

C0. Introduction

C0.1

(C0.1) Give a general description and introduction to your organization.

Founded in Grenoble in 1952, Moncler is a leading producer of high end garments and accessories. Moncler has made the down jacket into an icon, a classic of the modern wardrobe that is above seasonal and fashion trends, while expanding the boundaries of the brand to cover every season of the year, combining the most demanding requirements of technical garments with everyday city life. Its products are unique, of the highest quality, timeless, versatile, and innovative, and can be worn on any occasion.

Moncler was listed on the Milan Stock Exchange in 2013 and finalised the establishment of its directly owned production site in Romania in 2016, with the aim of vertically integrating part of its production and creating an R&D hub for down jackets.

On 31 March 2021, the acquisition by Moncler S.p.A. of the entire share capital of Sportswear Company S.p.A., that owns the Stone Island brand, along with its subsidiaries and associates was completed. These companies joined the scope of consolidation from 1 April 2021.

Stone Island has always been defined by a culture of research, experimentation and usability; informal clothing brand founded in 1982, with headquarter in Ravarino (Modena) and intended to become a symbol of extreme research on fibers and fabrics, applied to an innovative design.

Moncler is present in all major markets both through the retail channel, consisting of directly operated stores (DOS), the online store and the e-concessions, and through the wholesale channel, represented by multi-brand doors, shop-in-shops in luxury department stores, airport locations and online luxury multi-brand retailers (e-tailers). As of 31 December '21, Moncler's mono-brand distribution network consisted of 64 wholesale stores (shop-in-shops, SiS), an increase of one unit compared to 31 December '20 and of 237 retail DOS, an increase of 18 units compared to 31 December 2020.

Stone Island is distributed globally both through the wholesale channel and with direct presence (retail stores). In some markets it is managed by distribution contracts with qualified and long-standing partners. The Company has started a process of direct control of the markets also through joint ventures. Stone Island is present in the most important department stores in the world, also with dedicated spaces (shop-in-shops), in the best multi-brand boutiques and in the main e-tailers, besides having developed a network of 30 directly managed mono-brand stores and the online store.

At 31 December '21, the Group had 5,290 employees. The geographical area with the highest number of employees, at 35% of the total, was EMEA.

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.

The main raw materials used by the Group are cotton, nylon, down and wool.

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).

In '21 Stone Island and Moncler kept their industrial logistics separate. In particular, Moncler's industrial logistics has a single-hub structure: the Italian hub in Castel San Giovanni, Piacenza, receives all raw materials and accessories from suppliers, both domestic and foreign, of all product categories, checks their quality, and divides them into work orders that are sent to the workshops that manufacture the garments. For Stone Island, all the activities related to the industrial logistics are managed at the Stone Island Logistics warehouse, internalised since 2020.

Moncler's distribution logistics, the one that manages the distribution of final product, has a much more articulated organization as it must supply about 75 countries, as well as the different sales channels in each of them. It is a network of different levels, where the first level collects all of the Company's products, the second is a distribution reference point for one or more countries and, in cases characterized by a high concentration of business, also by a third level, which covers service needs of specific geographical areas. At Stone Island, finished product logistics is handled by an independent third party, except for some countries where transport is handled directly by the wholesale channel. In 2021, while Moncler internalised the e-commerce channel at global level, Stone Island laid the foundations for integrating the Brand's logistics flows into the Group ones.

C0.2

(C0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data.

	Start date	End date	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years	Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing emissions data for
Reporting year	January 1 2021	December 31 2021	Yes	2 years

C0.3

(C0.3) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

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

C0.4

(C0.4) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

- EUR

C0.5

(C0.5) Select the option that describes the reporting boundary for which climate-related impacts on your business are being reported. Note that this option should align with your chosen approach for consolidating your GHG inventory.

- Financial control

C0.8

(C0.8) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization	Provide your unique identifier
Yes, an ISIN code	IT0004965148
Yes, a Ticker symbol	MONC.MI
Yes, a Ticker symbol	MONC.MI

C1. Governance

C1.1

(C1.1) Is there board-level oversight of climate-related issues within your organization?

- Yes

C1.1a

(C1.1a) Identify the position(s) (do not include any names) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Position of individual(s)	Please explain
Board-level committee	<p>The Control, Risks, and Sustainability Committee (CCRS) is a Board-level committee vested with consulting and advisory functions composed of 3 non-executive directors, in majority independent. It assists the Board of Directors (BoD) with supervising sustainability issues related to the business operations and interactions with stakeholders, defining strategic sustainability guidelines and overseeing the relevant action plan (Sustainability Plan), including climate change topics, and examining the Consolidated Non-Financial Statement (NFS).</p> <p>In '21, the CCRS reviewed the 2020-2025 Sustainability Plan which also includes the achievement of Act on Climate Change pillar goals and related projects such as: 100% renewable energy at own sites worldwide in '23; SBTs to reduce GHG emissions; 90% of low environmental impact vehicles in Group's car fleet worldwide in '25; LEED certification for all new corporate buildings from '22; promotion of renewable energy along the supply chain from '22 and specific targets set to increase the use of lower impact materials (e.g. on cotton, wool, etc).</p> <p>The CCRS is also involved in evaluations and decisions relating to the Internal Control and Risk Management System (ICRMS) including those regarding the ESG related risks that can become relevant in the medium/long term (e.g. climate-related ones). Within the report made by the Head of Internal Audit on the ICRMS, the results of Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) activities are presented every six months to the CCRS; during '21 the ERM model was integrated with climate change risks, in line with TCFD recommendations.</p> <p>In '21 CCRS met six times and all its members as well as the majority of the Board of Statutory Auditors' members attended the meetings.</p> <p>The BoD plays a key role in managing the main aspects linked to climate change. It's called to examine and/or to approve: the Sust. Plan that includes goals related to climate change and energy transition; the portfolio of the Group's top risks, including climate change; the Remuneration Policy which also integrates sustainability goals linked, for example to reduction of GHG emissions and to carbon neutrality; annual sustainability results, reported in the NFS; strategic initiatives, including climate change-related ones. The BoD receives update at least every six months on the status of projects included in the Sust. Plan.</p>

C1.1b

(C1.1b) Provide further details on the board's oversight of climate-related issues.

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Scope of board-level oversight	Please explain
Scheduled – all meetings	<p>Reviewing and guiding strategy</p> <p>Reviewing and guiding major plans of action</p> <p>Reviewing and guiding risk management policies</p> <p>Reviewing and guiding business plans</p> <p>Setting performance objectives</p> <p>Monitoring implementation and performance of objectives</p> <p>Monitoring and overseeing progress against goals and targets for addressing climate-related issues</p>	<Not Applicable>	<p>The Control, Risks and Sustainability Committee assists the Board of Directors in the performance of duties relating to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The definition of guidelines for the Internal Control and Risk Management System, so that the principal risks facing the issuer (including climate change) and its subsidiaries are correctly identified, and adequately measured, managed and monitored; (ii) The supervision of the sustainability topics (including climate) related to the Group's activity and its dynamics of interaction with stakeholders; (iii) The examination and evaluation of the strategic sustainability guidelines and initiatives, including topics such as climate change and biodiversity, aimed at creating long-term value for all stakeholders; (iv) The definition of the strategic sustainability drivers and targets of its action plan ("Sustainability Plan"), including goals related to climate change and energy transition; (v) The examination of the Consolidated Non-Financial Statement; (vi) The examination of the portfolio of Moncler Group's top risks, including climate change and alignment with TCFD disclosure. <p>These activities ensure that the CCRS oversees climate-related topics and progresses against targets. Sustainability topics are scheduled agenda items in almost all the CCRS meetings.</p> <p>In particular, in 2021, the Control, Risks, and Sustainability Committee reviewed the 2020-2025 Strategic Sustainability Plan which includes the achievement of the targets of the pillar "Act on Climate Change" and related projects as well as new ambitious targets; among these projects there are: 100% carbon neutrality at own sites worldwide from 2021; 100% renewable energy at own sites worldwide in 2023; 56% low environmental impact vehicles in Group's car fleet worldwide in 2021 and 90% of low environmental impact vehicles in the Group's car fleet worldwide in 2025; LEED certification for all new corporate buildings starting from 2022; promotion of renewable energy along the supply chain starting from 2022; 50% nylon used in collections will be recycled nylon by 2025, 50% lower impact cotton by 2025, over 50% of yarns and fabrics will be from lower impact materials by 2025, 70% wool certified Responsible Wool Standard (RWS) by 2025, Moncler fur free from spring-summer 2024 collections.</p> <p>The Control, Risks, and Sustainability Committee reports to the Board of Directors about the main sustainability topics analysed every six months or as appropriate.</p>

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Scope of board-level oversight	Please explain
Scheduled – some meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reviewing and guiding strategy Reviewing and guiding major plans of action Reviewing and guiding risk management policies Reviewing and guiding business plans Setting performance objectives Monitoring implementation and performance of objectives Overseeing major capital expenditures, acquisitions and divestitures Monitoring and overseeing progress against goals and targets for addressing climate-related issues 	<Not Applicable>	<p>The Board of Directors (BoD) plays a central role in guiding and managing the Group and has exclusive competence over the most important economic and strategic decisions, over those functional to the monitoring and guidance of the business, and on sustainability topics playing a central role in the process of approving company strategies regarding environmental management, including climate change, and social topics. It manages the main aspects linked to climate change. In particular, it is required to examine and/or approve:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the definition of guidelines for the Internal Control and Risk Management System, so that the principal risks facing the issuer (including climate change) and its subsidiaries are correctly identified, and adequately measured, managed and monitored; (ii) the supervision of the sustainability topics (including climate) related to the Group's activity and its dynamics of interaction with stakeholders; (iii) sustainability guidelines and strategic initiatives, including topics such as climate change and biodiversity, aimed at creating long-term value for all stakeholders; (iv) the strategic sustainability drivers and of its action plan ("Sustainability Plan"), including goals related to climate change and energy transition; (v) the Consolidated Non-Financial Statement; (vi) the Remuneration Report on Policy regarding Remuneration and Fees paid (regarding the Chairman and CEO, the Executive Directors and the Managers with Strategic Responsibilities), which integrates sustainability objectives in the remuneration policy of Moncler Group (for both short and medium/long-term variable components) and the consequent alignment of top management remuneration with the Group's sustainability strategy, that includes objectives linked to reduction of GHG emissions and for example to carbon neutrality.

C1.1d

(C1.1d) Does your organization have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues?

	Board member(s) have competence on climate-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on climate-related issues	Primary reason for no board-level competence on climate-related issues	Explain why your organization does not have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues and any plans to address board-level competence in the future
Row 1	Yes	<p>Moncler Group has two board members with competence on climate-related topics. In particular, Moncler Group considers the following criteria when assessing board members' competences on such topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Professional experience in relevant roles linked to sustainability and climate change. For example, positions in other companies' Board Committees that are in charge of supervising sustainability and climate change topics. - Experience in climate-related topics (e. g. sustainability plans, climate strategy definition, climate-related risks assessment, etc.). <p>As an example of the above-mentioned criteria, in the Moncler Group's board two members with climate related competences are present. They are also part of the Control, Risks and the Sustainability Committee of Moncler Group.</p> <p>Member 1 has a consolidated experience in the field of sustainability and specific issues related to climate change also as president of an organization which among its main purposes has the research on low environmental impact and biodegradable materials. In the last 6 years, he also held the position of Chairman of the Committee for Corporate Governance and Social and Environmental Sustainability in another company, with a leading role in engagement with coal companies in order to accelerate the green transition. He also carried out engagement activities with non-governmental organizations active on climate change topics and contributed to the introduction in Italian listed companies of corporate processes and activities aimed at promoting their sustainable development also through internal board committees dedicated to ESG topics. In addition, he was also a speaker at several international conferences on climate change.</p> <p>Member 2 contributed to the establishment and development of the Moncler's Sustainability Unit as well as the definition of the Sustainability Plan and Climate Strategy. In his current role in a private equity firm, he has been and is still instrumental in driving resource allocations for carbon measurements and reduction, enhanced ESG performance and climate advice for some European portfolio companies.</p>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C1.2

C1.2) Provide the highest management-level position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)	Reporting line	Responsibility	Coverage of responsibility	Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues
Other C-Suite Officer, please specify (Chief Corporate Strategy & Communications Officer: is head of a department that comprises the Sustainability Unit, Corporate Communication, Sustainable Innovation and Product Quality, and takes part to the Strategic Committee meetings)	<Not Applicable >	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	Quarterly
Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)	<Not Applicable >	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	Half-yearly
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)	<Not Applicable >	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	Half-yearly
Other, please specify (Chief Corporate & Supply Officer)	<Not Applicable >	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	Half-yearly

C1.2a

(C1.2a) Describe where in the organizational structure this/these position(s) and/or committees lie, what their associated responsibilities are, and how climate-related issues are monitored (do not include the names of individuals).

- The **Chief Corporate Strategy and Communications Officer** (reports to the CEO) in collaboration with the CSO and the Sustainability Unit is responsible for assessing sustainability areas of improvement and commitments/risks, including climate change ones, handling them together with relevant divisions and identifying areas and projects for improvement. The Chief Corporate Strategy and Communications Officer, together with the CSO and the Sustainability Unit, has the responsibility to propose the sustainability strategy and annual targets (Sustainability Plan), prepare the Consolidated Non-Financial Statement (NFS), foster a culture of sustainability within the Group as well as promote dialogue with stakeholders and, together with the Investor Relations division, handle the requests of sustainability rating agencies and the needs of Socially Responsible Investors (SRIs).
- The **Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)** reports to the Chief Corporate Strategy and Communications Officer and is responsible for setting the Sustainability Plan, engaging cross-functional teams to drive key projects to deliver on it, in addition to setting sustainability standards and policies, providing ESG and NFS reporting and engaging with sustainability rating agencies. The CSO, in addition to the tasks listed above and carried out with the Chief Corporate Strategy and Communications Officer, is required to promptly inform the Compliance Function about any issues related to sustainability and periodically (every six months) reports to the Compliance Function on updates on the management of these issues, if any.
- The **Strategic Committee** assists the Chairman and CEO in an advisory capacity, supporting him on a continuous basis in the definition and implementation of strategies, including the sustainability one, guaranteeing its alignment with the main strategic areas of the Group and ensuring consistency and agreement with Moncler Group's founding values. In particular, the Strategy Committee meets on a regular basis (once every two weeks) with the Head of Sustainability Unit in order to be updated about new initiatives, projects and issues on environmental aspects like climate change and social topics, helping defining operational decision and planning and assessing future targets. The Strategic Committee is composed by the Chairman & CEO, the Executive Officer & Chief Corporate & Supply Officer, the Executive Officer and Chief Business Strategy & Global Market Office, the Operation & Supply Chain Director, the Chief Brand Officer, the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Stone Island and the Senior Director Retail & Business Development.
- The **Sustainability Unit**, led by the **CSO** and reporting to the Chief Corporate Strategy and Communications Officer, supports the CSO in the implementation of the different duties he is in charge of. Moreover each Company department has a number of Ambassadors responsible for raising awareness of social and environmental issues within their respective areas, and for promoting sustainability initiatives in line with the Group's objectives. Since '17 the Group has also designated Sustainability Data Owners, responsible for the data and information relating to their respective areas published in NFS, and for achieving the relevant targets in the Sustainability Plan. The Sustainability Unit, reports at least on a six-monthly basis to the BoD and it has an ongoing meeting (almost every two weeks) with the Strategic Committee.
- The **Chief Corporate & Supply Officer** is responsible for the department that includes Operations, Product development, Logistics, Finance, Legal and Human Resources. It is a key person in climate risk identification and management having the responsibility of the supply chain, raw material purchasing, product development and logistics services.

C1.3

(C1.3) Do you provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues, including the attainment of targets?

	Provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	<p>1 Short term variable remuneration – MBO (Cash component) 2 Medium/Long term variable remuneration – PSP (Deferred shares component)</p> <p>The salary structure of eligible professionals, managers, exec. and senior exec. includes both fixed and variable components.</p> <p>1)The MBO system focuses mainly on quantitative targets related to the Group performance, performance relative to their area of responsibility and often social & environmental goals linked to the objectives of the Sust. Plan. The system applies to executives, managers and professionals for corporate offices and to the eligible store management team.</p> <p>2) The PSP applies to Exec. Directors, Key Managers, employees and collaborators holding key positions. Both the 2020 (approved in June'20) and the 2022 PSP (approved in Apr'22) have a KPI linked to Moncler's ESG performance (including on climate change and circular economy topics) and the Group's performance in one of the main ESG rating agencies including S&P Global, CDP, etc.</p>

C1.3a

(C1.3a) Provide further details on the incentives provided for the management of climate-related issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Entitled to incentive	Type of incentive	Activity incentivized	Comment
President	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction target Company performance against a climate-related sustainability index	The President (and CEO) has two types of incentives: 1 Short term variable remuneration – MBO (Cash component) 2 Medium/Long term variable remuneration – PSP (Deferred shares component) 1 The MBO focuses mainly on quantitative targets related to the Group performance and social & environmental goals linked to the objectives of the Sustainability Plan. 2 Both the 2020 (approved in June'20) and the 2022 PSP (approved in Apr'22) have a KPI linked to Moncler's ESG performance (including on climate change and circular economy topics) and the Group's performance in one of the main ESG rating agencies including S&P Global, CDP, etc. Details on the incentives are listed in the Moncler Group's Report on the Policy Regarding Remuneration and Fees Paid pages 20-23 (weblink https://d2jb2t40p81ydg.cloudfront.net/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/REMUNERATION-REPORT-2022.pdf), and Moncler Group's Consolidated Non Financial Statement, pages 68-69 (weblink https://d2jb2t40p81ydg.cloudfront.net/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/Consolidated-Non-Financial-Statement-2021-1.pdf)
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction target Company performance against a climate-related sustainability index	The CEO (and President) has two types of incentives: 1 Short term variable remuneration – MBO (Cash component) 2 Medium/Long term variable remuneration – PSP (Deferred shares component) 1 The MBO focuses mainly on quantitative targets related to the Group performance and social & environmental goals linked to the objectives of the Sustainability Plan. 2 Both the 2020 (approved in June'20) and the 2022 PSP (approved in Apr'22) have a KPI linked to Moncler's ESG performance (including on climate change and circular economy topics) and the Group's performance in one of the main ESG rating agencies including S&P Global, CDP, etc. Details on the incentives are listed in the Moncler Group's Report on the Policy Regarding Remuneration and Fees Paid pages 20-23 (weblink https://d2jb2t40p81ydg.cloudfront.net/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/REMUNERATION-REPORT-2022.pdf), and Moncler Group's Consolidated Non Financial Statement, pages 68-69 (weblink https://d2jb2t40p81ydg.cloudfront.net/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/Consolidated-Non-Financial-Statement-2021-1.pdf).
Executive officer	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction target Company performance against a climate-related sustainability index	The Executive Officers have two types of incentives: 1 Short term variable remuneration – MBO (Cash component) 2 Medium/Long term variable remuneration – PSP (Deferred shares component) 1 The MBO system focuses mainly on quantitative targets related to the Group performance, performance relative to the area of responsibility and social & environmental goals linked to the objectives of the Sust. Plan. 2 Both the 2020 (approved in June'20) and the 2022 PSP (approved in Apr'22) have a KPI linked to Moncler's ESG performance (including on climate change and circular economy topics) and the Group's performance in one of the main ESG rating agencies including S&P Global, CDP, etc. Details on the incentives are listed in the Moncler Group's Report on the Policy Regarding Remuneration and Fees Paid pages 20-23 (weblink https://d2jb2t40p81ydg.cloudfront.net/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/REMUNERATION-REPORT-2022.pdf), and Moncler Group's Consolidated Non Financial Statement, pages 68-69 (weblink https://d2jb2t40p81ydg.cloudfront.net/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/Consolidated-Non-Financial-Statement-2021-1.pdf).
Other C-Suite Officer	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction target Company performance against a climate-related sustainability index	The Chief Corporate Strategy & Communications Officer has two types of incentives: 1 Short term variable remuneration – MBO (Cash component) 2 Medium/Long term variable remuneration – PSP (Deferred shares component) 1 The MBO system focuses mainly on quantitative targets related to the Group performance, performance relative to the area of responsibility and social & environmental goals linked to the objectives of the Sust. Plan. 2 Both the 2020 (approved in June'20) and the 2022 PSP (approved in Apr'22) have a KPI linked to Moncler's ESG performance (including on climate change and circular economy topics) and the Group's performance in one of the main ESG rating agencies including S&P Global, CDP, etc. Details on the incentives are listed in the Moncler Group's Report on the Policy Regarding Remuneration and Fees Paid pages 20-23 (weblink https://d2jb2t40p81ydg.cloudfront.net/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/REMUNERATION-REPORT-2022.pdf), and Moncler Group's Consolidated Non Financial Statement, pages 68-69 (weblink https://d2jb2t40p81ydg.cloudfront.net/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/Consolidated-Non-Financial-Statement-2021-1.pdf)
Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction target Company performance against a climate-related sustainability index	The Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) has two types of incentives: 1 Short term variable remuneration – MBO (Cash component) 2 Medium/Long term variable remuneration – PSP (Deferred shares component) 1 The MBO system focuses mainly on quantitative targets related to the Group performance and social & environmental goals linked to the objectives of the Sust. Plan. 2 Both the 2020 (approved in June'20) and the 2022 PSP (approved in Apr'22) have a KPI linked to Moncler's ESG performance (including on climate change and circular economy topics) and the Group's performance in one of the main ESG rating agencies including S&P Global, CDP, etc. Details on the incentives are listed in the Moncler Group's Report on the Policy Regarding Remuneration and Fees Paid pages 20-23 (weblink https://d2jb2t40p81ydg.cloudfront.net/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/REMUNERATION-REPORT-2022.pdf), and Moncler Group's Consolidated Non Financial Statement, pages 68-69 (weblink https://d2jb2t40p81ydg.cloudfront.net/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/Consolidated-Non-Financial-Statement-2021-1.pdf).

C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

(C2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities?

Yes

C2.1a

(C2.1a) How does your organization define short-, medium- and long-term time horizons?

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
Short-term	0	3	Specific 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 industrial plan time frame
Medium-term	3	10	Specific to climate change, Moncler Group considers medium-term time horizon between 3 and 10 years. This timeframe is consistent to appreciate how expected policies and market trends changes might affect the business by using relevant scenario projections and assessment methodologies. The time horizon is aligned with Group's Sustainability plan and its Science Based Targets.
Long-term	10	30	Specific to climate change, Moncler Group considers long-term time horizon between 10 and 30 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.

C2.1b

(C2.1b) How does your organization define substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

The Moncler Group adopts an Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework to ensure the identification, measurement, management and monitoring of business risks. The ERM model considers all types of risk that can potentially impact the achievement of strategic objectives, harm the Group's assets, and/or undermine the value of the Moncler and Stone Island brands or the Group's reputation.

The risk assessment comprises both qualitative and quantitative methodologies and considers the likelihood of the risk's occurrence and its impact, risk mitigation, besides identifying the risk owners, responsible for managing the risk and for implementing or improving mitigation measures. The aim is to manage risks through specific prevention and control systems integrated in the corporate processes, avoid or transfer the risk, reduce the probability of occurrence or, in the event of occurrence, contain its financial or strategic impacts on the Group's business.

Financial or strategic impacts are defined substantive on the basis of four risk dimensions: the impact a risk could have on the organization if it occurs, its likelihood, the velocity with which it could affect the organization if occurs, and its interconnectivity with other risks. Risks are considered to have a substantive financial or strategic impact in relation to EBIT loss.

The substantive risks which are the most important risks that could adversely affect the Group's operating results and financial position, are monitored by the Control, Risks and Sustainability Committee, and periodically reviewed by the Board of Directors, which is also responsible for the development of the strategy.

The Group's ERM model divides risks into four categories: strategic risk; business risk; compliance risk; financial risk and sustainability risks. During 2021 the ERM model was integrated with climate change risks, consistently with the recommendations of the TCFD. In particular, alongside physical risks such as changing weather patterns and rising mean temperatures, there are transition risks such as new carbon-related regulations, as well as opportunities related to the resource efficiency at the Group's own sites.

For example, chronic physical risks such as the increase of temperatures and water stress are likely to affect agricultural field, including farms and crops potentially leading to a decrease in raw materials availability (e.g. cotton and wool) and an increase of related costs. Analysis is conducted using a scenario analysis that evaluates the Group's financial exposure and the related likelihood in short-, medium- and long-term timeframes. To the same extent, improving efficiency across Group production and distribution processes, buildings, machinery, and transport/mobility can result in direct cost savings to Group's operations over the medium to long term.

C2.2

(C2.2) Describe your process(es) for identifying, assessing and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities.

Value chain stage(s) covered

Direct operations
Upstream
Downstream

Risk management process

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment

More than once a year

Time horizon(s) covered

Short-term
Medium-term
Long-term

Description of process

The climate-related risk assessment is integrated in the Group's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM), so it is part of a multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process.

The Group's ERM is an essential part of the strategic decision-making processes that identifies, assesses and responds to all risks and opportunities also related to climate

change. The Board of Directors (BoD) is responsible for supervising the Risk Management process so that the risks that might potentially affect the business are taken into consideration in the decisions related to the Group's strategies and are consistent with the threshold of acceptable level of risk as defined in the ERM that is updated as necessary according to the nature and level of risk compatible with the strategic objectives, and approved by the BoD after consulting the Control, Risk and Sustainability Committee (CCRS).

The system adopted comprises the following elements: identification of risks, assessment of the risks and related control systems. The results of ERM activities are presented half-yearly to the CCRS and the BoD, as part of the report by the Head of Internal Audit on the adequacy and effectiveness of the Internal Control and Risk Management System.

In addition, the Group, in 2021, has integrated the TCFD recommendations in to the ERM model, considering both physical and transition risks, as well as existing and emerging regulatory requirements related to climate change and opportunities associated to it. Analysis is conducted using a scenario analysis methodology and it evaluates the Group's financial exposure and the related likelihood in a short, medium and long-term timeframes.

i) Identification and registration of risks

The risk identification phase maps all the risks (at all value chain stages: upstream, downstream and direct operations) and their risk owners, responsible for managing the risk itself and the corresponding control system, and for implementing or improving mitigation measures. The identification of all risks, their assessment, and the efforts taken to mitigate them are recorded in a Risk Register, which is updated more than once a year with the risk owners, on the basis of an annual plan approved by the Board of Directors with the support of the Control, Risks and Sustainability Committee to include any new risks and mitigation measures and/or to reflect any increases in the likelihood of occurrences or in the impacts.

The Group's ERM model divides the identified risks into four categories: strategic; business; compliance; financial. Strategic risks relate to changes in business or to inadequate responses to changes in the competitive environment and the Group's business development activities. Business risks are those related to the sector in which the Group operates, its operations, organizational structure, information systems, and control and reporting processes. Compliance risks are generally associated with business conduct, and relate to breaches of laws and regulations applicable to Group operations at the national and international level, as well as to the Code of Ethics and violations of internal procedures. Financial risks are those related to the Group's financial management and specifically to liquidity, foreign exchange, interest rates, and financial counterparties in financial and commercial transactions. Sustainability risks, including climate change, fall within these categories. Among the substantive risks identified, the Group pays particular attention to the environmental aspects of its business, both direct and indirect, associated with its value chain.

Following the integration of climate change risks in line with the TCFD recommendations, the Head of Internal Audit responsible for risk management and for the ERM process, in collaboration with the Sustainability Unit, carried out a scenario analysis aimed at identifying and assessing the main climate change risks associated with the main operating sites in Italy and Romania and specific geographical areas of the Moncler and Stone Island supply chains. The identification of the relevant climate related risks was performed with the support of an external expert. Different sources of information were used: literature review and sector studies as well as interviews with Group's internal departments (e.g. procurement, strategy and planning).

ii) Assessment

The risk assessment comprises the use of qualitative and quantitative methodologies. The assessment considers the likelihood of the occurrence of risk and of its impact. The impacts reported as substantive strategic or financial impacts are defined as those identified and prioritized by management through Group's ERM methodology based on four risk dimensions: the impact on the organization, the likelihood, the velocity with which it can affect the organization if occurs and its interconnectivity with other risks.

The quantitative assessment estimates the likelihood of occurrence and impact. Risks are then classified on a 4-level scale, according to the following thresholds: low up to 4, medium-low up from 5 to 8, medium-high from 9 to 14, high from 15 to 25. Particular attention is given to high risks, which are the most important risks that could have a substantive financial impact, since they might adversely affect the Group's operating results and financial position in terms of EBIT loss. They are monitored by the CCRS and periodically reviewed by the BoD, which is also responsible for the development of the strategy

iii) Response

Together with risk owners, risk treatments are identified in 4 different types: Avoidance; Reduction; Transfer; Acceptance. The type of treatment is identified on the basis of the risk appetite defined by the Board of Directors

To understand the process, please find below a case study on physical risk:

i) Identification

The analysis performed according to the TCFD recommendations and with the support of an expert consultancy firm allowed the Group to identify physical and transition risks potentially affecting its sites and the supply chain. As for fluvial flooding risk, the Logistic Hub in Castel San Giovanni and the Production site in Bacău and Trebaseleghe are placed in areas with a low fluvial flooding risk.

ii) Assessment

The study, conducted according to two scenarios (RCP 8.5 and RCP 4.5) showed no significant variation in the precipitation trends (potentially affecting future levels of risk) are expected in the medium-term (2030) and long-term (2050) timeframes for all sites.

iii) Response

Actions implemented to respond to this level of risks are related to the development of response plans to articulate/quickly redirect logistics in the case of flooding, as well as coverage insurance for the specific flooding events of strategic logistic sites.

Value chain stage(s) covered

Direct operations
Upstream
Downstream

Risk management process

A specific climate-related risk management process

Frequency of assessment

More than once a year

Time horizon(s) covered

Short-term
Medium-term
Long-term

Description of process

In '21 the ERM model was integrated with climate change risks, consistently with the recommendations of the TCFD.

In particular, during '21, the Head of Internal Audit responsible for risk management and for the Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) process, in collaboration with the Sustainability Unit, carried out a scenario analysis aimed at identifying and assessing the key climate change risks associated with the main operating sites in Italy and Romania and specific geographical areas of the Group's supply chains.

The following describes the process, specific to climate-related risks, the Group adopted to identify, assess, and respond to climate change risks and opportunities that

could have substantive financial or strategic impact. This process is repeated periodically (more than once a year).

i) Identification

Firstly, a hotspots analysis was conducted and consisted in an extensive literature review and analysis of relevant data, insight and forecast to map the potential climate-related material issues that could affect the Group business and its value chain. The analysis was based on sectorial studies on climate change and overall climate risks studies, including trade associations ones, mapping the most relevant climate related physical and transition risks and opportunities potentially affecting the fashion luxury industry. These reports, among others, identify issues concerning the production of raw materials commonly used in fashion luxury industry (e.g. cotton, wool, etc.), their evolution over time and impact they could have on the Group's business and value chain.

As a first result of the hotspots analysis, a list of potentially material climate related risks and opportunities within the sector in which the Group operates have been identified, including physical risks (e.g. extreme heat and flooding), and transition risks and opportunities, and then classified into the following categories consistently with the TCFD recommendations: operational, compliance (e.g. carbon pricing mechanism, product labelling), market and technology (e.g. changes in consumer demand), brand and reputation (e.g. stakeholders expectations and requirements).

The list of identified climate risks and opportunities has been discussed with the Internal Audit Department, the Risk Management Function, the Product Compliance & Sustainable Supply Chain Function and the Sustainability Unit to validate the analysis and get contributions to identify the most relevant issues for the business. Then, the Group completed a qualitative and quantitative deep dive assessment on a first set of selected relevant risks and opportunities.

ii) Assessment

Specific to climate-related physical risks and opportunities, a detailed climate-related risk assessment was performed in '21 focused on all directly operated assets located in Italy (Logistic Hub in Castel San Giovanni and corporate offices) and in Romania (Production Site in Bacau) and some specific geographical areas of the Moncler and Stone Island supply chain (the most relevant regions/areas in terms of spend for the Group, the 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). Physical climate risks were screened within the identified geographies of interest for the Group through climate risks maps (e.g. water risk from Aqueduct maps, extreme heat from World Bank database) in order to identify potential critical locations. The assessment of the risk level for each selected asset has been performed on two physical risks: extreme weather events (fluvial flooding) and rising mean temperatures. RCP 8.5 (Business As Usual with increasing greenhouse gas emissions and limited climate policies) and RCP 4.5 (the scenario aligned with the Paris Agreement) projections have been considered for the analysis, on different time horizons: short, medium (2030) and long (2050) term. All the projections have been calculated starting from the baseline level of each hazard at the site location. This timeframe is consistent to appreciate how physical climate events might evolve and affect the business.

Concerning climate-related transition risks and opportunities, the assessment has been carried out considering 3 transition scenarios pathways to capture the climate-related risks and opportunities associated with the transition to a low carbon economy (IEA Sustainable Development scenario), with respect to a base case scenario (IEA Stated Policy scenario) and, specifically for carbon pricing, the RCP 2.6. In line with what was done for physical risks, the analysis of transition risks was performed over different time horizons: short, medium (2030) and long term (2050). These analyses will be repeated periodically.

The risks and opportunities have then been quantified in terms of financial implications, considering 3 dimensions:

- Hazards (or likelihood) - changes in environmental or economic conditions associated with climate change. These are expressed as level of hazard exposure of an asset over time, relative to a historical baseline.
- Vulnerabilities - responses of an asset or entity to changes in the climate-related hazards. These are sensitive to the levels of the hazard metrics.
- Impact- financial measures of impacts induced by the hazards via the vulnerabilities. This is based on the combination of the degree of vulnerability (at a given hazard level) and the valuation of an asset.

The analysis took in to consideration a first set of 20 strategic locations for the Group, including own operations, selected suppliers and raw materials sourcing regions. In the future, the Group plans to extend it to other strategic locations. Climate related risks and opportunities have been included in the risk register and, as for the other risks included, will be monitored and the implementation of mitigating actions will be supervised by the risk management function.

iii) Response

After the assessment, climate related risks and opportunities are prioritized according to Group's risk matrix. Together with risk owners, risk treatments are identified and these can fall into 4 types: Avoidance; Reduction; Transfer; Acceptance.

The type of treatment is identified on the basis of the risk appetite defined by the Board of Directors (BoD). High risks, which are the most important risks that could adversely affect the Group's operating results and financial position in terms of EBIT loss, are monitored by the Control, Risks and Sustainability Committee, and periodically reviewed by the BoD, which is also responsible for the development of the risk mitigation strategy.

The Group is committed to continue to align with the TCFD recommendations with the aim of improving the quality of the metrics used to measure the climate-related financial impact on the basis of the risks and opportunities analysed.

C2.2a

(C2.2a) Which risk types are considered in your organization's climate-related risk assessments?

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	Moncler Group's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) model includes "Compliance risks". With reference to climate change, the "compliance" category is evaluated through a specific assessment aligned with TCFD recommendations (then integrated in ERM). This analysis takes also into account current regulation. In particular, it comprises aspects such as environmental permits, GHG emissions, renewable energy and product specific regulations that may potentially affect business operations and product compliance or impact product price. In order to manage these issues and mitigate risks, Moncler Group adopts an organizational procedure to monitor the evolution of the regulations where the Group operates. Therefore, Moncler Group Legal Functions supports Risk Management and Product Compliance functions to ensure the knowledge and compliance with current regulation. An example of a current regulation risk is article 4 of Italian Legislative Decree 254/2016, which establishes the obligation for Moncler Group to report and publish in the annual Non-Financial Statement, ESG performances and, including, climate change performances. Not being able to report climate information could potentially affect the Group's reputation and relationship with investors and other key stakeholders. The Sustainability Unit coordinates internal data collection and reporting activities across the Group's subsidiaries to continue guaranteeing the compliance with these reporting requirements.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	Moncler Group's ERM model includes "Compliance risks" evaluated through a specific assessment aligned with TCFD recommendations (integrated in ERM). This analysis takes into account emerging regulation such as the carbon pricing. As emerged in the recent G20 meeting, Europe is pushing for a global price floor on carbon dioxide emissions. This would represent a risk for the Group both in terms of direct costs, if the carbon pricing would be applicable to Moncler Group's assets, and in terms of indirect costs if suppliers will transfer the carbon tax costs to the cost of production and raw materials. To mitigate this potential risk, Moncler in '20 set a Science Based Target to reduce scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions and after the Stone Island acquisition, in '21, the Group began a process to update its GHG emissions reduction targets to reflect the new size and scale of the business. The Group has set strategies and operational objectives that outline the Group's development path towards the adoption of 100% renewable energy at own sites worldwide by '23, and 90% of low environmental impact vehicles in the Group's car fleet worldwide by '25. Moreover, the Group is working with its supply chain in order to promote certified energy/environment management system and the use of renewable energies. Another example of risk from emerging regulation is represented by emerging product labelling regulation (e.g. EU Product and Organizational Environmental Footprinting Guidelines). In this context, the Group has set strategic targets concerning lower impact materials (e.g. 50% cotton from organic/regenerative by 2025; Over 50% of yarns and fabrics will be from lower impact materials by 2025; 70% wool certified Responsible Wool Standard by 2025; Moncler fur free from spring-summer 2024 collections). Currently Moncler Group guarantees full compliance with existing national and international labelling regulations and continues working closely with its suppliers to obtain reliable and certified information on the materials and processes. To be transparently communicated monitoring the development of such risks is relevant to the Group to allow to design and implement mitigation strategies well in advance, as the Group is already doing.

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Technology	Relevant, always included	<p>Moncler Group's specific climate-related risks assessment methodology aligned with TCFD and integrated in ERM, includes also a section to evaluate "Market and Technology" risks under the transition category. This section takes into account external pressures that the Group may receive to invest in new technologies to be applied to production processes to decarbonise (energy saving innovations) or in technologies needed to monitor its carbon footprint. If not constantly aware of innovations and technological developments, transition risks also relate to not following tech advancements (e.g. renewables adoption), investing in obsolete technologies (e.g. non-regenerative agricultural practices) and adopting higher costs/polluting technologies (e.g. fossil-fuel based technologies).</p> <p>Examples of technology evolutions are represented by emerging innovations in the field of low-carbon raw materials and production processes as well as traceability process. These risks are applicable to the Group, in terms of missed opportunities or not profitable investments; thus, are considered relevant and included in risk assessment. This can lead to an increase in operational costs derived from the need to implement new tools, minimize Group's carbon emissions and to monitor them. To mitigate this risk, the Group has established a Sustainable Innovation Unit that assesses market technological developments in term of processes, traceability, lower impact materials analysed through LCAs to support the transition to a lower-carbon and energy-efficient business model. Moreover, the Group is also committed to minimizing the environmental impact of its Information and Communication Technology (ICT) systems, by implementing efficient and innovative solutions and providing all offices with guidelines for the purchase of eco-friendly ICT equipment.</p> <p>At the same time in the new stores cutting the edge technologies are evaluated when it comes to cooling and heating system as well as lighting (99% of Group's stores are equipped with LED systems, as well as the entire production site in Romania, the finished products warehouse, and the new area of the logistics centre at Castel San Giovanni); moreover in all new stores the Building Management System (BMS) is applied to improve energy efficiency (-15% in energy saving) and the switch from "Water to Water" to "Air to Water Heat Pump" is implemented to minimize energy and water consumption.</p>
Legal	Not relevant, included	<p>Moncler Group's Enterprise Risk Management model includes "Compliance risks". Company climate-related risks assessment methodology includes a section under transition risks, named "Operational Compliance" risks also taking into account legal risks (e.g. litigations) related to the non-compliance with applicable environmental regulation, also concerning climate-related topics. The Group pays particular attention to ensure compliance to all regulations, also along its supply chain and operations.</p> <p>For example with reference to product safety in 2021 the Group reviewed and updated the Product Restricted Substances List and Manufacturing Restricted Substances List at Group level that regulates the use or its ban and detection of chemicals in products and discharged water according to applicable laws. Compliance with applicable laws and the binding provisions contained in these documents is monitored through periodical environmental audits carried out by specialized third parties. Moncler Group is also monitoring risks linked to energy regulations to curb carbon emissions.</p> <p>Moncler Group assesses and continuously monitors regulatory and compliance risks through dedicated monitoring processes that also rely on external qualified partners in order to prevent also potential non-compliance to regulations in the field of climate change (e.g. EU Product and Organizational Environmental Footprinting Guidelines).</p>
Market	Relevant, always included	<p>The Group's ERM model includes "Business risks" evaluated through a specific assessment aligned with TCFD recommendations (integrated in 2021 in ERM) that takes into account risks and opportunities related to the evolution of the market framework in the fashion luxury sector due to climate change. An example of market risk that could affect the Group's business is represented by upcoming changes in consumer demand. Consumers, both end and wholesale are becoming more aware of fashion industry's climate impacts and are developing a growing sensitivity towards lower environmental impact products and more responsible brands for this reason a greater demand for lower carbon products could be expected. Also wholesalers are setting sustainability standards related to products that can be sold in their stores.</p> <p>To mitigate this market risk and potentially pursue the opportunity that is generated by the demand of new lower carbon emission products, the Group is implementing several actions to increase its offer in terms of products made with lower impact materials and is engaging with wholesalers to understand their expectations. Alongside the reduction of CO2 emissions and strengthen raw material traceability, the Group has defined the following targets to be implemented in the next 3 years: at least 80% of nylon fabric scraps recycled by 2023; 50% nylon used in collections will be recycled nylon by 2025; 50% cotton from regenerative/organic agriculture by 2025; Over 50% of yarns and fabrics will be from lower impact materials by 2025; 70% wool certified Responsible Wool Standard by 2025; Moncler fur free from spring-summer 2024 collections; 100% sustainable packaging for Stone Island end clients by 2022 (Moncler packaging is already 100% lower impact). Moreover, Moncler drew up sustainable materials guidelines that define criteria for identifying lower impact raw materials, accessories and production processes; launched Moncler Born to Protect collection made from lower impact material. The Group is continuously performing studies and researches aimed at finding valuable alternative lower impact raw materials that satisfy the Group's quality standards and that would also be accessible for the Group.</p>
Reputation	Relevant, always included	<p>Moncler Group's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) model includes reputational risk in various risk areas/classes. With reference to climate change, the "reputation" category is evaluated through a specific assessment aligned with TCFD recommendations (integrated in 2021 in ERM). In fact, the Group's climate-related risks assessment methodology includes a section under transition risks, named "Brand and Reputation".</p> <p>There is a growing stakeholder expectation for responsible conduct, including investors customers, civil society and NGOs. The World Economic Forum highlighted how consumers shows the most concern for the planet's well-being and influences others to make sustainability-first buying decisions, over the Brand name of the product. People prefer to buy from companies that commit to a sustainable way of doing business. With reference to this risk mitigation, along the years Moncler has progressively integrated climate change commitments and sustainability drivers into its business strategy and continuously engages with investors, NGOs etc. to communicate its strategies and performances and get feedbacks or expectations. These expectations are reflected in the Group's materiality matrix according which the 2020-2025 Sustainability Plan has been designed. The Plan (https://www.monclergroup.com/en/sustainability/strategy/sustainability-plan) mitigates these risks and take advantage of the possible opportunities.</p>
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	<p>Moncler Group's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) model also includes "Business risks". With reference to climate change, the business risk / acute physical category is evaluated through a specific assessment aligned with TCFD recommendations (integrated in 2021 in ERM).</p> <p>In terms of acute physical risks, Moncler Group identified the following main potential risks that could affect its assets, its external manufacturing supply chain, raw materials sourcing and, consequently, its business such as: fluvial flooding, wildfires and cyclones. Considering the variety of the geographies where Moncler Group directly operates (i.e. offices, stores, logistic hub and production sites) and where its supply chain is based (e.g. raw materials production), the likelihood of acute physical risks may strongly differ based on the locations of the operating sites. The possible Group's exposure to acute physical risks confirms why they are always included in risk assessment. An example of risk that has been assessed is fluvial flooding, which could potentially affect Moncler Group's owned assets – e.g. Castel San Giovanni's warehouse and its value chain when sites are located near to rivers especially where acute physical events such as heavy rainfall may occur.</p> <p>The analysis completed as part of the ERM process concluded that physical risks related to climate change were currently low. Actions implemented to respond to this risk include business continuity plan and an insurance coverage. Sites where the fluvial flooding risk may happen in the future include Logistic Hub in Castel San Giovanni and Production site in Bacău (Romania). Moncler Group developed response plans to articulate and promptly divert logistics in the case of flooding, as well as expanding insurance for the specific flooding events of strategic logistic sites. The Group has also adopted a procurement strategy aimed at diversifying its supply chain as much as possible both in geographical terms and in terms of reliance on individual suppliers. The Group periodically conducts in-depth analyses to assess in detail the impact of these risks on the most representative geographical areas of its supply chain.</p>
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	<p>The Group's ERM also includes "Business risks". Regarding climate change, the business risk/chronic physical category is evaluated through an assessment aligned with TCFD (integrated in ERM).</p> <p>As for chronic physical risks, the Group considers the following potential risks that could affect its raw materials availability & prices: extreme heat, changes in precipitation patterns (e.g., water stress), biodiversity loss. Due to the variety of the geographies where the Group and its value chain operate, the likelihood of such risks may strongly differ.</p> <p>For the Group's business, chronic physical risks could represent an issue considering impacts on conventional raw material production. The Group's possible exposure to such risks confirms why they are always included in risk assessment. E.g.: cotton yields can be reduced by drought & scarcity of water, and by the increase of temperatures.</p> <p>For wool production, growth and quality of pasture and fodder crops may be negatively affected by changes in rainfall amounts & variability as well as by higher GHG concentrations in the atmosphere and high temperatures. Water resource in many regions is projected to decrease and more variable in future. There is also a strong possibility of increased competition for water and land resources from other agricultural activities.</p> <p>An ex. of mitigating measures is represented by Moncler's investments to explore & develop lower impact materials with suppliers' R&D dept., e.g recycled raw material, raw material coming from organic/regen agriculture (more resilient to climate change), promote raw material diversification and decrease dependency from vulnerable geographies. The impact of rising mean temperatures on clients behavior and, consequently, on direct sales of our core products (down jackets) is not assessable or quantifiable at this time. In fact, despite an overall increase in seasonal temperatures & potentially shorter winter seasons predicted by 2050, there is also evidence of increased extreme winter weather events as showed by studies from NOAA, MIT, and Stanford University. These factors, when combined, are difficult to assess with any degree of certainty in terms of impact.</p> <p>Given that, it should be noted that Moncler's product's range expanded along years, together with new categories like t-shirts, sweatshirts, knitwear, sneakers, and other accessories and also introduced very light down jackets that can reach around 100 grams, which can be used in warmer temperatures</p>

C2.3

(C2.3) Have you identified any inherent climate-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes

C2.3a

(C2.3a) Provide details of risks identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier

Risk 1

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Emerging regulation	Carbon pricing mechanisms
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Primary potential financial impact

Increased direct costs

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

Moncler Group has identified a risk related to emerging stricter regulation to curb carbon emissions. Worldwide, according to the World Bank, 68 carbon pricing inputs, including taxes, are existing or scheduled for implementation. The EU aims to eliminate net emissions of GHGs by 2050, and will probably issue regulations and standards to limit carbon emissions. In particular, given the presence of Moncler Group's direct and indirect operations in the EU (especially in its own corporate sites, logistic hub in Italy and production site in Romania), the Group monitors the current European trend to apply stringent policies to limit climate change within the recently developed European Green Deal framework. As emerged from the last G20 meeting, Europe is pushing for a global price floor on carbon dioxide emissions.

This would represent a risk for the Group both in terms of direct costs, if a carbon pricing through specific fossil energy taxes would be applicable to Moncler Group's assets, and indirect costs if suppliers will transfer the additional cost they pay on carbon into their product/services. This will translate into increased procurement costs for the Group.

The risk has been chosen for quantification among other under analysis - in some cases that might be more impactful - because of its likelihood of occurrence and because the availability of public and reliable data and assumptions to estimate it.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

1200000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

3500000

Explanation of financial impact figure

The potential financial impact figure expresses the annual average expense in long term horizon.

Based on the assessment of an external provider and basing its analysis on the TCFD recommendations, Moncler Group quantified the risk of increased costs due to taxation introduced to limit carbon-emissions, considering its sites located in Italy (Logistic Hub in Castel San Giovanni and Headquarter in Milan, Trebaseleghe and Ravarino) and in Romania (Production Site in Bacau), and specific geographical areas of the Group supply chains (in total 20 sites), which represent the most relevant areas in terms of revenues for the Group, and the sourcing areas of cotton, one of the Group's key raw materials with high CO2 emissions.

The analysis was based on carbon price projections based on data from Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSPs) models used by the IPCC and RCP 4.5 scenario (scenario aligned with the Paris Agreement) and RCP 2.6 scenario (with emissions declining substantially from 2020 also because of tighter regulation being issued) on two different time horizons - 2030s (medium-term) and 2050s (long-term). These timeframes are relevant in order to reflect how climate might evolve and affect the business. RCP4.5 scenario estimated a carbon price increase from approximately EUR 8/ton to EUR 63/ton by 2050, while, in RCP2.6 scenario, carbon prices increase range approximately EUR 8/ton to EUR 176/ton by 2050. It has been assumed also a one-to-one correlation between carbon price and financial impact: one euro of emissions-based carbon cost entails one euro of carbon-price risk.

The risk associated with the carbon pricing hazard is then calculated using an impact function linking the price of carbon per ton of CO2-equivalent emissions to financial impacts via current emissions at each asset and providing a modelled averaged annual loss, which is the sum of climate-related expenses for each sites considered.

Cost of response to risk

770200

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

The Group put in place several adaption and mitigation actions to address the risk:

Moncler committed to reduce abs GHG emissions according to Science Based Target Initiative: -70% scope 1 and 2 by '30 and -14% scope 3 by '30 from a '19 base year Following the Stone Island acquisition, in '21, the Group began a review of its emissions reduction targets as recommended by SBTi guidelines to reflect size and scale of the business; targets are under review.

The Group set strategies and targets:

- 100% renewable energy (e.g. purchase of RECs and GO) at Group sites ww by '23 (80% in '21),
- 90% of low impact vehicles in the Group's car fleet ww by '25 (56% in '21)

Efficiency initiatives:

- along the years, traditional lighting and insulation systems have been replaced with LED lights and thermal insulation systems that ensure greater energy efficiency
- replacement of air conditioning and gas heating systems with more efficient heat pumps and of office windows to ensure thermal insulation

The Group is also working with its supply chain to promote certified energy/environment management system, use of renewable energy and production of recycled/lower impact raw materials.

Public targets: at least 80% of nylon fabric scraps recycled by '23, 50% nylon used in collections will be recycled nylon by '25; 50% of cotton organic or from regenerative agriculture by '25; overall, 50% of yarns and fabrics from lower impact materials by '25; 70% wool certified Responsible Wool Standard by '25;

The overall cost of response reported:

- yearly budget allocated to climate-related consulting services: monitoring and update of Group's GHG emissions, support in the development and update of Climate Roadmap aligned with SBTi requirement, LCA assessments and the development of the Group's Raw Material Standard: 250kEUR
- yearly additional cost of low carbon vehicles in company fleet: 145kEUR
- yearly spend allocated to purchase of green energy RECs and carbon credits for Group's commitment of Carbon Neutrality for s1&2: 150kEUR
- investments made to install LED lights and replace traditional lighting system accounted to 1.1EUR mln. The figure above with respect to LED is a CAPEX. The average annual cost is estimated to be 225.2k EUR

There are other costs not included here like the price premium for lower impact materials. Lower impact materials have a higher price compared to conventional ones but we expect a lower price differential in the long term due to R&D developments.

Comment

Identifier

Risk 2

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Downstream

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Market	Changing customer behavior
--------	----------------------------

Primary potential financial impact

Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

In recent years, we are starting to see growing clients' interest in lower impact products (both end clients and wholesalers). The Moncler Group has identified the risk that some of the wholesalers it relies on for the distribution of its products will introduce strict protocols that will require sustainability criteria linked to product (such as certifications, traceability of raw materials, type of materials and fibers used, production processes, etc.). On the other hand, the same drive also comes from the direct market, with end clients who are showing interest in lower impact products and are rewarding brands that are committed to introduce in their collections lower impact alternatives.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

More likely than not

Magnitude of impact

Medium-low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

Financial quantification of the risk will be integrated in the analysis

Cost of response to risk

930000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

The Group has put in place several adaption and mitigation action to address the risk:

- In 2021 Moncler launched Moncler Born to Protect collection that is made with lower impact materials according to transparent requirements (<https://www.monclergroup.com/en/sustainability/think-circular-bold/born-to-protect-collection>).
- In addition, the Group has set targets for lower impact materials to be included across all collections:
 - by 2025 50% nylon used in collections will be recycled nylon
 - by 2025 70% of wool will be Responsible Wool Standard certified
 - by 2025 50% of cotton will be either organic or from regenerative agriculture
 - by 2025 over 50% lower impact yarns and fabrics

Cost calculation:

- Cost of the consultancy activities by a specialized company for the definition of the guidelines for the selection of lower impact materials: around 30,000 €
- Cost of Life Cycle Assessments carried out on some raw materials to assess the impact of lower impact alternatives: around 50,000 €
- Cost related to the Lafayette Plug and Play membership that allows the Group to get in contact with innovative start-ups: around 150,000 €
- R&D budget for new lower impact materials research and development: 700,000 €

In addition, there are other costs that are not included here like the price premium for lower impact materials.

Lower impact materials have a higher price compared to conventional ones but we expect a lower price differential in the long term due to R&D developments.

Comment

Identifier

Risk 3

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Acute physical	Other, please specify (Intensification of extreme and chronic climatic phenomena)
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Primary potential financial impact

Decreased asset value or asset useful life leading to write-offs, asset impairment or early retirement of existing assets

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

Moncler Group has identified a potential risk related to changes in precipitation patterns and extreme variability in weather patterns. Changes in precipitation patterns may cause damages to the Group's business. Among these, fluvial flooding has been considered applicable in the long term.

The analysis took into consideration the sites of 14 main suppliers and all Group's corporate sites. At supplier level the analysis showed a non material impact. Referring to the own direct operations, the Group conducted a specific risk assessment to evaluate how its assets could be affected by fluvial flooding. In particular, the assessment has been focused on the following sites: corporate offices in Milan and Ravarino, Logistic Hub in Castel San Giovanni (PC), Italy; Headquarter in Trebaseleghe (PD), Italy; Manufacturing site in Bacau, Romania.

The assessment has been performed with respect to two climate change scenarios projections: RCP 8.5 or high emissions scenario (associated to a business-as-usual scenario), and RCP 4.5 or intermediate emissions scenario (aligned with Paris Agreement commitments). Considered timeframes of the analysis are 2030s (short-medium term) and 2050s (long term).

According to the analysis performed for the time being, the Logistic Hub in Castel San Giovanni, the Production site in Bacău and Trebaseleghe are placed in an area with a low fluvial flooding risk.

No significant variation in the precipitation trends (potentially affecting future levels of risk) are expected in the medium-term (2030s) and long-term (2050s) timeframes for the sites. Moncler Group has performed an estimation of the financial implications deriving from this risk and integrated it into the ERM framework and is still under verification process.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

More likely than not

Magnitude of impact

Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

Moncler Group has performed an estimation of the financial implications deriving from this risk and integrated it into the ERM framework and is still under verification process

Cost of response to risk

350000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

The Group has put in place several adaption and mitigation actions to address the risk:

- Insurance coverage aimed at limiting the economic impact of any damage caused by extreme climatic events (350,000 euros/year);
- Definition of specific response 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 climate related physical risk assessment (e.g. exposure of the area to hydrogeological and geomorphological risks).

Based on the results of the risk assessment, the Group adjusts the design of the projects accordingly with the objective to minimize its exposure to the identified risks

- As a general rule, the adoption of a procurement strategy aimed at diversifying its supply chain as much as possible both in geographical terms and in terms of independence from individual suppliers.

Comment**Identifier**

Risk 4

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Upstream

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Chronic physical	Other, please specify (Rising mean temperature)
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Primary potential financial impact

Increased direct costs

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

Moncler Group has identified a risk related to the rise of mean temperatures. Changes in climate patterns, in particular, referred to extreme heat and water scarcity, may cause damages to Moncler Group business. Some raw materials used by the Group, such as cotton and wool come from the agricultural sector. As emerged from the assessment conducted, temperature increase and drought may be detrimental for cotton yields in certain countries, possibly causing cotton scarcity and consequently increase in cotton price. The same risks appear to be critical for wool production, affecting its quality and reducing availability of land resources. Because of the decrease of raw materials availability, an increase in their cost might be expected.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

More likely than not

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

Further investigations will be performed to estimate financial implications deriving from this risk and, accordingly financial quantification of the risk will be performed in a deeper analysis.

Cost of response to risk

930000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

The Group has put in place several adaption and mitigation action to address the risk:

- Supply chain diversification strategy so that it can effectively manage any fluctuations in the price of raw materials/scarsity in certain geographic areas, while establishing long-term relationships and agreements that result in beneficial business relationships for both parties.

- Progressively increase of lower impact materials considering that the ones coming from organic or regenerative agriculture are more resilient to climate change:

Public targets:

- 50% cotton from organic/regenerative agriculture by 2025;
- 70% wool certified Responsible Wool Standard by 2025;
- over 50% of yarns and fabrics from lower impact materials by 2025.

- Continuous research on new and innovative solutions in terms of materials

Cost calculation:

- Cost of the consultancy activities by a specialized company for the definition of the guidelines for the selection of lower impact materials: around 30,000 €
- Cost of Life Cycle Assessments carried out on some raw materials to assess the impact of lower impact alternatives: around 50,000 €
- Cost related to the Lafayette Plug and Play membership that allows the Group to get in contact with innovative start-ups: around 150,000 €
- R&D budget for new lower impact materials research and development: 700,000 €

In addition, there are other costs that are not included here like the price premium for lower impact materials. Lower impact materials have a higher price compared to conventional ones but we expect a lower price differential in the long term due to R&D developments.

Comment**C2.4****(C2.4) Have you identified any climate-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?**

Yes

C2.4a**(C2.4a) Provide details of opportunities identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.****Identifier**

Opp1

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Resource efficiency

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Move to more efficient buildings

Primary potential financial impact

Reduced direct costs

Company-specific description

The Group has committed to reduce its scope 1,2 and 3 GHG emissions.

Energy efficiency measures adopted to drive GHG emission reduction will also result in less energy used and therefore cost savings (opportunity)

As outlined in its Sustainability Plan 2020-2025, Moncler Group has approved SBTs to reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 70% and absolute scope 3 GHG emissions by 14% by 2030 from a 2019 base year.

Following the Stone Island acquisition in '21, the Group began an update process to review its emissions reduction targets as recommended by the SBTi guidelines, to include all Moncler and Stone Island GHG emission sources and reflect the size and scale of the business; the targets are currently under review from the initiative.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

890000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

940000

Explanation of financial impact figure

The potential financial impact figure expresses the annual average saving in medium term horizon.

Relying on an external provider and basing its analysis on the TCFD recommendations, Moncler Group quantified the opportunity associated to the savings on its Italian sites (Logistic Hub in Castel San Giovanni and Headquarter in Milan, Trebaseleghe and Ravarino), derived from Energy Efficiency, as well as other resource efficiencies (water, waste, etc.).

The analysis was based on the evolution of extreme temperatures (specifically, change in the annual frequency of days with maximum temperatures above the historical 90th percentile) from the underlying data of the Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSPs) models used by the IPCC 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) - were considered. These timeframes are consistent to appreciate how climate might evolve and affect the business.

Savings are estimated as a percentage of the asset value determined by assuming: 2% of energy currently used can be saved through efficiency (based on average annual savings rate of 1.75% and a range of 1-3% published by IEA). It is assumed that the cost increases linearly over time. Furthermore, it is assumed the operational site spends about 5.6% of its "productivity" on energy. Impact is expressed as modelled annual average saving which is the sum of climate-related savings for each sites considered

Cost to realize opportunity

265200

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

The Group has put in place several actions to leverage the opportunity:

ENVIRONMENTAL CERTIFICATIONS ACHIEVEMENTS:

Compliance process to the following certification and standard criteria translates into increased efficiency of the buildings.

- All Moncler brand corporate sites certified under ISO14001;
- Main logistic hub in Castel San Giovanni certified under BREAM
- In addition, Stone Island corporate offices in Ravarino (Modena) and Milan are under the ISO14001 certification process
- as part of the new Sustainability Plan '20-'25, all future new corporate sites will be LEED certified (starting from the upcoming new HQ in Milan and new offices in Seoul and New York).

EFFICIENCY INITIATIVES

- Along the last years, including 2021, traditional lighting and insulation systems have been replaced with LED lights and thermal insulation systems that ensure greater energy efficiency
- Application of Building Management System (BMS) at stores for a more efficient management of energy consumption.
- Replacement of air conditioning and gas heating systems with more efficient heat pumps,
- Upgrading of office windows to ensure thermal insulation

The costs linked to:

- the achievement and maintenance of certification and standards for buildings are estimated for 2021 in 40,000 EUR;
- investments made to install LED lights or replace traditional lighting systems amounted around 1.1 EUR million.

The figure reported above with reference to LED lighting is a CAPEX. The average annual cost is estimated to be 225,200 EUR.

Comment**Identifier**

Opp2

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Downstream

Opportunity type

Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Shift in consumer preferences

Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

Company-specific description

In recent year, an increasing awareness of consumers with respect to climate change issues has been registered especially among young generations. Consumers are also paying more and more attention to the environmental impacts of fashion industry.

We are starting to see a growing interest in lower impact products and more responsible companies.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

Financial quantification of the opportunity will be performed in a deeper analysis.

Cost to realize opportunity

930000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Moncler Group's strategy towards more lower impact materials and a progressive 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: emission reduction in line with Science Based Targets, maintaining carbon neutrality at own sites, recycling nylon fabric scraps, making widespread use of lower impact nylon, cotton and wool and eliminating single-use conventional plastics.

Moncler has a collection called Moncler Born to Protect, made from lower impact materials. At the same time the Group has started including lower impact materials across all collections setting other ambitious targets: 50% nylon used in collections will be recycled nylon by 2025, 50% lower impact cotton (organic or from regenerative agriculture) by 2025, over 50% of yarns and fabrics will be from lower impact materials by 2025, 70% wool certified Responsible Wool Standard (RWS) by 2025, Moncler fur free from spring-summer 2024 collections, >80% of nylon fabric scraps recycled by 2023, etc.

Considering the efforts of the Group with respect to the increasing interest in lower impact materials, we believe the Group is providing a response to consumers new sensitivity with potential positive implications on sales.

Cost calculation:

- Cost of the consultancy activities by a specialized company for the definition of the guidelines for the selection of lower impact materials: around 30,000 €
- Cost of Life Cycle Assessments carried out on some raw materials to assess the impact of lower impact alternatives: around 50,000 €
- Cost related to the Lafayette Plug and Play membership that allows the Group to get in contact with innovative start-ups: around 150,000 €
- R&D budget for new lower impact materials research and development: 700,000 €

In addition, there are other costs that are not included here like the price premium for lower impact materials. Lower impact materials have a higher price compared to conventional ones but we expect a lower price differential in the long term due to R&D developments

Comment

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

(C3.1) Does your organization’s strategy include a transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world?

Row 1

Transition plan

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

Publicly available transition plan

No

Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your transition plan

We have a different feedback mechanism in place

Description of feedback mechanism

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 (SRIs) 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.

Frequency of feedback collection

More frequently than annually

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

Explain why your organization does not have a transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world and any plans to develop one in the future

<Not Applicable>

Explain why climate-related risks and opportunities have not influenced your strategy

<Not Applicable>

C3.2

(C3.2) Does your organization use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy?

	Use of climate-related scenario analysis to inform strategy	Primary reason why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy	Explain why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy and any plans to use it in the future
Row 1	Yes, qualitative and quantitative	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C3.2a

(C3.2a) Provide details of your organization’s use of climate-related scenario analysis.

Climate-related scenario		Scenario analysis coverage	Temperature alignment of scenario	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices
Physical climate scenarios	RCP 4.5	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	<p>This scenario was used to assess climate physical risks. In alignment with the Task Force on Climate Related Financial Disclosures recommendations, the Group considered the following timeframes for the climate related scenario analysis: 1) short term 0-3 years; 2) medium term 3-10 years; 3) long term 10-30 years. The time horizons reflect how climate events can intensify over time and how they may affect the business.</p> <p>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 are the Group’s most applicable risks. The assessment is based on selected locations that represents 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 have been considered). It takes into account 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 of the assessment are qualitative and quantitative</p>
Physical climate scenarios	RCP 8.5	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	<p>This scenario was used to assess climate physical risks. In alignment with the Task Force on Climate Related Financial Disclosures recommendations, Moncler considered the following timeframes for the climate related scenario analysis: 1) short term 0-3 years; 2) medium term 3-10 years; 3) long term 10-30 years. The time horizons reflect how climate events can intensify over time and how they may affect the business.</p> <p>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 are the Group’s most applicable risks. The assessment is based on selected locations that represents 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 have been considered). It takes into account 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 of the assessment are qualitative and quantitative</p>
Transition scenarios	IEA SDS	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	<p>The assessment 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). Main transition risks emerged and identified during the analysis are assessed within different timeframes scenarios:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 0-3 years as short term - 3-10 years as medium term - 10-30 years as long term <p>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 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 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</p>
Transition scenarios	IEA STEPS (previously IEA NPS)	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	<p>The assessment 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). Main transition risks emerged and identified during the analysis are assessed within different timeframes scenarios:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 0-3 years as short term - 3-10 years as medium term - 10-30 years as long term. <p>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 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 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</p>
Transition scenarios	Bespoke transition scenario	Company-wide	1.5°C	<p>A RCP 2.6 scenario from IPCC was used to assess the transition risk related to policies and regulations that may impose a carbon price through such mechanisms as carbon taxes or emissions trading. A tool was used to leverage on carbon price projections from the underlying data of the Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSPs) models used by the IPCC. An SSP is one of a collection of pathways that describe alternative futures of socio-economic development.</p> <p>The latest SSP data (including the data for IPCC 1.5C) is specific for 5 different regions in each scenario:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● OECD = Includes the OECD 90 and EU member states and candidates. ● REF = Countries from the Reforming Economies of Eastern Europe and the Former Soviet Union. ● ASIA = The region includes most Asian countries with the exception of the Middle East, Japan and Former Soviet Union states. ● MAF = This region includes the countries of the Middle East and Africa. ● LAM = This region includes the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean. <p>The tool that was used links each asset to the appropriate country and then to the region. In addition, the tool used maintains at least three levels of geographic specificity for each asset (city/state/country), which will allow additional granularity as carbon-price projections become more detailed over time.</p> <p>The risks emerged and identified during the analysis are assessed within different timeframes scenarios:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 0-3 years as short term - 3-10 years as medium term - 10-30 years as long term <p>The time horizons reflect how policies and market trend changes may affect the business.</p> <p>The assessment is based on selected locations that represents 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 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 and quantitative</p>

C3.2b

(C3.2b) Provide details of the focal questions your organization seeks to address by using climate-related scenario analysis, and summarize the results with respect to these questions.

Row 1

Focal questions

Moncler Group's Strategic Sustainability Plan focuses on 5 strategic drivers among which climate action & circular economy; these pillars include targets as carbon neutrality at own operations annually starting from 2021, 100% renewable energy worldwide by '23, 50% nylon used in collections will be recycled nylon by 2025, 50% lower impact cotton by '25, over 50% of yarns and fabrics will be from lower impact materials by '25, 70% wool certified Responsible Wool Standard (RWS) by '25, Moncler fur free from spring-summer 2024 collections, >80% of nylon fabric scraps recycled by '23, etc. The Plan was designed according to stakeholder expectations, SDGs, risks & opportunities, challenges that the Moncler Group and the world are facing and the contribution that the Group can give to tackle them. One of these challenges is climate change. It is now clear how climate change represents a complex, urgent challenge that will have a major impact on the future of the planet and society. Rising temperatures are at the base of extreme natural events such as floods, tornadoes, forest fires, rising sea levels, droughts, decreased productivity and altered agricultural ecosystems, etc. These events are resulting in significant changes as well as in economic, environmental and social costs. This can have substantial impacts and repercussions on various industries and companies. In order to build a resilient strategy that is able to adapt to these potential changes and identify proper mitigation activities, the Group has conducted a climate scenario analysis to answer the following questions:

- How the climate may evolve and which future potential developments we need to monitor?
- What are the main climate related risks that could affect the Group's operations and business activities?
- What is the potential impact of these risks and what mitigation actions the company should prioritize to address these impacts?

Results of the climate-related scenario analysis with respect to the focal questions

Since '21 the Group has been voluntarily reporting on climate related risks, assessed according to the recommendations of the TCFD. In particular, during '21, an internal working group was dedicated to carry out a scenario analysis to investigate the main climate related risks that could affect the Group's operations and business activities and to understand the potential impact of these risks and what mitigation actions should be implemented and prioritized. Physical risks and transition risks were considered. The analysis of both risk types was performed over 0-3 years (aligned with the industrial plan time horizon), 3-10 years (to predict and evaluate the first significant impact of climate change) and 10-30 years (aligned with the 2050 Net Zero target set by the Paris Agreement).

Physical risks: an assessment was performed on the basis of the climate scenarios identified by the IPCC (RCP 4.5, RCP 8.5). The most relevant physical risks resulting from the analysis are increase of extreme and chronic events such as flooding and temperature increase.

Example: Cotton represented 38% of Group's volume purchase in '21. Temperature increase may be detrimental to yields in countries where cotton production is already occurring at the upper range of growing temperatures, thus influencing the availability and price. The analysis reported that cotton suppliers (mainly the ones based in US and Turkey, where the Group source part of its cotton volumes) report a medium risk level in the medium to long term. The Group has adopted a strategy to diversify its supply chain so that it can effectively manage any fluctuations in the price of raw materials, while establishing long-term relationships and agreements that result in beneficial business relationships for both parties. In addition, this analysis was taken into consideration to accelerate the Group's approach to lower impact material. In '22 the Group has committed to switch 50% of conventional cotton to organic/regenerative cotton by 2025.

Transition risks: IEA SDS, STEPS and the latest SSP data (including the data for IPCC 1.5C) were analysed to understand the impact of a strengthening climate related regulation including carbon price. The price varies across 5 regions and through time, from approximately EUR 8/ton to approximately EUR 80/ton by 2100. Mid-century prices are approximately EUR 28/ton. For each location analysed, it was assigned a likely carbon pricing; combined with GHG emissions data for each location, it was calculated the carbon pricing risk. Based on the results, the Moncler Group has, voluntarily and in advance, set very challenging objectives for reducing GHG emissions with science-based criteria that seek maximum energy efficiency in all operations and the use of energy from renewable sources, anticipating the possible introduction of regulations aimed at containing climate change. In particular, the Group in 2022 upgraded its SBTs and publicly committed to Net Zero by 2050.

C3.3

(C3.3) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your strategy.

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence
Products and services	Yes	<p>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 2021 over short, medium and/or long-term timeframes (0-3; 3-10 and 10-30 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 chronic physical events in critical areas where the Group value chains are located (e.g. cotton, which represent the 38% of the Group's raw material volume purchased). The scenario analysis also identifies opportunities of diversifying product portfolio and meet consumer demand expectations for low carbon products. To mitigate this risk as well as pursue the opportunity that is generated by the demand of new low carbon emission products, Moncler Group decided to integrate its strategy as described in its new '20-'25 Sustainability Plan.</p> <p>As an example of strategic decision influenced by the risk related to raw material availability / costs, the Group set targets regarding the switch towards lower impact key raw materials, such as 70% of wool will be under Responsible Wool Standard by 2025; 50% lower impact cotton by 2025, meaning procuring cotton from regenerative and organic agriculture that come from ecosystem more resilient to climate change effect; overall over 50% of yarns and fabrics will be from lower impact materials by 2025.</p> <p>As an example of strategic decision influenced by the opportunity of diversifying its product portfolio and meet consumer demand expectations for lower carbon products, Moncler has a "Moncler Born to Protect" collection, a total look including, in addition to jackets, also different types of garments and accessories, made from lower impact materials.</p> <p>https://www.monclergroup.com/en/sustainability/think-circular-bold/born-to-protect-collection</p>
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	<p>As reported in the Group's 2021 Non Financial 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 affect Moncler Group's supply chain in the short, medium- and/or long-term timeframes (0-3; 3-10 and 10-30 years). 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.</p> <p>Hence, Moncler Group supports the decarbonisation of its supply chain and in 2020 Moncler defined Greenhouse Gases (GHG) emissions reduction targets approved by the Science Based Targets initiative, which include the absolute reduction of scope 3 GHG emissions by 14% with respect to 2019 values, by the year 2030. In 2021, following the integration of Stone Island and the internalisation of Moncler's e-commerce channel, the Group has undergone a process to redefine its CO2 reduction targets as recommended by the guidelines of the Science Based Target initiative, to ensure the inclusion of all sources of CO2 emissions and to reflect the actual size and impact of the business. The new targets will be announced as soon as they are validated by the SBT initiative.</p> <p>In order to achieve its climate target, Moncler Group is implementing various collateral initiatives involving its suppliers for example 50% of nylon used in collections will be recycled nylon by 2025. In order to tackle the emissions associated with the production activities along the supply chain, in 2021 the Group mapped the type of energy used by its suppliers to define targeted actions and promote the use of renewable energy within its suppliers.</p> <p>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.</p>
Investment in R&D	Yes	<p>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 10-30 years) availability of raw materials may decrease due to chronic physical events reducing land resources (e.g. water stress, increase of temperatures). Understanding physical risks on the Group's key materials has influenced the Group's strategy. Natural and animal-based materials are mainly sourced from agricultural sources that could be affected by temperature increase, impacting yields, therefore availability. 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 alternative 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.</p> <p>The strategy of research and development is aligned to the achievement of two pillars of the Sustainability Plan 2020-2025: Act on Climate Change and Think Circular & Bold.</p> <p>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.</p>
Operations	Yes	<p>As reported in the Group 2021 Non Financial 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. In 2020, Moncler Group made the strategic decision to achieve 100% renewable energy at own sites worldwide by 2023. In 2021 this target was extended to Stone Island too. In 2021, 80% of electricity consumption of Moncler Group's assets worldwide came from renewable sources. In order to reduce energy consumption and CO2 emissions the Moncler Group is implementing various activities at stores, offices, logistics hub and at its production sites. The initiatives range from the progressive replacement of traditional lighting systems with LED lights to the use of energy efficient ICT equipment, the identification of ways to make energy use more efficient, the use of Building Management Systems for integrated and more efficient energy consumption management. In 2021 Moncler obtained the LEED for Building Operations and Maintenance certification for six existing stores and four stores in the APAC Region obtained the LEED Interior Design and Construction certification. In addition, the BREEAM In-Use certification was obtained for the logistics hub in Castel San Giovanni (Piacenza), demonstrating a more efficient management of the building and improved energy and environmental performances.</p>

C3.4

(C3.4) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your financial planning.

	Financial planning elements that have been influenced	Description of influence
Row 1	Revenues Direct costs Capital expenditures Access to capital	<p>Moncler Group's Sustainability Plan includes goals aimed at fighting climate change. It contains environmental impact reduction targets such as achieving energy efficiency and maintaining carbon neutrality at its own sites, making widespread use of recycled and lower impact materials (e.g. nylon, cotton and wool) and eliminating single-use conventional plastics. Based on defined goals, Moncler Group has started including in its yearly financial planning direct costs and capital expenditure linked to climate-related initiatives also in line with the European Taxonomy requirements.</p> <p>As an example of financial planning elements that have been influenced by the opportunity of achieving cost savings by increasing resource efficiency across its own corporate sites as described in C2.4a Opp1, are capital and operating costs of initiatives at stores, offices, logistics hub and at its production sites aimed at reducing energy consumption and GHG emissions. These initiatives range from the progressive replacement of traditional lighting systems with LED lights to the use of energy efficient ICT equipment, to the use of Building Management Systems for more efficient energy consumption management, replacement of office windows to ensure thermal insulation. In 2021 Moncler obtained the LEED O&M certification for six existing stores and four stores in the APAC Region obtained the LEED ID&C certification, as well as, the BREEAM In-Use certification was obtained for the logistics hub in Castel San Giovanni (Piacenza), demonstrating a more efficient management of the building and improved energy and environmental performances.</p> <p>As an example of financial planning elements that have been influenced by the risk of climate risk rising mean temperatures could result in indirect costs for the Group's business as described in C2.3a Risk4. In particular, the climate scenario analysis showed that an increase in temperature in cotton sourcing regions (mainly in US and Turkey, where the Group source part of its cotton volumes) can lead to a decrease in yield and availability, which may translate to a higher price of raw material. To mitigate this risk, as part of the Strategic Sustainability Plan (2022-2025), the Group has adopted new targets in order to switch from conventional to lower impact materials. For example cotton from regenerative and organic agriculture that come from ecosystem more resilient to climate change effect.</p> <p>See https://www.monclergroup.com/en/sustainability/think-circular-bold/results-and-targets</p> <p>In addition, in July 2020, Moncler S.p.A. signed a financing credit line with Intesa Sanpaolo S.p.A. for a maximum amount of 400 million euros. This consists of a sustainability-linked revolving credit facility granted to Moncler, with a rewarding mechanism linked to the achievement of environmental impact reduction targets. This committed credit line expires in 2023 and can be renewed for a further two years.</p> <p>Moreover, the progressive inclusion of lower impact materials should attract customers sensitive to more sustainable apparels. Moncler launched the second Moncler "Born to Protect" collection, a total look including, in addition to jackets, also different types of garments and accessories, made entirely from lower environmental impact materials.</p>

C3.5

(C3.5) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's transition to a 1.5°C world?

No, but we plan to in the next two years

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

(C4.1) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Absolute target

C4.1a

(C4.1a) Provide details of your absolute emissions target(s) and progress made against those targets.

Target reference number

Abs 1

Year target was set

2020

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 1

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Base year

2019

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1768.18

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

5669.75

Base year Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

7437.93

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

Base year Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

<Not Applicable>

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

Target year

2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

70

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]

2231.379

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2331.97

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2733.29

Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

5065.27

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

45.5706666466918

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and the target is currently being reviewed by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition

1.5°C aligned

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

In 2020 Moncler submitted its GHG emission reduction targets to the Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi). The initiative validated the targets judging them as consistent with the actions required from companies in various industries to help contain global temperature. Moncler has committed to reduce absolute Scope 1 and Scope 2 (market-based) 70% by 2030. The target is aligned with a 1.5°C ambition.

Following the integration of Stone Island on April 1st 2021 and the adoption of a new commitment to Net Zero, the Group, in 2021, has started a process to update its GHG reduction targets as recommended by the guidelines of the Science Based Target initiative and submitted the updated targets to the SBTi. The targets are now under approval by the SBTi.

Alongside the target updates activities, Stone Island already embraced the current SBT targets since the acquisition date. As proof of this, Stone Island has implemented during 2021 several initiatives and set additional commitments that contribute to the Group SBTs active in the reporting year. For example, Stone Island has:

- sourced renewable energy across all its sites and stores in Italy (this action contribute not only to the SBT on scope 1 and 2, but also to the specific SBT approved target on renewable energy: "Moncler also commits to increase annual sourcing of renewable electricity from 41% in 2019 to 100% by 2023 for its owned and operated facilities worldwide");
- introduced low carbon vehicles in its car fleet contributing to lowering scope 1 emissions.

This target was reported in CDP 2021 (reporting period 01/01/2020 - 31/12/2020) as "Abs 1".

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

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), as well as to facility heating, air conditioning, lighting and to the use of IT equipment at the corporate offices and stores of Moncler and Stone Island. In order to reduce energy consumption and GHG emissions, the Group has planned to implement various activities at stores, offices, logistics hub and at its production sites. The initiatives range from sourcing renewable energy at all own sites worldwide, the progressive replacement of traditional lighting systems with LED lights to the use of energy efficient ICT equipment, the use of Building Management Systems for integrated and more efficient energy consumption management, and the promotion of sustainable mobility through the inclusion of low-environmental impact vehicles in the company car fleet. Moreover, to proceed towards the target, the Group set the following milestones: 100% renewable energy at own corporate sites worldwide by 2023; 90% of low environmental impact vehicles in the Group's car fleet worldwide by 2025; LEED certification for all new corporate buildings by 2022.

During the reporting year the following results have been achieved:

- 99% LED lighting across the Moncler Group stores
- Moncler Group extended the use of Building Management System (BMS) at its stores for a more efficient management of energy consumption
- Moncler Group increased the use of energy from renewable sources by 30% compared to 2020. To date 80% of electricity consumption worldwide comes from renewable sources
- Moncler Group installed a photovoltaic system at the logistics hub in Castel San Giovanni (Piacenza)
- Stone Island began a process to increase the supply of green energy, starting with the corporate sites in Ravarino (Modena) and Milan, and the stores in Italy
- LEED for Building Operations and Maintenance certification obtained for six Moncler's stores in Europe, Americas and APAC
- LEED Interior Design and Construction certification obtained for four Moncler's stores
- BREEAM In-Use certification obtained for the logistics hub at Castel San Giovanni (Piacenza)

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

<Not Applicable>

Target reference number

Abs 2

Year target was set

2020

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

Category 2: Capital goods

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

Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Category 5: Waste generated in operations

Category 6: Business travel

Category 7: Employee commuting

Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Category 11: Use of sold products

Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

Base year

2019

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

146063.65

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

146063.65

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

100

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

Target year

2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

14

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]

125614.739

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

217226.95

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

217226.95

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

-348.005328987935

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and the target is currently being reviewed by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition

2°C aligned

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

In 2020 Moncler submitted its GHG emission reduction targets to the Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi). The initiative validated the targets judging them as consistent with the actions required from companies in various industries to help contain global temperature. Moncler has committed to reduce absolute Scope 3 14% by 2030. Following the integration of Stone Island on April 1st 2021 and the adoption of a new commitment to Net Zero, the Group, in 2021, has started a process to update its GHG reduction targets as recommended by the guidelines of the Science Based Target initiative and submitted the updated targets to the SBTi. The targets are now under approval by the SBTi.

Alongside the target updates activities, Stone Island already embraced the current SBT targets since the acquisition date. As proof of this, Stone Island has implemented during 2021 initiatives and set additional commitments that contribute to the Group SBTs active in the reporting year. For example, Stone Island has:

- started to map the renewable energy share across its supply chain
- achieved 98% of packaging for Stone Island's end clients made of lower impact materials
- committed to use 50% lower impact cotton by 2025
- committed to use 50% wool certified Responsible Wool Standard by 2025
- committed that 50% nylon used in collections will be recycled nylon by 2025
- committed to use over 50% of yarn and fabrics from lower impact materials by 2025

This target was reported in CDP 2021 (reporting period 01/01/2020 - 31/12/2020) as "Abs 2".

The % of target achieved relative to base year shows a negative figure DUE TO THE INCLUSION in the reporting year of the GHG emissions of the newly acquired Stone Island. If we consider only Moncler, the scope 3 GHG emissions in 2021 remained almost flat vs 2019 GHG emissions in absolute value, while if normalised on revenues THE EMISSIONS DECREASED by -11% vs 2019.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Due to the nature of its business, the Group's most significant environmental impacts are the indirect ones (scope 3) and can be associated with the raw material cultivation and production, energy consumption for manufacturing activities and transportation of raw materials and garments, and packaging.

For this reason, the Group set a series of targets to increase the use of lower impact materials:

- 50% nylon used in collections will be recycled nylon by 2025;
- 50% lower impact cotton by '25;
- 70% wool certified Responsible Wool Standard by '25;
- over 50% of yarns and fabrics from lower impact materials by '25.

The Group will develop and implement a Sustainable Raw Material Manual by 2024 to further strengthen the adoption of criteria for promoting lower impact material within its purchasing practices.

In 2021 the Group, with the aim of beginning the supply chain decarbonisation process, started reporting the type of energy used along the supply chain to identify, together with its suppliers, opportunities for the transition towards renewable energies.

To limit the indirect impact of the distribution of its products, the Group encourages production and logistics providers to apply environmental best practices.

The Group is committed to reduce the consumption of packaging materials and to research and implement lower impact alternatives. In recent years, the Group has launched a series of programmes for improving packaging design focused on recyclability, reusability and durability as well as on reducing the materials used.

During the reporting year the following results have been achieved:

- Stone Island integrated lower impact materials and treatments into its collection, for example making garments from recycled nylon and polyester and from organic cotton. In addition, in recent seasons, low-water consumption treatments have also been used for outerwear made with Soft Shell e.dye® waterless colour system™
- 100% of packaging for Moncler end clients made of lower impact materials
- 98% of packaging for Stone Island end clients made of lower impact materials
- Eliminated almost all the single-use conventional plastic
- 87% of single-use plastic used by the Group made of recycled plastic
- 88% of the plastic (single-use and multiuse) in the Group's logistics packaging made of recycled plastic
- all paper and cardboard used in the Group's logistics packaging from responsibly managed sources, and 84% made of recycled paper.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

<Not Applicable>

C4.2

(C4.2) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Target(s) to increase low-carbon energy consumption or production

Other climate-related target(s)

C4.2a

(C4.2a) Provide details of your target(s) to increase low-carbon energy consumption or production.

Target reference number

Low 1

Year target was set

2020

Target coverage

Company-wide

Target type: energy carrier

Electricity

Target type: activity

Consumption

Target type: energy source

Renewable energy source(s) only

Base year

2019

Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)

20097.33

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year

41

Target year

2023

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in target year

100

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year

80

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

66.1016949152542

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?

Yes, this target is part of the Abs 1 emission target reported in question C4.1a, which is a SBTi target for scope 1 and 2 (market-based). The Low1 target was also validated by the SBTi

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Science Based Targets initiative

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Low 1 is a company-wide target (as it includes all the companies and businesses falling within the definition of the reporting boundary at the time it was set) on electricity consumption and aims at reaching 100% of renewable electricity by 2023.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

The Group set the target to have 100% renewable energy at own corporate sites worldwide by 2023 (in 2019, the percentage of renewable energy was 41%, in 2020 it reached 50%). In 2021, 80% of Group's electricity consumption is from renewable sources worldwide, having increased the use of energy from renewable sources by 30% compared to 2020. Overall, the Group uses only energy from renewable sources in Italy, Romania and other countries including China, the United States, Canada and France.

Target Low 1 will be achieved by combined actions that foresee the self-generation of renewable energy from solar panels installed on sites and the increase in certified green energy purchases through direct contracts with energy suppliers as well as GOs, I-RECs/RECs.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

<Not Applicable>

C4.2b

(C4.2b) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets.

Target reference number

Oth 1

Year target was set

2020

Target coverage

Company-wide

Target type: absolute or intensity

Absolute

Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Low-carbon vehicles	Percentage of low-carbon vehicles in company fleet
---------------------	--

Target denominator (intensity targets only)

<Not Applicable>

Base year

2020

Figure or percentage in base year

35

Target year

2021

Figure or percentage in target year

65

Figure or percentage in reporting year

65

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

100

Target status in reporting year

Achieved

Is this target part of an emissions target?

Yes, this target is part of the Abs 1 emission target

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Science Based targets initiative - other

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target is part of the Abs1 emission target, which is a SBTi target on Scope 1 + Scope 2 (market-based) emissions, set in 2020 and approved by the SBTi.

Oth 1 is a company-wide target (as it includes all the companies and businesses falling within the definition of the reporting boundary at the time it was set) on low carbon vehicles and aims at reaching 65% low carbon vehicles by 2021.

Oth 1 is considered achieved, as planned. In 2021 the Group decided to extend this target and set the target to have 90% of low environmental impact vehicles in the car fleet worldwide by 2025. This led to add target Oth 2.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

<Not Applicable>

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

During the year, the Group increased the introduction of low environmental impact vehicles (both electric and hybrid) into the company's car fleet. In 2021, the hybrid vehicles accounted for more than 65% of the total, in line with the target. To go beyond the achieved target, the Group set a new target to have 90% of low environmental impact vehicles in the car fleet worldwide by 2025.

Target reference number

Oth 2

Year target was set

2021

Target coverage

Company-wide

Target type: absolute or intensity

Absolute

Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Low-carbon vehicles	Percentage of low-carbon vehicles in company fleet
---------------------	--

Target denominator (intensity targets only)

<Not Applicable>

Base year

2021

Figure or percentage in base year

56

Target year

2025

Figure or percentage in target year

90

Figure or percentage in reporting year

56

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

0

Target status in reporting year

New

Is this target part of an emissions target?

Target Oth 2 is linked to Abs1 and Oth1 target which is aimed at reducing Scope 1 emissions from the Group's car fleet.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Science Based targets initiative - other

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 at the time it was set) on low carbon vehicles and aims at reaching 90% low carbon vehicles worldwide by 2025.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Moncler Group will continue to introduce low environmental impact vehicles (both electric and hybrid) into the car fleet. Target Oth 2 is in continuity with what has been achieved by target Oth 1.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

<Not Applicable>

C4.3

(C4.3) 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.

Yes

C4.3a

(C4.3a) 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 (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	0	0
To be implemented*	3	5700
Implementation commenced*	3	8889
Implemented*	3	5990
Not to be implemented	0	0

C4.3b

(C4.3b) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Transportation	Company fleet vehicle replacement
----------------	-----------------------------------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

69.28

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

148800

Payback period

No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Ongoing

Comment

In 2021, Moncler Group's hybrid company vehicles accounted for more than 56%. The Group's objective is to continue to introduce this type of car, achieving a 90% coverage by 2025.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption	Low-carbon electricity mix
-------------------------------	----------------------------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

5100

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

49600

Payback period

No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Ongoing

Comment

The Group committed to increase annual sourcing of renewable electricity from 41% in 2019 to 100% by 2023 at all own corporate sites worldwide by converting energy contracts to renewable energy tariffs and purchasing Renewable Energy Certificates (GO, RECs and i-RECs).

In line with this commitment, in 2021 the Group increased the use of energy from renewable sources by 30% compared to 2020 and installed a photovoltaic system at the logistics hub in Castel San Giovanni (Piacenza). Overall, the Group uses only energy from renewable sources in Italy, Romania and other countries including China, the United States, Canada and France for a total of 80% of the total needs of company sites.

Costs reported 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.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Transportation	Employee commuting
----------------	--------------------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

821

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

705000

Payback period

No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Ongoing

Comment

At the production site in Romania, Moncler continued to provide the shuttle bus service and increased the number of vehicles to ensure safe distancing in accordance with the anti-COVID protocol. The vehicles were disinfected every day, periodically sanitized, and equipped with protective devices and dispensers. Doors were managed separately for getting on and getting off the bus. This commuting system prevented the emission of more than 821 tonnes of CO2e, a reduction of 44% compared to the emissions that would have been generated if each employee had moved by private means.

C4.3c**(C4.3c) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?**

Method	Comment
Dedicated budget for energy efficiency	In 2021, 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, as well as the entire production site in Romania and the entire logistics hub in Castel San Giovanni (Piacenza), with an area of approximately 95,000 square metres. With regards to the Moncler corporate sites, in 2020 and 2021 renovation and installation of more efficient lighting systems continued through the replacement of traditional lighting systems with LED lights, application of Building Management System (BMS) at stores for a more efficient management of energy consumption, and thermal insulation systems to ensure greater energy efficiency.
Dedicated budget for low-carbon product R&D	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 impact materials for Moncler products.
Internal incentives/recognition programs	The Health Safety & Environment manager's MBO is linked to the achievement of climate change-related objectives set in the Sustainability Plan, in particular his variable remuneration is linked to the increase in renewable energy used, the Maintenance of ISO 14001 certification at all Moncler premises (production site in Romania, at its Italian corporate offices and logistics hub in Castel San Giovanni, Piacenza).

C4.5**(C4.5) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?**

Yes

C4.5a

(C4.5a) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Level of aggregation

Group of products or services

Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Other, please specify (Life Cycle Assessment (LCA))

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other	Other, please specify (Full range of ready-to-wear garments and accessories for men, women and children)
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Description of product(s) or service(s)

Moncler launched its second Moncler Born to Protect collection, reflecting the brand's dedication to protecting the planet. Made of a variety of lower impact materials, this year the collection went beyond jackets to incorporate a full range of ready-to-wear garments and accessories for men, women and children. Materials used for fabrics and other components include recycled nylon and polyester, organic cotton, and other materials such as wool and down sourced according to specific sustainability standards (<https://www.monclergroup.com/en/sustainability/think-circular-bold/born-to-protect-collection>).

In order to quantify the reduced emissions, a down jacket was selected among the range of Moncler Born to Protect products and then subjected to LCA.

Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Yes

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Other, please specify (The analysis follows the international norms ISO 14040 and ISO 14044 and is conformed with PEF rules of the EU Commission, the French Agency for Ecological transition methodology on environmental impact assessment of garments and the ILCD guideline.)

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Cradle-to-grave

Functional unit used

The functional unit used for the jacket is the item itself and its use and maintenance.

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

The LCA compares the selected item to its conventional materials counterpart, in order to address the emission reductions associated to the lower impact materials included in the Born To Protect products.

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Cradle-to-grave

Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO₂e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

0.0063

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

The down jacket analysed is characterized by having all fabrics and accessories made with recycled fabrics and accessories. Moreover, the recycled content of each raw material is 100% with the only exception of the fabric used for the shoulders of the jacket which, because of particular technical characteristics is 68% recycled. The compositions of the raw materials used, can be identified as the main driver for the overall reduction portrayed within the LCA assessment.

Overall the jacket resulted in having reduced GHG emissions (-14.7% vs a jacket made with conventional materials) and the use of fossil fuels (-19.2% vs conventional production processes).

The assessment of the down jacket took into consideration the following life cycle stages (LCS) and processes: the entire life cycle of apparel including the raw material acquisition and pre-processing (including packaging), manufacturing, distribution, use and end-of-life stages. The manufacturing cycle stage includes the processes starting with the extraction of the resources through the gate of the product's production facility, transportation between the extraction and pre-processing, production of the raw textile materials, distribution between different tiers, and transportation. The distribution takes into consideration the impacts related to the transport of final apparel after manufacturing from the supplier to Moncler's warehouse. The use phase describes how the apparel is expected to be used by the consumer, including: washing and cleaning, drying, and ironing and steaming. The end-of-life phase is defined as the point in which the product is no longer used for its initial purpose and includes the collection, transport, sorting and final treatment of the product.

Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

1

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

(C5.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

No

C5.1a

(C5.1a) 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?

Row 1

Has there been a structural change?

Yes, an acquisition

Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with

Sportswear Company S.p.A., that owns the Stone Island brand

Details of structural change(s), including completion dates

On 31 March 2021, the acquisition by Moncler S.p.A. of the entire share capital of Sportswear Company S.p.A., owner of the Stone Island brand, along with its subsidiaries and associates was completed. These companies joined the scope of consolidation with effect from 1 April 2021.

For completeness of the data and to allow comparability with future reporting years, all data provided in this questionnaire refers to the activities of the FULL YEAR for both Moncler and Stone Island brands, even if Stone Island was included in the reporting scope starting from the 1st of April 2021.

C5.1b

(C5.1b) 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?	Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)
Row 1	Yes, a change in boundary	On 31 March 2021, the acquisition by Moncler S.p.A. of the entire share capital of Sportswear Company S.p.A., owner of the Stone Island brand, along with its subsidiaries and associates was completed. These companies joined the scope of consolidation with effect from 1 April 2021. Accordingly, compared to the previous edition, this year Stone Island was included within the reporting scope and its data have been included for regulatory purposes. For completeness of the data and to allow comparability with future reporting years, all data provided in this questionnaire refers to the activities of the FULL YEAR for both Moncler and Stone Island brands, even if Stone Island was included in the reporting scope starting from the 1st of April 2021.

C5.1c

(C5.1c) Have your organization's base year emissions been recalculated as result of the changes or errors reported in C5.1a and C5.1b?

	Base year recalculation	Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold
Row 1	Yes	On 31 March 2021, the acquisition by Moncler S.p.A. of the entire share capital of Sportswear Company S.p.A., owner of the Stone Island brand, along with its subsidiaries and associates was completed. These companies joined the scope of consolidation with effect from 1 April 2021. For completeness of the data and to allow comparability with future reporting years, all data provided in this questionnaire refers to the activities of the FULL YEAR for both Moncler and Stone Island brands, even if Stone Island was included in the reporting scope starting from the 1st of April 2021. In line with the GHG Protocol requirement to recalculate the baseline emissions in order to guarantee direct comparability of current/reporting year emissions, Moncler Group recalculated the baseline to account for the current perimeter and include also Stone Island emissions. In addition, due to the materiality of Stone Island GHG emissions, in 2022 the Group is submitting new emissions reduction targets to the SBTi with an updated baseline that takes into account the whole Group's emissions. The new targets will be announced as soon as they are validated by the SBT initiative.

C5.2

(C5.2) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

Base year start

January 1 2021

Base year end

December 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2331.97

Comment

This is the baseline submitted to SBTi in 2022. In 2022, Moncler Group has updated both its 2020 SBTi target and baseline to include the newly acquired Stone Island in the target boundary.

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start

January 1 2021

Base year end

December 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11114.49

Comment

This is the baseline submitted to SBTi in 2022. In 2022, Moncler Group has updated both its 2020 SBTi target and baseline to include the newly acquired Stone Island in the target boundary.

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start

January 1 2021

Base year end

December 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2733.29

Comment

This is the baseline submitted to SBTi in 2022. In 2022, Moncler Group has updated both its 2020 SBTi target and baseline to include the newly acquired Stone Island in the target boundary.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

Base year start

January 1 2021

Base year end

December 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

155867.44

Comment

This is the baseline submitted to SBTi in 2022. In 2022, Moncler Group has updated both its 2020 SBTi target and baseline to include the newly acquired Stone Island in the target boundary.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

Base year start

January 1 2021

Base year end

December 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

15416.04

Comment

This is the baseline submitted to SBTi in 2022. In 2022, Moncler Group has updated both its 2020 SBTi target and baseline to include the newly acquired Stone Island in the target boundary.

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

Base year start

January 1 2021

Base year end

December 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

801.75

Comment

This is the baseline submitted to SBTi in 2022. In 2022, Moncler Group has updated both its 2020 SBTi target and baseline to include the newly acquired Stone Island in the target boundary.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

January 1 2021

Base year end

December 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

23899.87

Comment

This is the baseline submitted to SBTi in 2022. In 2022, Moncler Group has updated both its 2020 SBTi target and baseline to include the newly acquired Stone Island in the target boundary.

In addition, the data related to the CO2e emissions associated with Logistics, apart from the expansion of the perimeter after Stone Island acquisition, take also into account the inclusion of additional inbound (raw material to manufacturers) and outbound (e-commerce) flows.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Base year start

January 1 2021

Base year end

December 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

72.38

Comment

This is the baseline submitted to SBTi in 2022. In 2022, Moncler Group has updated both its 2020 SBTi target and baseline to include the newly acquired Stone Island in the target boundary.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

Base year start

January 1 2021

Base year end

December 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

592.06

Comment

This is the baseline submitted to SBTi in 2022. In 2022, Moncler Group has updated both its 2020 SBTi target and baseline to include the newly acquired Stone Island in the target boundary.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

Base year start

January 1 2021

Base year end

December 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6822.25

Comment

This is the baseline submitted to SBTi in 2022. In 2022, Moncler Group has updated both its 2020 SBTi target and baseline to include the newly acquired Stone Island in the target boundary.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

Base year start

January 1 2021

Base year end

December 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10293.92

Comment

This is the baseline submitted to SBTi in 2022. In 2022, Moncler Group has updated both its 2020 SBTi target and baseline to include the newly acquired Stone Island in the target boundary.

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

Base year start

January 1 2021

Base year end

December 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3461.23

Comment

This is the baseline submitted to SBTi in 2022. In 2022, Moncler Group has updated both its 2020 SBTi target and baseline to include the newly acquired Stone Island in the target boundary.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

C5.3

(C5.3) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

Smart Freight Centre: GLEC Framework for Logistics Emissions Methodologies
The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)
The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance

C6. Emissions data

C6.1

(C6.1) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2331.97

Start date

January 1 2021

End date

December 31 2021

Comment

The figure provided above differs from the one showed in the 2021 Non Financial Statement, that is aligned with the financial reporting scope and guidelines and refers to Moncler brand full year 2021 and the last nine months of 2021 for Stone Island (i.e. from the acquisition date). The figure reported above in fact is aligned with the GHG Protocol requirement to recalculate the baseline emissions in order to guarantee direct comparability of current/reporting year emissions. Accordingly the figure reported above includes Stone Island full year data.

Direct emissions related to Natural gas, Fuel, Diesel and Refrigerant fluids consumption of consolidated subsidiaries (Italy, Emea, Americas, Asia)

Past year 1

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1298.14

Start date

January 1 2020

End date

December 31 2020

Comment

The data reported in this answer refer only to Moncler as the Stone Island's acquisition occurred on 31 March 2021. Therefore, 2020 data cannot be compared with the reporting year (2021) as they do not include Stone Island emissions.

Direct emissions related to Natural gas, Fuel, Diesel and Refrigerant fluids consumption of consolidated subsidiaries (Italy, Emea, Americas, Asia)

Past year 2

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1768.18

Start date

January 1 2019

End date

December 31 2019

Comment

The data reported in this answer refers only to Moncler as the Stone Island's acquisition occurred on 31 March 2021. Therefore, 2019 data CANNOT BE COMPARED with the reporting year (2021) as they do not include Stone Island emissions.

Direct emissions related to Natural gas, Fuel, Diesel and Refrigerant fluids consumption of consolidated subsidiaries (Italy, Emea, Americas, Asia)

C6.2

(C6.2) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

Row 1

Scope 2, location-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

Scope 2, market-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

Comment

C6.3

(C6.3) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based

11114.49

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

2733.29

Start date

January 1 2021

End date

December 31 2021

Comment

The figure provided above differs from the one showed in the 2021 Non Financial Statement, that is aligned with the financial reporting scope and guidelines and refers to Moncler brand full year 2021 and the last nine months of 2021 for Stone Island (i.e. from the acquisition date). The figure reported above in fact is aligned with the GHG Protocol requirement to recalculate the baseline emissions in order to guarantee direct comparability of current/reporting year emissions. Accordingly the figure reported above includes Stone Island full year data. The monitoring of energy consumption in 2021 was further refined and expanded to include, among others, additional stores at host structures (e.g. department stores) not directly managed by the Group. This change did not triggered base year emissions recalculation.

Indirect emissions (market-based) from purchased electricity of 2021 are lower than 2020 data due to the increase of the use of renewable energy across the Group's own sites (80% of total electricity consumption).

Past year 1

Scope 2, location-based

10689.75

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

5489.21

Start date

January 1 2020

End date

December 31 2020

Comment

The data reported in this answer refer only to Moncler as the Stone Island's acquisition occurred on 31 March 2021. Therefore, 2020 data cannot be compared with the reporting year (2021).

The monitoring of energy consumption in 2020 was refined to include, among others, stores at host structures (for example department stores) for which Moncler does not directly manage the data.

Indirect emissions (location-based) from purchased electricity and electricity related activities of consolidated subsidiaries (Italy, Emea(excl. Italy), Americas, Asia) referred to 2020 are higher compared to 2019 because of the more accurate estimation methodology and data collection process, which allowed to include worldwide Moncler own sites inside the boundaries of the scope of reporting.

Past year 2

Scope 2, location-based

7610.87

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

5669.75

Start date

January 1 2019

End date

December 31 2019

Comment

Indirect emissions related to energy consumption of consolidated subsidiaries (Italy, Emea, Americas, Asia)

C6.4

(C6.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

No

C6.5

(C6.5) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

155867.44

Emissions calculation methodology

Supplier-specific method
Hybrid method

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

100

Please explain

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, and country of origin, where info was available. As per processing services, weaving, knitting, dyeing, assembly and treatment, the following variables have been considered to estimate CO2e emissions: volumes, processing steps, and location. Specific emission factors have been applied to each purchased material, in order to correctly estimate their impact in both raw material and processing phases. Operating in the fashion industry, the Moncler Group relies on a number of suppliers for the production of its garments. A total of 667 suppliers are involved in the manufacture of Moncler Group's products, located all over the world although mostly in EMEA (89%). They are grouped into four macro-categories: raw materials, façon manufacturers, finished products, and services. In this context, the Moncler Group is aware that a large part of energy and resource consumption, and therefore the emission impact, occurs along the production supply chain, therefore the Group considers it important to effectively calculate and monitor emissions from purchased goods and services.

Capital goods

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

15416.04

Emissions calculation methodology

Average spend-based method

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

0

Please explain

Emissions from this category have been estimated considering the expenditure in 2021 for the following activities: relocation, new openings, machineries, refurbishment, expansions. Emissions factors have been applied to monetary values in order to estimate the impact in CO2e.

The European multi-regional input-output Exiobase database has been used.

To estimate the impact of this category, specific emission factors have been applied to the monetary value (USD) of the different activities (relocation, new openings, purchase of machineries, refurbishment, expansion). The Moncler Group is present worldwide through its offices, production site, logistic hubs and stores.

In particular, regarding stores, the Moncler is present in all major markets both through the retail and wholesale channels; Stone Island is distributed globally both through the wholesale channel and with direct presence (retail stores) and, in some markets it is managed by distribution contracts with qualified and long-standing partners.

Moncler's strategy is aimed at the control of the distribution channel, not only retail but also wholesale and digital, where it operates through a direct organisation. The goal is to continue to selectively expand and create new stores and production sites in the upcoming years, thus making a lot of investments in infrastructures. In line with the Group's strategy aimed at the integrated development of its distribution channels, Stone Island has begun a path that will lead the Brand to a greater control of distribution on international markets, through a progressive direct management of the markets currently managed by the distributor and through the expansion of the DTC channel. Five DOS were opened during the year. At the same time, Stone Island is enhancing its control and location selection on the wholesale, a channel of strategic importance for Stone Island, with the aim of further elevating the positioning of the Brand itself. Given the continuous investments in infrastructures, the Moncler Group is aware of the importance of monitoring the emission impacts associated with the management of its capital goods.

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

Evaluation status

Not relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

801.75

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method
Fuel-based method

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

0

Please explain

Scope 3 emissions from electricity related activities refers to upstream activities linked to indirect energy consumption already reported in Scope 2. For the calculation of scope 3 emissions the 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.

Moncler Group does not consider this source of Scope 3 CO2 emissions to be relevant as it represents less than 3% of the Global Scope 3.

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

23899.866

Emissions calculation methodology

Distance-based method

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

100

Please explain

In the last years, thanks to the collaboration of its logistics partners, the Group has expanded the monitoring of CO2 emissions to include: - the transport of finished products from the distribution centres of the logistics network to all stores and the e-commerce channel where directly managed by Moncler - the transport of raw materials sent out to garment making producers - the transport of finished products to the logistics hub of Castel San Giovanni, Piacenza.

The emissions factor applied to calculate Group's logistics emissions are based on the GLEC standard.

Logistics is a significant source of Moncler Group's environmental impact. To this end, the Group does its best to implement logistics solutions that ensure not only operational efficiency and compliance with competitive lead times, but also respect for the environment.

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status

Not relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

72.38

Emissions calculation methodology

Waste-type-specific method

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

0

Please explain

Emissions from this category have been calculated considering volumes and type of waste (hazardous and non-hazardous waste) produced at Moncler and Stone Island operations located assuming a 50 km distance for waste collection by lorry 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 the GHG Protocol have been used to evaluate the impact of this category.

Moncler Group does not consider this source of Scope 3 CO2 emissions to be relevant as it represents less than 3% of the Global Scope 3.

Business travel

Evaluation status

Not relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

592.06

Emissions calculation methodology

Distance-based method

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

100

Please explain

Moncler Group considered the total number of trips made in 2021 (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.

Moncler Group does not consider this source of Scope 3 CO2 emissions to be relevant as it represents less than 3% of the Global Scope 3

Employee commuting

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

6822.25

Emissions calculation methodology

Distance-based method

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

0

Please explain

In 2020, Moncler ran a survey aimed at monitoring commuting emissions in order to investigate the means of transport used by employees at global level and the average distances travelled. This survey in 2021 was extended also to the employees of the Stone Island Italian corporate sites, where the vast majority of its employees are based.

The impact of employee commuting has been calculated considering all the regions where Moncler operates: 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. Stone Island surveyed remote working rates and commuting habits for its Ravarino and Milano HQ. Specific emission factors have been used according to the mean of transportation used by employees.

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

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

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

This category is not applicable to Moncler Group because all emissions derived from transportation and distribution have been included in the category "Upstream transportation and distribution" since Moncler Group is responsible and has full financial control of these processes.

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

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

Use of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

10293.92

Emissions calculation methodology

Methodology for indirect use phase emissions, please specify (Emissions from this category were calculated starting from the total pieces produced in 2021 by the Group considering the indirect use phase (e.g. washing, ironing, drying) based on product-specific care labels and maintenance processes)

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

0

Please explain

Emissions from this category have been calculated starting from the total pieces produced in 2021 by Moncler and Stone Island. The calculation was based on the indirect use phase (e.g. washing, ironing, drying). The product-specific care labels have been used to estimate the maintenance processes applicable during the life cycle of each product category. Specific emission factors have been applied to the products, taking into account the materials and the number of washes that they should be subject to.

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

3461.23

Emissions calculation methodology

Waste-type-specific method

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

0

Please explain

Moncler Group does not directly and/or indirectly manage this phase, but has estimated its impacts according to the GHG Protocol. For each product category, volumes (kg) and disposal methods (e.g. recycling and recovery) were the variables to estimate CO2e emissions. According to the materials, the disposal methods, and the packaging, specific emission factors have been used to calculate the impact from this category. Moncler Group does not consider this source of Scope 3 CO2 emissions to be relevant as it represents less than 3% of the Global Scope 3.

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

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

Franchises

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

This category is not applicable to Moncler Group's business model

Investments

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

This category is not applicable to Moncler Group as Moncler Group is not a financial institution

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

This category is not applicable to Moncler Group

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

This category is not applicable to Moncler Group

C6.5a

(C6.5a) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.

Past year 1

Start date

January 1 2020

End date

December 31 2020

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

99592.74

Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

17999.29

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

534.05

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

11067.87

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

138.28

Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

101.55

Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

4529.81

Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

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

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

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

2431.09

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

2978.02

Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

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

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

Comment

The data reported in this answer refer only to Moncler as the Stone Island's acquisition occurred on 31 March 2021. Therefore, 2020 data cannot be compared with the reporting year (2021).

Past year 2

Start date

January 1 2019

End date

December 31 2019

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

93676.06

Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

23701.61

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

4216.39

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

7567.2

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

128.51

Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

977.31

Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

8196.83

Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

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

1891.8

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

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

2995.24

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

2712.68

Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

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

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

Comment

The data reported in this answer refer only to Moncler as the Stone Island's acquisition occurred on 31 March 2021. Therefore, 2019 data cannot be compared with the reporting year (2021).

C6.7

(C6.7) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

No

C6.10

(C6.10) 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.

Intensity figure

0.0000023734

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

5065.27

Metric denominator

unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total

2134200000

Scope 2 figure used

Market-based

% change from previous year

50

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason for change

The value related to the emission intensity per unit currency total revenue decreased between 2020 and 2021. This reduction can be attributed to the emissions reduction initiatives implemented in 2021, described in question C4.3b, amongst others: achievement of LEED certification in 10 stores worldwide, the implementation of Building Management System monitoring across the Group's retail network, the use of 80% of electricity consumption from renewable sources worldwide and 65% of hybrid and electric vehicles in the Moncler company car fleet worldwide (56% at Group level). These initiatives allowed to reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 emissions by 26% (compared to 2020), despite the acquisition of Stone Island brand. On the other hand, revenues registered a steep increase during the year (+48% vs 2020) that led to a total positive effect on the ratio between emissions and total revenues

Intensity figure

0.96

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

5065.27

Metric denominator

Other, please specify (Number of employees)

Metric denominator: Unit total

5290

Scope 2 figure used

Market-based

% change from previous year

38

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason for change

REDUCTION ON NORMALISED EMISSIONS

The value relating to the intensity of emissions per number of employees decreased between 2020 and 2021. This reduction can be attributed to the emissions reduction initiatives implemented in 2021, described in question C4.3b, amongst others: achievement of LEED certification in 10 stores worldwide, the implementation of Building Management System monitoring across the Group's retail network, the use of 80% of electricity consumption from renewable sources worldwide and 65% of hybrid and electric vehicles in the Moncler company car fleet worldwide (56% at Group level).

REDUCTION ON ABSOLUTE EMISSIONS

These initiatives above mentioned allowed to reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 emissions by 26% (compared to 2020). This is an outstanding result considering the increase in the number of employees driven both by the increase in workforce across almost all countries in which the Group is present and by the integration of Stone Island (+20%).

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

(C7.1) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

No

C7.2

(C7.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by country/region.

Country/Region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Belgium	3.09
Canada	4.25
China	3.98
United Arab Emirates	1.73
France	4.45
Germany	11.92
Italy	1942.79
Japan	129.76
Netherlands	1.22
Romania	210.62
Switzerland	5.42
United States of America	10.07
Denmark	2.67

C7.3

(C7.3) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

By activity

C7.3c

(C7.3c) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.

Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Concession Outlet	63.062
Flat	21.356
Free Standing Store	86.013
Office	1706.214
Outlet	17.765
Plant	165.057
Showroom	38.263
Stock	74.546
Warehouse	159.692

C7.5

(C7.5) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by country/region.

Country/Region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Australia	95.49	95.49
Austria	41.54	14.91
Belgium	23.49	5.82
Brazil	9.05	0.23
Canada	78.4	0
China	2677.43	0
Republic of Korea	988.24	988.24
Denmark	23.59	23.59
France	90.12	0
Germany	203.82	87.7
Japan	1085.93	1029.34
Hong Kong SAR, China	523.84	0
Ireland	9.35	0.61
Italy	2749.75	0
China, Macao Special Administrative Region	51.99	0
Norway	0.72	0
Netherlands	35.74	7.86
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	176.37	88.59
Czechia	32.24	0
Romania	395.28	0
Russian Federation	37.2	0
Singapore	103.04	103.04
Spain	28.02	14.42
United States of America	1169.92	0
Sweden	3.86	0.72
Switzerland	45.07	0.31
Taiwan, China	140.86	140.86
Turkey	66.2	0
Hungary	24	24
Mexico	31.81	0
New Zealand	19.66	19.66
Ukraine	32.92	32.92
United Arab Emirates	64.57	0
Kazakhstan	55	55

C7.6**(C7.6) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.**

By activity

C7.6c**(C7.6c) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business activity.**

Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Concession Outlet	329.46	63.53
Flat	79.62	0.19
Free Standing Store	4758.98	1140.08
Office	1125.39	49.97
Plant	391	0
Showroom	265.75	6.59
Stock	287.56	61.63
Warehouse	898.18	0
Outlet	433.77	71.57
Concession	2544.79	1339.72

C7.9**(C7.9) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?**

Decreased

C7.9a

(C7.9a) 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 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	2726.47	Decreased	40.17	In 2021, 80% of the electricity consumed by the Moncler Group was from renewable sources, certified with GOs and RECs/I-RECs (in 2020 the electricity consumption from renewables was 50%). In addition to the increase in GOs and RECs/I-RECs purchases, the installation of solar panels and direct agreements with renewable energy providers allowed the Moncler Group, in 2021, to reduce its total Scope 2 (market-based) emissions by 2,726.47 tons of CO2e, equal to -40.17% of Scope 1 + Scope 2 (market-based), compared to 2020. The percentage of emission reduction was calculated as follows: $(2,726.47/6,787.3) * 100$, where 6,787.3 represents the total Scope 1+Scope 2 (market-based) emissions in 2020.
Other emissions reduction activities	29.44	Decreased	0.43	In 2021, Moncler Group obtained the LEED certification for Building Operation and Maintenance for 6 of its stores in Europe, Americas and APAC; this initiative is further explained in question C4.3b. For four of these stores Moncler Group registered a general energy consumption reduction linked to energy management and efficiency. This resulted in emissions reduction equal to -29.44 tons of CO2e, equal to -0.43% of Scope 1 + Scope 2 compared to 2020. This percentage of emission reduction was calculated as follows: $(29.44/6,787.3) * 100$, where 6,787.3 represents total Scope 1 + Scope 2 (market-based) emissions in 2020.
Divestment		<Not Applicable >		
Acquisitions	1033.8	Increased	15.23	In 2021, total Scope 1 emission increased due to business growth and the Stone Island acquisition. Growth that exceeded 2019 also in terms of the number of stores, expansion of offices and number of employees, along with the extension of the perimeter of stores reported in the past. Despite the increasing number of low emissions (hybrid) company vehicles (from 56% in 2020 to 65% in 2021), benefits related to this initiative were not able to counteract the increase in emissions linked to natural gas consumption in operations. Therefore, an increase of 1,033.83 tons of CO2e has been registered, equal to 15.23% of Scope 1+Scope 2 market based compared to 2020. This percentage was calculated as follows: $(1,033.83/6,787.3) * 100$, where 6,787.3 represents total Scope 1 + Scope 2 (market-based) emissions in 2020.
Mergers		<Not Applicable >		
Change in output		<Not Applicable >		
Change in methodology		<Not Applicable >		
Change in boundary		<Not Applicable >		
Change in physical operating conditions		<Not Applicable >		
Unidentified		<Not Applicable >		
Other		<Not Applicable >		

C7.9b

(C7.9b) Are your emissions performance calculations in C7.9 and C7.9a based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Market-based

C8. Energy

C8.1

(C8.1) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

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

C8.2

(C8.2) 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)	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Yes

C8.2a

(C8.2a) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

	Heating value	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	LHV (lower heating value)	0	10846.05	10846.05
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	26681.77	6503.51	33185.28
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<Not Applicable>	15.19	<Not Applicable>	15.19
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>	26696.95	17349.56	44046.52

C8.2b

(C8.2b) 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	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	No

C8.2c

(C8.2c) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Moncler Group does not consume sustainable biomass

Other biomass

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Moncler Group does not consume other biomass

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Moncler Group does not consume other renewable fuels

Coal

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Moncler Group does not consume coal

Oil

Heating value

LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

3856.37

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

3856.37 MWh represent fuel and diesel consumption form Moncler Group's car fleet (transportation)

Gas

Heating value

LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

6989.68

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

6989.68 MWh represent natural gas consumption for heating purposes at Moncler Group

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

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Moncler Group does not consume other non-renewable fuels

Total fuel

Heating value

LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

10846.05

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Total fuel consumption is equal to 10846.05 MWh and consists of natural gas consumption for heat generation (6898.68 MWh) and fuel and diesel consumption for the Group's car fleet (3856.37 MWh).

C8.2d

(C8.2d) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

	Total Gross generation (MWh)	Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)	Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)	Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)
Electricity	15.19	15.19	15.19	15.19
Heat	0	0	0	0
Steam	0	0	0	0
Cooling	0	0	0	0

C8.2e

(C8.2e) 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 C6.3.

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Wind

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

China

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

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

4192

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

China

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

2011

Comment

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

United States of America

Tracking instrument used

US-REC

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
3694

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute
United States of America

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2021

Comment

Total RECs (3694 MWh) have been retired for Moncler's electricity consumption in USA and Canada

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Solar

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

France

Tracking instrument used

GO

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
1009

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2011

Comment

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Sustainable biomass

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Czechia

Tracking instrument used

GO

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
81

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2021

Comment

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Wind

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

China, Macao Special Administrative Region

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
86

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2011

Comment

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Italy

Tracking instrument used

GO

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

1894

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

Norway

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

2021

Comment

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Wind

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Mexico

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

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

91

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

Mexico

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

2015

Comment

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Solar

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

United Arab Emirates

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

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

128

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

United Arab Emirates

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

2018

Comment

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Wind

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Turkey

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

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

81

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

Turkey

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

2017

Comment

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Russian Federation

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

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

105

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

Russian Federation

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

1972

Comment

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Wind

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Hong Kong SAR, China

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

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

785

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

China

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

2011

Comment

Sourcing method

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. green tariffs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Low-carbon energy mix, please specify (Solar, Wind, Hydropower, Nuclear, Other)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Austria

Tracking instrument used

Contract

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

148.2

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

Austria

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

2021

Comment

Sourcing method

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. green tariffs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Low-carbon energy mix, please specify (Solar, Wind, Hydropower, Nuclear, Other)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Belgium

Tracking instrument used

Contract

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

106.36

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

Belgium

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

2021

Comment

Sourcing method

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. green tariffs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Low-carbon energy mix, please specify (Solar, Wind, Hydropower, Nuclear, Other)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Brazil

Tracking instrument used

Contract

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

80.68

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

Brazil

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

2021

Comment

Sourcing method

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. green tariffs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Low-carbon energy mix, please specify (Solar, Wind, Hydropower, Nuclear, Other)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Canada

Tracking instrument used

Contract

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

240.65

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

Canada

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

2021

Comment

Sourcing method

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. green tariffs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Low-carbon energy mix, please specify (Solar, Wind, Hydropower, Nuclear, Other)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

China

Tracking instrument used

Contract

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

81.71

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

China

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

2021

Comment

Sourcing method

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. green tariffs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Low-carbon energy mix, please specify (Solar, Wind, Hydropower, Nuclear, Other)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

France

Tracking instrument used

Contract

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

666.6

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

France

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

2021

Comment

Sourcing method

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. green tariffs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Low-carbon energy mix, please specify (Solar, Wind, Hydropower, Nuclear, Other)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Germany

Tracking instrument used

Contract

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

378

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

Germany

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

2021

Comment

Sourcing method

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. green tariffs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Low-carbon energy mix, please specify (Solar, Wind, Hydropower, Nuclear, Other)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Ireland

Tracking instrument used

Contract

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

33.55

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

Ireland

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

2021

Comment

Sourcing method

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. green tariffs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Low-carbon energy mix, please specify (Solar, Wind, Hydropower, Nuclear, Other)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Italy

Tracking instrument used

Contract

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

9688.75

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

Italy

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

2021

Comment

Sourcing method

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. green tariffs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Low-carbon energy mix, please specify (Solar, Wind, Hydropower, Nuclear, Other)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Japan

Tracking instrument used

Contract

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

67.75

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

Japan

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

2021

Comment

Sourcing method

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. green tariffs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Low-carbon energy mix, please specify (Solar, Wind, Hydropower, Nuclear, Other)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Netherlands

Tracking instrument used

Contract

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

95.8

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

Netherlands

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

2021

Comment

Sourcing method

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. green tariffs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Low-carbon energy mix, please specify (Solar, Wind, Hydropower, Nuclear, Other)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Norway

Tracking instrument used

Contract

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

55.16

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

Norway

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

2021

Comment

Sourcing method

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. green tariffs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Low-carbon energy mix, please specify (Solar, Wind, Hydropower, Nuclear, Other)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Romania

Tracking instrument used

Contract

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

1486.93

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

Romania

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

2021

Comment

Sourcing method

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. green tariffs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Low-carbon energy mix, please specify (Solar, Wind, Hydropower, Nuclear, Other)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Spain

Tracking instrument used

Contract

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

92.4

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

Spain

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

2021

Comment

Sourcing method

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. green tariffs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Low-carbon energy mix, please specify (Solar, Wind, Hydropower, Nuclear, Other)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Sweden

Tracking instrument used

Contract

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

128.09

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

Sweden

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

2021

Comment

Sourcing method

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. green tariffs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Low-carbon energy mix, please specify (Solar, Wind, Hydropower, Nuclear, Other)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Switzerland

Tracking instrument used

Contract

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

538.64

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

Switzerland

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

2021

Comment

Sourcing method

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. green tariffs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Low-carbon energy mix, please specify (Solar, Wind, Hydropower, Nuclear, Other)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Tracking instrument used

Contract

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

462.72

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

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

2021

Comment

Sourcing method

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. green tariffs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Low-carbon energy mix, please specify (Solar, Wind, Hydropower, Nuclear, Other)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

United States of America

Tracking instrument used

Contract

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

78.89

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

United States of America

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

2021

Comment

(C8.2g) Provide a breakdown of your non-fuel energy consumption by country.**Country/area**

Australia

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

145.17

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

145.17

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Austria

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

231.19

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

231.19

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Belgium

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

141.36

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

141.36

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Brazil

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

95.26

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

95.26

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Canada

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

655.53

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

655.53

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

China

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

4272.95

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

4272.95

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Czechia

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

80.02

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

80.02

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Denmark

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

213.89

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

213.89

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

France

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

1675.11

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

1675.11

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Germany

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

663.48

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

663.48

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Hong Kong SAR, China

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

784.66

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

784.66

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Hungary

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

116.32

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

116.32

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Ireland

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

35.9

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

35.9

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Italy

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

11597.94

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

11597.94

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Japan

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

2221.17

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

2221.17

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Republic of Korea

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

2032.99

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

2032.99

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

China, Macao Special Administrative Region

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

85.81

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

85.81

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Mexico

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

90.73

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

90.73

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Netherlands

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

122.8

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

122.8

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

New Zealand

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

156.51

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

156.51

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Norway

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

55.16

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

55.16

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Romania

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

1459.69

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

1459.69

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Russian Federation

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

104.46

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

104.46

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Singapore

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

269.75

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

269.75

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Spain

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

190.35

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

190.35

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Kazakhstan

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

86.93

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

86.93

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Sweden

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

157.37

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

157.37

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Switzerland

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

542.34

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

542.34

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Taiwan, China

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

256.05

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

256.05

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Turkey

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

157.73

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

157.73

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Ukraine

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

87.29

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

87.29

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

United Arab Emirates

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

127.83

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

127.83

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

929.72

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

929.72

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

United States of America

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

3357.01

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

3357.01

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

(C9.1) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

C10. Verification

C10.1

(C10.1) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	Third-party verification or assurance process in place

C10.1a

(C10.1a) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

Consolidated Non Financial Statement 2021.pdf

Page/ section reference

Section: Guide to the report. Independent auditor report on pages 172-175. Emissions inventory is reported in Resource management and consumption at page 136.

Relevant standard

ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

93

C10.1b

(C10.1b) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope 2 approach

Scope 2 location-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

Consolidated Non Financial Statement 2021.pdf

Page/ section reference

Section: Guide to the report. Independent auditor report on pages 172-175. Emissions inventory is reported in Resource management and consumption at page 136.

Relevant standard

ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

99

Scope 2 approach

Scope 2 market-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

Consolidated Non Financial Statement 2021.pdf

Page/ section reference

Section: Guide to the report. Independent auditor report on pages 172-175. Emissions inventory is reported in Resource management and consumption at page 136.

Relevant standard

ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

99

C10.1c

(C10.1c) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope 3 category

Scope 3: Purchased goods and services

Scope 3: Capital goods

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

Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution

Scope 3: Waste generated in operations

Scope 3: Business travel

Scope 3: Employee commuting

Scope 3: Use of sold products

Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

Consolidated Non Financial Statement 2021.pdf

Page/section reference

Section: Guide to the report. Independent auditor report on pages 172-175. Emissions inventory is reported in Resource management and consumption at page 140.

Relevant standard

ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.2

(C10.2) Do you verify any climate-related information reported in your CDP disclosure other than the emissions figures reported in C6.1, C6.3, and C6.5?

Yes

C10.2a

(C10.2a) Which data points within your CDP disclosure have been verified, and which verification standards were used?

Disclosure module verification relates to	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
C8. Energy	Energy consumption	ISAE 3000	During the verification of Moncler Group's Consolidated Non Financial Statement as of 31 December 2021 by the independent auditors, information on energy consumption have been verified. This information is available at pages 172-175 of the 2021 Consolidated Non Financial Statement. Moncler Group has verified the selected data points with the indicated verification standard, in order to provide assurance to its stakeholders about the reported information. The verification of energy consumption is carried out annually as part of the audit of the Consolidated Non Financial Statements and it covers the consumption of the whole Group's corporate sites (offices, warehouse, stores, production sites). Consolidated Non Financial Statement 2021.pdf

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1

(C11.1) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

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

C11.2

(C11.2) Has your organization originated or purchased any project-based carbon credits within the reporting period?

Yes

C11.2a

(C11.2a) Provide details of the project-based carbon credits originated or purchased by your organization in the reporting period.

Credit origination or credit purchase

Credit purchase

Project type

Other, please specify (PET recycling)

Project identification

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. In particular, 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.

Verified to which standard

Gold Standard

Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e)

2500

Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e): Risk adjusted volume

2500

Credits cancelled

Yes

Purpose, e.g. compliance

Voluntary Offsetting

Credit origination or credit purchase

Credit purchase

Project type

Solar

Project identification

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 change mitigation.

Verified to which standard

VCS (Verified Carbon Standard)

Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e)

2500

Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e): Risk adjusted volume

2500

Credits cancelled

Yes

Purpose, e.g. compliance

Voluntary Offsetting

C11.3

(C11.3) Does your organization use an internal price on carbon?

No, and we do not currently anticipate doing so in the next two years

C12. Engagement

C12.1

(C12.1) Do you engage with your value chain on climate-related issues?

Yes, our suppliers

Yes, our customers/clients

Yes, other partners in the value chain

C12.1a

(C12.1a) Provide details of your climate-related supplier engagement strategy.

Type of engagement

Information collection (understanding supplier behavior)

Details of engagement

Collect climate change and carbon information at least annually from suppliers

% of suppliers by number

12

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

44

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Moncler had defined a specific target to reduce absolute scope 3 GHG emissions by 14% by 2030 from a 2019 base year. Following the integration of Stone Island and the internalisation of Moncler's e-commerce channel, the Group started a process to redefine its GHG reduction targets as recommended by the guidelines of the Science Based Target initiative, to ensure the inclusion of all sources of GHG emissions and to reflect the actual size and impact of the business.

In particular more than 70% of scope 3 emissions are associated with the purchased goods and services. Therefore, it is key for the Group to engage with its supplier to collaboratively reduce these emissions and achieve Science Based Targets.

The product and processing emissions are caused by the production of raw materials (e.g. cotton, wool, nylon, etc.) and the energy used along the yarn and fabrics production and finishing processes. The coverage of this engagement activities includes 12% of total Groups suppliers that represent 44% of procurement spend, which have been prioritized based on the volumes of products processed, the type of process (dyeing, assembling, etc.) and the national energy mix of their operating countries.

The engagement involves the collection of primary energy information through data collection surveys sent out to suppliers on an annual basis. This process is aimed at collecting information that are integrated in the corporate footprint as well as at mapping and assessing potential barriers (financial, technical etc.) that suppliers may face to switch to renewable energies. This analysis will be used to cluster suppliers by level of climate maturity and to strategize the different type of further engagement to support their energy transition.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

Information collection activities are a fundamental step to: assess Moncler Group's footprint, foster and promote suppliers' energy transition towards the adoption of renewable energies. In particular, for being able to account for the progress towards the GHG emissions reduction target, the Group needs to switch from secondary to primary data collected directly from suppliers.

The measure of success of the initiative will be assessed by percent of suppliers engaged, with a target to have 80% of our suppliers to report their energy data and information to the Group by 2025.

A positive outcome of this engagement process is not only for Moncler to have more visibility on its supply chain's energy consumption and energy mix, but mostly for the suppliers to better understand what type of solutions they can access in order to switch to renewable energy and achieve cost savings opportunities. This engagement activity will lead to a higher percentage of renewable energies used along the supply chain.

Comment

Type of engagement

Engagement & incentivization (changing supplier behavior)

Details of engagement

Run an engagement campaign to educate suppliers about climate change

% of suppliers by number

85

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

87

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

All suppliers (85% of significant contracts require compliance with the Brands' Code of Ethics (95% for Moncler) who enter into a contract with Moncler Group are required to sign the Codes of Ethics and the Group's Suppliers Code of Conduct, which outline the principles and guidelines (including environment and climate-related) to be aligned with when interacting with Moncler Group. By signing the Codes, suppliers undertake to comply with these principles and to have their subcontractors to comply with them as well. Violation of the principles of the Codes constitutes a breach of contract, with the right, depending on the severity of the situation, to immediately terminate the relationship. Among the principles of business management defined in the two Codes, there are also direct references to the reduction of environmental impacts and the fight against climate change.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

The Codes of Ethics of Moncler and Stone Island and the Group's Supplier Code of Conduct contain an environmental part, where the Brands explicitly ask suppliers to actively manage their environmental impact and to work towards CO2 reduction. Success will be measured by percent of suppliers engaged, with a target to have 100% of Group suppliers compliant with the Codes of Ethics and Suppliers Code of Conduct.

Comment

C12.1b

(C12.1b) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with your customers.

Type of engagement & Details of engagement

Education/information sharing	Run an engagement campaign to education customers about your climate change performance and strategy
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% of customers by number

100

% of customer - related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement

Moncler Group commits to transparently inform the client about climate related initiatives and products. This information is communicated in:

- the Consolidated Non Financial Statement
- the Sustainability Plan
- the company website
- specific online posts on platforms such as LinkedIn or Instagram
- dedicated press releases

On LinkedIn and Instagram videos and contents were developed and casted in order to share with the wider public the sustainability performance of the Group, including on climate and the environment. In particular, the website and the Consolidated Non Financial Statement report company emissions, energy consumptions and targets of emissions reduction for the future. The choice of multiple communication channels reflects the goal of reaching as many clients as possible, to share news with them and to get feedback. Moncler Group also has released press releases that describe the characteristics of lower impact materials used in the BTP collections. Moncler also has trained sales assistants to provide information to clients on lower impact materials and the Extra Life repair service. Since 2020 the Extra-Life repair service, a service aimed at providing a second life to Moncler's jackets through specific repairs, is active in France, Italy and Denmark and helps to give a longer life to products.

The above-mentioned initiatives target 100% of the Group's clients.

Moreover in Moncler's e-commerce platform clients are informed that Group provides carbon neutral last mile delivery through the UPS® carbon neutral shipping service. Lastly, in the Moncler e-commerce site, the Born to Protect packaging option, which uses fewer items and weighs less than the Signature packaging option, was introduced as the default choice for packaging. This communication aims to inform and create awareness on the topic and to transparently report on Moncler's impact and ambitions.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

This communication aims to inform and create awareness on the topic and to transparently report on our impact and ambitions.

In 2021 Moncler:

- Released 9 LinkedIn posts related to sustainability that ensured a reach of 466k customers
 - Published the NFS on Moncler Group's website that had a reach of over 1m customers
 - Delivered newsletter including sustainability topics reaching 904k customers
 - Trained 100% of sales assistants on lower impact materials used in collections so that they can transfer the information to all Moncler customers
 - Fulfilled 90% of all types of repair requests handled through the Extra-Life repair service
 - Spread various press releases on sustainability topics
 - Achieved more than 20k views for the Sustainability landing page
- All these activities helped Moncler to engage a great number of clients.

C12.1d

(C12.1d) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with other partners in the value chain.

Moncler Group engages with other partners such as its own employees, organizations that support research and innovation and trade associations. These partners are acquiring increasing importance for the Group's strategy to promote progresses towards climate related matters.

- **Trade associations**

Since 2019 Moncler is a member of The Fashion Pact, a coalition of leading global companies in the fashion and textile industry, which together with suppliers and distributors is committed to achieve shared goals in three main areas: fighting global warming, restoring biodiversity, and protecting oceans. Within the Fashion Pact, Moncler is present both in the Steering Committee, and in 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 Steer Co). The initiative has set a series of collective measures of success and KPIs such as: 25% of the main raw materials will be lower climate impact by '25 and to have 100% renewable energy across members operations by 2030. Moncler reports annually to the Fashion Pact to keep track of the KPIs on climate change, low impact products, packaging and biodiversity. According to last report released by the coalition, 36-44% of cotton used was lower impact (Moncler Group contributes to the objective through its commitment to use 50% lower impact cotton by '25). For the renewable energy target, from the last reported data, it emerged that The Fashion Pact members achieved a figure of 40-45% renewable energy in own operations, based on total consumption. In this regard, Moncler Group achieved 80% of renewable energy at its own corporate sites in '21.

- **Employees**

The Moncler Group is aware of the impact of urban mobility and encourages employees to adopt environmentally friendly solutions. Moncler supports lower impact commuting in several ways: Carpooling (in compliance with Covid restrictions), personal bicycles made available to all employees at corporate offices in Milan with the aim of encouraging individual mobility as an alternative to using public transport for short distances. At the production site in Romania Moncler provided the shuttle bus service, increasing the number of vehicles to ensure social distancing in compliance with the Anti-Covid Protocol allowing to prevent the emission of more than 821 tonnes of GHG, a reduction of 44% compared to the emissions that would have been generated if each employee had moved by private means.

- **Organizations supporting scientific research**

- In 2020, in collaboration with the Politecnico of Milan, Moncler conducted a research project to identify, through a Life Cycle Assessment analysis, the best alternative to single-use conventional plastic in terms of environmental impact and technical performance. From the analysis it emerged that recycled plastic reduces CO2 emissions by 35% and water consumption by 60% compared to virgin plastic. In addition to preferring recycled plastics, the weight of many single-use items was reduced by 10%, allowing a reduction in unit weight and a decrease in the use of raw materials.

- Ev-K2-CNR is a private NGO that promotes collaborative development projects and scientific research in mountain regions. Its activities focus on studying and monitoring climate change, protecting biodiversity, and sustainable development in mountain areas. Ev-K2-CNR and Moncler have collaborated since 2014 in promoting environmental education programmes, like Keep Karakorum Clean and Keep K2 Clean that have included awareness raising campaign on climate change and annual waste clean-ups at base camps, which are restored to their natural conditions. In 2020, a waste sorting collection system has been activated in collaboration with the authorities of the Central Karakorum National Park (CKNP) and of the Gilgit-Baltistan Province (Pakistan). Moreover, in 2021, a glaciological research centre was established at the Karakorum International University in collaboration with UNDP. In 2021, due to COVID-19 pandemic, these activities were operated directly by CKNP personnel, while the environmental education programmes to raise awareness among Pakistani workers of the importance of preserving parks and glaciers, and to strengthen conservation projects in the region, were continued by Ev-K2-CNR in cooperation with the government of Gilgit-Baltistan (Pakistan), the stakeholders, and the local population. Other activities were also launched in 2021 to support environmental preservation and promote the sustainable development of new areas such as Broad Peak, Gasherbrum, the Concordia ice circus and Julia Camp, where around 7,000 kg of waste were collected and disposed.

- Moncler collaborates with several R&D external departments to recycle its production nylon scraps. Moncler has started recycling nylon scraps from its own factory that resulted in components that are applied to Moncler garments thus saving CO2 emissions

C12.2

(C12.2) Do your suppliers have to meet climate-related requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

Yes, climate-related requirements are included in our supplier contracts

C12.2a

(C12.2a) Provide details of the climate-related requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process and the compliance mechanisms in place.

Climate-related requirement

Complying with regulatory requirements

Description of this climate related requirement

All suppliers, in the contractual phase, must sign the Code of Ethics outlining the principles and guidelines that inspire the Group's business and guide the behaviour and actions of all those with whom Moncler and Stone Island interact. The Codes sets out the Group commitment to spread a culture of respect for the environment by encouraging everyone to behave responsibly and by contributing to its protection. For this reason, recipients must comply with all environmental regulations in force. In addition, suppliers and subcontractors are required to comply with the principles set forth in the Supplier Code of Conduct and in particular they shall abide to the applicable laws and regulations in the countries where they are doing business, including to laws related to environmental responsibility (including those on solid and hazardous waste and substances, waste water handling, consumption and disposal, and air emissions).

% suppliers by procurement spend that have to comply with this climate-related requirement

85

% suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this climate-related requirement

85

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement

Supplier self-assessment
Second-party verification
On-site third-party verification

Response to supplier non-compliance with this climate-related requirement

Other, please specify (Violation of the principles of the Code of Ethics constitutes a breach of contract, with the right, depending on the severity of the situation, to immediately terminate the relationship.)

Consolidated Non Financial Statement 2021.pdf
Moncler-Supplier-Code-of-Conduct_ENG.pdf

C12.3

(C12.3) Does your organization engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate?

Row 1

Direct or indirect engagement that could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Yes, we engage indirectly through trade associations

Does your organization have a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes

Attach commitment or position statement(s)

Carta dei Valori Altagamma_1.pdf
Progress report Fashion Pact.pdf
Manifesto_sustainability_CNMI_en.pdf
Consolidated Non Financial Statement 2021.pdf

Describe the process(es) your organization has in place to ensure that your engagement activities are consistent with your overall climate change strategy

At Moncler Group the person that is in charge for corporate relations (Chief Corporate Strategy and communication Officer) has also the responsibility of a department within which lies the Sustainability Unit, led by the CSO, and takes part to trade associations meetings. This ensures a complete alignment with Moncler Group's climate strategy in engagement activities.

In addition to this, Moncler Group has defined a Sustainability Plan with 5 strategic pillars, including a specific one on Act on Climate Change, in which it has defined a set of measurable objectives for the coming years that will guide the decisions and development of the entire Company. Moncler Group's Sustainability Plan includes environmental impact reduction targets such as maintaining carbon neutrality, recycling fabric scraps, making widespread use of lower impact nylon, cotton, wool certified Responsible Wool Standard (RWS), and eliminating single-use conventional plastics.

To ensure that the Company's daily strategies are always in line with the ambition objectives, the MBO system, is linked to the targets of the Sustainability Plan To ensure the observance of commitments made, the Sustainability Unit asks for regular progress reports on projects, and updates the Control, Risks and Sustainability Committee accordingly. The plan is updated each year to report on the status of projects underway, and to set new targets for continuous improvement.

See more details at pg. 43-44 of the attached document "Consolidated Non Financial Statement 2021".

Primary reason for not engaging in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

<Not Applicable>

Explain why your organization does not engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

<Not Applicable>

C12.3b

(C12.3b) Provide details of the trade associations your organization engages with which are likely to take a position on any policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate.

Trade association

Other, please specify (The Fashion Pact)

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We publicly promote their current position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

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.

The vision of The Fashion Pact is to serve as an unequalled catalyst: to drive massive investment in and 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 net-zero carbon impact by 2050, across all of its signatories.

Within The Fashion Pact, Moncler is present both 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 in 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.

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 Change present in the Moncler Group's Sustainability Plan which focuses on environmental impact reduction targets.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association

Other, please specify (Camera Nazionale della Moda Italiana)

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We publicly promote their current position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

Camera Nazionale della Moda Italiana is an 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 the planet, and 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).

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 low-environmental impact materials, Extend products life and Reduce CO2 emissions.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association

Other, please specify (Fondazione Altagamma)

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We publicly promote their current position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

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.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(C12.4) Have you published information about your organization's response to climate change and GHG emissions performance for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Publication

In mainstream reports

Status

Complete

Attach the document

Consolidated Non Financial Statement 2021.pdf

Page/Section reference

23; 33-37; 39; 47-49; 132-145; 165

Content elements

Governance

Strategy

Risks & opportunities

Emissions figures

Emission targets

Other metrics

Other, please specify (Energy consumption figures; Initiatives to mitigate emissions)

Comment

C15. Biodiversity

C15.1

(C15.1) Is there board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues	Description of oversight and objectives relating to biodiversity	Scope of board-level oversight
Row 1	Yes, both board-level oversight and executive management-level responsibility	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	<Not Applicable>

C15.2

(C15.2) Has your organization made a public commitment and/or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity?

	Indicate whether your organization made a public commitment or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity	Biodiversity-related public commitments	Initiatives endorsed
Row 1	Yes, we have made public commitments and publicly endorsed initiatives related to biodiversity	Adoption of the mitigation hierarchy approach	Other, please specify (In 2021 the Group has conducted a first biodiversity impact assessment to identify the main sourcing areas of its strategic raw materials and started to define a strategy in line with the AR3T framework (Avoid, Reduce, Restore&Regenerate, Transform))

C15.3

(C15.3) Does your organization assess the impact of its value chain on biodiversity?

	Does your organization assess the impact of its value chain on biodiversity?	Portfolio
Row 1	Yes, we assess impacts on biodiversity in our upstream value chain only	<Not Applicable>

C15.4

(C15.4) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

	Have you taken any actions in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?	Type of action taken to progress biodiversity-related commitments
Row 1	Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments	Other, please specify (Almost all Moncler Group paper, cardboard and wood are FSC certified. The Group also committed to have 50% of lower impact cotton and 70% of responsibly sourced wool by 2025)

C15.5

(C15.5) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
Row 1	No, we do not use indicators, but plan to within the next two years	Other, please specify (In 2021, the Group carried out a hotspot analysis to quantify the impact of its strategic raw materials. Based on results, in 2022 a Group strategy will be defined to mitigate biodiversity impacts and quantitative and qualitative KPIs will be set up)

C15.6

(C15.6) Have you published information about your organization's response to biodiversity-related issues for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Report type	Content elements	Attach the document and indicate where in the document the relevant biodiversity information is located
In voluntary sustainability report or other voluntary communications	Other, please specify (The Group carried out a hotspot analysis to identify the main sourcing areas of its strategic raw materials, quantify their biodiversity impact, prioritise mitigation actions and measure results. In 2022 a strategy will be defined)	Consolidated Non Financial Statement 2021, page 141 Consolidated Non Financial Statement 2021.pdf

C16. Signoff

C-FI

(C-FI) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

C16.1

(C16.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Chief Sustainability Officer	Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	I understand that my response will be shared with all requesting stakeholders	Response permission
Please select your submission options	Yes	Public

The European Climate Pact Submission

Please indicate your consent for CDP to showcase your disclosed environmental actions on the European Climate Pact website as pledges to the Pact.

No, we do not wish to pledge under the European Climate Pact at this stage

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms