat waves

Chronic physical

- Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
- Heat stress
- Increased severity of extreme weather events
- Water stress

Policy

- Carbon pricing mechanisms
- Changes to national legislation

Market

- Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials
- Changing customer behavior

Reputation

- Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback
- Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)

Technology

- Transition to lower emissions technology and products
- Unsuccessful investment in new technologies

Liability

- Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- Employees
- Investors
- Other, please specify :Sustainability experts

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

- Yes

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

In 2024, the Group revised its materiality assessment process to align with the EU Dir. 2022/2464 on Corporate Sustainability Reporting (CSRD), adopting the double materiality perspective in line with ESRS. This multi-disciplinary integrated process considers both impact materiality, which refers to actual or potential effects in the short medium and long term that the Group's activities may have on people and the environment, and financial materiality, which focuses on the risks and opportunities arising from environmental, social or governance matters that could affect the Group's financial position, operating results, cash flows, access to finance

or cost of capital. The updated methodology was developed with the support of a specialised firm and followed the guidance provided by EFRAG. The process is structured in 3 phases: i) Context analysis of Group activities, value chain, stakeholders, and external environment—through internal documentation, benchmarking, and ESG research—to identify key issues aligned with industry best practices and understand the context of group’s operations (specifically on climate change, the analysis is conducted based on the Group’s dependencies, thus considering the activities and materials most relevant to the Group's business; ii) Identification of impacts, risks, and opportunities based on ESRS topics, internal and external context analysis, ERM findings, due diligence, and public databases with final validation by the relevant internal functions; iii) Assessment of identified impacts, risks and opportunities by the relevant functions in collaboration with the Sustainability and Risk Management Units considering factors such as scale, scope, irremediable character, and likelihood. For risks and opportunities, the assessment also considered financial, reputational and compliance implications. Importantly, the evaluation was performed independently of existing mitigation or enhancement measures. The assessment covered all own operations and considered the entire value chain, from upstream to downstream. Specifically on climate change, the impact assessment relied on data and information collected over the years through the Group Carbon Footprint. For the assessment of climate-related risks & opportunities, the Group considered the information derived from the TCFD-aligned scenario analysis conducted by the Senior Manager Risk and Sustainability Unit on a voluntary basis since 2021, focused on key operating sites in Italy, Romania, and supply chain areas. Actions to respond to the identified climate risks are designed and implemented to mitigate negative impacts and maximise positive ones, considering both the Group’s direct operations (Scope 1 & 2) and its broader value chain (Scope 3). To support internal governance and ensure integrated management, the Group incorporated the results of the double materiality analysis into its ERM system. This strengthened the monitoring and strategic oversight of both risks and opportunities, including those emerging from the sustainability domain. The outcomes of the materiality assessment were summarised in two separate matrices: one for impacts, one for risks and opportunities. Topics falling into the areas of medium-high and high relevance were considered material. Finally, the assessment results were approved by the Strategic Committee, reviewed by the Control, Risks and Sustainability Committee, and presented to the BoD for final approval for reporting purposes

Row 2

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Dependencies
- Impacts
- Risks
- Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations
- Upstream value chain
- Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- Partial

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

- Tier 1 suppliers
- Tier 2 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term
- Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

- A specific environmental risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- Site-specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

- Other commercially/publicly available tools, please specify :S&P Climonomics

Enterprise Risk Management

- COSO Enterprise Risk Management Framework
- Enterprise Risk Management
- ISO 31000 Risk Management Standard
- Stress tests

International methodologies and standards

- IPCC Climate Change Projections

Databases

- Nation-specific databases, tools, or standards

Other

- External consultants
- Internal company methods
- Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- Cold wave/frost
- Drought
- Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
- Heat waves

Chronic physical

- Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
- Heat stress
- Increased severity of extreme weather events
- Water stress

Policy

- Carbon pricing mechanisms
- Changes to national legislation

Market

- Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials
- Changing customer behavior

Reputation

- Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback
- Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)

Technology

- Transition to lower emissions technology and products
- Unsuccessful investment in new technologies

Liability

- Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- Customers
- Investors
- Regulators
- Suppliers

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

- No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

The Group, since '21, has started specific environmental risk management process integrating the TCFD recommendations into the ERM model, considering both physical and transition risks, including also existing and emerging regulatory requirements and other risks and opportunities associated to climate change. During '24, the integration of results of climate risks and opportunities (r&o) analysis, including the results of the climate scenario analysis in the ERM process has been improved, informing also the Group's Materiality Assessment for the CSRD first application in line with the ESRS. The process of identifying, assessing, and managing to climate change r&o is carried out as annually through the following phases: 1) Identification: a hotspots analysis is conducted to map potential climate-related risks and opportunities (r&o) that could potentially affect the Group business and its value chain, based on climate-related studies on risks and opportunities relevant for the company and the fashion luxury industry, with a focus on raw materials commonly used in fashion luxury industry (the overall analysis is guided by the Group's dependency on the materials on which the Group relies the most (e.g., cotton and down) and the results are discussed and validated with internal and other departments); 2) Assessment: focusing on directly operated sites in Italy (Logistic Hub, corporate offices) and Romania (Production Site), and key areas of the supply chain, Physical risks identified are then screened using climate risks maps (e.g. water risk from Aqueduct), considering for selected items RCP 8.5 and RCP 4.5 projections on the short, medium and long term; while Transition risks and opportunities associated with the transition to a low carbon economy are assessed using the IEA SDS scenario compared against a baseline scenario (IEA SDS). In line with what was done for physical risks, the analysis of transition risks is performed over the same time horizons. The r&o are quantified in terms of financial implications, considering hazards (changes in environmental or economic conditions associated with climate change), vulnerabilities (responses of an asset or entity to changes in the climate hazards) and impacts (financial measures of impacts induced by the hazards via the vulnerabilities), and the results are included in the risk register and are monitored by the risk management function; 3) Response: the risk treatments are identified in 4 different types (Avoidance; Reduction; Transfer; Acceptance) and are monitored by the Risk Management. Actions to respond to identified risks are integrated into programs implemented to reduce the Group's impacts on the environment. These last, specifically related to climate change, are assessed through the development of the carbon footprint. The main hotspots of impacts on climate change are identified, considering both the Group's direct operations and activities along its value chain. In '22 the Moncler Group has committed to achieve net zero emissions through the value chain by 2050. The target is a key action aimed to contribute to mitigate climate change

[Add row]

(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed?

(2.2.7.1) Interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed

Select from:

Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

The Group assesses interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities through an integrated materiality and risk assessment framework aligned with the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS) and the methodology described in section 2.2.2. This approach considers interdependencies between natural resource reliance, exposure to climate-related hazards, and the Group's broader environmental footprint across the entire value chain. The Group's reliance on natural resources and specific geographical locations for the procurement of key raw materials creates dependencies directly linked to climate-related risks, such as floods and droughts, which can potentially disrupt operations and supply chains. These dependencies highlight vulnerabilities and guide the identification and assessment of physical and transition risks within the process explained in section 2.2.2. The risk analysis was carried out considering value chain areas (e.g., supply chain) on which the Group is most dependent. Based on the level of dependence, analysis of different levels of detail is carried out. For example, during 2023 and 2024, the analysis, conducted with the support of an external partner, was deepened regarding potential impacts that acute physical climate change events, such as droughts and floods, may have on the supply of raw materials through supply chain disruptions and price volatility. In particular, the analysis was carried out for cotton and down, two of the Group's key raw materials and, in 2025, will be extended to wool. On the other hand, the impacts are largely related to the Group's carbon footprint, encompassing greenhouse gas emissions across Scope 1, 2, and 3. These emissions contribute to climate change, creating a feedback loop that can intensify the identified risks. Despite these challenges, the Group recognizes opportunities in implementing sustainability initiatives to reduce its carbon footprint through its transition plan and enhance operational resilience, which can offer strategic benefits in a sustainability-driven market. The integration of climate and nature-related data into a single process allows the Group to identify synergies and trade-offs. For example, while reducing GHG emissions through transition actions contributes positively to climate goals, such actions may require changes in sourcing or production methods that must be assessed for their potential environmental impacts (e.g., water use, biodiversity). These interactions are evaluated jointly within the risk and opportunity analysis framework to ensure alignment with strategic objectives and sustainability goals. Despite the progress made, challenges remain in developing a fully holistic integration across environmental domains due to varying data availability and maturity levels of impact measurement methodologies. Yet, the Group is committed to further aligning climate- and nature-related assessment in the Sustainability Plan.

[Fixed row]

(2.4) How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization?

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

- Qualitative
- Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

- Other, please specify :EBIT

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

- % decrease

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

- 1-10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

- Time horizon over which the effect occurs
- Likelihood of effect occurring
- Other, please specify :Impact a risk could have on the organizations, if occurs

(2.4.7) Application of definition

The definition of substantive financial or strategic effect on Group's business is based on its ERM framework, integrated also with criteria set out in the ESRS, and relates to anything that can affect, positively or negatively, its operating results and financial position, prevent or favour it from reaching its targets, harm or develop its assets, and/or undermine or strengthen the value of the Moncler and Stone Island brands or reputation. In line with the ESRS methodology, the Group assesses IRO based on several dimensions, distinguishing between impacts, and risks and opportunities, evaluated considering the magnitude (a function of scale and nature of financial, reputational, or compliance consequences) and likelihood of occurrence. Importantly, all assessments are conducted without considering existing mitigation or enhancement measures. The Group's risk assessment scales, in line with the ERM system, were adapted to ensure consistency. The results were structured into two separate materiality matrices, defining materiality threshold to classify the relevance considering only medium-high and high relevance elements as material.

Currently, risks are considered to have a substantive financial or strategic effect when they potentially lead to an annualized EBIT loss above 2.5% over the short-term (0-3 years). These risks are reported into the ERM model and divided into 4 categories: strategic; business; compliance and financial. Sustainability related risks fall into the strategic macro category and are continuously monitored. All risks are subject to a qualitative and quantitative assessment, based on the effect on the organization or business and likelihood of occurrence. According to the qualitative assessment the risks are classified on a 4-level scale from low to high. The main objective is to manage risks through specific prevention and control systems integrated in the corporate processes, to avoid or transfer the risk, to reduce the probability of occurrence or, in the event of occurrence, to contain its effects on the Group's business. Among the climate related risks identified, physical and transition risks are included in the Group's risks register, evaluated through a specific scenario analysis to determine the Group's financial exposure and the related likelihood in short, medium and long term timeframes. After the evaluation, specific prevention and control systems have been identified to be implemented over all timeframes.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

- Qualitative
- Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

- Other, please specify :EBIT

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

- % increase

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

- 1-10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

- Time horizon over which the effect occurs
- Likelihood of effect occurring
- Other, please specify :Impact an opportunity could have on the organizations, if occurs

(2.4.7) Application of definition

The definition of substantive financial or strategic effect on Group's business is based on its ERM framework and it relates to anything that can affect, positively or negatively, its operating results and financial position, prevent or favour it from reaching its targets, harm or develop its assets, and/or undermine or strengthen the value of the Moncler and Stone Island brands or reputation. In line with the ESRS methodology, the Group assesses IRO based on several dimensions, distinguishing between impacts, and risks and opportunities, considering the magnitude (a function of scale and nature of financial, reputational, or compliance consequences) and likelihood of occurrence. Importantly, all assessments are conducted without considering existing mitigation or enhancement measures. The Group's existing risk assessment scales, aligned with its ERM system, were adapted to ensure consistency. The results were structured into two separate materiality matrices, defining materiality threshold to classify relevance considering only medium-high and high relevance elements as material. Currently, opportunities are considered to have a substantive financial or strategic effect when they potentially lead to an annualized EBIT profit above 2.5% over the short term (0-3 years). Opportunities that could have a substantive financial effect are reported in the ERM model and divided into 4 categories: strategic; business; compliance and financial. Sustainability related opportunities fall into the strategic macro category and are continuously monitored. All opportunities are subject to a qualitative and quantitative assessment, based on the effect on the organization and its likelihood. According to the qualitative assessment the opportunities are classified on a 4-level scale from low to high. The main objective is to manage opportunities through specific initiatives integrated in the corporate processes, as well as exploit and enhance them. Among the climate related opportunities, the Group has identified the efficient use of resources which may lead to a reduction in the energy used and the emissions generated and in operating costs. A scenario analysis was used to evaluate the Group's financial exposure and the related likelihood in short-, medium- and long-term timeframes. Following the evaluation, specific actions have been identified over the timeframes to favour the occurrence and improve the financial effect of these opportunities.

[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

(3.1) Have you identified any environmental risks which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

	Environmental risks identified
Climate change	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

[Fixed row]

(3.1.1) Provide details of the environmental risks identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

Carbon pricing mechanisms

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

- Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- Italy
- Romania

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

The adoption of energy and climate policies to limit emissions could potentially have an impact on business in terms of taxation on generated emissions. The Group's direct operations (own corporate sites, logistic hub in Italy and production site in Romania) and suppliers are located in countries where potential carbon pricing mechanisms can be implemented by States or supranational organisations. The Group has identified this long-term risk related to stricter regulation to curb GHG emissions through the implementation of carbon pricing mechanisms in EU (considering the European Green Deal framework) and additional mechanism in other countries that could impact the Group activities. For example, EU is pushing for stringent regulations to limit GHG emissions, aiming to achieve net zero emissions by 2050, and will probably set a floor price for CO2 emissions. Enhanced carbon pricing policies (e.g., ETS) on GHG emissions from energy consumption may increase energy procurement costs. Such carbon pricing mechanism represents a potential risk for the Group business with financial implications, possibly increasing expenses in direct costs and potential indirect costs if suppliers transfer the additional carbon cost to their product/services. The Group is monitoring potential effects considering geography linked to its direct operation (Moncler Group's own corporate and logistics facilities), that are reported in the previous column, and indirect operations within the supply chain.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Increased direct costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

Low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The introduction of this carbon pricing mechanism could represent a potential risk for the Group business with financial implications as this could entail potential increase in company expenses, both in terms of direct costs, considering for example the application of a carbon tax on specific fossil-based energy if consumed by the Group, and potential indirect costs if suppliers will transfer the additional cost they pay on carbon into their product/services. While the Group doesn't expect short-term effects based on current EU policies, long-term financial impact on the business are expected. Therefore, the Group is already monitoring these policies and implement measures to reduce the potential effects. With regards to its own operations, the Group in '23 and '24 already achieved 100% of electricity used from renewable sources leading the Group to reduce scope 2 emissions. Moreover, the Group is working also to reduce scope 1 emissions as a new regulation introducing a price on carbon will represent a potential increase of cost resulting in correspondent CO2 price. In addition, the Group is also working on reducing scope 3 emissions throughout its supply chain, which could lead to lower this type of risks also for its suppliers.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

Yes

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

1200000

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

3500000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The Group quantified the risk of increased costs from GHG emissions taxes, considering its sites in Italy (Logistic Hub in Castel San Giovanni and HQ in Milan, Trebaseleghe and Ravarino) and Romania (Production Site in Bacau), and key geographical areas of the Group supply chains (i.e., 20 sites), the most relevant for purchasing costs, and sourcing areas of cotton, one of the Group's key raw materials. The potential financial impact figure expresses the annual average additional expense due to such taxes in the long term. This figure was calculated using climate scenario analyses based on an external provider's assessment, following TCFD

recommendations. The financial risk associated with the carbon pricing hazard was determined from current emissions of Moncler Group's own operations and specific supply chain activities in the area in exam and current EU carbon price, ranging from 8 EUR/tCO₂ to 176 EUR/tCO₂. Considering Group's stringent and ambitious reduction targets, future emissions were assumed constant up to 2050, starting from the base year considered, as a worst case scenario to evaluate average annual financial effect of the ETSs risk. The projected carbon price increase was modelled using data from Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSPs) under RCP4.5 and RCP2.6 scenarios. The expected increase in carbon price by 2050 ranges from 45 EUR/tCO₂ (RCP4.5) to 168 EUR/tCO₂ (RCP2.6). Assuming direct correlation between carbon price and financial impact (1 euro of emissions-based carbon cost equals 1 euro of carbon-price), the final quantified effect of the risk associated with the hazard is then calculated, using an impact function linking the price of carbon per ton of CO₂e emissions to financial impacts, providing a modelled average annual loss, which is the sum of climate-related expenses for each site considered. The financial impact linked to the introduction of a taxation, representing the range of yearly additional expenses to cover climate-related taxation in the area of study, was recalculated in '23. As no relevant changes in scope or main regulations occurred in '24, results of the analysis remain valid for the reference year. While the risk could lead to a potential substantive impact in the long-term, the analysis indicated no substantive financial impact over the short-term (in line with thresholds defined by the Group ERM) and did not exceed the materiality threshold of the double materiality assessment.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

Establish organization-wide targets

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

1960000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The main costs of response, amongst others, refer to budget allocated in FY24 to: - climate-related consulting services (monitoring and update Group's GHG emissions, support in the development and update of Climate strategy aligned with SBTi, LCAs and public policy monitoring): 223kEUR; - additional cost of low carbon vehicles in car fleet: 436kEUR;- purchase of ren. energy RECs and carbon credits for compensating s1&2 emissions: 190kEUR;- install LED lights and replace traditional lighting system: 148kEUR (average annual cost);- achievement and maintenance of certification and standards for buildings (including LEED certification): 69kEUR;- Heat pump installation (air conditioning systems) / energy efficiency work (e.g., window replacement): 727kEUR;- installation and maintenance of photovoltaic panels: 167kEUR. The total sum of the provided costs (223;436;190;148;69;727;167 kEUR) adds up to 1,960,000kEUR of cost to respond to the risk.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Emerging stricter regulation to curb CO₂ emissions through the implementation of carbon pricing mechanisms could impact Group activities. The Group defined climate commitments and targets, and identified and implemented GHG reduction initiatives to decrease the exposure to potential carbon price. The Group has committed to reduce by 2030 absolute scope 1 and 2 CO₂e emissions by 70% (in line with the "1.5C" ambition) and scope 3 CO₂e emissions by 52% (in line with the

“Well-Below 2C” ambition) per unit sold from a 2021 base year. In addition, the Moncler Group has committed to achieving net zero emissions throughout the value chain by 2050. The performed and planned activities allow the Group to decrease eventual expenses in case of a taxation to reduce GHG emissions and to become more resilient to the mentioned risk. The initiatives reported involve interventions primarily aimed to reduce impact to Moncler Group’s own operations, including the use of renewable energy, energy efficiency measures (e.g. replacement of traditional lighting systems with LED lights, introduction of thermal insulation systems that ensure greater energy efficiency, replacement of air conditioning and gas heating systems with more efficient heat pumps and achievement of building certifications like LEED or BREEAM) and lower impact car fleet. In addition, the Group is also working with its suppliers to promote awareness of their impact on climate change and best practice to reduce emissions, such as adoption of a certified energy/env. management system, the use of ren. energy and best practice to lower the impact of raw materials’ production (regenerative agriculture practices and use of recycled or scraps material).

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

Other acute physical risk, please specify :Intensification of extreme and chronic climatic phenomena

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

Australia

Turkey

United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

As an apparel company, Moncler business is closely linked to raw materials supply chain dynamics and risks. Extreme physical events due to climate change, such as rising temperatures and droughts could impact the production capacity of some natural raw materials, potentially affecting both availability and price. This could affect raw material sourcing used by the Group, such as cotton, which represented almost 36% of the Group's purchase volume in '24. As emerged from the in-depth analysis carried out by the Group with support of an external expert, cotton is naturally heat stress tolerant. However, extreme events such as flooding (alternating with drought), can reduce crop yields causing cotton scarcity and consequently price increases. Looking at global cotton price historical data, these extreme weather events have most negatively impacted global cotton production and led to price increases (around 1.5 EUR/kg). The scenario analysis, carried out under RCP4.5 and RCP8.5, focused on main countries which the Group purchases cotton from, i.e. USA, Türkiye, Australia. In 2024 the Group extended this type of analysis including also down: no correlations with global historical data were found from this preliminary exercise. A further update is planned for 2025, considering acute and chronic climate-related risks on Group's key raw materials, using data gathered through the traceability analysis.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Increased direct costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- Low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The occurrence of these extreme phenomena would represent a potential risk for the Group business with financial implications as this could entail potential increase in company expenses due to increase in raw material price due to a shortage of resources. Effects on the business have been assessed considering a long timeframe

in line with company Net Zero Commitment (2050) and literature scenario used for the analysis (IPCC RCP 8.5), when physical effect of climate change is expected to be potentially more significant. The residual risk is assessed low also because the Group's cotton supply chain is well diversified.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

Yes

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

6000000

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

20000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Physical acute climate change events such as drought and flooding may impact cotton supply and, consequently, may lead to a price volatility. Quantification of financial effects related to these occurrences have been focused on key sourcing area for Moncler supply (USA, Türkiye and Australia). Financial impact has been calculated coupling two models: - a regression forecasting model based on historical correlation between price trends and cotton supply-demand; - a forecasting model capturing potential variations in cotton yield caused by climate change related events, such as droughts and flooding. The price analysis focuses on cotton top producer countries: according to recent studies (OECD -FAO), these countries will be the most relevant cotton producers in the coming years (USA, Türkiye, Australia, China, India, and Pakistan). Scenario analysis was utilized to simulate climate change effects in the long term. In particular, the analysis was simulated under the IPCC RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5 scenarios. The analysis carried out on physical risk index and historical data related to cotton production and yields highlighted the correlation with climate change-related acute physical risks. Fabric price (per kg) was then estimated starting from the forecasted global cotton price increase (varying between 2.66 and 4.90 EUR/kg for the optimistic and pessimistic scenarios, respectively) and the incidence of cotton fiber on the total fabric price in the selected scenarios. The breakdown of cost of fiber and total industrial cost is a sensible information for Moncler Group and cannot be disclosed publicly. Based on this assessment, the financial impact linked to the potential cost increase on cotton price resulting from physical effects of climate change, was recalculated in '23, reporting results not significantly different from those estimated in '22. As no relevant changes in scope or supply chain occurred in '24, results of the analysis remain valid, and an integration of this assessment is planned for '25. The risk could lead to a potential substantive impact in the long-term, however over the short-term, it resulted from the analysis not to have a substantive financial impact (in line with the thresholds defined by the Group ERM) and did not exceed the materiality threshold of the double materiality assessment.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Diversification

Increase supplier diversification

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

607000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Supplier diversification practice is well integrated in the Group's procurement strategy. Beyond this mitigation activity, the Group continuously stimulate the use of "preferred" materials in collections. The main costs of response (for FY2024) refers to budget allocated to: -Consultancy support for the assessment and selection of "preferred" materials and specific LCA analysis to assess the impact of "preferred" alternatives: 47kEUR; -R&D budget for new "preferred" materials: 416kEUR;- Cost for regen agriculture pilot projects set up: 144kEUR. In the cost calculation, premium price for "preferred" materials was not included because currently subject to further investigation by the company. Since today "preferred" materials have a higher price compared to conventional ones, this will increase short-term costs, but in the long-term lower price differential are expected due to R&D developments. The total sum of the provided costs (47;416;144kEUR) adds up to 607kEUR to respond to the risk

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

The Group has put in place several adaptation and mitigation action to address the risk: - Supply chain diversification strategy so that it can effectively manage any fluctuations in the price/availability of raw materials in certain geographic areas, while establishing long-term relationships and agreements that result in beneficial business relationships. - Set strategic targets related to increase the use of lower-impact materials compared to the conventional options used by the Group, considering that those deriving from organic or regenerative agriculture are more resilient to climate change and their cultivation has a lower environmental impact: i) 50% cotton from organic/regenerative agriculture or recycled by 2025; ii) 70% of wool certified to specific standards (e.g. Responsible Wool Standard -RWS, Nativa and Sustainawool) by 2025. - Launch of regenerative agriculture pilot projects aimed at restoring soil organic carbon and soil health, one of which is a collaborative initiative promoted by the Fashion Pact. Continuous research for innovative solutions with a low impact in terms of materials.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Market

- Changing customer behavior

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

- Downstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> China | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Canada |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Italy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> France |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Japan | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mexico |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Spain | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Norway |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Brazil | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sweden |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Turkey | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Germany |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Austria | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hungary |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Belgium | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ireland |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Czechia | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Australia |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Denmark | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Singapore |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Kazakhstan | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Republic of Korea |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Netherlands | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hong Kong SAR, China |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New Zealand | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> United Arab Emirates |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Switzerland | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> United States of America |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Taiwan, China | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> China, Macao Special Administrative Region |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | |

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

The increasing sensitivity of end and wholesale clients towards companies with strong social and environmental commitments, as well as products with lower environmental impact, could directly reflect on purchasing preferences. This could affect Moncler in a double way: first, a potential risks of not being able to meet

market requests and being uncompetitive in a market which rewards brands that are committed to introduce in their collections products made with "preferred" materials; secondly, the risk that some of the wholesalers the company relies on for the distribution of its products will introduce stringent protocols that will require product sustainability criteria (such as certifications, traceability of raw materials, type of materials and fibers used, production processes, etc.). The residual risk has been evaluated as medium-low. The theoretical risk linked to the preference for lighter garments has been qualitatively assessed but is not currently quantifiable. While an increase in average temperatures and shorter winters is expected by 2050, studies by MIT (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), NSF (National Science Foundation) and GIST (Gwangju Institute of Science and Technology) also indicate a rise in extreme weather events. The combined impact of these factors remains difficult to assess in terms of potential impact. Countries disclosed in the previous column are the ones where the Group operates with its store network.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- Medium-low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

This risk would present potential financial implication for the Group as this could determine limitation of the market, and decrease in company revenue and consequently profits, and on the other side the increasing potential operating costs due to certifications on supply chain. Risk effects have been evaluated on a long term timeframe, consistently with the market trends and scenarios used for the evaluation.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Diversification

Develop new products, services and/or markets

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

464000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The overall cost to manage reported risk is directly linked to company consultancy services and R&D expenses to investigate impact of possible material alternatives, and costs to implement the initiatives. For FY2024, the main response costs include: - Consultancy support for the assessment and selection of “preferred” materials and specific LCA analysis to assess the impact of “preferred” alternatives: 47kEUR; - R&D budget for new “preferred” materials research and development: 417kEUR. Current premium prices for “preferred” materials are excluded from the cost calculation as they are under further investigation. Since today these materials have a higher price than conventional ones, which may increase short-term costs, but long-term cost reductions are expected due to R&D developments. The total sum of the provided costs (47;417kEUR) adds up to 464kEUR to respond to the risk.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

The Group pays particular attention to create value for its clients and establish relationship of trust; to this end, a Strategic Sustainability Plan has been defined and achievement of its targets is periodically and transparently reported in the Group's public documentation, which describes the commitment to sustainable development and underlines how environmental and social responsibility are increasingly an integral part of the business model, focusing on five strategic priorities, amongst others: climate change, biodiversity and circular economy. Moreover, the Group has defined targets related to the use of lower impact materials compared with conventional solutions used by the Group: - over 50% of yarns and fabrics with "preferred" materials in the '25 collections; 50% “preferred” nylon by '25; 50% cotton from organic/regenerative agriculture or recycled by '25; 70% wool certified to specific standards such as Responsible Wool Standard by '25. In the 2024 collections, the Group has included more than 50% recycled nylon, about 37% "preferred" cotton and about 70% certified wool in 2024 collection, including, for example, the Responsible Wool Standard (RWS), Nativa and Sustainawool. To date, over 43% of fabrics and yarns consist of "preferred" materials. Moreover, considering the potential preference for lighter garments, Group's product range has been expanded to include, in addition to other categories, such as t-shirts, sweatshirts, knitwear, shoes and other accessories, also light jackets (100 grams) that can be used at warmer temperatures, or multilayer solutions that increase opportunities for use.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk4

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

Other acute physical risk, please specify :Intensification of extreme and chronic climatic phenomena

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

Italy

Romania

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

The progressive intensification of extreme and chronic climatic phenomena (heavy rainfall, tornadoes, heat or cold waves, etc.) could potentially impact the physical operational sites of the Group and its supply chain, resulting in possible disruption or reduction of production levels (business continuity) or a potential increase in production costs. To evaluate this risk impact the Group conducted an assessment to analyse how fluvial flooding could affect its assets. The assessment was focused on the following sites: corporate offices in Milan, Trebaseleghe (PD), and Ravarino (Modena), Logistic Hub in Castel San Giovanni (PC), in Italy; Manufacturing site in Bacau, Romania. The assessment was performed considering RCP 8.5 (associated to a business-as-usual scenario), and RCP 4.5 (aligned with Paris Agreement commitments). Considered timeframes of the analysis were 2030s (medium term) and 2050s (long term). According to the results, all the sites in scope of the analysis are located in areas with a low residual fluvial flooding risk. The risk analysis was carried out in '22 and updated in '23, however since there were no significant changes in scope, the analysis is considered valid for 2024.. This assessment allowed the Group to integrate its outcome into the ERM framework, and therefore climate change impact on operations is under a continuous monitoring within ERM activities. The magnitude of the impact estimated (low) refers to the residual risk in the long-term.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Decreased asset value and/or revenues due to reduced distribution capacity

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- Low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Moncler Group has performed an estimation of the financial implications deriving from this risk and integrated it into the ERM framework. Based on the outcome of the analysis that takes into consideration all the management actions as well as the location of the sites, the residual risk and associated financial impact figure are not material in the long term. The anticipated potential financial effect was evaluated considering the business interruption of the mentioned Group's sites.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

- No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

- Increase insurance coverage

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

778000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The main costs of response reported below refers to FY2024: - Insurance coverage aimed at limiting the economic impact of any damage caused by extreme climatic events (nearly 778kEUR/year).

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

The actions of response to the identified risks implemented in 2024 are reported below: - Insurance coverage aimed at limiting the economic impact of any damage caused by extreme climatic events; - Definition of specific action plans to deal quickly and effectively with any emergency situations relating to its logistics services or its supply chain in order to guarantee business continuity. - For new corporate sites, performance of a detailed assessment of physical climate-related risk (e.g. the area's exposure to hydrogeological and geomorphological risks). Based on the results of the risk assessment, the Group adjusts the project design to minimize its exposure to the identified risks.

[Add row]

(3.1.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics from the reporting year that are vulnerable to the substantive effects of environmental risks.

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

OPEX

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

22400000

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

1-10%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

The financial figures related to the OpEx reported in previous columns refer to the quantitative spent on cotton purchased from the areas considered in the risk analysis reported for Risk 2, i.e. Australia, Türkiye and United States of America. In calculating the percentage at the numerator, the metric mentioned above was considered, while OpEx associated to the cost of sales of 2024 were considered at the denominator. The actions implemented to respond to Risk2 are: - Supply chain diversification strategy so that it can effectively manage any fluctuations in the price of raw materials/scarcity in certain geographic areas, while establishing long-term relationships and agreements that result in beneficial business relationships for both parties. - Continuously increase the integration of "preferred" materials (materials that aim to deliver reduced impacts compared to the conventional equivalents used by the Group, for example recycled, organic, or certified according to specific standards) considering that the ones coming from organic or regenerative agriculture are more resilient to climate change. - Launch of regenerative agriculture pilot projects aimed at restoring soil organic carbon and soil health. One project is a collaborative initiative promoted by the Fashion Pact. - Continuous research on new and innovative solutions in terms of materials.

[Add row]

(3.5) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

Select from:

No, and we do not anticipate being regulated in the next three years

(3.6) Have you identified any environmental opportunities which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

	Environmental opportunities identified
Climate change	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

[Fixed row]

(3.6.1) Provide details of the environmental opportunities identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

Move to more energy/resource efficient buildings

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- Italy
- Romania

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

The efficient use of resources, such as electricity, at the Group's sites and operations may lead to a reduction in the energy used and the emissions generated, with a consequent reduction in operating costs. This could also support the progress towards the ambitious objectives the Group has committed to reduce its Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions (SBTs aligned with 1.5C and Net zero). In 2024, the energy consumed in the corporate Italian sites represented 24% of total Group's electricity consumption. Thus, energy & emission reduction achieved in these sites contribute significantly to Group targets and saving opportunities. Savings achieved by energy efficiency initiatives can be also translated to investments in alternative company operations. Energy Efficiency measures identified by Moncler Group varies from replacement of traditional lighting with LED lights, thermal insulation systems that ensure greater energy efficiency and reduce consumption in Group sites, replacement of air conditioning and gas heating systems with more efficient heat pumps. Please note that the anticipated financial effect considered energy cost increasing linearly over time and no governmental schemes / subsidies were included in the analysis.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- Reduced direct costs

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Medium-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

- Low

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The implementation of these initiative would represent an investment for the Group in the short-term and a potential saving in operational costs due to the reduction in energy consumption and therefore the associated direct costs in the short/medium-term.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

Yes

(3.6.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - minimum (currency)

805000

(3.6.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - maximum (currency)

820000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

The potential financial impact figure expresses the annual average saving in medium term horizon. Moncler Group quantified the opportunity associated to the savings on its corporate sites (Logistic Hub in Castel San Giovanni and Headquarter in Milan, Trebaseleghe and Ravarino, Production plant), derived from Energy Efficiency measures planned in those location. Cost of financial impact figure: The total saving was calculated considering the current overall cost of energy on corporate sites under analysis and the projected energy consumption and related costs in medium term horizons, considering the expected growth of the Group. Please note that the anticipated effect was estimated considering that the assets energy spends are 5% of its productivity, with the cost increasing linearly over time and no governmental schemes / subsidies were included in the analysis. The analysis was formulated simulating the effect based on the Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSPs) models in the RCP 4.5 scenario (scenario aligned with the Paris Agreement) and RCP 8.5 scenario (with emissions constantly increasing) on two different time horizons – 2030s (medium-term) and 2050s (long-term). These timeframes are consistent to appreciate how climate might evolve and affect the business. Savings were estimated as a percentage of the asset value determined by assuming 2% of energy currently used could be saved through efficiency (based on average annual savings rate of 1.75% and a range of 1-3% published by IEA). Final impact is expressed as annual average saving which is the sum of climate-related savings for each sites considered. Based on this assessment, the annual financial saving related to implementing energy efficiency measure was computed in '22 and recalculated in '23. As no relevant changes occurred in '24, it remains valid. The opportunity could lead to a potential substantive impact in the medium-term, however over the short-term, it resulted from the analysis not to have a substantive financial impact (in line with the thresholds defined by the Group ERM) and did not exceed the materiality threshold of the double materiality assessment.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Explanation of main costs to realize the opportunity (for FY2024) refers to: - the achievement and maintenance of certification and standards for buildings (including LEED certification) for 2024 are equal to 69k EUR; - investments made to install LED lights or replace traditional lighting systems; the average annual cost is estimated to be around 148k EUR; - Heat pump installation (air conditioning systems) / energy efficiency work (e.g., window replacement): 727k EUR;- Installation and maintenance of photovoltaic panels: 167k EUR. The total sum of the provided costs (69;148;727;167 kEUR) add up to 1,111k EUR of cost to realize the opportunity.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

The Group put in place several energy efficiency actions as well as switched to renewable energies to leverage this opportunity, for example, the Group worked on replacing traditional lighting systems with LED lights and adopting thermal insulation systems to ensure greater energy efficiency. Moreover Building Management System (BMS) have been applied at Moncler Group premises for more efficient management of energy consumption. The replacement of air conditioning and gas heating systems with more efficient heat pumps (e.g., the installation of heat pumps in Trebaseleghe and in its production site) and the upgrading of office windows to ensure thermal insulation have been performed. The Group has also focused on achieving building environmental certifications and standards, for example: - the corporate sites of Moncler and Stone Island are ISO14001 certified; - the logistic hub of Castel San Giovanni (Piacenza) has obtained BREEAM certification; - in 2024, the Group implemented the Energy Management System according to the ISO 50001 standard for the offices, the logistics hub and some of the production sites in Italy. In addition, all new corporate buildings and new stores are LEED certified. Compliance with certification and standard criteria results in increased energy efficiency of the buildings and in continuous improvement, both reducing corporate impacts while translating in potential financial saving. For future developments, the Group will estimate the impact on cost opportunities of energy efficiency measures and relative certification on other corporate sites.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

Shift in consumer preferences

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

- Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- China
- Italy
- Japan
- Spain
- Brazil
- Turkey
- Austria
- Belgium
- Czechia
- Denmark
- Kazakhstan
- Netherlands
- New Zealand
- Switzerland
- Taiwan, China
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- Canada
- France
- Mexico
- Norway
- Sweden
- Germany
- Hungary
- Ireland
- Australia
- Singapore
- Republic of Korea
- Hong Kong SAR, China
- United Arab Emirates
- United States of America
- China, Macao Special Administrative Region

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Increasing awareness of clients with respect to climate change topics has been registered, especially among younger generations. Clients are paying increasing attention to the environmental impact of the fashion industry and showing growing interest in lower impact products and more responsible companies. It is expected a growing interest in products made with “preferred” materials and more responsible companies and it is likely to be even greater in the long term. This trend offers Moncler Group a clear opportunity to strengthen its brands and grow its business within all countries where its store network operates by actively and constantly addressing these evolving consumer demands. Countries disclosed in the previous column are the ones where the Group operates with its store network.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Long-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

- Medium-low

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Increasing consumer awareness regarding climate change issues may lead to higher revenue for Moncler Group due to a rise in sales in the long-term. Considering the efforts of the company with respect to the increasing interest in “preferred” materials, the Group is providing a response to consumers new sensitivity with potential positive implications on sales.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

- No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

463000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The main costs to realize the opportunity (for FY2024) refers to: - Consultancy support for the assessment and selection of "preferred" materials and specific LCA analysis to assess the impact of "preferred" alternatives: 47kEUR;- R&D budget for new "preferred" materials research and development: 416kEUR. In addition, there are other costs that are not included here like the price premium for "preferred" materials. Since today "preferred" materials have a higher price compared to conventional ones, this will increase short-term costs, but in the long-term lower price differential are expected due to R&D developments. The total sum of the provided costs (47;416 kEUR) adds up to 463kEUR of cost to realize the opportunity.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Moncler Group's strategy towards "preferred" materials and a continuous integration of sustainability into its business model is aligned with consumers increasing sensitivity. The Group's Sustainability Plan includes different targets in the social and environmental fields. Among them: reducing emission in line with Science Based Targets, maintaining carbon neutrality in directly managed corporate sites worldwide, recycling nylon fabric scraps, making widespread use of "preferred" nylon, cotton and wool and continue eliminating single-use virgin plastics from fossil origin. In particular, since 2021, has started including "preferred" materials across all collections setting other ambitious targets: at least 55% of nylon production scraps (Group's direct production sites and Moncler's outerwear suppliers) recycled from '23, 50% of "preferred" nylon used in '25 collections; 50% "preferred" cotton in '25 collections; overall, over 50% of yarns and fabrics will be from "preferred" materials by '25; 70% wool certified under specific standards (e.g., Responsible Wool Standard, Nativa, Sustainwool) by '25.

[Add row]

(3.6.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics in the reporting year that are aligned with the substantive effects of environmental opportunities.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

CAPEX

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

10710000

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

In line with the opportunity described in question 3.6.1 (Opp1), CapEx of the reporting year were considered for investment in construction work associated with the opening of new stores or production plants and the expansion and renovation of company offices and existing stores with a particular focus on energy efficiency improvements and energy consumption reductions for these buildings. These investments fall under the economic activity categorized as "7.2 Renovation of existing buildings", "7.3 Installation, maintenance and repair of energy efficiency equipment" and "7.5 Installation, maintenance and repair of instruments and devices for measuring, regulation and controlling energy performance of buildings" of Regulation (EU) 2020/852. The mentioned efficiency measures would present a potential saving in operational costs due to the reduction in energy consumption and therefore the associated costs. Specifically, for the capital expenditures (CapEx) indicator calculation, the denominator considered the increases in tangible fixed assets and intangible assets during the year, before depreciation and any revaluations, including those arising from restatements and reductions in value, for 2024, and excluding changes in fair value. In particular, the denominator includes acquisitions of tangible fixed assets (IAS 16), intangible assets (IAS 38) and assets for rights of use (IFRS 16). With regards to the numerator, increases in fixed assets linked to the purchase of output from economic activities included in the Taxonomy and/or relating to the measures implemented that contribute to the objective set by the legislation called "climate change mitigation" were considered eligible, concerning the investments mentioned above. Please note that the figure reported above differs from the one disclosed in Opp1, since this last does not consider the Group's retail network.

[Add row]

C4. Governance

(4.1) Does your organization have a board of directors or an equivalent governing body?

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

More frequently than quarterly

(4.1.3) Types of directors your board or equivalent is comprised of

Select all that apply

Executive directors or equivalent

Non-executive directors or equivalent

Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

The "Diversity Policy of the Board of Directors and the Board of Statutory Auditors " reflects the awareness that a Board of Directors composed of members with different professional skills and experiences as well as representative of different cultural heritages, ethnicities, geographical origins, races, genders and ages, enriches the corporate culture and supports the company in making the best decisions in a Group operating in an international context. The Diversity Policy primarily intends to guide the submission of candidacies by the Shareholders upon appointment of the Board of Directors and the Board of Statutory Auditors, then ensuring

that the composition of the above bodies is aligned with the diversity criteria. Expertise in ESG, gained through in-depth experience and direct involvement in sustainability projects, especially in relation to responsible supply chains and social responsibility are included among the skills recommended in the Diversity Policy.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

diversity-policy2025-engpdf.pdf
 [Fixed row]

(4.1.1) Is there board-level oversight of environmental issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Biodiversity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.1.2) Identify the positions (do not include any names) of the individuals or committees on the board with accountability for environmental issues and provide details of the board’s oversight of environmental issues.

Climate change

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions’ accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Diversity Policy of the Board of Directors and the Board of Statutory Auditors

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis

Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan

Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan

Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Other, please specify :Overseeing value chain engagement

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Control, Risks, and Sustainability Committee (CCRS) is established at Board level and is composed of three non-executive directors, for the majority independent. The CCRS is responsible for supervising sustainability matters and assists the BoD to: i) define the guidelines of the internal control and risk management system so that the main risks, including sustainability risks, are correctly identified, measured, managed and monitored; ii) examine the portfolio of Group's top risks, including those related to climate change aligned with TCFD disclosure based on scenario analysis; iii) review and approve the strategic sustainability guidelines and related action plan, which includes objectives linked to climate change, the energy transition and the protection of human rights; iv) review and approve the Consolidated

Sustainability Statement; v) review of the medium/long-term remuneration system (LTI), which includes targets related to the reduction of GHG emissions and, for example, to the carbon neutrality; vi) oversee sustainability topics (including those related to climate change and biodiversity) related to the Group's activity and its interactions with stakeholders. These activities ensure the CCRS oversees climate topics and tracks progresses against targets, as with other sustainability topics scheduled on the CCRS agenda. In 2022, the CCRS reviewed the SBTs and Net Zero commitment updated at Group level following Stone Island acquisition. It reviewed the integration of the 2020-2025 Sustainability Plan with new objectives and the '24 progress towards targets which includes the ones of Act on Climate & Nature pillar and its projects (also part of the Group's transition plan); among others: 100% renewable energy at all directly managed corporate sites worldwide from '23; 90% of low environmental impact vehicles in the Group's car fleet in '24; LEED certification for all new corporate buildings from '23; 100% carbon neutrality at all directly managed corporate sites worldwide from '21; 50% of "preferred" (i.e., materials that aim to deliver reduced impacts compared to the conventional equivalents used by the Group) nylon by '25, 50% of "preferred" cotton by '25, over 50% of yarns and fabrics will be from "preferred" materials by '25 and 70% wool certified under specific standards (e.g. RWS) by '25. In '24, the CCRS reviewed the update of the climate-related activities, that are included and formalized within the transition plan. The CCRS informed the BoD at least every six months about the progress of the projects that contribute to the achievement of the objectives of the Sustainability Plan.

Biodiversity

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

Board-level committee

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Control, Risk and Sustainability Committee established at Board level is tasked with supervising issues of sustainability related to the business operations and the interactions with stakeholders, defining strategic sustainability guidelines and the relevant action plan (Sustainability Plan), including issues such as climate change, biodiversity and human rights.

[Fixed row]

(4.2) Does your organization's board have competency on environmental issues?

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

- Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
- Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues
- Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process
- Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)
- Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

- Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
- Management-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
- Active member of an environmental committee or organization

[Fixed row]

(4.3) Is there management-level responsibility for environmental issues within your organization?

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Climate change	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.3.1) Provide the highest senior management-level positions or committees with responsibility for environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- Other C-Suite Officer, please specify :Chief Corporate & Supply Officer

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

- Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets

Strategy and financial planning

- Implementing a climate transition plan
- Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Chief Corporate & Supply Officer is responsible for the area that includes Sustainability, Operations, Supply Chain, Logistics, Finance, Legal, Environment and People&Organization. The Chief Corporate & Supply Officer (also Executive Director) reports to the Chairman and CEO and is member of the Strategic Committee. As member of this internal body, the Chief Corporate & Supply Officer assists the Chairman and CEO, supporting him on a continuous basis in the definition and implementation of strategies, including the sustainability ones e.g. the transition plan, ensuring alignment and consistency with the Group's main strategic areas and founding values. The Chief Corporate & Supply Officer is a Board Member reporting directly to the Board regarding climate related topics and is regularly updated by the Chief Marketing & Corporate Strategy Officer about new initiatives, projects and issues on social and env. aspects like climate change, helping define operational decision and planning and assessing future targets and all strategic decisions including but not limited to those related to, investments, and env. and social initiatives. Moreover, in 2025, the Chief Sustainability Officer joined the Group. The Chief Corporate & Supply Officer is a key person in climate risk identification and management having responsibility of the supply chain, raw material purchasing, product development, energy, environment and logistics services, and in this regard, in 2024 was involved in reviewing the progress against Group's commitments to Science Based Targets and Net Zero targets as well as updates on the TCFD analysis, Taxonomy disclosure, Sustainability Plan and related results and targets. Moreover, at managerial level the Chief Corporate & Supply Officer is also permanent member of the Sustainability Committee as well as a new Committee, established in 2024, fully dedicated to overseeing the supply chain decarb. programme.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

Other C-Suite Officer, please specify :Chief Marketing & Corporate Strategy Officer is also head of a department that comprises the Sustainability Unit, Corporate Communications, Sustainable Innovation and Product Quality, and is member of the Strategic Committee meetings)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- Developing a climate transition plan
- Implementing a climate transition plan
- Conducting environmental scenario analysis
- Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

Other

- Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Chief Marketing & Corporate Strategy Officer has multiple climate related responsibilities being also head of a cross functional strategic department comprising the Sust. Unit (the CMSO covered the role of Chief Sustainability Officer during 2024, while in 2025 a dedicated position joined the Group), Corporate Communications, Sustainable Innovation and Product Quality, along with a new Committee, established in 2024, fully dedicated to overseeing the supply chain decarb. programme. In collaboration with the Sust. Unit, the Officer is responsible for assessing sust. areas of improvement as well as climate related commitments/risks, including the implementation of the transition plan. The CMSO is also in charge of: -proposing the sust. strategy and annual targets (Sust. Plan) and the sustainability-related employee incentives, including those on climate change then reviewed by the Control, Risks and Sust. Committee (CCRS), the Board of Directors (BoD) and the Nomination and Remuneration Committee (for their respective parts); -overseeing the Sustainability Statement, including alignment with EU Taxonomy; -updating Env Policy and Raw Material Manual; -fostering a culture of sust. within the Group; -promoting dialogue with stakeholders including NGOs, handling together with Investor Relations, the requests of sust. rating agencies and the needs of SRI. The CMSO, together with Internal Audit function, takes part in guiding and reviewing the risk assessment process, incl. climate risks reported according to the TCFD and in reporting the outcomes of the analysis to the CCRS. The CMSO reports to the CEO and is member of the Strategic Committee (SC) meetings. In '24, during the SC the CMSO reported on the main elements of the

Group's transition plan, including the updated carbon footprint main actions implemented and next steps to reach set targets The Sust. Plan updates were also presented by the CMSO during the CCRS and the BoD meetings.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

Other committee, please specify :(Strategic Committee: assists the Chairman and CEO with advisory function, supporting him on a continuous basis in the definition and implementation of strategies, including the climate strategy)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

Strategy and financial planning

Implementing a climate transition plan

Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Strategic Committee (SC), composed by the Chairman & CEO, the Executive Director & Chief Corporate & Supply Officer, the Executive Director and Chief Business Strategy & Global Market Office, the Operation & Supply Chain Director, the Chief Brand Officer, the Senior Director Retail & Business Development and the Chief Marketing & Corporate Strategy Officer, which on an ongoing basis supports the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer in defining and implementing strategic decisions, thus ensuring uniformity and sharing of Moncler's founding values. Its areas of responsibility include the review of the Business Plan and Sustainability Plan and all strategic decisions including, but not limited to, those related to the development of the distribution network, marketing plans, investments, entry into new markets, and environmental and social initiatives. The SC meets every two weeks to be updated about new initiatives, projects and issues which may also include env. aspects (e.g., climate change) and social topics. Among its participants there is also the Chief Marketing & Corporate Strategy Officer (to which the Sust. Unit reports to), that provides advice on defining operational decisions and planning and assessing future targets. The SC's areas of responsibility include the oversee of the Business Plan and Sust. Plan implementation and all main strategic decisions including but not limited to those related to, investments, and env. and social initiatives. In '24 the SC was primarily updated by the Chief Marketing & Corporate Strategy Officer on activities related to the update of the Group's reporting in alignment with new reporting requirements under the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS), particularly with regard to the double materiality analysis, which includes, among other topics, the impacts, risks, and opportunities related to climate change.

[Add row]

(4.5) Do you provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues, including the attainment of targets?

Climate change

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

10

(4.5.3) Please explain

The remuneration package of the Chairman and CEO, Exec. Directors and Managers with Strategic Responsibilities (MSRs) includes fixed and variable components. 1) Short-term incentive (MBO) targets include an ESG indicator, based on the annual obj. of the 2020-2025 Sustainability Plan (SP) defined for each year, and are related to, among others, the fight against climate change and the protection of biodiversity. The system applies to Group management (corporate and retail

management team). 2) LTI, Performance Shares Plan - PSP applies to the CEO, Exec. Directors, MSR, employees and collaborators holding key positions within the Group. The 2024 PSP, approved in 2024, includes an ESG KPI consisting of targets on climate change & circular economy, along with an overperformance criterion reflecting the achievement of a high rating for the Group's sustainability performance assigned by one of leading ESG rating agencies (e.g. S&P Global, CDP) to prize market outstanding positioning.

[Fixed row]

(4.5.1) Provide further details on the monetary incentives provided for the management of environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

- Bonus - % of salary
- Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

- Progress towards environmental targets
- Achievement of environmental targets
- Other targets-related metrics, please specify :Company performance against a climate-related sustainability index (e.g., DJSI, CDP Climate Change score etc.)

Strategy and financial planning

- Achievement of climate transition plan

Emission reduction

- Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative
- Reduction in emissions intensity
- Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption
- Reduction in absolute emissions

Engagement

- Increased engagement with suppliers on environmental issues
- Increased value chain visibility (traceability, mapping)

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

According to Moncler's Remuneration Policy, the variable component of Ex. Directors and MSRs accounts for more than 70% of the total compensation, and over 2/3rd of it is paid in shares, subject to lock-up restrictions: such system, in application of the pay for performance principle, links Group's economic/financial and ESG results with the disbursement of short- and medium-long term incentives, with a view to continuous alignment of interests between management and all stakeholders. The Chairman/CEO has 2 types of incentives: 1) Short term variable remuneration – MBO (Cash component): the MBO are mainly focused on the Group's economic/financial performance and on the achievement of the annual social and environmental objectives of the Sustainability Plan (ESG KPI has a weight of 10% on the target incentive). Based on current Remuneration Policy, the annual variable incentive of the CEO at target amounts to 67% of the fixed component. 2) Medium/Long term variable remuneration – PSP (Equity-based component): the 2024 PSP (approved in April '24) has a ESG KPI (with 15% weight) linked to, among others, climate change and circular economy. The first cycle of the 2022 PSP, that was completed and vested at the end of 2024, has also a ESG KPI that includes a specific target on environment, which was achieved maintaining carbon neutrality at company-managed locations worldwide through 100% renewable electricity, 98% hybrid and electric vehicles in the Group's company car fleet and offsetting unavoidable residual emissions together with an high rating (operating as over-performance) for the Group's sustainability performance assigned by S&P Global with the inclusion in the Dow Jones Best-in-Class World and Europe indices for the three-year period 2022-2024. When targets are met, the incentive (annualized value) of the CEO amounts to 168% of the fixed component, as reported in the 2025 Remuneration Policy. More details on the incentives are provided in the Moncler's Remuneration Policy and Moncler Group's Sustainability Statement.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

To demonstrate Moncler's commitment to create sustainable value in the medium/long term, strengthen the sustainability corporate culture, boost an ambitious corporate strategy and focus efforts toward achieving its climate goals (in the short and medium-long term) incentives attributed to the CEO are also linked to the achievement of ESG KPI. In particular, the Group has committed to reduce by 2030 absolute scope 1 and 2 emissions by 70% and scope 3 emissions by 52% per unit sold from a 2021 base year and has committed to net zero emissions across the value chain by 2050 (targets approved by SBTi). The performance indicators of both MBO and the PSP plan are consistent with both the near-term targets in line with the SBTi and the long-term Net Zero commitment. For example, to drive scope 2 emissions reduction, the PSP 2022 includes the achievement of the target of the climate neutrality at own sites; this target will strengthen the commitment to: - Promote energy efficiency measures (e.g. electrification of heating boilers, LEED certification at stores, etc.); -Adoption of renewable energy at all directly managed corporate sites worldwide (100% renewable energy achieved in '23 and '24); -Switch of car fleet towards low environmental impact vehicles, that were around 98% of the total in 2024 (- 90% of low environmental impact vehicles in the Group's corporate car fleet worldwide by '24). The decision by the Group to become carbon neutral is part of the broader scope of reducing its environmental impacts and thus contributing to the fight against climate change in line with its participation in the SBTi. Furthermore, the PSP 2024 includes an ESG indicator with a target aimed at the achieving LEED certification for the new Moncler HQ by 2026, recognizing the environmental efficiency of buildings. Due to the nature of the Group's business model, most environmental impacts are generated along the value chain. To drive scope 3 emissions reduction the MBO and PSP features targets promoting the continuous introduction of "preferred" material in the Group's collections. The MBO includes the achievement of the targets of the Sust. Plan amongst others: -50% "preferred" nylon used in '25 collections; -50% "preferred" cotton used in '25 collections; -70% wool certified under specific standards (e.g. RWS) by '25. The targets above guarantee that over 50% of yarns and fabrics from "preferred" materials by '25.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

- Board/Executive board

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

- Bonus - % of salary
- Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

- Progress towards environmental targets
- Achievement of environmental targets

Other targets-related metrics, please specify :(Company performance against a climate-related sustainability index (e.g., DJSI, CDP Climate Change score etc.))

Strategy and financial planning

Achievement of climate transition plan

Emission reduction

Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative

Reduction in emissions intensity

Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption

Reduction in absolute emissions

Engagement

Increased engagement with suppliers on environmental issues

Increased value chain visibility (traceability, mapping)

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The incentives are related to the Executive Directors of Moncler and to the MSRs as identified in the Remuneration Policy. The variable component represents as an average more than 65% of the annual compensation package, and more than 2/3rd of it is paid in shares (see page 15 for the exact %): this approach, in application of the pay for performance principle, directly links the Group's economic/financial and ESG results with the disbursement of short and medium-long term incentives, with a view to continuous alignment of interests between management and shareholders. The Executive Officers have two types of incentives: 1) Short term variable remuneration – MBO (Cash component): the MBO focuses mainly on quantitative targets related to the Group performance and annual social and environmental objectives of the Sustainability Plan. The annual incentive at target may vary from approx. 44% to a max. of 50% of the fixed remuneration. ESG targets account for 10% of the target incentive. 2) Medium/Long term variable remuneration – PSP (Equity-based component): the PSP 2022 has an ESG KPI linked to Moncler's ESG performance with 15% weight. Second cycle (approved in April '23) of PSP 2022 includes the achievement of the following: - carbon neutrality of the Group's directly operated sites worldwide achieved through 100% energy from renewable sources, 90% of company fleet vehicles with low environmental impact, and offsetting unavoidable residual emissions, in 2025; - 50% of nylon used in 2025 collections coming from "preferred" raw materials (e.g., recycled nylon, bio-based nylon); - achieving Equal Pay certification at global level for the Moncler brand in 2025. The 2024 PSP (approved in April '24) has also a ESG KPI linked to, among others, climate change and circular economy. In addition, as an over-performance criterion, both plans provide for an additional target that reflects the achievement of a high

rating for the Group’s sustainability performance by one of the leading ESG rating agencies: for example, S&P Global, CDP, MSCI or Sustainalytics. When targets are met, the incentive (annualized value) amounts to 169% of the fixed component, as reported in the 2025 Remuneration Policy. Major details on the incentives are provided in the Moncler’s Remuneration Policy and Moncler Group’s Sustainability Statement.

(4.5.1.6) How the position’s incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

To demonstrate Moncler's commitment to creating sustainable value in the medium/long term, strengthen a corporate sustainability culture, boost an ambitious corporate strategy and focus efforts toward achieving its climate goals (in the short term and the long term) incentives attributed to the Executive officers are linked to ESG KPI. In particular, the Group committed to reduce by 2030 absolute scope 1 and 2 emissions by 70% and scope 3 emissions by 52% per unit sold from a 2021 base year and has committed to net zero emissions across the value chain by 2050 (targets approved by SBTi). The performance indicators of both MBO and the PSP plan are consistent both with the near-term targets in line with the SBTi and the long- term Net Zero commitment. For example, to drive scope 2 emissions reduction, 2022-2024 PSP includes the achievement of the target of the climate neutrality at own sites; this target will strengthen the commitment to: -Promote energy efficiency measures (e.g. electrification of heating boilers, LEED certification at stores, etc.); -Adoption of renewable energy at all directly managed corporate sites worldwide (100% renewable energy achieved in '23 and '24); -Switch of car fleet towards low environmental impact vehicles, that were around 98% of the total in 2024 (- 90% of low environmental impact vehicles in the Group’s corporate car fleet worldwide by 2024). The decision by the Moncler Group to become carbon neutral is part of the broader scope of reducing its environmental impacts and thus contributing to the fight against climate change in line with its participation in the SBTi. Furthermore, the PSP 2024 includes an ESG indicator with a target aimed at the achieving LEED certification for the new Moncler HQ by 2026, recognizing the environmental efficiency of buildings. Due to the nature of the Group’s business model, most environmental impacts are generated along the value chain. To drive scope 3 emissions reduction, the MBO and PSP feature targets promoting the continuous introduction of “preferred” material in Group’s collections. MBO includes the achievement of the targets of the Sust. Plan among which there are: -50% “preferred” nylon used in '25 collections; -50% “preferred” cotton used in 2025 collections; - 70% wool certified under specific standards (e.g. RWS) by '25. The targets above guarantee that over 50% of yarns and fabrics are from “preferred” materials by '25. [Add row]

(4.6) Does your organization have an environmental policy that addresses environmental issues?

	<p>Does your organization have any environmental policies?</p>
	<p>Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations
- Upstream value chain
- Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

The Moncler Group's Environmental Policy (EP), in line with the values and principles described in the Code of Ethics and the Supplier Code of Conduct, confirms its commitment to improving its env. performance, by preventing or minimizing actual and potential negative impacts on natural resources and people throughout the value chain through a risk-based approach and the definition of targets. The EP defines the Group's ambitions regarding GHG emissions, both in terms of mitigation and adaptation, the protection of biodiversity, water and waste mngmt., products made with "preferred" materials and the promotion of a culture of sustainability. The EP is inspired by the 2015 Paris Climate Agreement, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the European Green Deal and the principles of the Global Compact and aims to contribute directly, or through organisations with which the Group collaborates, to the objectives described by the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The Group applies the EP to all its own operations and encourages adoption across its entire supply chain. In particular, the Group requires its suppliers and business partners to comply with all applicable env. regulations in the countries in which they operate as well as the env. safeguarding principles included in the Group's Supplier Code of Conduct. In the process of selecting potential partners to work with, the Group's due diligence process involves an assessment of how env. matters are managed.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- Commitment to a circular economy strategy
- Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
- Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance
- Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Climate-specific commitments

- Commitment to 100% renewable energy
- Commitment to net-zero emissions

Additional references/Descriptions

- Reference to timebound environmental milestones and targets

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

- Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Environmental-Policy-8.pdf

[Add row]

(4.10) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

(4.10.1) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

Select from:

Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

- Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)
- Textile Exchange
- The Fashion pact
- UN Global Compact

(4.10.3) Describe your organization's role within each framework or initiative

In 2022 Moncler joined the UN Global Compact, a voluntary initiative of the United Nations, and commits to share, support and respect the ten universal principles relating to human rights, labour standards, environmental protection and fight against corruption. Moreover, in 2024 some members of the Sustainability Unit took part to dedicated UN Global Compact training on climate-related issues. The Fashion Pact, a coalition of leading global companies in the fashion and textile industry that, together with suppliers and distributors, is committed to achieve shared goals focused on three main areas: fighting global warming, restoring biodiversity and protecting oceans. Within The Fashion Pact, Moncler during its three-year term was present in the Steering Committee, a committee of various CEOs of member brands, aimed at maintaining an open dialogue between company executives and openly sharing ideas, guidelines and progress, and continues to sit on the Operations Committee, the body that identifies the actions, working groups and awareness-raising activities to be implemented in order to achieve the priorities set by the Steering Committee. The Group set its carbon reduction targets in accordance with the Science Based Targets initiative criteria. During 2022, the targets were formally approved by the Science-Based Targets initiative and considered consistent with the contribution required by companies to limit the maximum increase in global temperatures compared to pre-industrial levels. The Group is member of Textile Exchange, which is a global non-profit organization that promotes sustainability in the textile industry. It works with brands and suppliers to implement sustainable practices throughout the supply chain. The organization focuses on reducing the environmental and social impacts of textile production.

[Fixed row]

(4.11) In the reporting year, did your organization engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment?

(4.11.1) External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Select all that apply

Yes, we engaged indirectly through, and/or provided financial or in-kind support to a trade association or other intermediary organization or individual whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation

(4.11.2) Indicate whether your organization has a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

Yes, we have a public commitment or position statement in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

(4.11.3) Global environmental treaties or policy goals in line with public commitment or position statement

Select all that apply

Paris Agreement

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

88_moncler-group-annual-report-2024.pdf

(4.11.5) Indicate whether your organization is registered on a transparency register

Select from:

No

(4.11.8) Describe the process your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your environmental commitments and/or transition plan

For the position statement please refer to page 88 of the 2024 Sustainability Statement. The Group is aware of the importance of building partnerships with external actors to join forces, create synergies and increase opportunities to fight climate change. Over the years the Group joined associations committed on this front, including: the The Fashion Pact, Camera Nazionale della Moda Italiana, Fondazione Altagamma, and Re.Crea. By joining these associations, the Group takes a position aligned with the principles set out in its Env. Policy, which is inspired by the 2015 Paris Agreement, the United Nations Environment Programme, the European Green Deal, the Global Compact and the objectives described in the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The Chief Marketing & Corporate Strategy Officer is responsible for effective application of these principles and periodically updates, together with the Sust. Unit and the Control, Risks, and Sustainability Committee (CCRS). The Sust. Unit monitors, on a constant basis, the alignment of the commitments of these associations with those Moncler Group believes essential for the collective achievement of the challenging goals that these associations set themselves and is committed to proactively promote its environmental ambitions in the event of any misalignment with the associations. The Group has defined a Sust. Plan with 5 strategic pillars, including a specific one

on Act on Climate & Nature, in which it has defined a set of measurable objectives that will guide the decisions and development of the entire Group. To ensure that the Group's strategies are always in line with the objectives, the MBO system, is linked to the targets of the Sust. Plan; the PSPs currently in place also include an ESG KPI with its associated targets. To ensure the observance of commitments made, the Sust. Unit asks for regular progress reports on projects and updates the CCRS accordingly. The plan is updated each year to report on the status of projects underway, and to set new targets for continuous improvement. See pg. 74-82 of the attached 2024 Sust. Statement. In addition, the Group is not registered with a transparency register, but is associated with Assonime, which is registered with the EU Transparency Register.

[Fixed row]

(4.11.2) Provide details of your indirect engagement on policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment through trade associations or other intermediary organizations or individuals in the reporting year.

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

- Other global trade association, please specify :The Fashion Pact

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

- Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The Fashion Pact, a global CEO-led initiative representing companies from the fashion and textile industry, across the entire value chain, is committed to achieve shared goals focused on three main areas: fighting global warming, restoring biodiversity and protecting oceans. The mission of The Fashion Pact is to serve as an unequalled catalyst: bringing together the fashion industry's top leaders to accelerate progress and design collective solutions that will trigger system change to further adoption of low-carbon, biodiversity-friendly, and ocean-conscious ways of doing business across all of fashion. Combating climate change and reducing greenhouse gas emissions is a major focus for The Fashion Pact. To this end, The Fashion Pact has made a commitment towards implementation of Science Based Targets for Climate, to achieve NetZero carbon impact by 2050, across all of its signatories. Within The Fashion Pact, Moncler was present, during its three-year term in the Steering Committee, a committee of various CEOs of member brands, aimed at maintaining an open dialogue between company executives and openly sharing ideas, guidelines and progress, while setting the strategic vision and driving collective action. Moncler also continues to be part of the Operations Committee, the body that make strategic and practical propositions, implement the chosen actions and guide working groups and awareness-raising activities to be implemented in order to achieve the priorities set by the Steering Committee. Moncler Group position is consistent with the one of the Fashion Pact on climate change and this is underlined by the pillar Act on Climate & Nature present in the Moncler Group's Sustainability Plan which focuses on environmental impact reduction targets. By joining The Fashion Pact, the Moncler Group takes a position aligned with the principles set out in its Environmental Policy, which is inspired by the 2015 Paris Climate Agreement, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the European Green Deal, the Global Compact and the objectives described in the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

50000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

The Fashion Pact has as its main objective to mitigate and fight against climate change and the ambition to push forward the fashion industry to become nature positive pursuing this through training, information and collective actions for its member companies. Therefore, the Fashion Pact can indirectly influence climate change policy and regulations by committing major fashion companies to shared sustainability goals, encouraging broader industry compliance and governmental support for environmental standards. The figure reported constitute a membership fee aimed to support the activities of the organization.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

- Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

- Paris Agreement

Row 2

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

- Other trade association in Europe, please specify :Camera Nazionale della Moda Italiana

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Camera Nazionale della Moda Italiana is the national association that aims to promote and coordinate the Italian fashion sector and train young Italian fashion designers. Sustainability is one of the pillars of the Camera Nazionale della Moda Italiana's strategy, an association that started advocating sustainability as a basic value of the Italian fashion industry in 2010. Camera Nazionale della Moda Italiana faced with the challenge of rethinking the future of fashion, by aiming at the highest standards of industrial, environmental and social sustainability. In particular, the Manifesto drafted by Camera Nazionale della Moda Italiana includes principles such as: Design quality products that can last for a long time and can minimize their impact on ecosystems, Use raw materials, materials and fabrics with a high environmental and social value, Reduce the environmental and social impacts of activities (e.g. Control and minimize the consumption of energy and natural resources, particularly electric power). The Chairman and CEO of Moncler is also member of the Management Body of Camera Nazionale della Moda. Moncler Group position is consistent with the one of the Camera Nazionale della Moda Italiana, this is confirmed by the targets the Group set in its Sustainability Plan included in the areas: Use lower impact materials compared to conventional solutions, Extend products life and Reduce CO2 emissions.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

175000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

The Camera Nazionale della Moda Italiana can influence climate change policy and regulations by driving industry-wide compliance and engaging government action on environmental standards. The figure reported constitute a membership fee aimed to support the activities of the organization.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

Paris Agreement

Row 3

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

Other trade association in Europe, please specify :Fondazione Altagamma

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Fondazione Altagamma is a foundation that brings together companies from Italy's cultural and creative industries, recognised as true ambassadors of Italian style to the world. Its mission is to contribute to their growth and competitiveness. The Charter of Values lists commitments increasingly oriented towards sustainability, enhancement of people and the territory, including preserving the environment and biodiversity (e.g. reduce absolute GHG emissions by 20% by 2025 and by 40% by 2030 (scope 1 and 2)) and foster a circular economy. Fondazione Altagamma calls its members to take concrete responsibility towards the environment and people, to protect the ecosystems and biodiversity reducing emissions, water and energy consumptions making both products and production processes sustainable. Moncler Group position is consistent with the one of the Fondazione Altagamma, this is confirmed by the targets the Group set in its Sustainability Plan included in the areas: Safeguard biodiversity, Reduce CO2 emissions and Extend products life.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

54500

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

Fondazione Altagamma can influence climate change policy and regulations by uniting Italy's cultural and creative industries around sustainability goals and promoting government support for reducing emissions and fostering circular economy. The figure reported constitute a membership fee aimed to support the activities of the organization.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

Paris Agreement

[Add row]

(4.12) Have you published information about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response?

Select from:

Yes

(4.12.1) Provide details on the information published about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response. Please attach the publication.

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

In mainstream reports, in line with environmental disclosure standards or frameworks

(4.12.1.2) Standard or framework the report is in line with

Select all that apply

ESRS

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

Climate change

Water

Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

Strategy

Governance

Emission targets

emissions; water accounting; biodiversity strategy

Emissions figures

Risks & Opportunities

Value chain engagement

Content of environmental policies

Other, please specify :**Energy consumption figures; Initiatives to mitigate**

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Info are included in the 2024 Sustainability Statement in the following sections: - Content of environmental policies: pg.114-115, 140-141, 144, 149, 155-156; - Governance: pg 61-63; -Strategy: Sust. Plan pg 74-83; Risks and opp: Mapping risks and opportunities according to the TFCD framework pg 110-111; 247-250; - Emission and energy consumption figures, Initiatives to mitigate emissions, Emission targets: pg 112-133; - Water accounting figures: pg 145-146; -Biodiversity strategy: pg 149-151.

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

moncler-group-annual-report-2024.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Please see Moncler Group website for additional contents on the Group's environmental performance

[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

(5.1) Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes?

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

On a per project basis

[Fixed row]

(5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

Bespoke climate transition scenario

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- Policy

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2025
- 2030
- 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- Global regulation
- Level of action (from local to global)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Since '21, the Group implemented a climate risk assessment including both physical and transition risks and covering upstream, direct operations and downstream activities; it is part of the company-wide risk management process for the Group. A bespoke climate transition scenario aligned with 1.5C was used in '22 to assess the transition risk related to policies and regulations that may impose a carbon price through mechanisms like carbon taxes or emissions trading (e.g., Carbon Boarder Adjustment Mechanism) in order to limit global warming to 1.5C. The analysis was updated in '23. A tool was used to leverage on carbon price project from the underlying data of the Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSPs) models by IPCC. The latest SSP refers to 5 different regions: - OECD, the OECD 90 and EU member states and candidates; - REF, Countries from the Reforming Economies of Eastern Europe and the Former Soviet Union; - ASIA, most Asian countries with the exception of the Middle East, Japan and Former Soviet Union states; - MAF, the countries of the Middle East and Africa; - LAM, the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean. Each asset was linked to the appropriate country and region, maintaining at least three levels of geographic specificity for each asset (city/state/country). The risks emerged and identified during the analysis are assessed within different horizons (reflecting how policies and market trend's changes may affect the business): - 0-3 years (short term); - 4-10 years (medium term); - 11-27 years (long term) with respect to the reference year. The assessment was based on selected locations that represents the Group's own operations and the Group's supply chains (main operating sites in Italy and Romania and specific geographical areas of the Moncler and Stone Island supply chain) based on information and insights about Group's procurement (e. g. most relevant regions/areas in terms of spending for the Group). The results of the assessment are qualitative and quantitative. In '23 the quantification in terms of financial implication of the risk assessed based on this scenario was updated. The financial impact assessment was carried out through a tool of an internationally recognised provider, whose methodology and results are aligned with the TCFD recommendations. In 2024, it was not necessary to update the analysis, as there were no changes compared to 2023. However, the Group is committed to periodically repeat these analyses as appropriate.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The selected bespoke scenario reference to a 1.5C aligned temperature in conjunction with associated SSP assumptions, providing detailed socio-economic projections across regions, supporting the assessment of climate policies' impacts on global operations. Latest SSP data specific for 5 different regions have been considered. Rationale behind this bespoke climate related scenario, which combines 1.5C aligned scenario and SSP assumptions (modelled by the IPCC), is based on the Group's commitment to evaluate the business' resilience against the anticipated climate change transition effects, such as significant policy changes, including carbon pricing mechanisms like taxes or emissions trading. This assessment supports the Group in the evaluation of operations and financial planning under future regulatory environments. This also aligns the strategic planning with the assumption of stringent climate policies, ensuring the business strategy is robust and adaptable, thereby securing long-term sustainability. In addition, this highlights the commitment to transparency and adherence to international agreements like the Paris Agreement and the latest scientific research from the IPCC. Specifically, this scenario was intended to identify and quantify climate-related risks emerging from the evolving system and policies' condition related to climate and its effects on the Group, in particular it allowed to provide estimates regarding the potential carbon price on the Group's future GHG emissions).

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

- No SSP used

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- Acute physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2025
- 2030
- 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Since '21, the Group implemented a climate risk assessment including both physical and transition risks and covering upstream, direct operations and downstream activities; it is part of the multi-disciplinary company-wide risk mgmt. process for the Group. This scenario was used in '22 to assess climate physical risks. The analysis was updated in '23 and further integrated in '24 for physical risks on specific raw materials. Following the TCFD recommendations, the Group considered the following timeframes for the climate related scenario analysis: 1) short term 0-3 years; 2) medium term 4-10 years; 3) long term 11-26 years with respect to the reference year. The time horizons reflect how climate events can intensify over time and how they may affect the business. The assessment has been performed based on the following IPCC climate scenarios: RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5 to represent respectively an intermediate emissions scenario aligned with the Paris Agreement and a business-as-usual scenario with increasing GHG emissions and limited climate policies. The analysis showed that fluvial flooding and temperature rising leading to extreme events are the Group's most applicable risks. The assessment is based on selected locations that represent the Group's own operations and the selected Group's supply chains (main operating sites in Italy and Romania and specific geographical areas of the Moncler and Stone Island supply chain). It considers both the probability of occurrence and the intensity of the event itself (such as floods and rising mean temperature level) at each location. Geographies selection has been based on: information and insights about Group's procurement (e.g. most relevant regions/areas in terms of spending for the Group); literature review: starting from the geographical areas and information provided, an overall analysis was performed for identifying most important areas where raw materials are produced, main concentration of industrial districts and/or presence of industries operating in the fashion sector (based on publicly available information); high-level physical climate risks screening of the geographies of interest through climate risks maps (e.g. water risk from Aqueduct maps, extreme heat from World Bank database) in order to identify potential critical locations among the areas provided by Moncler Group. The results are qualitative and quantitative. The Group is committed to periodically repeat these analyses and assessments as appropriate

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The Group chose the RCP4.5 and RCP8.5 scenarios to analyze physical risks from climate change, focusing on extreme and acute events. These scenarios align with the Group's strategic objectives and risk management practices. RCP4.5 represents an intermediate emissions scenario aligned with the Paris Agreement, reflecting moderate climate policies and emissions reductions. This scenario is relevant as it aligns with the Group's strategic assumption of progressive regulatory and market shifts towards lower emissions, providing a view of potential risks and opportunities under a policy-driven, lower-emission future. RCP8.5, a business-as-usual scenario with increasing GHG emissions and limited climate policies, serves as a critical baseline to understand worst-case physical impacts if current emission trends continue unchecked. This scenario helps the Group assess the severity of potential climate risks, ensuring preparedness for extreme weather events and long-term climate changes. Both scenarios are essential for evaluating the Group's resilience to climate-related changes and uncertainties, considering different outcomes in the future. They provide comprehensive insights into the potential impacts of climate change on operations and supply chains, informing adaptive strategies to mitigate risks like flooding and rising temperatures, even in the worst case scenario. Specifically, the scenario analysis was very useful for the climate-related risks and opportunities assessment since it allowed to provide estimates regarding, for example, potential increase of raw materials price due to climate change impacts on

the supply chain (see question 3.1.1 for more details). These scenarios are in alignment with the latest international climate agreements, ensuring that the Group's assessments are relevant and robust.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

RCP 4.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

No SSP used

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

Acute physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

2.5°C - 2.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2025
- 2030
- 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Since '21, the Group implemented a climate risk assessment including both physical and transition risks and covering upstream, direct op. and downstream activities; it is part of the multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process. The scenario analysis is organization-wide (both Moncler and Stone Island), was used in '22 to assess climate physical risks, then updated in '23 and further integrated in '24 for physical risks on specific raw materials. Following the TCFD recommendations, the Group considered the following timeframes for the climate related scenario analysis: 1) short term 0-3 years; 2) medium term 4-10 years; 3) long term 11-26 years with respect to the reference year. The time horizons reflect how climate events can intensify over time and how they may affect the business. The analysis has been performed based on the following IPCC climate scenarios: RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5 to represent respectively an intermediate emissions scenario aligned with the Paris Agreement and a business-as-usual scenario with increasing GHG emissions and limited climate policies. The analysis showed that fluvial flooding and temperature rising leading to extreme events are the Group's most applicable risks. The assessment is based on selected locations that represent the Group's own operations and the selected Group's supply chains (main operating sites in Italy and Romania and specific geographical areas of the Moncler and Stone Island supply). It considers both the probability of occurrence and the intensity of the event itself (e.g. floods and rising mean temperature level) at each location. Geographies selection was based on: - information about Group's procurement (e.g. most relevant regions/areas in terms of spending for the Group); - literature review: starting from the geographical areas and information provided, an overall analysis was performed for identifying most important areas where raw materials are produced, main concentration of industrial districts and/or presence of industries operating in the fashion sector (based on publicly available information); - high-level physical climate risks screening of the geographies of interest through climate risks maps (e.g. water risk from Aqueduct maps, extreme heat from World Bank database) in order to identify potential critical locations among the areas provided by the Group. The results of the assessment are qualitative and quantitative. The Group is committed to periodically repeat it as appropriate.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The Group chose the RCP4.5 and RCP8.5 scenarios to analyze physical risks from climate change, focusing on extreme and acute events. These scenarios align with the Group's strategic objectives and risk management practices. RCP4.5 represents an intermediate emissions scenario aligned with the Paris Agreement, reflecting moderate climate policies and emissions reductions. This scenario is relevant as it aligns with the Group's strategic assumption of progressive regulatory and market shifts towards lower emissions, providing a view of potential risks and opportunities under a policy-driven, lower-emission future. RCP8.5, a business-as-usual scenario with increasing GHG emissions and limited climate policies, serves as a critical baseline to understand worst-case physical impacts if current emission trends continue unchecked. This scenario helps the Group assess the severity of potential climate risks, ensuring preparedness for extreme weather events and long-term climate changes. Both scenarios are essential for evaluating the Group's resilience to climate-related changes and uncertainties, considering different outcomes in the future. They provide comprehensive insights into the potential impacts of climate change on operations and supply chains, informing adaptive strategies to mitigate risks like flooding and rising temperatures, even in the worst case scenario. Specifically, the scenario analysis was very useful for the climate-related risks and opportunities assessment since it allowed to provide estimates regarding, for example, potential increase of raw materials price due to climate change impacts on the supply chain. These scenarios are in alignment with the latest international climate agreements, ensuring that the Group's assessments are relevant and robust.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

- IEA SDS

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

- Qualitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- Policy

- Market

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- 1.6°C - 1.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2025
- 2030
- 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- Global regulation
- Global targets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Since 2021, the Group started the implementation of a climate risk assessment that includes both physical and transition risks and covers upstream, direct own operations and downstream activities; it is part of the multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process. The scenario analysis, initiated in 2021, covers both Moncler and Stone Island. The assessment, used in 2022, was based on IEA Stated policy scenario (a base case pathway taking account of announced climate-related policies such as the current Paris Agreement 'Nationally Determined Contributions'), and IEA Sustainable development scenario (a low-carbon pathway towards reducing global CO2 emissions and achieving other, non-climate, sustainable development goals). The analysis was updated in '23. Main transition risks emerged and identified during the analysis are assessed within different timeframes scenarios: - 0-3 years as short term; - 4-10 years as medium term; - 11-27 years as long term with respect to the reference year. The time horizons reflect how policies and market trend changes may affect the business. The assessment is based on selected locations that represents the Group's own operations and selected Group's supply chains (main direct operating sites in Italy and Romania and specific

geographical areas of the Moncler and Stone Island supply chain have been considered). Geographies selection has been based on information and insights about Group's procurement (e. g. most relevant regions/areas in terms of spending for the Group). The results of the assessment are qualitative. The Group is committed to periodically repeat these analyses and assessments as appropriate.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The Group chose the IEA Stated Policies Scenario (STEPS) and IEA Sustainable Development Scenario (SDS) to analyze transition risks from climate change, focusing on policies and market changes, transitioning to a low carbon economy. These scenarios align with the Group's strategic objectives and risk management practices. The IEA STEPS projects energy trends based on current policy settings and announced policy intentions. It aims to reflect the likely path of the global energy system, factoring in existing government commitments and targets, without assuming new policy measures. The IEA SDS outlines a path to meet global energy goals, including the Paris Agreement, universal energy access, and cleaner air. This scenario is relevant as it aligns with the Group's strategic approach to be prepared with respect to the aggressive and fast regulatory and market shifts towards lower emissions, providing a view of potential risks and opportunities under a policy-driven, lower-emission future. Both scenarios are essential for evaluating the Group's resilience to climate-related changes and uncertainties. They provide comprehensive insights into the potential impacts of climate change on operations and upstream and downstream value chain, informing adaptive strategies to mitigate risks like taxation on carbon emissions and market shift toward low carbon products.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

IEA STEPS (previously IEA NPS)

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

Qualitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- Policy
- Market

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- 2.5°C - 2.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2025
- 2030
- 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- Global regulation
- Global targets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Since 2021, the Group started the implementation of a climate risk assessment that includes both physical and transition risks and covers upstream, direct own operations and downstream activities; it is part of the multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process. The scenario analysis, initiated in 2021, covers both Moncler and Stone Island. The assessment, used in 2022, was based on IEA Stated policy scenario (a base case pathway taking account of announced climate-related policies such as the current Paris Agreement 'Nationally Determined Contributions'), and IEA Sustainable development scenario (a low-carbon pathway towards reducing global CO2 emissions and achieving other, non-climate, sustainable development goals). The analysis was updated in '23. Main transition risks emerged and identified during the analysis are assessed within different timeframes scenarios: - 0-3 years as short term; - 4-10 years as medium term; - 11-27 years

as long term with respect to the reference year. The time horizons reflect how policies and market trend changes may affect the business. The assessment is based on selected locations that represents the Group's own operations and selected Group's supply chains (main direct operating sites in Italy and Romania and specific geographical areas of the Moncler and Stone Island supply chain have been considered). Geographies selection has been based on information and insights about Group's procurement (e. g. most relevant regions/areas in terms of spending for the Group). The results of the assessment are qualitative. The Group is committed to periodically repeat these analyses and assessments as appropriate.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The Group chose the IEA Stated Policies Scenario (STEPS) and IEA Sustainable Development Scenario (SDS) to analyze transition risks from climate change, focusing on policies and market changes, transitioning to a low carbon economy. These scenarios align with the Group's strategic objectives and risk management practices. The IEA STEPS projects energy trends based on current policy settings and announced policy intentions. It aims to reflect the likely path of the global energy system, factoring in existing government commitments and targets, without assuming new policy measures. The IEA SDS outlines a path to meet global energy goals, including the Paris Agreement, universal energy access, and cleaner air. This scenario is relevant as it aligns with the Group's strategic approach to be prepared with respect to the aggressive and fast regulatory and market shifts towards lower emissions, providing a view of potential risks and opportunities under a policy-driven, lower-emission future. Both scenarios are essential for evaluating the Group's resilience to climate-related changes and uncertainties. They provide comprehensive insights into the potential impacts of climate change on operations and upstream and downstream value chain, informing adaptive strategies to mitigate risks like taxation on carbon emissions and market shift toward low carbon products.

[Add row]

(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

- Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management
- Strategy and financial planning
- Resilience of business model and strategy
- Capacity building
- Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

To build a resilient strategy that considers risk and opportunities and adapts to climate-related potential changes while identifying proper mitigation activities, the Group conducted a climate scenario analysis with the aim of building capacity and understanding of how climate may evolve, be conscious of future potential developments and trends which could affect the Group's operations and business activities. The analysis of climate scenario has been done to provide a basis to climate related potential risks and opportunities to be addressed and prioritised in the future. Scenarios were selected to reflect how climate events could intensify over time and potentially affect the business. The analysis is a key part of the Group's strategy to address global challenges and to contribute in tackling climate change. On this regard, the Group developed a Strategic Sustainability Plan based on 5 strategic pillars, whose actions include SBTs and Net Zero targets, carbon neutrality and renewable energy commitments. The results of the climate scenario analysis led to the identification of the following potential climate-related risks and impacts to be monitored by the Group, such as: - progressive intensification of extreme and chronic climatic phenomena that could potentially impact the operational sites of the Group and its supply chain, resulting in possible disruption or reduction of production levels (business continuity) or a potential increase in production costs; - rising temperatures and droughts that could impact the production capacity of some natural raw materials and affect availability and purchase price; - the adoption of energy and climate policies to limit emissions that could potentially have an impact on business in terms of taxation on generated emissions; - increasing sensitivity of end and wholesale clients towards companies with strong environmental commitments, as well as product with lower environmental impact that could directly reflect on purchasing preferences. This output of the scenario analysis has been fed to the Group ERM system to foster integration and completeness of the management of the issues. For most relevant risks, impacts on the business in the long term have been quantified and mitigation actions have been defined and planned accordingly as foreseen by Moncler Group process. For instance, the Group conducted an in depth analysis on climate related risks regarding cotton, one of the main raw material used by the Group (35% of volume purchase in '23, 36% in '24). Cotton is naturally heat stress tolerant and requires little to no extra water beyond rainfall in most regions due to its ability to thrive in variable climate; it also has fast adaptable and displaceable production. However, as emerged from this analysis, temperature increase linked to RCP 4.5 and 8.5 may lead to extreme events of droughts and floods that may be detrimental to cotton supply in main producing countries, thus influencing availability and price for the Group's supply chain. The analysis reported that cotton sourcing regions (mainly in US and Türkiye, where Group sources part of cotton volumes) have a medium likelihood risk of occurrence of extreme climate events in the medium/long term. The Group has prioritised and adopted a strategy to address and limit these potential impacts by diversifying its supply chain to effectively manage raw material's availability and fluctuations, while establishing long-term relationships and agreements that result in beneficial business relationships. In addition, this analysis support accelerating the Group's use of "preferred" materials, supporting the target setting and transition planning. Hence, the Group has committed to have 50% "preferred" cotton (cotton from regen/ organic agriculture that come from ecosystem more resilient to climate change) by '25. Along these targets, capacity building workshop were conducted for the Product and Purchasing Department to share best practices in terms of material certification and associated env. impacts. To guarantee that the objectives are met, the Group has set interim milestones and dedicated budget to cover potential cost premium for the certified material. Costs and budget are reviewed on a yearly basis. Another decision triggered by the results was the launch of two regenerative agriculture projects along the cotton supply chain, whose cost (for launch and monitoring activities) were integrated into the Sustainability budget. The analysis was further integrated in 2024 on down. This analysis found no significant correlations between global historical data and the occurrence of extreme weather events. As a result, it was not possible to make further assessments of the potential financial impact for the Group. Finally, an additional update of the analysis on key materials has been planned for 2025.

[Fixed row]

(5.2) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan?

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

Yes, we have a climate transition plan which aligns with a 1.5°C world

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:

Yes

(5.2.4) Plan explicitly commits to cease all spending on, and revenue generation from, activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Select from:

No, and we do not plan to add an explicit commitment within the next two years

(5.2.6) Explain why your organization does not explicitly commit to cease all spending on and revenue generation from activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Due to the nature of the Group's business model, most of the climate impacts are not direct but generated along its supply chain (Scope 3) and for direct impacts (scope 1 and 2), the Group's own operations are not highly dependent on fossil fuel-based energy. The Group energy consumption at its own direct operations is mainly due to electricity and, for heating purposes, to the use of natural gas. Since 2023 the Group has been using worldwide electricity exclusively from renewable sources and it's working to electrify processes that use natural gas by installing heat pumps at its own direct operation sites. As for future investment in new infrastructure, the Group has already made commitment to have all stores and new corporate buildings (new constructions) certified in line with LEED standard, which guarantees a high level of energy efficiency and an increased reliability on renewable energy sources. In addition, the Group has not yet made a formal public commitment in ceasing expenditures and revenues toward activities that contribute to the expansion of fossil fuels also because it is not a sector whose revenues are closely related to such activities.

(5.2.7) Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan

Select from:

We have a different feedback mechanism in place

(5.2.8) Description of feedback mechanism

The key elements of Moncler Group's transition plan are included in different publicly available documents. In particular, in the Moncler Group's climate strategy available on the corporate website (at the following link: <https://www.monclergroup.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/04/moncler-group-climate-strategy.pdf>), as well as in the E1 section of the Sustainability Statement that includes not only the climate related targets and commitments of the Group's plan, but also it represents a space where progress towards targets is reported. Other elements of the plan are reported also in the Environmental Policy, which confirms the commitments of the Group to lower its environmental impacts. All these documents are constantly updated to also take into account the inputs gathered from investors and analysts and discussed together with the Group during periodic calls and meetings. Although not formally voted at the Annual General Meeting (AGM), Moncler Group has implemented other mechanisms to guarantee constant dialogue with shareholders making sure that all their feedback and requests are duly taken into consideration when addressing climate related topics and also the transition plan. In particular, also in preparation for the Annual General Meeting, the Sustainability Unit, together with the Investor Relations function and the Governance department arrange one-to-one calls and take part to sector-specific ESG conferences with the socially responsible investors and analysts, in order to respond to their requests for further information on sustainability and on climate related topics. In this regard, aspects concerning the Group's climate strategy are discussed and feedback and suggestions are collected to assess shareholder's expectations. In addition, in early 2024, some key transition plan's elements have also been included during the calls carried out with shareholders regarding the double materiality analysis in order to collect further feedback also on the potential climate related risks and opportunities with the aim of further sharpening and improving the Group's ambition.

(5.2.9) Frequency of feedback collection

Select from:

More frequently than annually

(5.2.10) Description of key assumptions and dependencies on which the transition plan relies

The Group's climate strategy aims to achieve emission reductions consistent with 1.5C, targeting net zero emissions across its value chain by 2050. Given the nature of its business, the majority of the Group's GHG emissions (99%) occur outside its direct ops and are linked to value chain activities. The key GHG red. hotspots are material and manufacturing processes. The success of this transition plan hinges on several crucial dependencies, which can influence its implementation and outcomes: -The strategy assumes the development and availability of "preferred" materials with lower impacts compared to the conventional options. The uptake of certain "preferred" materials relies on the development of technological R&D initiatives to increase the availability of alternatives that guarantee the same quality and respect of compliance to conventional ones.-Advancements in energy-efficient manufacturing technologies and ren. energy integration and availability will reduce energy consumption and emissions, facilitating the transition to a greener grid (IEA projections). -The supply chain collaboration is another critical assumption for a successful plan, since key suppliers are expected to align their GHG reductions goals with the required ambition. To support this, the Group launched an energy assessment and supplier engag. programme in 2022, which continued in 2024 and involved in total approximately 25 key suppliers, with the support of a new dedicated Committee. While these initiatives are in place, the level of commitment and implementation capacity from these suppliers represents a significant dependency. Regulatory and policy frameworks also play a pivotal role, providing the necessary compliance standards for effective action. Proactive management of these dependencies is crucial to mitigate risks and maximize the likelihood of transition's success. To pursue its targets and have progress against it, the Group annually allocates dedicated budgets to these activities

(5.2.11) Description of progress against transition plan disclosed in current or previous reporting period

In 2024, despite an increase in total energy consumption, mainly driven by a 9% increase in the Group's employees and by the growth of the direct store network, there was a 6% scope 1 and 2 (market-based) emissions reduction compared to 2023 (-53% vs 2021 considering Stone Island consolidated from 1 January 2021), due to a greater use of renewable energy, more efficient lighting, air conditioning and heating systems and an increase in low environmental impact vehicles in the company fleet. Due to the nature of its business model, in which production is mainly managed through suppliers, the Moncler Group's most significant environmental impacts are indirect. Within the limits of their influence, with the aim to minimize the indirect impacts of the manufacture and distribution products, the Group encourages production and logistics partners to apply environmental best practices. In 2024 the Group's scope 3 emissions decreased by approximately 5% in absolute terms compared to the previous year. In 2024, the Group made improvements for the data collected from its suppliers by leveraging the information gathered through the supply chain traceability project and the support activities on energy topics carried out for its suppliers. Despite the purchase of a larger quantity of certain high-emission materials (e.g., wool), in 2024 the emissions of raw materials production decreased by about 1% vs the previous year. This reduction is mainly due to the inclusion in the collections of "preferred" materials, such as nylon and polyester made with recycled materials and organic cotton (e.g., in SS and FW 24 collections, the Group included over 50% recycled nylon, over 43% recycled polyester and approximately 37% cotton from organic or recycled practices). Moreover, in 2024, the Group continued collecting energy data from supplier sites, enabling data quality improvement and impact tracking. Some suppliers implemented energy efficiency measures identified during the energy assessments while others, thanks to the consultancy support financed by the Group, started the development of a transition plan. To date, around 30% of the electricity consumed at these sites comes from renewable sources. In particular, 44 of these production sites have photovoltaic systems. Also, in 2024, the total GHG emissions from logistics and distribution logistics decreased by 16% compared to the previous year. The Group's efforts focused mainly on optimising the volumes of distribution logistics and promoting less impactful transport methods. The Group is also committed to support projects dedicated to regenerative farming practices within the cotton and wool supply chains, with mitigation effects on both GHG emissions and the impact on biodiversity. Since 2023 the Group has been taking part in two specific projects related to the cotton sector, both of which aimed to provide incentives for cotton farmers to apply regenerative farming practices.

(5.2.12) Attach any relevant documents which detail your climate transition plan (optional)

moncler-group-climate-strategy.pdf

(5.2.13) Other environmental issues that your climate transition plan considers

Select all that apply

Biodiversity

(5.2.14) Explain how the other environmental issues are considered in your climate transition plan

Since 2021, the Moncler Group has periodically conducted analyses of its impact on biodiversity, leveraging the active collaboration of its suppliers and the information gathered through the raw materials traceability process, which is a key component of the identification and assessment of the impacts across the supply chain. This approach aligned with the new technical guidelines for setting the Science Based Targets for Nature of the Science-Based Targets Network (SBTN) initiative, was updated in 2024 with the support of a qualified third-party organization. The analysis focused on raw materials with potentially relevant impacts on biodiversity, specifically those of natural origin, mainly wool, cashmere, cotton and down, used in the Spring/Summer (SS) and Fall/Winter (FW) 2024 collections. The update included an initial assessment phase that identified land and water use and pollution as the key areas of potential impact of the value chain on nature. Based on these findings, the prioritization phase began, taking into account the relevance of the impact, the urgency of the actions, and the technical and economic

feasibility. The Group is committed to support regenerative practices related to the cotton and wool supply chains, with mitigation effects on both biodiversity impacts and carbon emissions. Regenerative agriculture is an approach to farming that aims to improve soil health and soil fertility, as well as protecting water resources and biodiversity. Restoring soil health helps capture increased levels of carbon from the atmosphere in soils and plant biomass. For instance, Moncler Group has engaged in the Unlock Programme, a project promoted by The Fashion Pact Initiative, that aims to support regenerative agriculture practices in cotton and implement new measurement methodologies in line with the latest GHG emissions frameworks. The Group also monitors the development of the GHG Protocol Land Sector and Removals Guidance and the SBTi FLAG (Forest, Land and Agriculture) to understand how to include both carbon reduction and sequestration impacts in its climate targets. In addition, the Group continue promoting sustainable forestry by sourcing 100% wood-pulp based packaging material (paper and cardboard) from deforestation-free supply chains certified under the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) and/or Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC).
[Fixed row]

(5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning?

(5.3.1) Environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy and/or financial planning

Select from:

Yes, both strategy and financial planning

(5.3.2) Business areas where environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy

Select all that apply

Products and services

Upstream/downstream value chain

Investment in R&D

Operations

[Fixed row]

(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy.

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

The Moncler Group strategy definition also takes into account and has been influenced by climate-related risks and opportunities in relation to products and services. According to the scenario analysis conducted in '22 and integrated in '23 and '24 over short, medium and/or long-term timeframes (0-3; 4-10 and 11-26 years), Moncler Group may be affected by climate related risks, such as the potential increase of costs due to the reduction of key raw materials availability linked to acute physical events in critical areas where the Group value chains are located (e.g. cotton, which represent the around the 36% of the Group's raw material volume purchased). At the same time for ex. the scenario analysis also identified opportunities linked to consumer demand expectations for products made with "preferred" materials. As a consequence, the identification of this risk and opportunity that is generated by the demand of products made with "preferred" materials, led the Group to integrate its strategy as described in its new '20-'25 Sustainability Plan including new and updated targets on the continuous introduction of "preferred". As an example of strategic decision influenced by the risk related to raw material availability / costs, the Group set targets regarding the switch towards "preferred" key raw materials. The Group set the targets to have: - 70% wool certified under specific standards (e.g., Responsible Wool Standard (RWS)) by 2025; - 50% "preferred" cotton used in 2025 collections, (cotton from regen / organic agriculture that come from ecosystem more resilient to climate change effect); - over 50% of yarns and fabrics will be from "preferred" materials by 2025. In line with the Sustainability Plan mentioned above, the targets have also been updated in the Group's transition plan. As an example of strategic decision influenced by the opportunity of diversifying its product portfolio and meet consumer demand expectations for products made with "preferred" materials, in 2024 the Group used more than 43% of the yarns and fabrics the SS FW '24 collections made with "preferred" materials (in particular more than 50% of the nylon used in the SS FW '24 collections is made with recycled material). In addition, the Group continuously update its supply chain strategy to promote diversification to address these potential impacts by diversifying supply chain so that it can effectively manage any fluctuations in the price and availability of raw materials.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

As reported in the Group's 2024 Sustainability Statement, Moncler Group strategy has also been influenced from climate-related risks in relation to its supply chain. According to the scenario analysis, the emerging stricter EU environmental regulation may potentially affect Moncler Group's supply chain in the short, medium- and/or long-term timeframes. Also, the introduction of a carbon tax related to fossil fuel-based energy and materials could impact costs related to the purchase of goods and services. Hence, Moncler Group supports the decarbonisation of its supply chain and in 2022 the Group redefined its CO2 reduction targets to ensure the inclusion of all sources of CO2 emissions and to reflect the actual size and impact of the business. In particular, the Moncler Group has committed to reduce by 2030 absolute scope 1 and scope 2 CO2e emissions by 70% (in line with the "1.5" ambition) and scope 3 CO2e emissions by 52% (in line with the "Well Below 2" ambition) per unit sold from a 2021 base year, and achieving net zero emissions throughout the value chain by 2050. In order to achieve its climate target, Moncler Group is implementing various initiatives involving its suppliers for example the Group is committed to have 50% "preferred" nylon used in its 2025 collections. Moreover, in order to tackle the emissions associated with the production activities along the supply chain, the Group began mapping energy consumption and sources across its supply chain to integrate primary production data into its carbon footprint and identify, with suppliers, opportunities for energy efficiency and renewable energy use. This continued in 2024, with data collection from over 115 production sites of direct suppliers and sub-suppliers. Thanks to consultancy support funded by the Group, some suppliers implemented energy efficiency measures, while others began transitioning to renewable electricity. The Group also strengthened collaboration with selected suppliers through an awareness campaign promoting best practices, emissions reduction targets, and increased use of renewables. In recognition of its commitment, the Group became a partner of the Apparel Impact Institute (AII). Looking ahead, efforts will focus on supporting suppliers with energy-intensive processes, such as dyeing and finishing, in implementing efficiency programmes. As a general rule, the Group adopts a procurement strategy aimed at diversifying its supply chain as much as possible both in geographical terms and in terms of dependency from individual suppliers in order to mitigate the potential risk of sourcing in areas where raw materials can be vulnerable to climate change.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

Risks

Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Some Moncler Group's raw materials come from agricultural sources, such as cotton and wool. As emerged from climate related risk assessment, in the long-term timeframe (namely 11-26 years) availability of raw materials may decrease due to acute and chronic physical events and temperature increase reducing land resources (e.g. droughts, flooding) and impacting supply, therefore availability. Understanding physical risks on the Group's key materials has influenced the Group's strategy. To respond to heat pressure and adapt to a forecasted change in climate, Moncler Group keeps performing further studies and research aimed at finding valuable alternatives to traditional raw materials both in terms of quality and in terms of available quantities and suppliers. To this end the Group allocates annual R&D investments, to explore and identify solutions with a lower environmental impact also with the collaboration and assistance of international start-ups and accelerators. This approach supports also the opportunity for the Group to adopt always innovative solutions ahead of time. For instance, Moncler Group since 2022 has been supporting a research project by the Umberto Veronesi Foundation focused on identifying the mechanisms employed by specific cotton varieties to survive or optimise growth in drought conditions. The study aims to understand how to improve the resilience of species selected for agriculture in a less favourable environmental scenario with limited water resources. In particular, in 2024, the study included the implementation of an experimental field in Milan where selected cotton varieties were analysed to represent the widest possible geographical distribution of a cultivation region. For each variety, the morphological, physiological and molecular traits were measured. These data, along with the environmental variables (such as radiation and temperature) recorded during the experiment, were then correlated using statistical models to identify key genes and biological processes with greater drought resistance. This could contribute to the development of cotton varieties better suited to arid climates and/or requiring less water, while maintaining productivity even in a context of climate change. The strategy of R&D is aligned to the achievement of two pillars of the Sustainability Plan 2020-2025: Act on Climate & Nature and Think Circular & Bold, whose targets are part of the Group's transition plan. In addition, the Group is part of the initiative the Fashion Pact, which promotes collaborative actions and workshops to accelerate the use of innovative and sustainable materials to lower overall impact on the environment across the apparel sector. In this regard, the Group actively took part in the Fashion Pact collaborative projects Unlock, which aims to support regenerative agriculture in the cotton supply chains.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

As reported in the Group 2024 Sustainability Statement, Moncler Group strategy has been influenced by climate-related risks also in what concerns its own operations. In particular, as emerged from the scenario analysis, Moncler Group identified the opportunity of increasing the energy efficiency measures and moving towards renewable energy sources at its own sites in order to both reduce its GHG emissions and ensure cost savings and mitigating exposure to future carbon tax. Since 2023, 100% of electricity consumption of Moncler Group's own directly managed operations (offices, stores, production sites and logistics hub) came from renewable sources. Moreover, in order to reduce energy consumption and CO2 emissions in line with the defined transition plan the Moncler Group is implementing various energy efficiency activities at stores, offices, logistics hub and at its production sites. The initiatives range from the almost total replacement of traditional lighting systems with LED lights to the use of energy efficient ICT equipment, to the identification of ways to make energy use more efficient like the use of Building Management Systems for integrated and more efficient energy consumption management and the replacement of gas boilers with heat pumps. Also LEED certification support on energy efficiency approach. From 2023, the Group is committed to obtaining LEED certification for all new stores (shop in shop excluded). To date the Group has: - 8 stores certified to the LEED standard for Building Operations and Maintenance and 3 stores under certification process; - 27 stores certified according to the LEED Interior Design and Construction standard and 10 stores under certification. With regard to production sites, in 2023 the Group obtained LEED Building Design and Construction certification for the expansion of the plant built in Romania. Lastly, in 2021 BREEAM In-Use certification (Excellent level) was obtained for the logistics hub in Castel San Giovanni (Piacenza), proving a more efficient management of the building and an energy and environmental performance improvement. These actions represent an opportunity as well, because they will allow the Group to reduce the costs related to the energy consumption associated to its operations.

[Add row]

(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning.

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

- Revenues
- Direct costs
- Capital expenditures
- Access to capital

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

The resources necessary for the implementation of the Group's Sust Plan are integrated into the Group's financial planning, which provides for both operating costs and investments, also in line with what is reported as "eligible" and "aligned" in reporting relating to the EU Taxonomy. An example of financial planning influenced by cost-saving opportunities and reduction of CO2 through increased resource efficiency at corporate sites (as per 3.6.1 Opp1) includes capital and operating costs for energy reduction initiatives at stores, offices, logistics hubs, and production sites. These initiatives include the almost full replacement of traditional lighting systems with LED lights and the use of Building Management Systems for more efficient energy consumption management, replacement of office windows to ensure thermal insulation. E.g. the investments made in '24 to install or replace traditional lights with LED lighting systems amounted to 2.9 million EUR. Also, the Group is committed, starting from '23, to obtaining LEED certification for all new stores. The costs for the certification process, amounted in '24 to approximately 220k EUR, and were included in the annual financial planning. The Moncler Group currently has 35 stores certified to the LEED standard and 13 under certification. In 2023, the Group also obtained LEED BD&C certification for the expansion of the plant built in Romania. BREEAM In-Use certification (Excellent level) was obtained for the logistics hub in Castel San Giovanni (Piacenza). As described in 3.1.1 Risk2, the risk of intensification of extreme climatic events could have an impact in terms of direct costs, and this influenced the financial planning of the Group. In particular, the climate scenario analysis showed that the effect of climate change in cotton sourcing regions can lead to drought and flooding events (mainly in US and Türkiye, where the Group source part of its cotton) that can lead to a decrease in supply and availability, which may translate to a higher price of raw material. To mitigate this risk, as part of the Strategic Sust. Plan, the Group has adopted targets to switch from conventional to "preferred" materials. E.g., the Group set the target to have 50% "preferred" cotton by '25. To guarantee that the objectives are met by the target year, the Group has set interim milestones and dedicated budget to cover potential extra cost premium for the certified material.

[Add row]

(5.4) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition	Methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition	Indicate the level at which you identify the alignment of your spending/revenue with a sustainable finance taxonomy
	Select from:	Select all that apply	Select from:

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition	Methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition	Indicate the level at which you identify the alignment of your spending/revenue with a sustainable finance taxonomy
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A sustainable finance taxonomy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> At the organization level only

[Fixed row]

(5.4.1) Quantify the amount and percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition.

Row 1

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

A sustainable finance taxonomy

(5.4.1.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.1.3) Objective under which alignment is being reported

Select from:

Climate change mitigation

(5.4.1.4) Indicate whether you are reporting eligibility information for the selected objective

Select from:

Yes

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

CAPEX

(5.4.1.6) Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (currency)

10710000

(5.4.1.7) Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)

2.3

(5.4.1.8) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)

2.4

(5.4.1.9) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)

2.6

(5.4.1.10) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy-eligible in the reporting year (%)

2.3

(5.4.1.11) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy non-eligible in the reporting year (%)

97.7

(5.4.1.12) Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition

For the capital expenditures (CapEx) indicator calculation, the denominator considered the increases in tangible fixed assets and intangible assets during the year, before depreciation and any revaluations, including those arising from restatements and reductions in value, for 2024, and excluding changes in fair value. In particular, the denominator includes acquisitions of tangible fixed assets (IAS 16), intangible assets (IAS 38) and assets for rights of use (IFRS 16). With regards to the numerator, increases in fixed assets linked to the purchase of output from economic activities included in the Taxonomy and/or relating to the measures implemented that contribute to the objective set by the legislation called "climate change mitigation" were considered eligible. These activities mainly include

investments in construction work associated with the opening of new stores or production plants and the expansion and renovation of company offices and existing stores with a particular focus on energy efficiency improvements and energy consumption reductions for these buildings. These investments fall under the economic activity categorized as "7.2 Renovation of existing buildings", "7.3 Installation, maintenance and repair of energy efficiency equipment" and "7.5 Installation, maintenance and repair of instruments and devices for measuring, regulation and controlling energy performance of buildings" of Regulation (EU) 2020/852. For further details on the Group's Taxonomy alignment, please refer to Moncler Group Sustainability Statement (pg. 138-142) - <https://www.monclergroup.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/04/moncler-group-annual-report-2024.pdf#page=58> Figures provided in "Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025" and "Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030" have been calculated taking into consideration the Group business plan and growth projections.

[Add row]

(5.4.3) Provide any additional contextual and/or verification/assurance information relevant to your organization's taxonomy alignment.

(5.4.3.2) Additional contextual information relevant to your taxonomy accounting

In particular, for the 2024 reporting year, Regulation (EU) 2020/852 requires information to be provided on the share of turnover, capital expenditures (CapEx) or operating expenses (OpEx) associated with economic activities eligible and aligned with the Taxonomy criteria. As for the alignment analysis regarding CapEX, this was carried out by verifying the adherence of all the before mentioned building work to the technical screening requirements, Do Not Significant Harm (DNSH) criteria related to the climate change mitigation objective (considered most relevant to the Group), and minimum set forth in the regulations. Analyses to verify alignment with the requirements of the Taxonomy consider the integration of energy efficiency requirements at all directly operated locations in line with the targets of the Group's 2020-2025 Strategic Sustainability Plan and the guidelines implemented by the Group for the design of new store openings, relocations and new corporate constructions, which include the integration of criteria for obtaining LEED certification. In addition, a project has been launched, with the support of a specialized third party, aimed at monitoring and certifying the adherence of each construction activity carried out by the Group to the requirements of the Taxonomy.

(5.4.3.3) Indicate whether you will be providing verification/assurance information relevant to your taxonomy alignment in question 13.1

Select from:

Yes

[Fixed row]

(5.10) Does your organization use an internal price on environmental externalities?

	Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities	Environmental externality priced
	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<i>Select all that apply</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Carbon

[Fixed row]

(5.10.1) Provide details of your organization's internal price on carbon.

Row 1

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

- Shadow price

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

- Drive low-carbon investment
- Incentivize consideration of climate-related issues in decision making
- Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities
- Influence strategy and/or financial planning
- Setting and/or achieving of climate-related policies and targets

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

- Alignment with the price of allowances under an Emissions Trading Scheme

(5.10.1.4) Calculation methodology and assumptions made in determining the price

The value represents the average price of carbon allowances in the EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS) auctions for the first half of 2024, the primary carbon market in Europe (EC report on the functioning of the European carbon market, 2024).

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

Scope 1

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

Uniform

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

Evolutionary

(5.10.1.9) Indicate how you expect the price to change over time

Its value may vary based on economic conditions and be reviewed internally.

(5.10.1.10) Minimum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO₂e)

62.4

(5.10.1.11) Maximum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO₂e)

62.4

(5.10.1.12) Business decision-making processes the internal price is applied to

Select all that apply

Capital expenditure

Operations

(5.10.1.13) Internal price is mandatory within business decision-making processes

Select from:

No

(5.10.1.14) % total emissions in the reporting year in selected scopes this internal price covers

36

(5.10.1.15) Pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve objectives

Select from:

Yes

(5.10.1.16) Details of how the pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve your objectives

During 2024, concerning its own operations, the Group continued to introduce low environmental impact vehicles into its car fleet, exceeding its target and bringing the ratio of low-impact vehicles in its company fleet to 98%. To further support this transition, the Group has developed an internal carbon pricing program to guide decision-making and incentivize the adoption of lower-emission fleet solutions. The internal carbon pricing program has been than implemented in 2025. By assigning a notional financial cost to the CO2 emissions generated by the company fleet (62.4 per ton of CO2), the internal carbon pricing system operates by deducting this amount from the budget available to the team responsible for fleet management. The ultimate goal is to progressively reduce this cost by selecting lower-impact vehicles, in line with the Group's broader environmental strategy.

[Add row]

(5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues?

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Suppliers	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change
Customers	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change
Investors and shareholders	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change
Other value chain stakeholders	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change

[Fixed row]

(5.11.1) Does your organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment?

Climate change

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

100%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

The Group developed an estimate of emissions of its Tier 1 suppliers, including the emissions of their supply chains, thus considering sub-suppliers' processes, and raw materials' generation. The ones whose emissions exceed 1% of the Group's Scope 3 Cat. 3.1 may be considered to have potential substantive impact on climate. The emissions associated with the Tier 1 and its supply chain were considered at the numerator, while the S3 cat.1 was considered at the denominator.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the threshold for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

1-25%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

24

[Fixed row]

(5.11.2) Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues?

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to climate change

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Based on the calculation explained in question 5.11.1, the impact on the climate of each T1 supplier and its supply chain are evaluated. Specifically, T1 suppliers are classified based on the GHG emission impact of their activities and supply chains so as to identify the most impactful ones. These suppliers, who represent nearly 60% of Scope 3 Cat. 3.1 emissions are then involved by the Group in dedicated engagement activities in order to map their impact in more detail, identify and evaluate decarbonization strategies and initiatives, and support their implementation. Moreover, the Group developed other workstreams more specific (e.g., on process manufacturing) extending the scope of suppliers involved, considering also other additional criteria such as business relevance for the Group.

[Fixed row]

(5.11.5) Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

Climate change

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Suppliers are required by contract to comply with Supplier Code of Conduct (SCC) and Code of Ethics (CE), and related policies, including the Environmental Policy. This last is available on the dedicated section of the website and reports "In particular, Moncler Group requires its suppliers and business partners to comply with all applicable environmental rules and regulations in force in each of the countries in which they operate and with Moncler Group's environmental principles included in the Supplier Code of Conduct". In '24 approximately 90% of significant Group contracts include compliance with the CE and related policies (incl. the Environmental one). For remaining 10% Legal Team verified compliance of suppliers' code of conduct with principles included in Group Codes. As part of its "Responsible Sourcing" activities, the Group has defined procedures in case of non-compliance, including the definition of corrective measures. Moreover, the Group is committed to support its supply chain raising awareness and driving continuous improvement, requiring the implementation of corrective actions where needed.

[Fixed row]

(5.11.6) Provide details of the environmental requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

- Implementation of emissions reduction initiatives

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- On-site third-party audit
- Second-party verification
- Supplier scorecard or rating
- Supplier self-assessment

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- 100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- 51-75%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- 100%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

76-99%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

26-50%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Suppliers are required by contract to comply with Supplier Code of Conduct (SCC) and Code of Ethics (CE), and related Environmental Policy including climate-related activities and goals of the Group. Specifically, the SCC reports that suppliers “are expected to be committed to minimize the environmental impact of their production processes” and “develop procedures aimed at controlling and progressively reducing pollution, ... and gaseous emissions, the use of water, energy...”. Should non-compliance with the Supplier Code be ascertained, Moncler Group asks the Supplier to engage in corrective actions within a reasonable agreed timeframe. Specifically, the Group is committed to support its supply chain raising awareness and driving continuous improvement, requiring the implementation of specific corrective actions where needed. Moncler Group however reserves the right to terminate its business relationship with the Supplier for any unjustified delay and/or failure in the implementation of corrective actions within the agreed timeframe. Please note that the "Responsible Sourcing" page of the Group's website contains procedures in case of non-compliance. Suppliers are in compliance when they are managing these topics, including the planning and/or implementation of emissions and energy reduction initiatives.

[Add row]

(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization’s supplier engagement on environmental issues.

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

- Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

- Provide training, support and best practices on how to measure GHG emissions
- Provide training, support and best practices on how to mitigate environmental impact
- Provide training, support and best practices on how to set science-based targets
- Other capacity building activity, please specify :Run an engagement campaign to educate suppliers about climate change

Information collection

- Collect targets information at least annually from suppliers
- Other information collection activity, please specify :Collect energy consumption data at facility level from suppliers

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

- Tier 1 suppliers
- Tier 2 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

- 51-75%

(5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

Select from:

51-75%

(5.11.7.8) Number of tier 2+ suppliers engaged

60

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

The Group is committed to decarbonizing its supply chain and reducing Scope 3 emissions through active collaboration with suppliers. Since 2022, the Group has engaged with its direct and indirect suppliers collecting primary data on energy consumptions. This process allows to integrate primary data into the Group's carbon footprint and at the same time to identify, together with suppliers, opportunities for energy efficiency improvements and for transitioning to renewable sources. This engagement intensified in '24, with the collection and integration of primary data from over 115 suppliers' production sites: data shows around 30% of the electricity consumed at these sites comes from renewable sources, and 44 of these are equipped with photovoltaic plants. In '24 the collaboration deepened for a shortlist of suppliers, promoting the adoption of industry best practices, the definition of emission reduction targets and the increased use of renewable energy. Given this commitment the Group's has become a partner of Apparel Impact Institute (All), selecting also a shortlist of suppliers to whom a detailed onsite energy assessment was provided with specialised external consultants. The expected positive outcome of this process is not only for the Group's visibility on its supply chain's energy consumption, but mostly for the empowering of suppliers to identify practical solutions for energy efficiency and transition. [Rationale] To enhance the impact of these activities, in '24, the Group included in the engagement approximately 32% of its T1 suppliers, representing around the 74% of Group's total procurement spend. [Measure of success & threshold] Success of the initiative is measured by the percentage of suppliers engaged who are planning to implement or have implemented at least one emission reduction solution (e.g., ren. plants installation). The programme's success threshold is set to over 30% of the engaged T1 suppliers, expecting to revisit and increasing this percentage on annual basis. [Impact of engagement according to the measure of success] In '24, at least around 49% of the engaged suppliers (around 53% of the Group's total spend) who participated in the campaign, implemented or are planning to implement energy/emission saving solutions. Engagement activities have been extended also to some T2 as well (i.e. 60 suppliers), supporting the T1 suppliers in mapping the emission-related data and the potential reduction initiatives of their supply chains

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Promote the use of renewable energy and reduce GHG emissions

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

Yes

[Add row]

(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

- Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

- 100%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

For the Group it is very important to engage and actively involve all its stakeholders, incl. clients. Consistently, the Group launched several initiatives and activities to engage with all clients to increase the awareness of the climate change impacts of products and to make them last longer, thus reducing their environmental footprint. In fact, garments end of life has long been subject of discussion in the fashion industry and in recent years it led the entire system to act for a change both in production systems (with an increasing focus on reuse at the end of life) and in clients' choices. In this regard, in '21 Moncler brand launched the Extra-Life project, a service aimed at extending the life to its jackets through specific repairs. Beyond encouraging clients to a better garment management Moncler has trained sales assistants to provide information to clients on the Extra Life repair service. The service is available in all Regions where the Moncler brand operates, sharing with clients the available garment repair solutions. [Rationale] To achieve the goal of increasing the clients' awareness of the climate change impacts of products and to make them last longer, thus reducing their environmental footprint, since '22 the project has been active at global level, thus addressing 100% of clients, to provide the same service to all clients worldwide. In addition, further education is also provided to clients through product labels and in the appropriate "composition and care"

section of the site where guidelines for garment care and washing is included. At the same time, Stone Island implemented a return and repair policy, which ensures that clients can return garments both to mono-brand stores and to the wholesale channel, and benefit from a dedicated repair service. Where repairs require complex procedures, the garment is picked up and repaired at the Ravarino workshop, while for simple repairs, Stone Island provides a kit to the wholesale partner so that the process can be carried out at the store. Group clients are also made aware of the initiatives on circular economy through the following communication channels: - Sustainability Statement (pillar Think Circular & Bold) and video; - Sustainability Plan; - company website.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

The implementation of the initiative will allow to reduce environmental impacts (including GHG emissions) associated with garments (e.g. down jackets, knitwear) end of life, through a continuous dialogue and active involvement of clients thus encouraging them to further extend their garments' lives. [Metric of success & threshold] The metric of success of the programmes launched by the Group, namely by the Extra Life for Moncler and the repair service for Stone Island, is assessed as the emissions avoided through garment recovery, which was carried out through the implementation of these one. In this regard, in 2024 such emissions were estimated to be about 1,022 CO2e tons. The mentioned programme had a threshold for being considered successful of at approx. 10%, considering the avoided emissions compared to the end-of-life related emissions of sold products (cat. 3.12). [Impact of the engagement] The % of the avoided emissions thanks to the mentioned product compared to the cat.3.12 emissions of the '24 was about more than 20%.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

- Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

- Collaborate with stakeholders in creation and review of your climate transition plan

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- 26-50%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

None

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

For the Group it is very important to engage and actively involve its investors and shareholders, as they provide relevant feedback and inputs on the Group's activities and its strategy, including the transition plan. The Group has implemented mechanisms to guarantee constant dialogue with investors and shareholders making sure that all their feedback and requests are duly taken into consideration when addressing climate related topics and also the transition plan. The data reported as "% of stakeholder type engaged" reflects the percentage of Moncler Group's share capital owned by investors we have engaged with on ESG topics.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

The Sustainability Unit, together with the Investor Relations function and the Governance department arrange one-to-one calls and take part to sector-specific ESG conferences with the socially responsible investors and analysts, in order to respond to their requests for further information on sustainability and on climate related topics. In this regard, aspects concerning the Group's climate strategy are discussed and feedback and suggestions are collected to assess shareholder's expectations. In addition, in early 2024, some key transition plan's elements have also been included during the calls carried out with shareholders regarding the double materiality analysis in order to collect further feedback also on the potential climate related risks and opportunities with the aim of further sharpening and improving the Group's ambition.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Employees

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services

Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

1-25%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Employees play a key role in achieving the goals set by the Group. They are trained and educated on how small adjustments in their behaviour can help the company achieve its goals.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

The Group is aware of the impact of urban mobility and encourages its employees to adopt solutions with a low env. impact. Among the initiatives carried out in 2024 by the Group are: - car pooling for Moncler employees at the Trebaseleghe office;- incentives for public transportation subscription;- promotion of bicycles' use by making company bikes available to all employees at the Milan and Trebaseleghe offices;- shuttle bus service at the production site in Romania. For more details please refer to the 2024 Sustainability Statement, page 120. In 2024, to raise awareness on environmental matters, the Group created a dedicated course for all employees. The course is accessible to all employees through various devices (phone, laptop) and is available on the Group's platforms in 6 languages. Organised into 4 modules, it explores topics like climate change, biodiversity, water resource management, resource effi. and circularity. The climate change module guides employees through the challenges and opportunities of one of the most pressing issues of our time. It presents a clear overview of fundamental concepts, from the definition and classification of GHGs to the global and local impacts of climate change. The module also explores carbon footprint as a tool to measure an organisation's emissions and describes the main mitigation strategies adopted by the Moncler Group to reduce its impact. As of today already nearly 35% of employees have completed at least 1 of the 4 modules.

[Add row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.

	Consolidation approach used	Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach
Climate change	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Financial control	<i>The Financial Control approach was selected, since it is the same consolidation approach used in the Group's financial accounting.</i>

[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

(7.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

Select from:

No

(7.1.1) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

	Has there been a structural change?
	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?
	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

(7.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

Select all that apply

- IEA CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion
- The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance
- The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard
- Smart Freight Centre: GLEC Framework for Logistics Emissions Methodologies
- The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)
- Defra Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including streamlined energy and carbon reporting guidance, 2019
- Other, please specify :IEA Emissions for scope 2 calculation

(7.3) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

(7.3.1) Scope 2, location-based

Select from:

- We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

(7.3.2) Scope 2, market-based

Select from:

- We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

(7.3.3) Comment

Calculation of CO2e emissions (including CH4, NO2, HFC, PFC, and SF6 emissions, where present) has been carried out in accordance with the GHG Protocol guidelines. The parameters used for the calculation for both location-based and market-based emissions are derived from IEA 2024 (emission factors for electricity). The data include electricity consumption related to full-electric vehicles of the fleet in line with the GHG Protocol guidelines. The data include green energy certified according to the Renewable Energy Certificate (REC)/Guarantee of Origin (GO)/International Renewable Energy Certificate (I-REC)/Non-Fossil Certificates (NFC).

[Fixed row]

(7.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

Select from:

No

(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2332

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This is the baseline submitted to SBTi in 2022, which considers Moncler Group's complete perimeter including Stone Island, consolidated from January, 1st of 2021. The following activity data were considered for the calculation of Scope 1 emissions: - consumption of natural gas used at Group sites; - diesel and gasoline consumption used at Group sites and for the corporate fleet; - refrigerant gas leakage. The sources of emission factors used are as follows: - Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs; - JEC (JRC-Eucar-Concawe); - IPCC AR5. These data and emission factors were chosen for their recency and representativeness, ensuring the most accurate estimate possible.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This is the baseline submitted to SBTi in 2022, which considers Moncler Group's complete perimeter including Stone Island, consolidated from January, 1st of 2021. The electricity consumption of the Group's sites were considered as activity data. Calculation of CO2e emissions (including CH4, NO2, HFC, PFC, and SF6 emissions, where present) has been carried out in accordance with the GHG Protocol guidelines. The parameters used for the calculation for both location-based and market-based emissions are derived from IEA, 2019, 2020 (emission factors for electricity). The data include electricity consumption related to full-electric vehicles of the fleet in line with the GHG Protocol guidelines. These data and emission factors were chosen for their recency and representativeness, ensuring the most accurate estimate possible.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2733

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This is the baseline submitted to SBTi in 2022, which considers Moncler Group's complete perimeter including Stone Island, consolidated from January, 1st of 2021. The electricity consumption of the Group's sites were considered as activity data. Calculation of CO2e emissions (including CH4, NO2, HFC, PFC, and SF6 emissions, where present) has been carried out in accordance with the GHG Protocol guidelines. The parameters used for the calculation for both location-based and market-based emissions are derived from IEA, 2019, 2020 (emission factors for electricity). The data include electricity consumption related to full-electric vehicles of the fleet in line with the GHG Protocol guidelines. The data include green energy certified according to the Renewable Energy Certificate (REC)/Guarantee of Origin (GO)/International Renewable Energy Certificate (I-REC)/Non-Fossil Certificates (NFC). These data and emission factors were chosen for their recency and representativeness, ensuring the most accurate estimate possible.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

155867

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This is the baseline submitted to SBTi in 2022, which considers Moncler Group's complete perimeter including Stone Island, consolidated from January, 1st of 2021. This category includes emissions from purchased raw materials and processing, and services. For each raw material (such as nylon, wool, cotton, polyester, down feather, and others), emissions have been calculated considering volumes, in terms of weight, composition and country of origin, where info was available. As per processing services (weaving, knitting, dyeing, assembly and finishing), the following variables have been considered to estimate CO2e emissions: volumes, processing steps, and location. Specific emission factors were applied to each purchased material to correctly estimate their impact in both raw material and processing phases. For most of the fibres and for all the textile processing operations, the data source for the related environmental inventory flows was WALDB. Other processing datasets for countries not available in WALDB were adapted to the different countries by selecting their national grid mix electricity.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

15416

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This is the baseline submitted to SBTi in 2022, which considers Moncler Group's complete perimeter including Stone Island, consolidated from January, 1st of 2021. This category includes emissions related to the CAPEX expenditure in 2023 for the following activities: relocation, new openings, machineries, refurbishment, expansions, IT software and hardware. Emissions factors have been applied to monetary values in order to estimate the impact in CO2e. The European multi-regional input-output USEEIO Database v1.1.

Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

802

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This is the baseline submitted to SBTi in 2022, which considers Moncler Group's complete perimeter including Stone Island, consolidated from January, 1st of 2021. This category includes emissions from energy related activities related to upstream activities linked to direct and indirect energy consumption already reported in Scope 1 and 2. For the calculation of these emissions, the direct and indirect energy consumption is multiplied by a specific emission factor. Well-to-tank emission factors have been applied, in order to calculate indirect emissions of fuel and energy related activities.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

23493

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This is the baseline submitted to SBTi in 2022, which considers Moncler Group's complete perimeter including Stone Island, consolidated from January, 1st of 2021. This category includes emissions from inbound and outbound logistics. Data concerning logistics flows are mapped and updated when needed with the collaboration of Moncler logistics partners. Among others, the most relevant emissions results include data from: - the transport of yarns and fabrics from suppliers to the logistics hub of Castel San Giovanni, Piacenza; - the transport of yarns and fabrics sent out to garment making producers; - the transport of finished products from garment making producers to the logistics hub of Castel San Giovanni, Piacenza; - the transport of finished products from the distribution centres of the logistics network to a stores and the e-commerce channel where directly managed by Moncler. The emission factors applied to calculate Group's logistics emissions are based on the GLEC Framework 2.0.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

72

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This is the baseline submitted to SBTi in 2022, which considers Moncler Group's complete perimeter including Stone Island, consolidated from January, 1st of 2021. This category includes emissions calculated considering volumes and type of waste (hazardous and non-hazardous waste) generated by Moncler Group operations located assuming a 50 km distance for waste collection by truck. To evaluate the total impact in CO2e, these methods of disposal have been considered: recovery, recycling and, for a minor part, others. According to the different materials and methods of disposal, emission factors from Ecoinvent 3.9.1 have been used to evaluate the impact of this category.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

592

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This is the baseline submitted to SBTi in 2022, which considers Moncler Group's complete perimeter including Stone Island, consolidated from January, 1st of 2021. This category includes emissions calculated considering the total number of travels made by employees (split between train and air journeys). To calculate emissions, the total distance (in km) was multiplied by the CO2e emission factor according to the mean of transportation used. Calculations for this category have been carried out in accordance with the EN16258 guidelines. Data for this category have been provided by the travel agency with which the Moncler Group collaborates.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This is the baseline submitted to SBTi in 2022, which considers Moncler Group's complete perimeter including Stone Island, consolidated from January, 1st of 2021. This category includes emissions calculated considering information collected through a survey aimed to investigate means of transport used by the Group's - both corporate and retail - employees worldwide (Italy, EMEA -excluding Italy, Americas, Asia). Working days for every employee were divided between "commuting" and "remote working" to differentiate remote working days to on-site days. Specific emission factors have been used according to the mean of transportation used by employees.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category is not applicable to Moncler Group as emissions linked to spaces leased by Moncler Group from third parties have been included in Scope 1 & 2 emissions

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

407

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This is the baseline submitted to SBTi in 2022, which considers Moncler Group's complete perimeter including Stone Island, consolidated from January, 1st of 2021. Third-party warehouses energy data were collected through dedicated surveys. Emission factors applied were based on IEA parameters.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category is not applicable to Moncler Group as sold products do not require further processing or transformation.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10294.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This is the baseline submitted to SBTi in 2022, which considers Moncler Group's complete perimeter including Stone Island, consolidated from January, 1st of 2021. This category includes emissions calculated starting from the total pieces sold in the reporting year by Moncler Group and relative garment care information. The calculation was based on the indirect use phase (e.g. washing, ironing, drying) information included in the product-specific care labels used to estimate the maintenance processes applicable during the life cycle of each product category. Specific emission factors have been applied to each product category, taking into account the materials and the type of maintenance that they should be subject to.

Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3461.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This is the baseline submitted to SBTi in 2022, which considers Moncler Group's complete perimeter including Stone Island, consolidated from January, 1st of 2021. Moncler Group does not directly and/or indirectly manage this phase but has estimated its impacts according to the GHG Protocol. According to the volumes of materials, the disposal methods (e.g. recycling and recovery), and the packaging, specific emission factors have been used to calculate CO2e emissions.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category is not applicable to Moncler Group as it does not have any downstream leased assets.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category is not applicable to the Moncler Group business model, as the Group does not own franchises.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category is not applicable to the Moncler Group since all the companies in which the Group invests are fully consolidated, therefore emissions are already included in scope 1 and 2 data.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category is not applicable to Moncler Group, since the emissions generated along the Group's value chain have been accounted in the previous categories.

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

*This category is not applicable to Moncler Group, since the emissions generated along the Group's value chain have been accounted in the previous categories.
[Fixed row]*

(7.6) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2382

(7.6.3) Methodological details

The following activity data were considered for the calculation of Scope 1 emissions: - consumption of natural gas used at Group sites; - diesel and gasoline consumption used at Group sites and for the corporate fleet; - refrigerant gas leakage. The calculation was carried out based on the data collected, multiplying by the emission factors for fuels and refrigerant gases, respectively. For unavailable energy consumption data, estimates were made based on parameters calculated using the other data collected. The sources of emission factors used are as follows: - Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs; - GLEC framework; - IPCC AR5. These data and emission factors were chosen for their recency and representativeness, ensuring the most accurate estimate possible.

Past year 1

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2539

(7.6.2) End date

12/30/2023

(7.6.3) Methodological details

The following activity data were considered for the calculation of Scope 1 emissions: - consumption of natural gas used at Group sites; - diesel and gasoline consumption used at Group sites and for the corporate fleet; - refrigerant gas leakage. The sources of emission factors used are as follows: - Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs; - JEC (JRC-Eucar-Concawe); - IPCC AR5. These data and emission factors were chosen for their recency and representativeness, ensuring the most accurate estimate possible.

Past year 2

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2043

(7.6.2) End date

12/30/2022

(7.6.3) Methodological details

The following activity data were considered for the calculation of Scope 1 emissions: - consumption of natural gas used at Group sites; - diesel and gasoline consumption used at Group sites and for the corporate fleet; - refrigerant gas leakage. The sources of emission factors used are as follows: - Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs; - JEC (JRC-Eucar-Concawe); - IPCC AR5. These data and emission factors were chosen for their recency and representativeness, ensuring the most accurate estimate possible.

[Fixed row]

(7.7) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Calculation of CO2e emissions (including CH4, NO2, HFC, PFC, and SF6 emissions, where present) has been carried out in accordance with the GHG Protocol guidelines. The parameters used for the calculation for both location-based and market-based emissions are derived from IEA 2024 (emission factors for electricity). The data include electricity consumption of Group's sites (offices, plants, warehouses and stores) and those related to full-electric vehicles of the fleet in line with the GHG Protocol guidelines. The data include green energy certified according to the Renewable Energy Certificate (REC)/Guarantee of Origin (GO)/International Renewable Energy Certificate (I-REC)/Non-Fossil Certificates (NFC). These data and emission factors were chosen for their recency and representativeness, ensuring the most accurate estimate possible.

Past year 1**(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

16233

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3

(7.7.3) End date

12/30/2023

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Calculation of CO2e emissions (including CH4, NO2, HFC, PFC, and SF6 emissions, where present) has been carried out in accordance with the GHG Protocol guidelines. The parameters used for the calculation for both location-based and market-based emissions are derived from IEA, 2019, 2020 (emission factors for electricity). The data include electricity consumption of Group's sites (offices, plants, warehouses and stores) and those related to full-electric vehicles of the fleet in line with the GHG Protocol guidelines. The data include green energy certified according to the Renewable Energy Certificate (REC)/Guarantee of Origin (GO)/International Renewable Energy Certificate (I-REC)/Non-Fossil Certificates (NFC). These data and emission factors were chosen for their recency and

representativeness, ensuring the most accurate estimate possible. Indirect emissions (market-based) in 2023 are lower than 2022 data due to the increase of the use of renewable energy across the Group's own sites (100% of electricity used at directly managed corporate sites worldwide from renewable sources).

Past year 2

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13278

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1948

(7.7.3) End date

12/30/2022

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Calculation of CO2e emissions (including CH4, NO2, HFC, PFC, and SF6 emissions, where present) has been carried out in accordance with the GHG Protocol guidelines. The parameters used for the calculation for both location-based and market-based emissions are derived from IEA, 2019, 2020 (emission factors for electricity). The data include electricity consumption of Group's sites (offices, plants, warehouses and stores) and those related to full-electric vehicles of the fleet in line with the GHG Protocol guidelines. The data include green energy certified according to the Renewable Energy Certificate (REC)/Guarantee of Origin (GO)/International Renewable Energy Certificate (I-REC)/Non-Fossil Certificates (NFC). These data and emission factors were chosen for their recency and representativeness, ensuring the most accurate estimate possible. Indirect emissions (market-based) in 2022 are lower than 2021 data due to the increase of the use of renewable energy across the Group's own sites approximately 90% of total electricity consumption).

[Fixed row]

(7.8) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

163121

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Supplier-specific method

Hybrid method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

91

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category includes CO2e emissions from the purchase of raw materials and the production of finished garments. For each raw material (such as nylon, wool, cotton, polyester, down feather, and others), emissions were calculated by considering volumes in terms of weight, composition and country of origin, where available. For the production processes (weaving, knitting, dyeing, assembly and finishing), CO2e emissions were estimated based on the volumes, the processes involved and the country in which the processing took place. For the 2024 calculation, primary data on energy consumption and the specific energy mix were collected from direct and indirect suppliers. Specific emission factors were applied to each purchased material to accurately estimate their impact during the raw material production and processing phases. For most fibres and all processes, the data source was the World Apparel & Footwear Life Cycle Assessment Database (WALDB). Datasets related to other countries not available in WALDB were adapted according to the national energy mix.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

9257

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category includes CO2e emissions related to the CapEx in 2024 associated with activities linked to manufacturing machinery, new openings, renovations and expansions of stores and buildings, and IT software and hardware. Emission factors were applied to monetary values to estimate the impact in CO2e. For this category, the Exiobase3 multi-regional input-output database, adjusted for the 2024 inflation rate, was used.

Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1309

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Average data method

Fuel-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category includes CO2e emissions from upstream activities related to direct and indirect energy consumption already reported in Scope 1 and 2. Emissions are calculated by multiplying energy consumption by a specific emission factor (source: IEA 2024). "Well-to-tank" emission factors were applied to calculate indirect emissions.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

23329

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

71

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category includes CO2e emissions from inbound and outbound logistics managed by the Group. Data related to logistics flows are mapped and updated, when necessary, in collaboration with Moncler's logistics partners. The most significant material flows include: - the transportation of yarns and fabrics from suppliers to the logistics hub of Castel San Giovanni, Piacenza; - the transportation of yarns and fabrics to garment manufacturers; - the transportation of finished products from garment manufacturers to the logistics hub of Castel San Giovanni, Piacenza; - the transportation of finished products from distribution centres to the network of stores and the e-commerce channel managed directly by Moncler. The emission factors applied to calculate Group's logistics emissions are based on the GLEC Framework 3.0. Emissions in this category for the last two months of the year were estimated on the basis of data on volumes and means of transport used in the previous ten months.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

122

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Waste-type-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category includes CO2e emissions calculated using the volumes and type of waste (hazardous and non-hazardous waste) generated by Moncler Group's operations, assuming an average distance of 50 km from the collection of waste by truck. To assess the total impact in CO2e, the following disposal methods were considered: recycling, incineration with energy recovery, and other recovery operations and other disposal operations (e.g. landfill). The emission factors used come from Ecoinvent 3.10.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

90

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category includes CO2e emissions and is calculated considering the total number of trips made by employees (divided between train and air travel). Emissions were calculated by multiplying the total distance (in km) by the CO2e emission factor corresponding to the mean of transport used (source: GLEC 3.0). The data for this category were provided by the travel agencies collaborating with the Moncler Group. Emissions in this category for the last two months of the year were estimated based on data on distance travelled and means of transport used in the previous ten months.

Employee commuting**(7.8.1) Evaluation status**

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

13175

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category includes CO2e emissions calculated using information collected through a survey aimed at investigating the means of transport used by Group employees (both corporate and retail) worldwide (Italy, EMEA -excluding Italy, Americas, Asia). Each employee's workdays were split between "commuting" and "remote working" to differentiate in-person days from remote working days. Specific emission factors from Ecoinvent 3.10 were used, based on the means of transport used by employees.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category is not applicable to the Moncler Group as emissions related to assets leased by the Moncler Group are included in Scope 1 and 2 emissions

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

569

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Average data method

- Fuel-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Third-party warehouses energy data were collected through dedicated surveys. This process is performed annually. Emission factors applied were based on IEA parameters.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

- Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category is not applicable to Moncler Group as sold products do not require further processing or transformation.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

- Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

10384

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Methodology for indirect use phase emissions, please specify :Emissions from this category were calculated starting from the total pieces produced in 2024 by the Group considering the indirect use phase (e.g. washing, ironing, drying) based on product-specific care labels and maintenance processes

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category includes CO2e emissions calculated based on the total units sold during the reporting year by the Moncler Group and the relative garment care information. The calculation was based on the indirect use phase (e.g. washing, ironing, drying) reported on the product-specific care labels used to estimate the maintenance processes applicable during the life cycle of each product category. Specific emission factors were applied to each product category, taking into account the materials and the type of maintenance required.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

3727

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Waste-type-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

The Moncler Group does not directly manage this phase but has estimated its impact in accordance with the GHG Protocol. Depending on material volumes, disposal methods (e.g. recycling and recovery), and packaging, specific emission factors were used to calculate CO2e emissions (source: Ecoinvent).

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category is not applicable to Moncler Group as it does not own assets leased to other companies.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category is not applicable to the Moncler Group business model, as the Group does not own franchises.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category is not applicable to the Moncler Group since all the companies in which the Group invests are fully consolidated, therefore emissions are already included in scope 1 and 2 data.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category is not applicable to Moncler Group, since the emissions generated along the Group's value chain have been accounted in the previous categories.

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category is not applicable to Moncler Group, since the emissions generated along the Group's value chain have been accounted in the previous categories.
[Fixed row]

(7.8.1) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.

Past year 1

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/30/2023

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

164083

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

15939

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

1103

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

27925

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

114

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

2069

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

12912

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

555

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

11446

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

4180

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.17) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

The following categories are not applicable, as explained in question 7.8: - upstream leased asset; - processing of sold products; - downstream leased asset; - franchises; - investments; - other upstream; - other downstream. Furthermore, no recalculations or restatements of the Past year 1 values occurred.

Past year 2

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/30/2022

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

190479

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

16594

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

872

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

27339

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

75

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

1070

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

7619

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

478

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

11634

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

4183

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.17) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

(7.8.1.19) Comment

The following categories are not applicable, as explained in question 7.8: - upstream leased asset; - processing of sold products; - downstream leased asset; - franchises; - investments; - other upstream; - other downstream. Furthermore, no recalculations or restatements of the Past year 2 values occurred.

[Fixed row]

(7.9) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place

[Fixed row]

(7.9.1) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.**Row 1****(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place**

Select from:

Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

GHG Statement 2024 & Assurance_Moncler.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

Please refer to the GHG Statement 2024 & Assurance_Moncler Report for the detail on the verification activities performed on the Group's GHG inventory, including Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3. Scope 1 emissions are found on pages 4, 10 and 13, while the conclusion and opinion of the auditor is reported on pages 14, 15 and 16.

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:

ISAE 3410

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

(7.9.2) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

- Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

- Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

- Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

- Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

GHG Statement 2024 & Assurance_Moncler.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Please refer to the GHG Statement 2024 & Assurance_Moncler Report for the detail on the verification activities performed on the Group's GHG inventory, including Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3. Scope 2 market-based emissions are found on pages 5, 6, 10 and 13, while the conclusion and opinion of the auditor is reported on pages 14, 15 and 16.

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

ISAE 3410

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

GHG Statement 2024 & Assurance_Moncler.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Please refer to the GHG Statement 2024 & Assurance_Moncler Report for the detail on the verification activities performed on the Group's GHG inventory, including Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3. Scope 2 location-based emissions are found on pages 5, 6, 10 and 13, while the conclusion and opinion of the auditor is reported on pages 14, 15 and 16.

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

- ISAE 3410

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

(7.9.3) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

- Scope 3: Franchises
- Scope 3: Investments
- Scope 3: Capital goods
- Scope 3: Business travel
- Scope 3: Employee commuting
- Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
- Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products
- Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution
- Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution
- Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
- Scope 3: Use of sold products
- Scope 3: Upstream leased assets
- Scope 3: Downstream leased assets
- Scope 3: Processing of sold products
- Scope 3: Purchased goods and services

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

GHG Statement 2024 & Assurance_Moncler.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Please refer to the GHG Statement 2024 & Assurance_Moncler Report for the detail on the verification activities performed on the Group's GHG inventory, including Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3. Scope 3 emissions are found on pages 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 13, while the conclusion and opinion of the auditor is reported on pages 14, 15 and 16.

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

ISAE 3410

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

(7.10) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Select from:

Decreased

(7.10.1) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

3

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.1

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*Since 2023, 100% of the electricity consumed by the Moncler Group in directly managed sites worldwide was from renewable sources, certified with GOs and RECs/I-RECs (in 2022 the electricity consumption from renewables was approx. 90%). In 2024 the Group was also able to cover the energy consumption of electric vehicles with renewable energy, leading to a reduction of its total Scope 2 (market-based) emissions equal to 3 tons of CO₂e, which corresponds to -0.1% of Scope1 & Scope2 (market-based), compared to 2023. The percentage of emission reduction was calculated as follows: $(3/2,542) * 100$, where 2,542 represents the total Scope1 & Scope2 (market-based) emissions in CO₂e tons in 2023.*

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

 Decreased**(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)**

13.1

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*In 2024, continued with its goal of switching company vehicles to lower-impact vehicles (i.e., electric and hybrid vehicles). These activities included a reduction in Scope 1 emissions associated with diesel consumption. Specifically, by switching from diesel-fuelled vehicles to lower-impact vehicles (i.e., electric and hybrid vehicles), it was possible to reduce emissions of 332 CO2e tons, equal to -13.1% of Scope1 & Scope2 (market-based), compared to 2023. The percentage of emission decrease was calculated as follows: $(332/2,542)*100$, where 2,542 represents the total Scope1 & Scope2 (market-based) emissions in CO2e tons in 2023.*

Divestment**(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

 No change**(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)**

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change

Mergers

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

175

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

6.9

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*In 2024, Moncler Group had an organic growth. Specifically at December 31st 2024 the Moncler Group had a total of 8,175 employees, up on 2023 (9%, equal to 665 more people). This growth was mainly driven by the opening of new direct stores, the expansion of production sites and the strengthening of the corporate structure (please see the 2024 Sustainability Statement for more detailed info). This organic growth led to an increase in energy consumption of the Group's sites, increasing the associated GHG emissions, which were 175 CO2e tons, equal to 7% of Scope1 & Scope2 (market-based), compared to 2023. The percentage of emission increase was calculated as follows: $(175/2,542)*100$, where 2,542 represents the total Scope1 & Scope2 (market-based) emissions in CO2e tons in 2023.*

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change

[Fixed row]

(7.10.2) Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Select from:

Market-based

(7.12) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

Select from:

No

(7.15) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

Select from:

No

(7.16) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions by country/area.

Australia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

129.5

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Austria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

84.1

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Belgium

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.4

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

24.4

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Brazil

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

10.3

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Canada

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9.4

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

137.5

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13.6

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

5451.1

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

China, Macao Special Administrative Region

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

327.6

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Czechia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

28.5

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Denmark

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4.1

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

14.8

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

France

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

118

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3.9

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

320.8

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

415.3

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Hungary

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

15.5

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

7.5

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Italy

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1744.9

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3561.2

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Japan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

137.2

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1771.3

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Kazakhstan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

33.2

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Mexico

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

42.8

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Netherlands

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.5

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

67

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

New Zealand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

15.9

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Norway

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1.5

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Republic of Korea

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1501.9

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Romania

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

404.1

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

774.8

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Singapore

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

89.1

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Spain

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

62.3

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Sweden

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2.4

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Switzerland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2.6

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

76.9

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Taiwan, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

196.2

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Turkey

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

80.7

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

United Arab Emirates

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

61.6

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

144

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

50.3

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2190.1

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

[Fixed row]

(7.17) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply

By activity

(7.17.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.

Row 1

(7.17.3.1) Activity

Concession outlet

(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

82.6

Row 2

(7.17.3.1) Activity

Flat

(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

26.3

Row 3

(7.17.3.1) Activity

FSS (Free Standing Store)

(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

117.2

Row 4

(7.17.3.1) Activity

Office

(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

629.8

Row 5

(7.17.3.1) Activity

Outlet

(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

22.3

Row 6

(7.17.3.1) Activity

Plant (Romania)

(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

375.9

Row 7

(7.17.3.1) Activity

Showroom

(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

150.8

Row 8

(7.17.3.1) Activity

Stock

(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

72.9

Row 9

(7.17.3.1) Activity

Warehouse

(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

30.8

Row 10

(7.17.3.1) Activity

Company fleet

(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

866.2

Row 11

(7.17.3.1) Activity

Concession

(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7.3

[Add row]

(7.20) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply

By activity

(7.20.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business activity.

Row 1

(7.20.3.1) Activity

Concession

(7.20.3.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2730.2

(7.20.3.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 2

(7.20.3.1) Activity

Concession Outlet

(7.20.3.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

397.6

(7.20.3.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 3

(7.20.3.1) Activity

Flat

(7.20.3.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

21

(7.20.3.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 4

(7.20.3.1) Activity

FSS (Free Standing Store)

(7.20.3.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

9696.6

(7.20.3.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 5

(7.20.3.1) Activity

Office

(7.20.3.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1688.9

(7.20.3.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 6

(7.20.3.1) Activity

Outlet

(7.20.3.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

813.7

(7.20.3.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 7

(7.20.3.1) Activity

Plant (Romania)

(7.20.3.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

774.5

(7.20.3.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 8

(7.20.3.1) Activity

Showroom

(7.20.3.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

302.6

(7.20.3.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 9

(7.20.3.1) Activity

Stock

(7.20.3.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

51.4

(7.20.3.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 10

(7.20.3.1) Activity

Warehouse

(7.20.3.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1278.2

(7.20.3.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 11

(7.20.3.1) Activity

Company fleet

(7.20.3.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3.2

(7.20.3.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

[Add row]

(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2382

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

17758

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

Consolidated perimeter of Moncler Group considers all the entities of the Group, in line with the consolidation approach used in financial statement. Therefore, the whole impacts of the Group are accounted in the consolidated perimeter and no entities are reported outside of these boundaries.

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

*This row is equal to 0 since all the emissions of the entities of the Group are consolidated and reported within the row above.
[Fixed row]*

(7.23) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

Select from:

No

(7.29) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

Select from:

More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

(7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

11558

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

11558.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

50692.9

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

50692.90

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

38.1

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

38.10

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

50731

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

11558

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

62289.00

[Fixed row]

(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

(7.30.7) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Moncler Group does not consume sustainable biomass

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Moncler Group does not consume other biomass

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Moncler Group does not consume other renewable fuels

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Moncler Group does not consume coal

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

3550

(7.30.7.8) Comment

3,550 MWh represent fuel consumption from Moncler Group's car fleet (transportation)

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

8008

(7.30.7.8) Comment

8,008 MWh represent natural gas consumption for heating purposes at Moncler Group

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Moncler Group does not consume other non-renewable fuels

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

11558

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Total fuel consumption is equal to 11,558 MWh and consists of natural gas consumption for heat generation (8,008 MWh) and fuel and diesel consumption for the Group's car fleet (3,550 MWh).

[Fixed row]

(7.30.9) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

Electricity

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

38.1

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

38.1

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

38.1

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

38.1

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

[Fixed row]

(7.30.14) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in 7.7.

Row 1

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Italy

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Purchase from an on-site installation owned by a third party (on-site PPA)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

 GO**(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute**

Select from:

 Italy**(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**

Select from:

 Yes**(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**

2017

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Refers to low-carbon electricity purchased by the Moncler Group from on-site photovoltaic plant in Castel San Giovanni (Piacenza). Please note that this amount of energy has been accounted for as renewable self-generated energy consumption in the table shown on page 125 of the 2024 Annual Report. These information and data (including the low-carbon energy source) have been verified by the auditor according to the assurance activities explained in Module 13.

Row 2**(7.30.14.1) Country/area**

Select from:

 Australia**(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method**

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

211.26

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

Australia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2017

(7.30.14.10) Comment

These information and data (including the low-carbon energy source) have been verified by the auditor according to the assurance activities explained in Module 13.

Row 3

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Canada

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

737

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

US-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

Canada

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2010

(7.30.14.10) Comment

These information and data (including the low-carbon energy source) have been verified by the auditor according to the assurance activities explained in Module 13.

Row 4

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

China

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

7969

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

China

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.14.10) Comment

These information and data (including the low-carbon energy source) have been verified by the auditor according to the assurance activities explained in Module 13.

Row 5

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Czechia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

67

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

Portugal

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2016

(7.30.14.10) Comment

These information and data (including the low-carbon energy source) have been verified by the auditor according to the assurance activities explained in Module 13.

Row 6

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Denmark

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

12

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

Portugal

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2016

(7.30.14.10) Comment

These information and data (including the low-carbon energy source) have been verified by the auditor according to the assurance activities explained in Module 13.

Row 7

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

France

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

362

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

Portugal

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2016

(7.30.14.10) Comment

These information and data (including the low-carbon energy source) have been verified by the auditor according to the assurance activities explained in Module 13.

Row 8

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Germany

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

237

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

Portugal

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2016

(7.30.14.10) Comment

These information and data (including the low-carbon energy source) have been verified by the auditor according to the assurance activities explained in Module 13.

Row 9

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

622

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

China

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.14.10) Comment

These information and data (including the low-carbon energy source) have been verified by the auditor according to the assurance activities explained in Module 13.

Row 10

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Italy

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

249

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

Portugal

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2016

(7.30.14.10) Comment

These information and data (including the low-carbon energy source) have been verified by the auditor according to the assurance activities explained in Module 13.

Row 11

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Japan

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

3782

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

NFC – Renewable

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

Japan

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2010

(7.30.14.10) Comment

These information and data (including the low-carbon energy source) have been verified by the auditor according to the assurance activities explained in Module 13.

Row 12

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Kazakhstan

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

57

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

Turkey

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.14.10) Comment

These information and data (including the low-carbon energy source) have been verified by the auditor according to the assurance activities explained in Module 13.

Row 13

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Republic of Korea

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

3431

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

China

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.14.10) Comment

These information and data (including the low-carbon energy source) have been verified by the auditor according to the assurance activities explained in Module 13.

Row 14

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

China, Macao Special Administrative Region

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

528

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

China

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.14.10) Comment

These information and data (including the low-carbon energy source) have been verified by the auditor according to the assurance activities explained in Module 13.

Row 15

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Mexico

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

99

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

Mexico

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2014

(7.30.14.10) Comment

These information and data (including the low-carbon energy source) have been verified by the auditor according to the assurance activities explained in Module 13.

Row 16

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Netherlands

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

91

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

Portugal

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2016

(7.30.14.10) Comment

These information and data (including the low-carbon energy source) have been verified by the auditor according to the assurance activities explained in Module 13.

Row 17

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

New Zealand

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

78

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

New Zealand

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2023

(7.30.14.10) Comment

These information and data (including the low-carbon energy source) have been verified by the auditor according to the assurance activities explained in Module 13.

Row 18

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Norway

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

97

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

Portugal

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2016

(7.30.14.10) Comment

These information and data (including the low-carbon energy source) have been verified by the auditor according to the assurance activities explained in Module 13.

Row 19

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Romania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

177

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

Portugal

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2016

(7.30.14.10) Comment

These information and data (including the low-carbon energy source) have been verified by the auditor according to the assurance activities explained in Module 13.

Row 20

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Singapore

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

242

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

TIGR

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

Singapore

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.14.10) Comment

These information and data (including the low-carbon energy source) have been verified by the auditor according to the assurance activities explained in Module 13.

Row 21

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Switzerland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

125

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

Portugal

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2016

(7.30.14.10) Comment

These information and data (including the low-carbon energy source) have been verified by the auditor according to the assurance activities explained in Module 13.

Row 22

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Taiwan, China

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

342

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

China

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.14.10) Comment

These information and data (including the low-carbon energy source) have been verified by the auditor according to the assurance activities explained in Module 13.

Row 23

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Turkey

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

174

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

Turkey

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.14.10) Comment

These information and data (including the low-carbon energy source) have been verified by the auditor according to the assurance activities explained in Module 13.

Row 24

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

United Arab Emirates

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

140

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

United Arab Emirates

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2018

(7.30.14.10) Comment

These information and data (including the low-carbon energy source) have been verified by the auditor according to the assurance activities explained in Module 13.

Row 25

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

247

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

REGO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2017

(7.30.14.10) Comment

These information and data (including the low-carbon energy source) have been verified by the auditor according to the assurance activities explained in Module 13.

Row 26

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

United States of America

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

3865

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

US-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

United States of America

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2010

(7.30.14.10) Comment

These information and data (including the low-carbon energy source) have been verified by the auditor according to the assurance activities explained in Module 13.

Row 27

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Austria

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Low-carbon energy mix, please specify :Solar, Wind, Hydropower, Nuclear, Other

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

459.6

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

Austria

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

These information and data (including the low-carbon energy source) have been verified by the auditor according to the assurance activities explained in Module 13.

Row 28

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Belgium

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Low-carbon energy mix, please specify :Solar, Wind, Hydropower, Nuclear, Other

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

151.7

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

Belgium

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

These information and data (including the low-carbon energy source) have been verified by the auditor according to the assurance activities explained in Module 13.

Row 29

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Brazil

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Low-carbon energy mix, please specify :Solar, Wind, Hydropower, Nuclear, Other

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

133.8

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

Brazil

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

These information and data (including the low-carbon energy source) have been verified by the auditor according to the assurance activities explained in Module 13.

Row 30

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Canada

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Low-carbon energy mix, please specify :Solar, Wind, Hydropower, Nuclear, Other

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

39.1

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

Canada

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

These information and data (including the low-carbon energy source) have been verified by the auditor according to the assurance activities explained in Module 13.

Row 31

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

China

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Low-carbon energy mix, please specify :Solar, Wind, Hydropower, Nuclear, Other

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

980.6

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

China

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

These information and data (including the low-carbon energy source) have been verified by the auditor according to the assurance activities explained in Module 13.

Row 32

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Denmark

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Low-carbon energy mix, please specify :Solar, Wind, Hydropower, Nuclear, Other

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

210

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

Denmark

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

These information and data (including the low-carbon energy source) have been verified by the auditor according to the assurance activities explained in Module 13.

Row 33

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

France

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Low-carbon energy mix, please specify :Solar, Wind, Hydropower, Nuclear, Other

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1627.4

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

France

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

These information and data (including the low-carbon energy source) have been verified by the auditor according to the assurance activities explained in Module 13.

Row 34

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Germany

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Low-carbon energy mix, please specify :Solar, Wind, Hydropower, Nuclear, Other

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

733.6

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

Germany

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

These information and data (including the low-carbon energy source) have been verified by the auditor according to the assurance activities explained in Module 13.

Row 35

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Hungary

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Low-carbon energy mix, please specify :Solar, Wind, Hydropower, Nuclear, Other

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

97.9

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

Hungary

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

These information and data (including the low-carbon energy source) have been verified by the auditor according to the assurance activities explained in Module 13.

Row 36

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Ireland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

- Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

- Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

- Low-carbon energy mix, please specify :Solar, Wind, Hydropower, Nuclear, Other

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

29.3

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

- Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

- Ireland

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

- No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

These information and data (including the low-carbon energy source) have been verified by the auditor according to the assurance activities explained in Module 13.

Row 37

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Italy

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Low-carbon energy mix, please specify :Solar, Wind, Hydropower, Nuclear, Other

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2960.5

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

Italy

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

These information and data (including the low-carbon energy source) have been verified by the auditor according to the assurance activities explained in Module 13.

Row 38

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Italy

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Low-carbon energy mix, please specify :Solar, Wind, Hydropower, Nuclear, Other

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

11160

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

Italy

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1940

(7.30.14.10) Comment

These information and data (including the low-carbon energy source) have been verified by the auditor according to the assurance activities explained in Module 13.

Row 39

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Japan

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Low-carbon energy mix, please specify :Solar, Wind, Hydropower, Nuclear, Other

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

108

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

Japan

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

These information and data (including the low-carbon energy source) have been verified by the auditor according to the assurance activities explained in Module 13.

Row 40

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Netherlands

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Low-carbon energy mix, please specify :Solar, Wind, Hydropower, Nuclear, Other

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

198.8

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

Netherlands

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

These information and data (including the low-carbon energy source) have been verified by the auditor according to the assurance activities explained in Module 13.

Row 41

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

New Zealand

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Low-carbon energy mix, please specify :Solar, Wind, Hydropower, Nuclear, Other

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

91.7

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

New Zealand

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

These information and data (including the low-carbon energy source) have been verified by the auditor according to the assurance activities explained in Module 13.

Row 42

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Romania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Low-carbon energy mix, please specify :Solar, Wind, Hydropower, Nuclear, Other

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

3133.1

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

Romania

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

These information and data (including the low-carbon energy source) have been verified by the auditor according to the assurance activities explained in Module 13.

Row 43

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Spain

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

- Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

- Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

- Low-carbon energy mix, please specify :Solar, Wind, Hydropower, Nuclear, Other

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

434.7

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

- Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

- Spain

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

- No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

These information and data (including the low-carbon energy source) have been verified by the auditor according to the assurance activities explained in Module 13.

Row 44

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Sweden

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Low-carbon energy mix, please specify :Solar, Wind, Hydropower, Nuclear, Other

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

177.6

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

Sweden

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

These information and data (including the low-carbon energy source) have been verified by the auditor according to the assurance activities explained in Module 13.

Row 45

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Switzerland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Low-carbon energy mix, please specify :Solar, Wind, Hydropower, Nuclear, Other

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

Switzerland

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

These information and data (including the low-carbon energy source) have been verified by the auditor according to the assurance activities explained in Module 13.

Row 46**(7.30.14.1) Country/area**

Select from:

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Low-carbon energy mix, please specify :Solar, Wind, Hydropower, Nuclear, Other

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

515.5

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

These information and data (including the low-carbon energy source) have been verified by the auditor according to the assurance activities explained in Module 13.

Row 47

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

United States of America

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Low-carbon energy mix, please specify :Solar, Wind, Hydropower, Nuclear, Other

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2453.8

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

United States of America

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

*These information and data (including the low-carbon energy source) have been verified by the auditor according to the assurance activities explained in Module 13.
[Add row]*

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Australia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

211.3

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

211.30

Austria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

459.6

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

459.60

Belgium

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

151.7

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

151.70

Brazil

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

133.8

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

133.80

Canada

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

776

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

776.00

China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

8949.4

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

8949.40

China, Macao Special Administrative Region

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

527.5

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

527.50

Czechia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

67.4

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

67.40

Denmark

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

221.8

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

221.80

France

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1989.2

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1989.20

Germany

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

970.1

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

970.10

Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

621.7

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

621.70

Hungary

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

97.9

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

97.90

Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

29.3

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

29.30

Italy

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

14791.5

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

38.1

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

14829.60

Japan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3890.4

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

3890.40

Kazakhstan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

57.3

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

57.30

Mexico

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

98.9

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

98.90

Netherlands

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

289.9

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

289.90

New Zealand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

169.9

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

169.90

Norway

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

96.6

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

96.60

Republic of Korea

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3431.4

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

3431.40

Romania

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3310.3

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

3310.30

Singapore

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

241.9

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

241.90

Spain

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

434.7

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

434.70

Sweden

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

177.6

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

177.60

Switzerland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

759.6

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

759.60

Taiwan, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

341.9

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

341.90

Turkey

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

173.8

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

173.80

United Arab Emirates

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

140

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

140.00

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

762.1

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

762.10

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

6318.8

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

6318.80

[Fixed row]

(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

7.7e-7

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

2382

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

3108924450

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

10

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.45.9) Please explain

The value related to the emission intensity per unit currency total revenue decreased 10% between 2024 and 2023. This reduction can be attributed to the emissions reduction initiatives implemented in 2024, described in question 7.55.2, among others: achievement of LEED certification in 35 stores worldwide, the implementation of Building Management System monitoring across the Group's retail network, the use of 100% of electricity consumption from renewable sources at all directly managed corporate sites worldwide and approx. 98% of low-impact vehicles in the Group's car fleet worldwide. These initiatives allowed to reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 emissions by 6% (compared to 2023). On the other hand, revenues registered a steep increase during the year (4% vs 2023) that led to a total positive effect on the ratio between emissions and total revenues.

Row 2

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.29137615

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

2382

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

Other, please specify :Number of employees

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

8175

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

14

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

- Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

- Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.45.9) Please explain

The value relating to the intensity of emissions per number of employees decreased between 2024 and 2023. This reduction can be attributed to the emissions reduction initiatives implemented in 2024, described in question 7.55.2, among others: achievement of LEED certification in 35 stores worldwide, the implementation of Building Management System monitoring across the Group's retail network, the use of 100% of electricity consumption from renewable sources at all directly managed corporate sites worldwide and approx. 98% of low-impact vehicles in the Group's car fleet worldwide. These initiatives allowed to reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 emissions by 6% (compared to 2023). This result occurred also with the increase in the number of employees driven by the increase in workforce at the Group level (+9%).

[Add row]

(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

- Absolute target
 Intensity target

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

- Abs 3

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

- Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Certificate Moncler.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

- 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

07/27/2022

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- Methane (CH₄)
- Nitrous oxide (N₂O)
- Carbon dioxide (CO₂)
- Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
- Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
- Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)
- Nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

Scope 1

Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2021

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2332

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2733

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

5065.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

70

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1519.500

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2382

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

2382.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

 Underway**(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions**

Abs3 is a company-wide target (as it includes all the companies and businesses falling within the definition of the reporting boundary) covering 100% of base year scope 1 and 2 emissions. Direct and indirect energy consumptions at the Moncler Group's own sites are mainly due to the production activity in Romania and to the logistics hub in Castel San Giovanni (Piacenza). In 2020 Moncler set its CO2 emission reduction targets in line with the Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi). Following the integration of Stone Island and internalisation of Moncler's e-commerce channel, in 2022 the Group redefined and submitted to SBTi its CO2 reduction targets, including the baseline, to ensure the inclusion of all sources of CO2 emissions and to reflect the actual size and impact of the business. In particular, the Moncler Group has committed to reduce by 2030 absolute scope 1 and scope 2 CO2e emissions by 70% (in line with the "1.5" ambition) from a 2021 base year. In addition, the Moncler Group has committed to achieving net zero emissions throughout the value chain by 2050. The targets were approved by the Science-Based Targets initiative and considered consistent with the contribution required by companies to limit the maximum increase in global temperatures compared to pre-industrial levels.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

The target was set by the company in line with its corporate commitment in line with SBTs and in line with the requirements from new EU Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD), in order to adopt sustainability policies and initiatives for improving the brand position, and/or avoid reputation risks of not having a target. Furthermore, it provides a target to reduce GHG emissions and mitigate the risk of a potential economic impact related to the possible application of future carbon taxes on the Group's emissions.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Based on the implemented and planned actions, the Group expects to have a linear progress towards the target set. To reduce energy consumption and GHG emissions, and thus achieve Abs3 target, the Group started implementing various activities at stores, offices, logistics hub and production sites. The key actions for Scope 1 & 2 emissions reductions are focused on greater use of renewable energy, more efficient lighting, air conditioning and heating systems and an increase in low environmental impact vehicles in the Group's fleet. The Group's strategy to renewable energy includes: i) use of self-generated electricity through photovoltaic systems; ii) signing of contracts for the supply of electricity from renewable sources; iii) purchase of green energy certificates through Guarantee of Origin (GO), Renewable Energy Certificate (REC) and International Renewable Energy Certificate (I-REC). With regards to energy efficiency, the Group is implementing activities ranging from the progressive replacement of traditional lighting systems with LED lights, the use of Building Management Systems for integrated and more efficient energy consumption management, the electrification of natural gas consumption through the installation of heat pumps in corporate sites, and the promotion of environmental standards (e.g. LEED certification) at its new corporate sites and store network. Moreover, the Group continued the promotion of sustainable mobility through the inclusion of low-environmental impact vehicles in the company car fleet. The following intermediate goals have been set to achieve the Abs3 target: -

100% renewable energy at all directly managed corporate sites worldwide (offices, stores, production sites and logistics hub) from '23; -90% of low environmental impact vehicles in the Group's corporate car fleet worldwide by '24; -LEED certification for all new stores, relocations and expansions from '23; -LEED certification for all new corporate buildings from '22. During 2024 the following results have been achieved: -100% of electricity used at directly managed corporate sites worldwide (offices, stores, production sites and logistics hub) from renewable sources maintained (90% in 2022); - more than 99% of Moncler stores worldwide equipped with LED lighting; - 8 stores certified according to LEED (OM) standard and 27 stores certified according the LEED (IDC) standard; - approx. 98% hybrid and electric vehicles in 'Group car fleet worldwide.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

No

Row 2

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Abs 4

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Certificate Moncler.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

07/27/2022

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- Methane (CH₄)
- Nitrous oxide (N₂O)
- Carbon dioxide (CO₂)
- Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
- Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
- Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)
- Nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- Scope 1
- Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

- Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2021

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

2332

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO₂e)

2733

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

5065.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2050

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

90

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

506.500

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

2382.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

 No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)**(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year**

58.86

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

 Underway**(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions**

Abs4 is a company-wide target (as it includes all the companies and businesses falling within the definition of the reporting boundary) covering 100% of base year scope 1 and 2 emissions. Direct and indirect energy consumptions at the Moncler Group's own sites are mainly due to the production activity in Romania and to the logistics hub in Castel San Giovanni (Piacenza). In 2020 Moncler set its CO2 emission reduction targets in line with the Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi). Following the integration of Stone Island and internalisation of Moncler's e-commerce channel, in 2022 the Group redefined and submitted to SBTi its CO2 reduction targets to ensure the inclusion of all sources of CO2 emissions and to reflect the actual size and impact of the business. In particular, in line with the Moncler Group commitment to achieving net zero emissions throughout the value chain by 2050, the Group included, in addition to near term target on scope 1 and 2 reported as Abs3, also the Long-Term Target (Abs4) to reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 90% by 2050 from a 2021 base year (in line with the "1.5" ambition). The objective was approved by the Science-Based Targets initiative and considered consistent with the contribution required by companies to limit the maximum increase in global temperatures compared to pre-industrial levels.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

The target was set by the company in line with its corporate commitment in line with SBTs and in line with the requirements from new EU Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD), in order to adopt sustainability policies and initiatives for improving the brand position, and/or avoid reputation risks of not having a target. Furthermore, it provides a target to reduce GHG emissions and mitigate the risk of a potential economic impact related to the possible application of future carbon taxes on the Group's emissions.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Based on the implemented and planned actions, the Group expects to have a logarithmic progress towards the target set. To reduce energy consumption and GHG emissions, and thus achieving Abs4 target, the Group already started implementing various activities at stores, offices, logistics hub and production sites. In addition to the actions and mid-term targets defined to lower scope 1 and 2 emissions by 2030 focused on greater use of renewable energy, more efficient lighting, air conditioning and heating systems and an increase in low environmental impact vehicles in the Group's fleet and described in the Plan for achieving Abs3, the Group also identified actions to stretch its commitment to 2050. In fact, going beyond the 2030 target, the Group is aware that keeping 100% renewable electricity will play a key role on delivering the 2050 target as scope 2 represents 56% of scope 1 and 2 emissions in 2021. Regarding action on scope 1, the Group is considering progressively invest to accelerate the switch to full electric vehicles (EV) in its car fleet at a rate that will also depend on the automotive, energy and infrastructure sector. Another source of emissions that the Group aim at reducing by 2050 is natural gas used for heating. Moncler Group is already looking at energy efficiency measures to lower the use of energy and where possible to promote the electrification of the heating systems; for example through the substitution of gas boilers with heat pumps in corporate site in Italy and Romania. E.g., the Milan offices will be relocated and centralized in the new HQ, which is heated using electricity only. This will allow for a reduction in gas consumption in 2025. At the same time, the Group will keep monitoring the developing market of Renewable Gas Guarantee of Origin. Progress made during 2024 on scope 1 and 2 have been achieved: - 100% of electricity used at directly managed corporate sites worldwide from renewable sources maintained (90% in 2022); - around 99% of Moncler stores worldwide equipped with LED lighting; - extension of the use of Building Management System (BMS) to additional stores; - 8 stores certified according to the LEED for Building Operations and Maintenance standard and 27 stores certified according the LEED Interior Design and Construction standard; - 98% hybrid and electric vehicles in the Group's corporate car fleet worldwide.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

No

Row 3

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Abs 5

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

- Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Certificate Moncler.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

- 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

07/27/2022

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- Methane (CH₄)
- Nitrous oxide (N₂O)
- Carbon dioxide (CO₂)
- Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
- Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
- Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)
- Nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

- Scope 3, Category 2 – Capital goods
- Scope 3, Category 6 – Business travel
- Scope 3, Category 7 – Employee commuting
- Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services (Scope 1 or 2)
- Scope 3, Category 5 – Waste generated in operations
- Scope 3, Category 12 – End-of-life treatment of sold products
- Scope 3, Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution
- Scope 3, Category 9 – Downstream transportation and distribution
- Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2021

(7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

155867

(7.53.1.15) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

15416

(7.53.1.16) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

802

(7.53.1.17) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

23493

(7.53.1.18) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

(7.53.1.19) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

592

(7.53.1.20) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

6822

(7.53.1.22) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

407

(7.53.1.25) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3461

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

206932.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

206932.000

(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.36) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.37) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.38) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.39) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.40) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.41) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.43) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.46) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2050

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

90

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

20693.200

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

163121

(7.53.1.60) Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

9257

(7.53.1.61) Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1309

(7.53.1.62) Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

23329

(7.53.1.63) Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

122

(7.53.1.64) Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2993

(7.53.1.65) Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

13175

(7.53.1.67) Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

569

(7.53.1.70) Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3727

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

217602.000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

217602.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

Yes, it covers land-related and non-land related emissions (e.g. SBT approved before the release of FLAG target-setting guidance)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

-5.73

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Abs5 is a company-wide target (as it includes all the companies and businesses falling within the definition of the reporting boundary) covering 100% of minimum boundary categories according to GHG Protocol and, in line with the recommendations of the Science-Based Targets initiative, the scope 3 emissions covered by the objective do not include emissions associated with the use of sold product. The remaining scope 3 categories have not been included in the target since they are not applicable to Moncler Group, as highlighted in question 7.8. In 2020 Moncler set its CO2 emission reduction targets in line with the Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi). Following the integration of Stone Island and internalisation of Moncler's e-commerce channel, in 2022 the Group redefined its CO2 reduction targets to ensure the inclusion of all sources of CO2 emissions and to reflect the actual size and impact of the business. In this regard, Moncler Group set the new Abs5 target and commits to reduce absolute scope 3 GHG emissions 90% by 2050 from a 2021 base year. This objective was approved by the Science-Based Targets initiative and considered consistent with the contribution required by companies to limit the maximum increase in global temperatures compared to pre-industrial levels.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

The target was set by the company in line with its corporate commitment in line with SBTs and in line with the requirements from new EU Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD), in order to adopt sustainability policies and initiatives for improving the brand position, and/or avoid reputation risks of not having a target. Furthermore, it provides a target to reduce GHG emissions and mitigate the risk of a potential economic impact related to the possible application of future carbon taxes on the Group's emissions.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Due to the nature of the Group business, most environmental impacts occur along the value chain. Emissions generated by raw materials production, textile processing and finished garments production represented the main contribution of the carbon footprint. The Group is implementing initiatives in the following areas: 1) Raw materials: set targets that will lead to have, by '25, over 50% of yarns and fabrics from “preferred” materials; 2) Supply chain decarb.: although a greening of the grid in Group’s key operating countries is expected, the Group aims to accelerate the transition by supporting suppliers in defining strategies to cut energy use and emissions. With the consultancy funded by the Group, some suppliers implemented energy efficiency measures, while others started using renewable electricity. The Group also strengthened collaboration with selected suppliers through an awareness campaign promoting best practices, reduction targets, and use of renewables. In recognition of its commitment, the Group became a partner of the Apparel Impact Institute (AII). Looking ahead, efforts will focus on helping suppliers with energy-intensive processes like dyeing and finishing to implement efficiency programmes; 3) Logistics: Group’s Logistics team is already optimizing routes and truck loads to minimize GHG emissions. Group continues to work with providers offering low-carbon transport, such as electric fleets and SAF investments; 4) Promotion of sustainable mobility among employees. Beyond 2030, the Group will keep investing in R&D to prioritize “preferred” materials and lower-impact packaging compared to the Group’s conventional options, circularity, and will leverage on carbon sequestration potential of regenerative agriculture across cotton supply chain. The Group’s is also partnering with industry association (e.g. Fashion Pact) driven by the objective of supporting sector decarb. and reach Net Zero by 2050. The Group is taking part to several programs, e.g. the Unlock Platform Program from The Fashion Pact, which promotes the set up of regenerative cotton supply chains. Progress made in '24 include: - More than 50% of the nylon used in the SS-FW 24 collections made of “preferred” material (e.g., Global Recycled Standard – GRS); - 43% “preferred” yarns and fabrics used in SS and FW 24 collections; - All single-use virgin plastic from fossil origin eliminated; - 99% of single-use plastic used by the Group made of recycled plastic.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

No

[Add row]

(7.53.2) Provide details of your emissions intensity targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Int 1

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

- Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.2.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Certificate Moncler.pdf

(7.53.2.4) Target ambition

Select from:

- Well-below 2°C aligned

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

07/27/2022

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- Methane (CH₄)
- Nitrous oxide (N₂O)
- Carbon dioxide (CO₂)
- Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
- Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
- Nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃)
- Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- Scope 3

(7.53.2.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

- Category 2: Capital goods
- Category 6: Business travel
- Category 7: Employee commuting
- Category 1: Purchased goods and services
- Category 5: Waste generated in operations
- Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
- Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
- Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
- Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

- Other, please specify :tons CO2e per unit of sold product

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

12/30/2021

(7.53.2.15) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services

0.0223

(7.53.2.16) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods

0.00221

(7.53.2.17) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

0.00011

(7.53.2.18) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

0.00336

(7.53.2.19) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations

0.00001

(7.53.2.20) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel

0.00008

(7.53.2.21) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting

0.00098

(7.53.2.23) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

0.00006

(7.53.2.26) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

0.0005

(7.53.2.32) Intensity figure in base year for total Scope 3

0.0296100000

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes

0.0296100000

(7.53.2.36) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services covered by this Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.37) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods covered by this Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.38) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) covered by this Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.39) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.40) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations covered by this Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.41) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel covered by this Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.42) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by this Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.44) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.47) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.53) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this total Scope 3 intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.54) % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

52

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes

0.0142128000

(7.53.2.59) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

-14

(7.53.2.62) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services

0.02537

(7.53.2.63) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods

0.00144

(7.53.2.64) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel- and energy-related activities

0.0002

(7.53.2.65) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

0.00363

(7.53.2.66) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations

0.00002

(7.53.2.67) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel

0.00047

(7.53.2.68) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting

0.00205

(7.53.2.70) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

0.00009

(7.53.2.73) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

0.00058

(7.53.2.79) Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3

0.0338500000

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

 Yes, it covers land-related and non-land related emissions (e.g. SBT approved before the release of FLAG target-setting guidance)**(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year**

-27.54

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

 Underway**(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions**

Int1 is a company-wide target covering 100% of relevant base year scope 3 emissions. Scope 3 emissions covered by the target cover 100% of minimum boundary categories according to GHG Protocol and, in line with the recommendations of the Science-Based Targets initiative, the scope 3 emissions covered by the objective do not include emissions associated with the use of sold product. The remaining scope 3 categories have not been included in the target since they are not applicable to Moncler Group. Due to the nature of the Group's business model, most environmental impacts are generated along the value chain. Emissions generated by raw materials production, textile processing and finished garments production represented the most significant contribution of the carbon footprint. In 2020 Moncler set its CO2 emission reduction targets in line with the Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi). Following the integration of Stone Island and internalisation of Moncler's e-commerce channel, in 2022 the Group redefined and submitted to SBTi its CO2 reduction targets to ensure the inclusion of all sources of CO2 emissions and to reflect the actual size and impact of the business. In particular, the Moncler Group has committed to reduce by 2030 scope 3 CO2e emissions by 52% (in line with the "WellBelow 2" ambition) per unit sold from a 2021 base year. In addition, the Moncler Group has committed to achieving net zero emissions throughout the value chain by 2050. These objectives were approved by the Science-Based Targets initiative and considered consistent with the contribution required by companies to limit the maximum increase in global temperatures compared to pre-industrial levels.

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

The target was set by the company in line with its corporate commitment in line with SBTs and in line with the requirements from new EU Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD), in order to adopt sustainability policies and initiatives for improving the brand position, and/or avoid reputation risks of not having a target. Furthermore, it provides a target to reduce GHG emissions and mitigate the risk of a potential economic impact related to the possible application of future carbon taxes on the Group's emissions.

(7.53.2.87) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

The Group is implementing various initiatives across the following areas: 1) The Group set the following targets "preferred" materials to be achieved by '25: 50% "preferred" nylon used; 50% "preferred" cotton; over 50% of yarns and fabrics from "preferred" materials; 70% wool certified Responsible Wool Standard (RWS); 2) Supply chain decarbonization: the Group in '24, performed a data collection from over 115 production sites of direct suppliers and sub-suppliers. Thanks to consultancy support funded by the Group, some suppliers implemented energy efficiency measures, while others began transitioning to renewable electricity. The Group also strengthened collaboration with selected suppliers through an awareness campaign promoting best practices, emissions reduction targets, and increased use of renewables. In recognition of its commitment, the Group became a partner of the Apparel Impact Institute (AII). Looking ahead, efforts will focus on supporting suppliers with energy-intensive processes, such as dyeing and finishing, in implementing efficiency programmes; 3) Improvement of logistics system: the main streams of the Group's commitment towards a more efficient and greener logistic network focus on i) engineering of optimised routes to reduce the distances travelled; ii) streamlining transport frequencies in the flows entering the production hubs, to minimise travel and optimise flows; iii) promotion of the use of means of transport with lower environmental impact through the definition of Sustainability Minimum Requirements; iv) space-efficient packaging to deliver the same volume of product in less space; iv) use of packaging with a lower environmental footprint than conventional packaging; 4) Sustainable mobility: the Group encourages employees to adopt lower environmental impact solutions.. Progress made in '24 include: more than 50% of the nylon used in the SS-FW 24 collections made of "preferred" material (e.g., recycled nylon and bio-based nylon); more than 43% "preferred" yarns and fabrics used in SS and FW 24 collections; all single-use virgin plastic eliminated; 99% of single-use plastic from fossil origin used by the Group made of recycled plastic; 100% of plastic (single-use and multiuse) in the logistics process packaging made of recycled plastic

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

No

[Add row]

(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

Targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production

Net-zero targets

Other climate-related targets

(7.54.1) Provide details of your targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production.

Row 1

(7.54.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Low 3

(7.54.1.2) Date target was set

07/27/2022

(7.54.1.3) Target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(7.54.1.4) Target type: energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.54.1.5) Target type: activity

Select from:

Consumption

(7.54.1.6) Target type: energy source

Select from:

Renewable energy source(s) only

(7.54.1.7) End date of base year

12/30/2021

(7.54.1.8) Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)

(7.54.1.9) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year

80

(7.54.1.10) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.54.1.11) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy at end date of target

100

(7.54.1.12) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year

100

(7.54.1.13) % of target achieved relative to base year

100.00

(7.54.1.14) Target status in reporting year*Select from:* Underway**(7.54.1.16) Is this target part of an emissions target?**

Yes, this target is part of the Abs 3 and Abs4 emission target, which are near- and long-term targets for scope 1 and 2 (market-based). The Low3 target was also validated by the SBTi.

(7.54.1.17) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?*Select all that apply* Science Based Targets initiative

(7.54.1.18) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

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(7.54.1.19) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Low3 is a company-wide target (as it includes all the companies and businesses falling within the definition of the reporting boundary) on electricity consumption and aims at maintaining 100% of renewable electricity by 2030, covering 100% of base year renewable energy consumption and contributing to the achievement of Abs3 and Abs4. In 2020 Moncler set its CO2 emission reduction targets in line with the Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi). Following the integration of Stone Island and internalisation of Moncler's e-commerce channel, in 2022 the Group redefined and submitted to SBTi its CO2 reduction targets to ensure the inclusion of all sources of CO2 emissions and to reflect the actual size and impact of the business. The targets were approved by the Science-Based Targets initiative and considered consistent with the contribution required by companies to limit the maximum increase in global temperatures compared to pre-industrial levels.

(7.54.1.20) Target objective

The target was set by the company in line with its corporate commitment in line with SBTs and in line with the requirements from new EU Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD), in order to adopt sustainability policies and initiatives for improving the brand position, and/or avoid reputation risks of not having a target. Furthermore, it provides a target to reduce GHG emissions and mitigate the risk of a potential economic impact related to the possible application of future carbon taxes on the Group's emissions.

(7.54.1.21) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

The Group set the target Low3 to maintain 100% renewable energy at own corporate sites worldwide by 2030 (41% in 2019, 50% in 2020, 80% in 2021 and approx 90% in 2022). In 2023 and in 2024, 100% of Group's electricity consumption is from renewable sources worldwide, having increased the use of energy from renewable sources by approximately 10% compared to 2022. As an intermediate target the Group also set a dedicated target, aimed at achieving 100% energy from renewable sources by 2023. Target Low3 will be achieved by combined actions that foresee: 1) the self-generation of renewable energy from solar panels installed on Group's direct own sites and 2) purchase of electricity from renewable sources: also in 2024 the Group continued to switch conventional energy supply contracts into renewable energy contracts. Where no renewable energy supply was available from the energy provider, the Group continued to purchase Guarantees of Origin (GOs), Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) and International Renewable Energy Certificates (I-RECs).

[Add row]

(7.54.2) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets.

Row 1

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Oth 2

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

12/30/2021

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

Absolute

(7.54.2.5) Target type: category & metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Low-carbon vehicles

Percentage of low-carbon vehicles in company fleet

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

12/30/2021

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

56

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/30/2024

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year**(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year**

123.5294117647

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

 Achieved**(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?***Target Oth 2 is linked to Abs3 and Abs4 targets which are aimed at reducing Scope 1 emissions from the Group's car fleet.***(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?**

Select all that apply

 Science Based targets initiative - approved other**(7.54.2.17) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter***Certificate Moncler.pdf***(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions**

Oth 2 is a company-wide target (as it includes all the companies and businesses falling within the definition of the reporting boundary) on low environmental impact vehicles and aims at reaching 90% low environmental impact vehicles worldwide by 2024 and is part of the Abs3 and Abs4 targets. In 2020 Moncler set its CO2 emission reduction targets in line with the Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi). Following the integration of Stone Island and internalisation of Moncler's e-commerce channel, in 2022 the Group redefined its CO2 reduction targets to ensure the inclusion of all sources of CO2 emissions and to reflect the actual size and impact of the business. In this regard, to further strengthen the Group's ambition towards the progressive introduction of low environmental impact vehicles (both electric and hybrid) into the car fleet, the target year has been revised and anticipated by one year (from 2025 to 2024).

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

The target was set by the company in line with its corporate commitment in line with SBTs and in line with the requirements from new EU Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD), in order to adopt sustainability policies and initiatives for improving the brand position, and/or avoid reputation risks of not having a target. Furthermore, it provides a target to reduce GHG emissions and mitigate the risk of a potential economic impact related to the possible application of future carbon taxes on the Group's emissions.

(7.54.2.21) List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

Moncler Group achieved Oth2 by continuously introducing low environmental impact vehicles (both electric and hybrid) into the car fleet. In 2024, the Group's car fleet was characterised by approx. 98% hybrid and electric vehicles (85% in 2023), thus achieving the target of 90% by 2024.

[Add row]

(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

07/27/2022

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

Abs3

- Abs4
- Abs5
- Int1

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/30/2050

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

- Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.54.3.7) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

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(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- Scope 1
- Scope 2
- Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Methane (CH ₄) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sulphur hexafluoride (SF ₆) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nitrogen trifluoride (NF ₃) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Carbon dioxide (CO ₂) | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Perfluorocarbons (PFCs) | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) | |

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

NZ1 is a company-wide target (as it includes all the companies and businesses falling within the definition of the reporting boundary) including all relevant scope 1, 2 and 3 sources of Group's emissions. Moncler Group has committed to achieving net zero emissions throughout the value chain by 2050. The Group's ambition is articulated over two complementary phases. By 2050: 1. Reduce scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions by 90% in line with the Paris Agreement; 2. Neutralise all residual emissions with carbon removals. In line with the recommendations of the Science-Based Targets initiative, the scope 3 emissions covered by 1) "reduction" do not include emissions associated with the use of sold product. As for the 2) "neutralization", the Group is committed to neutralize all sources of scope 3 emissions by 2050.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

The target was set by the company in line with its corporate commitment in line with SBTs and in line with the requirements from new EU Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD), in order to adopt sustainability policies and initiatives for improving the brand position, and/or avoid reputation risks of not having a target. Furthermore, it provides a target to reduce GHG emissions and mitigate the risk of a potential economic impact related to the possible application of future carbon taxes on the Group's emissions.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

Yes

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

Yes, and we have already acted on this in the reporting year

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply

Yes, we are currently purchasing and cancelling carbon credits for beyond value chain mitigation

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

Group ambition is articulated over two complementary phases. By 2050: 1. Reduce scope 1, 2&3 emissions by 90% in line with the Paris Agreement; 2. Neutralise all residual emissions with carbon removals. Group's climate strategy focuses on the decarbonization of direct and indirect GHG impacts implementing CO2 reduction practices at own operations and along the value chain as explained in target Abs3, 4, 5 and Int1: i) Own operations: the Group started implementing energy eff. activities at stores, offices, logistics hub and production sites. The Group set targets to source 100% ren. electricity by '23, with continual sourcing of 100% ren. energy through 2030 and up to 2050. The Group is also looking at energy eff. measures to lower the use of energy and to promote the electrification of the heating systems (new HQ in Milan will be equipped with electric heating). The Group will progressively invest to accelerate the switch to full electric vehicles in car fleet (the

rate also depends on the automotive, energy and infrastructure sector); ii) Value chain: emissions generated by raw materials production, textile processing and finished garments production represents the most significant contribution of the carbon footprint. The Group set a series of material targets that will lead to have, by '25, over 50% of yarns and fabrics from "preferred" materials. Although a greening of the grid in Group's key operating countries is expected the Group wants to accelerate the transition working collaboratively with suppliers to prioritize the engagement with carbon intensive manufacturers (e.g., dyeing) and encourage them towards energy efficiency programs. Beyond 2030, the Group will keep investing in R&D to "preferred" materials and lower-impact packaging compared to the Group's conventional options, circularity, and will leverage on carbon sequestration potential of regenerative agriculture across cotton & wool supply chains. Moreover, the Group is making improvement of logistics system towards a more efficient logistic network optimising flows and the use of means of transport with lower impact. Finally, the Group encourages employees to adopt lower environmental impact solutions.

(7.54.3.16) Describe the actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain

The Group is supporting three main projects to mitigate emissions beyond the value chain, specifically: 1) The project supported by the Moncler Group, certified according to the Gold Standard and promoted by GreenTech, one of the leading companies in the PET plastic recycling industry in Europe, is related to a plastic recycling plant for bottles and other PET products through energy efficient technology that allows to reduce emissions compared to traditional disposal methods. Moreover plastic recycling allows for a 45% reduction in CO2 emissions compared to virgin PET plastic production. The company is located in Romania a key country for Moncler due both to the presence of the Bacau production site and of its own supply chain. The project offers not only environmental but also social and economic benefits and contributes to accelerate the country's transition towards a sustainable low carbon economy. 2) Henrietta Solar is a project certified according to the Verified Carbon Standard that involves the installation of a photovoltaic energy system for energy production in Mauritius which has severe exposure to climate change and classified as Small Island Developing States SIDSs. Through the construction of 53700 solar panels the project will provide green energy to 40000 people while preserving an agricultural area of over 20 hectares. The solar panels will generate around 26500 MWh replacing the current energy mix with clean and renewable energy reducing its greenhouse gas emissions by more than 25000 tonnes of CO2 a year. The project is providing concrete support to the country by reducing its dependence on imports of fossil energy mainly coal and oil and contributing to its energy self-sufficiency and to climate. 3) an off-shore wind plant, certified according to the Gold Standard, in Vietnam.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

Target NZ1 is monitored and reviewed in combination with the other targets described in the previous questions by the Group Sustainability team and it is eventually updated in line with most recent and recognised requirements, if necessary. As appropriate, the key updates and results are reported to the Control, Risks and Sustainability Committee (CCRS).

[Add row]

(7.55) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Select from:

Yes

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e
Under investigation	0	<i>Numeric input</i>
To be implemented	4	2717.6
Implementation commenced	1	2514.4
Implemented	3	21593.6
Not to be implemented	0	<i>Numeric input</i>

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Transportation

Company fleet vehicle replacement

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

335.57

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

436170

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

In 2024, Moncler Group's hybrid and electric vehicles accounted for approx. 98% of total Group's car fleet, thus achieving the target of 90% by 2024. The costs reported above refer to the additional investments taken by the Group to increase the share of lower-environmental impact vehicles (electric and hybrid) within the company fleet.

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

Low-carbon electricity mix

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

17758

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

Scope 2 (location-based)

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

155000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

The use of electricity from renewable sources is a strategic tool for the decarbonisation process of the Group's direct activities. In line with the commitment to use 100% renewable energy in the Group's sites at global level by 2023, the Moncler Group used electricity from renewable sources for 100% of the total corporate sites consumption both in 2023 and 2024 (approximately 10 percentage points compared to 2022). The Group achieved this result through: - Installation of photovoltaic panels at the logistics hub in Castel San Giovanni (Piacenza), the photovoltaic system and Stone Island's headquarters in Ravarino (Modena); - Purchase of electricity from renewable sources: also in 2024 the Group continued to switch conventional energy supply contracts into renewable energy contracts. Where no renewable energy supply was available from the energy provider, the Group continued to purchase Guarantees of Origin (GOs), Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) and International Renewable Energy Certificates (IRECs). Emissions reductions and related costs reported above include only the cost for the purchase of renewable energy certificates and do not include costs related to green energy vs conventional energy provided by energy suppliers.

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Transportation

Employee commuting

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

3500

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

1169032

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

At the production site in Romania, Moncler continued to provide the shuttle bus service. This commuting system, from which benefitted around 1200 people, prevented the emission of around another 3,500 tonnes of CO₂e, a reduction of 43%, that would have been generated if each employee had travelled by private means. The value is calculated considering the emissions that would have been generated if employees had not used the shuttle service but had used private cars.
[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

- Dedicated budget for energy efficiency

(7.55.3.2) Comment

In 2024, Moncler continued to achieve significant results in terms of efficiency of lighting systems. To date, 99% of Group stores worldwide have light-emitting diode (LED) systems. In line with previous years, also in 2024 the Group continued to implement activities aimed at renewing store electrical systems using new technologies that ensure energy-saving. In this regard, in 2021 Moncler began equipping stores with Building Management Systems (BMSs) for the integrated management of all the technological functions of each space, from access control to lighting and air conditioning, with the aim of implementing more efficient management of energy consumption. Moreover, the Group has made commitment to have all stores and new corporate buildings (new constructions) certified in line with LEED standard, which guarantees a high level of energy efficiency and an increased reliability on renewable energy sources. To date the Group has: 8 stores certified to the LEED standard for Building Operations and Maintenance and 3 stores under certification process; 27 stores certified according to the LEED Interior Design and Construction standard and 10 stores under certification.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

- Dedicated budget for low-carbon product R&D

(7.55.3.2) Comment

In 2020, Moncler introduced a "sustainability budget" dedicated to the 5 pillars of the Group 2020-2025 sustainability strategy. The budget, managed by the Quality Development and Innovation Department, constitutes the specific budget annually allocated to promote innovation and R&D projects aimed at developing lower environmental impact materials compared to conventional options for Moncler products.

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

- Internal incentives/recognition programs

(7.55.3.2) Comment

The Group Environmental Sustainability Manager's MBO is linked to the achievement of climate change-related objectives set in the Sustainability Plan, including the progress towards SBTs and Net Zero targets, maintenance of carbon neutrality at all directly managed corporate sites worldwide (including 100% renewable energy at all directly managed corporate sites worldwide in 2024) and 90% of low environmental impact vehicles in the Group's corporate car fleet worldwide by 2024.
[Add row]

(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Select from:

Yes

(7.74.1) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Row 1

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

Product or service

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

The EU Taxonomy for environmentally sustainable economic activities

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other

Other, please specify :Repair service

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Some of the key principles of the circular economy, such as garments' ability to last over time, have always been a part of Moncler's DNA. The high quality of its products and the way they stand above fashion and trends ensure that they have a very long average life. Despite these core strengths, Moncler is aware of how important it is to constantly work to find ways to extend the life of its garments even further (e.g. by repairing garments that would otherwise be at the end of their lifecycle), as this is one of the pillars of the circular economy that allows clients to avoid the environmental impact associated with the production, purchasing and disposal of a new garment. This characteristic was the foundation of the Extra-Life project, a service aimed at giving Moncler jackets a second life by making specific repairs, thanks to an efficient personalised service that can also carry out repairs on damaged fabrics, thus extending the product life. Since 2022, the project has been active in all the Regions where Moncler operates. This initiative is part of a process of increasing clients' awareness of how they can contribute to avoiding the environmental impact associated with the production, purchase and disposal of new garments.

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

Other, please specify :Internal company methodology

(7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Select from:

Cradle-to-grave

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

The functional unit used to estimate the saving are the repaired garments, which are compared to the new purchased garments.

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

The assessment compares the selected items (repaired garments) to the same garments but as a new purchase, in order to estimate the avoided emissions associated with the repair carried out through the Extra-Life project service.

(7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Select from:

Cradle-to-grave

(7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

0.03

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

The avoided emissions are estimated starting from the emissions (cradle to grave) of avoided new purchases, taking into account the average replacement rate (sector average rate of substitutability of repaired garments with new ones), and subtracting the emissions related to the repair activity. In 2024, through this initiative and the other services of the after-sales channel, the Moncler handled more than 41,000 requests for repairs of garments used by its clients, equal to about 40 tonnes, 89% of which were fulfilled (around 36,500 requests). All garments that cannot be repaired or returned to clients are recycled. Finally, through the Extra-Life project, Moncler estimates that it has enabled its clients to avoid emissions for about 1,000 tons of CO2e (considering the 36,500 fulfilled requests). The estimated avoided emissions (metric tons of CO2e per functional unit) were then computed as 1,000 tons of CO2e / 36,500 requests for repair. The value of these services represented 0.05% of the Moncler Group's total revenues in 2024.

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

0.05

[Add row]

(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:

Yes

(7.79.1) Provide details of the project-based carbon credits retired by your organization in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

Other, please specify :PET Recycling

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

The project supported by the Moncler Group and promoted by GreenTech, one of the leading companies in the PET plastic recycling industry in Europe, is related to a plastic recycling plant for bottles and other PET products through energy efficient technology that allows to reduce emissions compared to traditional disposal methods. Moreover, plastic recycling allows for a 45% reduction in CO2 emissions compared to virgin PET plastic production. The company is located in Romania, a key country for Moncler due both to the presence of the Bacau production site and of its own supply chain. The project offers not only environmental but also social and economic benefits and contributes to accelerate the country's transition towards a sustainable, low carbon economy.

(7.79.1.4) Credits retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1000

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

Select from:

Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

2020

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

- Gold Standard

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

- Standardized Approaches

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

- No risk of reversal

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

- Ecological leakage

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

In order to achieve Certification with Gold Standard, all Projects shall contribute to the Vision and Mission of Gold Standard. - Vision: Climate security and sustainable development for all; - Mission: To catalyse more ambitious climate action to achieve the Global Goals through robust standards and verified impacts. Climate and development projects are multi-dimensional and often impact more than one environmental, social and/or economic aspect. This require various safeguards to be established and implemented to ensure that any potential negative impact is identified and mitigated at the right moment. The requirements define what an activity shall achieve through design, management, or risk mitigation and guides a project developer and its representatives: to identify and evaluate the risks and adverse outcomes of the proposed activities, and to adopt a mitigation strategy to avoid, or where avoidance is not possible, minimise identified risks, to achieve the stated requirements.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

The Project is in line with specific UN requirements because it contributes, among others: - To local environmental sustainability; - Recycling instead of using material from virgin inputs decreases the overall energy use, GHGs and environmental burden from natural resources extraction. At the same time, recycling of PET waste will reduce the amount of waste to be disposed in the landfill. - Towards better working conditions in the local region; - Increases employment opportunities in the area where the project is located; - Towards better revenue distribution to improve local and regional economic development; - To development of local technological

capacity because the manpower and the technical maintenance are provided domestically in the country; - To local and social community development. The additionality of the Project is demonstrated using the last versions of “Tool for the demonstration and assessment of additionality”, version 07.0.0. The tool provides a step-wise approach to demonstrate and assess the additionality. These steps include Step 0 Demonstration whether the proposed project activity is the first-of-its-kind. Due to the fact that proposed project activity is the first-of-its-kind, the Project is additional. In addition, since municipal solid waste collected does not contain organic biogenic waste segregated in the recycling facility, no leakage calculation is required. Since there is no carbon storage involved, there is no risk of reversal.

Row 2

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

Solar

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

Henrietta Solar is a project certified according to the Verified Carbon Standard that involves the installation of a photovoltaic energy system for energy production in Mauritius, which has severe exposure to climate change and classified as Small Island Developing States (SIDSs). Through the construction of 53,700 solar panels, the project will provide green energy to 40,000 people, while preserving an agricultural area of over 20 hectares. The solar panels will generate around 26,500 MWh, replacing the current energy mix with clean and renewable energy, reducing its greenhouse gas emissions by more than 25,000 tonnes of CO2 a year. The project is providing concrete support to the country by reducing its dependence on imports of fossil energy, mainly coal and oil, and contributing to its energy self-sufficiency and to climate.

(7.79.1.4) Credits retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1000

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

Select from:

Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

2019

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

VCS/Verra (Verified Carbon Standard)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Positive lists

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

No risk of reversal

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :No leakage emissions are considered. The emissions potentially arising due to activities such as power plant construction and upstream emissions from fossil fuel use (e.g. extraction, processing, transport etc.) are neglected

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

No leakage emissions are considered. The emissions potentially arising due to activities such as power plant construction and upstream emissions from fossil fuel use (e.g. extraction, processing, transport etc.) are neglected

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

Akuo Energy, in partnership with Medine Ltd, have earmarked a proposed project site that extends over an area of 21 ha currently under sugar cane cultivation to the West of Henrietta, for construction of a 17.533 MW solar PV ("the project"). It involves the setting up of photovoltaic (PV) panels which will capture solar energy and produce clean electricity for export to the national grid. Electricity in Mauritius is mainly generated from coal and heavy fuel oil, which is the baseline scenario prior to the implementation of the project activity leading to considerable greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. The project activity undertaken by legally authorised vehicle Akuo Energy (Mauritius) Ltd ("Akuo") will therefore substitute grid electricity by renewable energy and cut down GHG emissions. The project is one of the first large-scale solar PV power plants on the island and will generate approximately 26,254 tCO₂e emission reductions per year and 183,779 tCO₂e of emission reductions over the 7 years crediting.

Row 3

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

Wind

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

Wind Power Project At Sea is a project certified according to Gold Standard, related to the construction of an off-shore wind power farm in Thanh Hai commune, Thanh Phu district, Ben Tre province, Viet Nam with total capacity of 110 MW and gross annual electricity output of 356.95 GWh. The purpose of the project activity is to generate power using renewable energy source and export to the national grid by utilizing wind energy. The net electricity generated will be supplied to the national grid via a newly constructed transmission line from the plant to a transformer station, replacing the current energy mix with clean and renewable energy, reducing the related greenhouse gas emissions. The project is providing concrete support to the country by reducing its dependence on imports of fossil energy, mainly coal and oil, and contributing to its energy self-sufficiency and to mitigate climate change.

(7.79.1.4) Credits retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

400

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

Select from:

Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

2022

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

Gold Standard

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

Standardized Approaches

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

No risk of reversal

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :No leakage emissions are considered.

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

No leakage emissions are considered.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

Based on version 20.0 of ACM0002, Section 5.3, the project proponent used the simplified procedure to demonstrate additionality via the “Tool32: Positive lists of technologies” (version 02.0). According to Paragraph 14 (a), Section 5.2.1 of Tool32: Positive lists of technologies, version 02.0, the project activity is additional. Since there is no carbon storage involved, there is no risk of reversal.

[Add row]

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

(11.2.1) Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments

Select from:

Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

(11.2.2) Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Since 2023, the Group has participated in specific projects related to the cotton supply chain and to regenerative agriculture (see pages 149-150 of 2024 Annual Report of the Group)

[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, we do not use indicators, but plan to within the next two years

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

	Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity	Comment
Legally protected areas	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<i>The Group's direct operations are not located in or near to this type of area areas important for biodiversity.</i>
UNESCO World Heritage sites	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<i>The Group's direct operations are not located in or near to this type of area areas important for biodiversity.</i>
UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<i>The Group's direct operations are not located in or near to this type of area areas important for biodiversity.</i>
Ramsar sites	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<i>The Group's direct operations are not located in or near to this type of area areas important for biodiversity.</i>
Key Biodiversity Areas	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<i>The Group's direct operations are not located in or near to this type of area areas important for biodiversity.</i>
Other areas important for biodiversity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<i>The Group's direct operations are not located in or near to this type of area areas important for biodiversity.</i>

[Fixed row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

Emissions breakdown by business division

Emissions breakdown by country/area

Emissions reduction initiatives/activities

- Energy attribute certificates (EACs)
- Other data point in module 7, please specify :Emission calculation methodology

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

- ISAE 3410, Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Please refer to the GHG Statement 2024 & Assurance_Moncler Report for the detail on the verification activities performed on the Group's GHG inventory, including Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

GHG Statement 2024 & Assurance_Moncler.pdf

Row 2

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Waste data <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fuel consumption <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project-based carbon credits <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Energy attribute certificates (EACs) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling generation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling generation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Year on year change in absolute emissions (Scope 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Year on year change in absolute emissions (Scope 1 and 2) |
|---|---|

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

The Moncler Group's 2024 Consolidated Sustainability Statement is prepared in compliance with Legislative Decree no. 125 of 6 September 2024 and the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS), and discloses sustainability related qualitative and quantitative information, including also information on the Environmental Policy, EU Taxonomy regulation-related disclosure, energy consumption and scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions, that have been reviewed by an independent auditor in the context of the limited assurance engagement of the Consolidated Sustainability Statement according to the assurance standard "Principio di Attestazione della Rendicontazione di Sostenibilità – SSAE (Italia), which is the Italian version of the standard ISAE 3000". For further information on the Auditor's Report please see 2024 Sustainability Statement (p. 381-385)

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

moncler-group-annual-report-2024.pdf

[Add row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

[Fixed row]

