Moncler - Climate Change 2023



C0.1

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

Born in April 2021, Moncler Group, with its two brands - Moncler and Stone Island - represents the expression of a new concept of luxury.

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.

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.

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).

As of 31 December 2022, the network of mono-brand Moncler boutiques counted 251 directly operated stores (DOS), +14 units compared to 31 December 2021. The brand operates 63 wholesale shop-in-shops (SiS).

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. 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 distributors and through the expansion of the DTC channel. As of 31 December 2022, the network of mono-brand Stone Island stores was composed of 72 retail stores and 19 mono-brand wholesale stores.

At 31 December 2022 the Moncler Group had a total of 6,310 employees. The majority of the Moncler Group's workforce was concentrated in the EMEA Region (36%).

Given the nature of the Group's business model, the largest portion of impacts on climate change are generated along the value chain, from the production of raw materials to the production and transportation of garments.

Suppliers involved in the manufacturing of Moncler and Stone Island products are divided into four macro-categories: raw materials, façon manufacturers, finished products and services.

• Raw material suppliers mainly provide fabrics, yarns, down, leather and production accessories (buttons, zippers, ribbons, elastics, etc.).

• Façon manufacturers are suppliers with strong technical expertise to which the Group entrusts the production of finished products or intermediate phases of processing (dying, embroidery, etc.), while providing them with all the raw materials needed.

• Finished products suppliers are those who, having received the technical design of the products, are responsible for the realisation of the garment, including the raw materials sourcing phase, according to the Group standards; in addition, Moncler directly provides its finished products suppliers with some strategic raw materials such as down, nylon and, of course, logoed materials.

• Service providers support the Moncler Group in its pattern making, prototyping and quality control processes.

Where possible, the Group employs local suppliers located near its main sites to benefit from logistical advantages, generate income and create employment opportunities in the communities where the Group operates.

Most suppliers (90%) are based in the EMEA Region, primarily in Italy.

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

The Group's logistics system consists of two sub-systems, one for the industrial part of the supply chain (materials logistics), while the other for the distribution component (finished products logistics). The former concerns the supply chain, which starts with the suppliers of materials and components and ends with the manufacture of products in the various product categories. The latter relates to the transfer of the finished product to the various sales channels (retail, wholesale and e-commerce).

C0.2



(C0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data and indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

Reporting year

Start date

January 1 2022

End date December 31 2022

Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

Yes

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for 2 years

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for 2 years

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for 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 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? $\ensuremath{\mathsf{Yes}}$

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 | Responsibilities for climate-related issues |
|--------------------------|---|
| of | |
| individual | |
| or | |
| committee | |
| Board-level committee | 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). In '22, the CCRS reviewed the progress of the 2020-2025 Sustainability Plan which also includes the achievement or progress of Act on Climate & Nature pillar goals such as: SBTs and Net Zero targets to reduce GHG emissions; 100% renewable energy at own sites worldwide in '23; 90% of low environmental impact vehicles in Group's car fleet worldwide in '24; LEED certification for all new stores, relocations and expansions from '23; promotion of renewable energy along the supply chain from '22 and specific targets set to increase the use of lower impact materials compared to the Group's conventional options (e.g. on nylon, cotton, wool, etc). The CCRS is also involved in evaluations and decisions relating to the Internal Control and Risk Management System (ICRMS) including 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 '22 the ERM model continued to be integrated with climate change risks, in line with TCPD recommendations. In '22 CCRS met eight times and all its members as well as the majority of the Board of Statutory Auditors' members attended the Sus. The BoD, through the advisory role of the CCRS, plays a key role in managing the main aspects linked to climate change, the Remuneration Policy which also integrates sustainability goals linked, for example |

C1.1b

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

| Frequency | Governance | Scope of |
|------------|----------------|-----------|
| with | mechanisms | board- |
| which | into which | level |
| climate- | climate- | oversight |
| related | related issues | |
| issues are | are integrated | |
| а | Ĭ | |
| scheduled | | |
| agenda | | |
| item | | |
| nom | | |

| Frequency with which climate- related issues are a scheduled agenda | Governance mechanisms into which climate- related issues are integrated | Scope of board- level oversight | Please explain |
|---|--|--|--|
| item Scheduled – some meetings | Reviewing and guiding annual budgets Overseeing and guiding employee incentives Reviewing and guiding strategy Overseeing and guiding the development of a transition plan Monitoring the implementation of a transition plan Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis Overseeing the setting of corporate targets Monitoring progress towards corporate targets Overseeing value chain engagement Reviewing and guiding the risk management | <not Applicabl e></not | The Control, Risks and Sustainability Committee (CCRS) assists the Board of Directors in the performance of duties relating to: (i) The oversity of Sustainability Plan progress that also includes objectives linked to emissions reduction and carbon neutrality and that are part of short and medium/long- term variable components (see Remuneration Policy); (ii) The definition, examination and update of the strategic sustainability initiatives, drivers and targets (including topics such as climate change and energy transition and biodiversity), reported in the Sust. Plan as well as in the transition plan; (iii) The sustainability topics (including climate) related to the Group's activity and its interactions with stakeholders; (iv) The destinition of dupdefines for the Internal Control and Risk Management System, so that the principal risks facing Moncler (incl. climate change) and its subsidiaries are correctly identified, measured, managed and monitored: (v) The examination of tho portiol of Group's top risks, including climate change and alignment with TCFD disclosure; (v) The examination of Nor-Financial Statement: These activities ensure that the CCRS oversees climate-related topics and progresses against targets. Sustainability topics often are scheduled agenda items in the CCRS meetings. In particular, in 2022, the CCRS examined and releveed the SBTs and NeI Zero commitment updated at Group level following Stone Island acquisition. It reviewed the integration of the CCRS examined and reviewed the SBTs and NeI Zero commitment updated at group level following Stone Island acquisition. It reviewed the integration of the CCRS examined and reviewed the SBTs and NeI Zero commitment updated at group level following Stone Island acquisition. It reviewed the integration of the CCRS examined and reviewed the SBTs and NeI Zero commitment updated at group level following Stone Island acquisition. It reviewed the Status and related projects (also pari of the Group's transition plan), among others: 100% ren |
| Scheduled – some meetings | Reviewing and guiding annual budgets Cverseeing major capital expenditures Reviewing innovation/R&D priorities Overseeing and guiding employee incentives Reviewing and guiding strategy Overseeing and guiding the development of even of a transition plan Overseeing the setting of corporate targets Monitoring progress towards corporate targets Reviewing and guiding the risk management process | <not Applicabl e></not | 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 the Sustainability Plan which defines the company strategies regarding environmental management, including glimate change and energy transition, and social topics. It is called to manage the main aspects linked to climate change. In particular, it is required to examine and/or approve: (i) sustainability objectives (and their progress) integrated in the Remuneration Policy of Moncler (that includes objectives linked to GHG emissions reduction and to carbon neutrality for both short and medium/long-term variable components) and the consequent alignment of top management remuneration with the Group's sustainability titatives, drivers and targets (including topics such as climate change, energy transition and biodiversity), reported in the Sustainability objectives (includes objectives) integrates and the group's activity and its interactions with stakeholders; (iv) The definition of guidelines for the Internal Control and Risk Management System, so that the principal risks facing Moncler (including climate change) and its subsidiaries are correctly identified, and measured, managed and monitored; (v) The examination of the portfolio of Moncler Group's top risks, including climate change and alignment with TGFD disclosure (v) the Consolidated Non-Financial Statement. |

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 |
|--------|--|--|---|--|
| R 1 | yes Yes | 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: - 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. - Professional direct experience in climate-related topics (e. g. sustainability plans, climate strategy definition, climate-related risks assessment, etc.). 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. 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 lower 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. Member 2 contributed to the establishment and development of the Moncler's Sustainability Unit. 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 cli | <not Applicable></not | <not applicable=""></not> |

C1.2

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

Position or committee

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

Climate-related responsibilities of this position

Managing annual budgets for climate mitigation activities Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures related to low-carbon products or services (including R&D) Providing climate-related employee incentives Developing a climate transition plan Implementing a climate transition plan Integrating climate-related issues into the strategy Setting climate-related corporate targets Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets Managing value chain engagement on climate-related issues Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities **Coverage of responsibilities**

<Not Applicable>

Reporting line

CEO reporting line

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line Quarterly

Please explain

The Chief Corporate Strategy & Communications Officer has multiple climate related responsibilities because is head of a cross functional strategic department that comprises the Sustainability Unit, Corporate Communications, Sustainable Innovation and Product Quality. As part of the duties assigned to the role, in collaboration with the CSO and the Sustainability Unit, is responsible for assessing sustainability areas of improvement as well as climate related commitments/risks among the others, handling them together with relevant divisions and identifying areas and projects for improvement to be implemented in the value chain, as well as following the implementation of the transition plan.

The Chief Corporate Strat & Comms Officer is responsible for:

-proposing the sust. strategy and annual targets (Sustainability Plan) and the sustainability-related employee incentives, including the ones on climate change then reviewed by the Control, Risks and Sustainability Committee (CCRS), the Board of Directors (BoD) and the Nomination and Remuneration Committee -overseeing the Non-Financial Statement, including the alignment with the EU Taxonomy

-fostering a culture of sustainability within the Group

-promoting dialogue with stakeholders including NGOs and together with Investor Relations, handles the requests of sustainability rating agencies and the needs of Socially Responsible Investors.

The Chief Corporate Strat & Comms Officer, together with Internal Audit function, plays a key role in guiding and reviewing the risk assessment process, that involves climate-related risks reported according to the TCFD and in reporting the outcomes of the analysis to the CCRS.

The Chief Corporate Strat & Comms Officer reports to the CEO and takes part to the Strategic Committee (SC) meetings.

In '22, during the SC the Chief Corporate Strat & Comms Officer, together with the CSO, reported on the main elements of the Group's transition plan, including the updated carbon footprint, the SBTi aligned emissions reduction targets and the key actions to be implemented. In particular, the actions involve the use of electricity from renewable sources, the increase in low environmental impact vehicles in the car fleet, the introduction of lower impact materials in the collections and the decarbonisation of the supply chain through energy efficiency measures and the adoption of renewable energy; also the following topics were presented to the SC:

-the new Group's commitments to SBTs and Net Zero targets following Stone Island integration

-the results of the TCFD analysis

-the Environmental Policy, that formalises the Group's commitment to continuously improve its environmental performances in order to reduce its direct and indirect impacts and its ambitions in the area of fight against climate change

-the update of the Sustainability Plan

Position or committee

Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position

Managing annual budgets for climate mitigation activities Developing a climate transition plan Implementing a climate transition plan Integrating climate-related issues into the strategy Conducting climate-related scenario analysis Setting climate-related corporate targets Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets Managing value chain engagement on climate-related issues Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities

<Not Applicable>

Reporting line

Other, please specify (Chief Corporate Strategy & Communications Officer)

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line Quarterly

Please explain

The CSO reports to the Chief Corporate Strategy and Communications Officer and is responsible for setting the Sustainability Plan, monitoring its progress, prepare the Consolidated Non-Financial Statement (NFS), assessing sustainability areas of improvement and climate related commitments/risks among the others, as well as actions to be implemented along the value chain, handling them together with relevant divisions and identifying areas and projects for improvement, 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. In addition the CSO, together with the Chief Corporate Strategy & Communications Officer, has the responsibility to propose the sustainability strategy and annual targets (Sustainability Plan), the sustainability-related objectives linked to employee incentives, including the ones related to climate change. The CSO is also involved in the climate scenario analysis process aimed at conducting, guiding and reviewing the risk assessment process and results carried out that includes also climate-related risks reported according to the TCFD recommendations.

In addition the CSO is also responsible for the development of the transition plan, including update the carbon footprint, define SBTi aligned emissions reduction targets and the key actions to be implemented. In particular, the actions identified involve the use of electricity from renewable sources, the increase in low environmental impact vehicles in the car fleet, the progressive introduction of lower impact materials in the collections and the decarbonisation of the supply chain through the engagement of key suppliers in identifying energy efficiency measures and the adoption of energy from renewable sources.

In particular, in 2022 the CSO reviewed:

-the new Group's commitments to Science Based Targets and Net Zero targets

-the Environmental Policy, that formalises the Group's commitment to continuously improve its environmental performances in order to reduce its direct and indirect impacts and its ambitions in the area of fight against climate change

-the Sustainability Plan

The CSO is in charge of 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.

Position or committee

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

Climate-related responsibilities of this position

Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures related to low-carbon products or services (including R&D)

Implementing a climate transition plan Integrating climate-related issues into the strategy Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities

<Not Applicable>

Reporting line

CEO reporting line

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line Quarterly

Please explain

The Strategic Committee, 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, assists the Chairman and CEO in an advisory capacity, supporting him on a continuous basis in the definition and implementation of strategies, including sustainability ones such as the transition plan, guaranteeing its alignment with the main strategic areas of the company and ensuring consistency and agreement with its founding values. The Strategic Committee meets on a regular basis (every two weeks) to be updated about new initiatives, projects and issues on environmental aspects like climate change and social topics.

Among its participants there is also the Chief Corporate Strategy and Communications Officer (to which the Sustainability Unit reports to), that provides advice helping defining operational decisions and planning and assessing future targets. The Strategic Committee's areas of responsibility include the oversee of the Business Plan and Sustainability Plan implementation and all main strategic decisions including but not limited to those related to, investments, and environmental and social initiatives. In 2022 the Strategic Committee was updated by the Chief Corporate Strategy & Communications Officer on the main elements of the transition plan, including the carbon footprint, SBTs and Net Zero target to reduce GHG emissions and the key actions to be implemented. In particular, the actions involve 100% renewable energy at own sites worldwide by '23, 90% of low environmental impact vehicles in car fleet worldwide by '24, specific targets set to increase the use of lower impact materials (e.g. on nylon, cotton, wool, etc) and promotion of renewable energy along the supply chain from '22. In 2022 the SC was also updated and involved upon the results of the TCFD analysis, the Taxonomy, the Sustainability Plan and related results and new targets included.

Climate-related responsibilities of this position

Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures related to low-carbon products or services (including R&D) Implementing a climate transition plan Integrating climate-related issues into the strategy Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities

<Not Applicable>

Reporting line CEO reporting line

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line Half-yearly

Please explain

The Chief Corporate & Supply Officer is responsible for the department that includes Operations, Product development, Logistics, Finance, Legal and Human Resources, in addition the Chief Corporate & Supply Officer (also Executive Officer) is part of the Strategic Committee. As part of this body, the Chief Corporate & Supply Officer assists the Chairman and CEO, supporting him on a continuous basis in the definition and implementation of strategies, including the sustainability ones such as the transition plan, guaranteeing its alignment with the main strategic areas of the Group and ensuring consistency and agreement with Moncler Group's founding values. The Chief Corporate & Supply Officer is regularly updated by the Chief Corporate Strategy & Communications Officer together with the Chief Sustainability Officer about new initiatives, projects and issues on environmental aspects like climate change and social topics, helping to define operational decision and planning and assessing future targets as well as all strategic decisions including but not limited to those related to, investments, and environmental and social initiatives. The Chief Corporate & Supply Officer 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, and in this regard, in 2022 was involved in the review of the new Group's commitments to Science Based Targets and Net Zero targets as well as the results of the TCFD analysis, the Taxonomy disclosure, the Sustainability Plan and related results and new targets included.

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 | Yes | 1 Short term variable rem. – MBO (Cash component) |
| 1 | | 2 Medium/Long term variable rem LTI (Performance Shares Plan (PSP) (Equity-based component)) |
| | | The salary structure of eligible professionals, managers, exec. and senior exec. includes both fixed and variable components. |
| | | 1) MBO focuses mainly on quantitative targets related to the company performance, performance relative to their area of responsibility including often social&environmental |
| | | goals linked to the Sust. Plan. I ne system applies to exec, managers and professionals for corporate sites and eligible store management team. |
| | | [2] For applies to Exet. Directions, Rey Managers, enjoyees and onadoration noting Rey Destinots. Both the 2002 and the 2022 For Trade and the function of the court of the Group sustainability performance. |
| | | by one of the leading ESG rating agencies including S&P Global, CDP. |

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 Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Type of incentive

Monetary reward

Incentive(s)

Bonus - % of salary Shares

Performance indicator(s)

Achievement of climate transition plan KPI Progress towards a climate-related target Achievement of a climate-related target Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative Reduction in absolute emissions Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption Increased engagement with suppliers on climate-related issues Increased value chain visibility (traceability, mapping, transparency) Company performance against a climate-related sustainability index (e.g., DJSI, CDP Climate Change score etc.)

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)

According to Moncler's Remuneration Policy, the variable component represents about 70% of the compensation package and it is paid approximately 2/3 in shares: such system, in application of the pay for performance principle, links Group's economic/financial and ESG results with the disbursement of short- and medium-long term incentives, with a view to continuous alignment of interests between management and all stakeholders.

The CEO (and Chairman) has 2 types of incentives:

1 Short term variable remuneration - MBO (Cash component)

2 Medium/Long term variable remuneration - PSP (Equity-based component)

1 The MBO objectives are mainly focused on the Group's economic/financial performance and on the achievement of the annual social and environmental objectives of the Sustainability Plan (ESG KPI has a weight of 10% on the target incentive).

According to the Remuneration Policy, the annual variable incentive at target is 67% of the fixed remuneration.

2 Both the 2020 (approved in June'20) and the 2022 PSP (approved in Apr'22) have an ESG KPI linked to Moncler's ESG performance with 15% weighting. The one provided by the 2020 PSP includes the achievement of the following:

- carbon neutrality at Group directly managed corporate sites worldwide

- reduction of virgin single use plastic

- recycling of nylon production scraps at own sites

As an over-performance criterion, the 2020 PSP considers the Group's inclusion in the Dow Jones Sustainability World or Europe indices over the 3-year period 20-22. In 2022 the ESG goals were achieved at maximum level.

The ESG KPI of 2022 PSP includes the achievement of the following:

- carbon neutrality at Group directly managed corporate sites worldwide in 2024

- 90% of low environmental impact company car fleet vehicles in 2024

- 25% of lower impact nylon compared to the Group's conventional options used in the 2024 collections.

The over-performance criterion reflects the achievement of a high rating for the Group's sustainability performance by one of the leading ESG rating agencies including S&P Global and CDP.

Based on the Remuneration Policy, when targets are met, the incentive amounts to 167% annualised value of the fixed component, as reported in the 2022 Remuneration Policy.

Details on the incentives are provided in the Moncler's Remuneration Policy and Moncler Group's Non Financial Statement.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

To demonstrate Moncler's commitment to create sustainable value in the medium/long term for the benefit of all stakeholders, strengthen the sustainability corporate culture, boost an ambitious corporate strategy and focus efforts toward achieving its climate goals (both in the short and the long term) incentives attributed to the CEO are linked to the achievement of ESG KPI.

In particular, the Moncler Group has committed to reduce by 2030 absolute scope 1 and 2 emissions by 70% and scope 3 emissions by 52% per unit sold from a 2021 base year and has committed to net zero emissions throughout the value chain by 2050. These targets were approved by the SBTi. The performance indicators of both MBO and the PSP plan are consistent with both the near-term targets in line with the SBTi and the long term Net Zero commitment.

For example, to drive scope 2 emissions reduction, 2020 and 2022 PSP include the achievement of the target of the climate neutrality at own sites; this target will strengthen the commitment to:

-Promote energy efficiency measures (e.g. electrification of heating boilers, LEED certification at stores, etc.)

-Adoption of renewable energy at all directly managed corporate sites worldwide (with the ultimate target to achieve 100% renewable energy by '23)

-Switch of car fleet towards low environmental impact vehicles (- 90% of low environmental impact vehicles in the Group's corporate car fleet worldwide by '24) The decision by the Moncler Group to become carbon neutral is part of the broader scope of reducing its environmental impacts and thus contributing to the fight against climate change in line with its participation in the SBTi.

Due to the nature of the Group's business model, most environmental impacts are generated along the value chain.

To drive scope 3 emissions reduction the MBO and PSP features targets promoting the progressive introduction of lower impact material compared to the Group's conventional options in its collections. In particular, MBO includes the achievement of the targets of the Sustainability Plan. Amongst others, the following targets were defined:

-50% lower impact nylon compared to the Group's conventional options by '25

-50% lower-impact cotton compared to the Group's conventional options by '25

-70% wool certified Responsible Wool Standard (RWS) by '25

The targets above guarantees that over 50% of yarns and fabrics from lower impact materials compared to the Group's conventional options by '25

Entitled to incentive

Executive officer

Type of incentive

Monetary reward

Incentive(s)

Bonus - % of salary Shares

Performance indicator(s)

Achievement of climate transition plan KPI Progress towards a climate-related target Achievement of a climate-related target Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative Reduction in absolute emissions Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption Increased engagement with suppliers on climate-related issues Increased value chain visibility (traceability, mapping, transparency) Company performance against a climate-related sustainability index (e.g., DJSI, CDP Climate Change score etc.)

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)

Executive Officers refer to Executive members of the Board of Directors of Moncler SpA and to Directors with Strategic Responsibilities as identified in the Remuneration Policy.

The variable component represents more than 65% of the compensation package and is paid more than 2/3 in Shares: this approach, in application of the pay for performance principle, makes it possible to link the Group's economic/financial and ESG results with the disbursement of short and medium-long term incentives, with a view to continuous alignment of interests between management and shareholders.

The Executive officers have two types of incentives:

1 Short term variable remuneration - MBO (Cash component)

2 Medium/Long term variable remuneration - PSP (Equity-based component)

1 The MBO focuses mainly on quantitative targets related to the Group performance and annual social and environmental objectives of the Sustainability Plan. The annual incentive at target may vary from approx. 30% to a max. of 70% of the fixed remuneration. ESG targets account for 10% of the target incentive.

2 Both the 2020 (approved in June'20) and the 2022 PSP (approved in Apr'22) have an ESG Performance Indicator linked to Moncler's ESG performance. The ESG Performance Indicator included in the 2020 PSP involves three targets:

- carbon neutrality at Group directly managed corporate sites worldwide

- reduction of virgin single use plastic
- recycling of nylon production scraps

As an over-performance criterion, the 2020 PSP takes into account the Group's inclusion in the Dow Jones Sustainability World or Europe indices over the three-year period 2020, 2021 and 2022. In 2022 the ESG indicator was achieved at the maximum percentage.

Details on the incentives are listed in the Moncler Group's Remuneration Policy and Moncler Group's Non Financial Statement.

Regarding 2022 PSP, ESG targets include the achievement of the following:

- carbon neutrality at Group directly managed corporate sites worldwide in 2024

- 90% of low environmental impact company car fleet vehicles in 2024
- 25% of lower impact nylon compared to the Group's conventional options used in the 2024 collections

When targets are met, the incentive amounts to an annualised value of 99-126% of the fixed component, as reported in the 2022 Remuneration Policy. The maximum incentive may not exceed 1.2 times the incentive payable in the event of achieving the target objectives. ESG targets account for 15% of the target incentive.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

To demonstrate Moncler's commitment to creating sustainable value in the medium/long term for the benefit of all stakeholders, strengthen a corporate sustainability culture, boost an ambitious corporate strategy and focus efforts toward achieving its climate goals (both in the short term and the long term) incentives attributed to the Executive officers are linked to ESG KPI.

In particular, the Moncler Group committed to reduce by 2030 absolute scope 1 and 2 emissions by 70% and scope 3 emissions by 52% per unit sold from a 2021 base year and has committed to net zero emissions throughout the value chain by 2050. These targets were approved by the SBTi. The performance indicators of both MBO and the PSP plan are consistent both with the near-term targets in line with the SBTi and the long term Net Zero commitment.

For example, to drive scope 2 emissions reduction, 2020 and 2022 PSP include the achievement of the target of the climate neutrality at own sites; this target will strengthen the commitment to:

-Promote energy efficiency measures (e.g. electrification of heating boilers, LEED certification at stores, etc.)

-Adoption of renewable energy at all directly managed corporate sites worldwide (with the ultimate target to achieve 100% renewable energy by 2023)

-Switch of car fleet towards low environmental impact vehicles (- 90% of low environmental impact vehicles in the Group's corporate car fleet worldwide by 2024)

The decision by the Moncler Group to become carbon neutral is part of the broader scope of reducing its environmental impacts and thus contributing to the fight against climate change in line with its participation in the SBTi.

Due to the nature of the Moncler Group's business model, most environmental impacts are generated along the value chain.

To drive scope 3 emissions reduction, the MBO and PSP features targets promoting the progressive introduction of lower impact material compared to the Group's conventional options in its collections. In particular, MBO includes the achievement of the targets of the Sustainability Plan. Amongst others, the following targets were defined:

-50% lower impact nylon compared to the Group's conventional options by '25

-50% lower-impact cotton compared to the Group's conventional options by '25

-70% wool certified Responsible Wool Standard (RWS) by '25

The targets above guarantees that over 50% of yarns and fabrics from lower impact materials compared to the Group's conventional options by '25.

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 | То | Comment |
|-----------------|---------|---------|---|
| | (years) | (years) | |
| 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 and the Group's Net Zero commitment |

C2.1b

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

The definition of substantive financial or strategic impact on Moncler Group's business is based on the Group's risk assessment and management framework and it relates to anything that can affect the Group's operating results and financial position, prevent the Group from reaching its targets, harm the Group's assets, and/or undermine the value of the Moncler and Stone Island brands or their reputation.

The Moncler Group adopts an Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework to ensure the identification, measurement, management and monitoring of business risks. Such risks 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.

Currently, risks are considered to have a substantive financial or strategic impact when they potentially lead to a EBITDA loss above 2% (above 20 million in EBITDA loss according to the financial results achieved by the Group in 2022).

In particular, risks that could have a substantive financial impact are reported in the Group's ERM model and divided into four categories: strategic risk; business risk; compliance and financial risk. Sustainability related risks fall into the above-mentioned macro categories and are continuously monitored.

All risks are assessed through both qualitative and quantitative methodologies 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. According to the qualitative assessment the risks are then classified on a 4-level scale: low, medium-low, medium-high, high.

The overall objective 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 or reputational impacts on the Group's business.

Among the climate related risks identified, chronical physical risks such as the increase of temperatures and water stress have been included in the Group's risks registry. In particular, such risks could eventually affect the Group' supply chain by impacting 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, thus also potentially impacting the Group's financial position.

To understand whether the risks could represent a substantive financial impact, a scenario analysis was used to evaluates the Group's financial exposure and the related likelihood in short-, medium- and long-term timeframes. Following the evaluation, specific prevention and control systems have been identified to be implemented over the short, medium and 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 Group's ERM is an essential part of the strategic decision-making processes that identifies, assesses and responds to risks and opportunities also related to climate change. The analysis is conducted using a scenario analysis and evaluates the Group financial exposure and the likelihood of risk occurrence in the short, medium and long term.

The Group, since '21, has started integrating TCFD recommendations into the ERM model, considering both physical and transition risks, as well as existing and emerging regulatory requirements, and climate-related risks and opportunities. During '22, the climate-related risk assessment was integrated in the Group's ERM, so is part of a multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process.

The process is structured in three phases: risk identification and registration, risk assessment and definition of the response to the risk. This activity is an ongoing process (performed more than once a year).

i) Risks Identification and registration

The risk identification phase maps all the risks (at all value chain stages: upstream, downstream and direct operations) and risk owners, responsible for managing the risk 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 as soon as they are identified. The risk register is updated more than once a year with the risk owners, on the basis of an annual plan approved by the BoD with the support of the CCRS to include any new risks and mitigation measures and/or to reflect any increases in the likelihood or in the impacts.

The Group's ERM divides the 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 risks identified, the Group considers both direct and indirect risks within its value chain.

Regarding the integration of climate change risks in line with the TCFD, the Senior Manager Risk, 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 activity was performed with the support of an external expert through a qualitative and quantitative analysis. 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, production).

ii) Assessment

The internal TCFD working group defined the risk management methodology and approach for identifying and assessing climate-related risks. Using scenario analysis, the

Group quantified climate-related risks and evaluated their relevance to the business. Short, medium and long-term impacts and likelihoods of risks are assessed. The results are then integrated in the ERM assessment model.

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: impact on the organization, likelihood, 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. Particular attention is given to high risks, which are the most important risks that could have a financial impact, since they might adversely affect the Group's operating results and financial position. Risks are considered to have a substantive financial or strategic impact when they potentially lead to a EBITDA loss above 2% (above 20 million in EBITDA loss according to the financial results achieved by the Group in '22).

In particular, in July '22, the CCRS reviewed the work performed according to the TCFD recommendations including progress against the four pillars. 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 BoD.

Risks and opportunities are monitored by the CCRS and periodically reviewed by the BoD, which is also responsible for the development of the strategy.

Governance:

The 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 CCRS.

Case study:

i) Identification

The analysis performed according to the TCFD 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. Concerning fluvial flooding risk, the Logistic Hub in Castel San Giovanni, the Production site in Bacău and Trebaseleghe were assessed and turned out to be 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 short, medium-term (2030) and long-term (2050) timeframes for all sites.

iii) Response

For example, 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 the logistic site.

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

The Group, since '21, has started integrating the TCFD recommendations in to the ERM model, considering both physical and transition risks, as well as existing and emerging regulatory requirements and risks related to climate change and opportunities associated to it. During '22, it continued the integration of the ERM model with climate change risks according to the areas defined by the recommendations of the TCFD. Short, medium and long-term risks and opportunities are assessed. The Senior Manager Risk in collaboration with the Sustainability Unit, carried out a scenario analysis to identify and assess key climate change risks associated with the main operating sites in Italy and Romania and specific geographical areas of the Group supply chains.

The following describes the process (carried out more than once a year), to identify, assess, and respond to climate change risks and opportunities that could have substantive financial or strategic impact.

i) Identification

Firstly, a hotspots analysis was conducted and consisted in an 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 climate risks studies 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 and their potential impact on the Group's business and value chain.

As a first result of the hotspots analysis, a list of potentially material sector-specific climate related risks and opportunities have been identified, including physical (e.g. extreme and chronic climatic phenomena), and transition risks and opportunities, then classified into the following categories consistently with the TCFD: operational, compliance (e.g. carbon pricing mechanism, product labelling), market and technology (e.g. changes in client purchasing dynamics), brand and reputation (e.g. stakeholders expectations and requirements).

The list of identified climate risks and opportunities was 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

A detailed climate-related risk assessment is regularly performed and updated 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 Group's 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 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 was performed on two physical risks: extreme weather events (fluvial flooding) and rising mean temperatures. RCP 8.5 and RCP 4.5 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-relate 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.

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.

In July '22, the CCRS reviewed the results of the risk assessment performed according to the TCFD including progress against the four TCFD pillars. 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 BoD. Substantive 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 CCRS, and periodically reviewed by the BoD, which is also responsible for the development of the strategy.

Progress against these mitigating activities is assessed by the CCRS and the BoD.

In this regard, in 2022 the Moncler Group has committed to achieving net zero emissions throughout the value chain by 2050. The target is a key action aimed to contribute to mitigate climate change and manage climate-related risks throughout the value chain.

The Group is committed to continue to align with the TCFD 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 | Please explain |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| | & | |
| | inclusion | |
| 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 into a multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process). This analysis takes also into account current regulations. In particular, it comprises aspects such as environmental permits, legislations linked to GHG emissions, renewable energy and product specific regulations that may potentially affect business operations and product compliance or impact product price. 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 to ensure 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, including, climate change performances. Not being able to report climate information could potentially affect the Group's reputation and regulations to provide consumers with more information at the time of purchase. AGEC requires, among other requests, companies to make weight-based declarations of recycled material content and disclose the traceability of main materials by showing countries of origin. Moncler Group, to comply with the regulation, has set strategic target focused on having key raw materials traced starting from 2023 and started to collaborate with external partner to capture and digitize raw material traceability, which is a key requirement set by set by the Décret n° 2022-748 under AGEC law (it came into force on Jan 1 '23). A working group constituted by the Operation & Supply Chain, Digital, IT and Sustainability team coordinates internal data collection and reporti |
| Emerging regulation | Relevant, always included | Moncler Group's ERM model includes "Compliance risks" with a specific assessment aligned with TCFD recommendations (integrated into a group-wide risk management process). Regarding emerging regulation: 1. EU Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) has been set up to equalise the price of carbon paid for EU products operating under the EU Emissions Trading System (ETS) and the one for imported goods. This would represent a risk for the Group if expanded to textiles in terms of indirect costs if suppliers will transfer the carbon tax costs to the cost of production and raw materials. 2. The Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive and the ESRS supplements by the European Commission mandate carbon reduction targets and plans to achieve them. The proposed Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive has climate risk provisions in line with TCFD. In summation, these laws will make climate targets, both near and long term that are based on science, progress and risk assessments mandatory in the European Union. To mitigate this risk, the Group has already committed to SBTs and Net Zero to reduce GHG emissions, and defined a transition plan, to accelerate 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 '24. Moreover, the Group initiated the energy assessment process along the supply chain to identify concrete actions to reduce energy consumption and related CO2 emissions. 3. EU proposed antigreenwashing directive related to environmental claims. Product claims must be substantiated by science backed evidence (LCA approaches such as proposed EU |
| | | PEF-product environmental footprinting). In France, products will be labelled with an environmental footprint that is being defined by the French agency ADEME for 2024. In this context, the Group has set strategic targets concerning lower impact materials (e.g. over 50% of yarns and fabrics will be from lower impact materials compared to the Group's conventional options by 2025) and conducts specific LCA analysis with the support of external experts to assess the environmental footprint of wore impact materials included in its collections. The group is further developing carbon reporting systems and enablers such as detailed traceability systems to address new requirements. The group monitors the development of such risks in advance to aid the design and implementation of mitigation strategies |
| Technology | Relevant, always included | Moncler Group's specific climate-related risks assessment methodology aligned with TCFD and integrated into a multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process, 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 and information from suppliers. 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). 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. Specifically for traceability, in '22 the Group launched a project that involved an initial phase of analysis and selection of the IT systems and tools necessary to collect and trace the data of the various supply chains. 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. To mitigate this risk, the Group 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. The unit, in collaboration with the Sustainability team, assesses potential increase in operational costs derived from the need to implement new tools, minimize Group's carbon emissions and to monitor them. As for technology risks related to the Group's own operations, in new stores cutting edge technologies are evaluate |

| | Relevance | Please explain | |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|---|--|
| | a inclusion | | |
| Legal | Not relevant, included | 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. sanctions and litigations) related to the non-compliance with applicable environmental regulation, also concerning climate-related topics Potential impact from these risks on the business may incur from fines and other legal costs in the short and medium time horizons. The Group pays particular attention to ensure compliance to all regulations, also along its supply chain and operations as well as the products we offer. | |
| | | production sites. Based on historical trend of litigation claims related specifically to climate change, it is unlikely in the sector, the apparel industry, and therefore it is not relevant. However, Moncler Group assesses and continuously monitors regulatory and compliance risks, including risks linked to energy regulations to curb carbon emissions, through dedicated monitoring processes that also rely on external qualified partners in order to prevent any potential non-compliance to regulations related to climate change. Also, as detailed in its Environmental Policy, Moncler Group complies with all applicable legislations, and whenever and wherever feasible, it applies even stricter standards. In particular, the Policy sets forth Moncler Group's ambitions with respect to Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions, biodiversity, water and waste, lower impact products and culture of sustainability. Moncler Group applies the Environmental Policy to all its own operations and encourages adoption across its entire supply chain | |
| Market | Relevant, always included | The Group's ERM model includes "Business risks" evaluated through a specific assessment aligned with TCFD recommendations (integrated since 2021 into a multi-disciplinary company- wide risk management process) 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 client and wholesale are becoming more aware of fashion industry's climate impacts and could develop a growing sensitivity towards lower environmental impact products and more responsible brands and for this reason a greater demand for lower environmental impact products could be expected. Also wholesalers are setting sustainability standards related to products that can be sold in their stores. To mitigate this market risk and potentially pursue the opportunity that is generated by the demand of 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 55% of nylon production scraps (100% Group's direct production sites and Moncler brand's outerwear suppliers) recycled by 2023; over 50% of yarns and fabrics will be from lower impact materials compared to the Group's conventional options by 2025 100% sustainable packaging for Stone Island end clients from 2022 (Moncler packaging is already 100% lower impact); key raw materials fraced from 2023. Moreover, Moncler drew up sustainable materials until the Responsible Raw Materials Manual by 2024; launched Moncler Born to Protect collection made from lower impact the droup set the Group's conventional options. The Group is continuously performing st | |
| Reputation | Relevant, always included | 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 since 2021 into a multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process). In fact, the Group's climate- related risks assessment methodology includes a section under transition risks, named "Brand and Reputation". 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. Not tackling this risk could lead to a reduction in revenues. 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 list of material topics according to which the 2020-2025 Sustainability Plan has been designed. The Plan (https://www.monclergroup.com/en/sustainability/strategy/sustainability-plan) aims to mitigate these risks and take advantage of the possible opportunities. | |
| Acute physical | Relevant, always included | 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 since 2021 into a multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process). 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 cevents such as heavy rainfall may occur. 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 routinuity plan and an insurance coverage. Sites where the fluvial flooding risk may potentially happen in the future include Logistic Hub in Castel San Giovanni (with a low residual magnitude) and Production site in Bacâu (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 para also adopted a procurement strategy aimed at diversifying its supply chain as much as po | |
| Chronic physical | Relevant, always included | 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 into a multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process). 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. For the Group 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. For wool, growth and quality of pasture and fodder crops may be negatively affected by changes in rainfall amounts&variability, higher GHG concentrations in the atmosphere and high temperatures. Water resource in many regions is projected to decrease and become more variable in future. There is also a strong possibility of increased competition for water and land resources from other agricultural activities. An ex. of mitigating measures is Moncler's investments to explore&develop lower impact materials with suppliers' R&D dept., e.g recycled raw material, from organic/regen agriculture (more resilient to climate change), promote raw material diversification in sourcing areas and decrease dependency from vulnerable geographies. The Group set strategic targets concerning lower impact materials (our part aterials compared to the Group's conventional options by '25). The impact of rising mean temperatures on clients behavior and, consequently, on direct sales of our core products (down jackets) is difficult to quantify with any degree of certainty in terms of impact at this time. Despite an overall lincrease in seasonal temperatures&potentially shorter winter seasons predicted by 2050, there is | |

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

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 through the implementation of carbon pricing mechanisms in the European Union that could impact Moncler Group activities. In particular, as emerged in current G20 meetings, EU is pushing for stringent regulations and standards to limit carbon emissions, aiming to achieve net zero emissions of GHGs by 2050, and will probably issue a floor price for carbon dioxide emissions. Given the presence in the EU of Moncler Group's direct (its own corporate sites, logistic hub in Italy and production site in Romania) and indirect operations, the Group monitors the current European trend of stringent climate related policies within the recently developed European Green Deal framework.

These in fact would represents a potential risk for the Group business and a potential increase in company expenses, both in terms of direct costs, if a carbon pricing through specific fossil energy taxes would be applicable to Moncler Group's assets, and potential indirect costs if suppliers will transfer the additional cost they pay on carbon into their product/services.

The magnitude of the impact estimated (low) refers to the residual risk.

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

1200000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency) 3500000

Explanation of financial impact figure

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 purchasing costs for the Group, and the sourcing areas of cotton, one of the Group's key raw materials with high CO2 emissions.

The potential financial impact figure expresses the annual average expense for the Group to cover carbon taxes in long term horizon.

This figure has been calculated using climate scenario analyses based on the assessment of an external provider and basing its analysis on the TCFD recommendations, considering:

1) Moncler Group's carbon emissions of its own operations and specific supply chain activities and geographical areas

2) carbon price projections based on data from Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSPs) used by RCP 4.5 scenario and RCP 2.6 scenario 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.

3) 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.

4) 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.

5) 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. Based on this assessment the financial impact has been estimated between 1.2 Mln and 3.5 Mln euros.

Cost of response to risk

1522200

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Emerging stricter regulation to curb CO2 emissions through the implementation of carbon pricing mechanisms could impact Group activities.

In this regard, the Group defined climate commitments and targets, and identified and implemented carbon reduction initiatives to decrease the exposure to potential carbon price

Action

The Group put in place several mitigation actions to address Carbon pricing risk, to reduce its emissions, therefore decreasing eventual annual expense in case of carbon pricing issuing. In this regard the Group set near term (2030) and long term (2050) emissions reduction targets, in line with SBTi, committing to reduce abs scope 1&2 emissions and scope 3 emissions per unit sold, from '21 base year.

To achieve these targets and mitigate the impact of a carbon pricing, the Group set multiple initiatives, incl. use of renewable energy, energy efficiency (e.g. replacement of traditional lighting systems with LED lights, introduction of thermal insulation systems that ensure greater en. efficiency, replacement of air conditioning and gas heating systems with more efficient heat pumps) and lower impact car fleet.

The Group is also working with its suppliers to promote awareness of their impact on climate change and best practice to reduce emissions, such as adoption of a certified energy/env. management system, the use of renewable energy and best practice to lower the impact of materials' production (regen agr. practices and use of recycled or scraps material). The Group is also supporting main suppliers with energy audits to help them identify a CO2 reduction plan.

Through these initiatives the Group manages emissions from own operations & supply chain, limiting and reducing impacts, to reach the company emissions reduction targets while reducing potential financial impact determined by the Carbon Pricing mechanism.

The main costs of response refers to budget allocated to FY22:

- climate-related consulting services: monitoring and update Group's GHG emissions, support in the development and update of Climate strategy aligned with SBTi, LCA assessments and development of the Group's Raw Material Standard: 250kEUR

- energy assessment on site for approx. 15 key suppliers: 150kEUR

- additional cost of low carbon vehicles in car fleet: 181kEUR

- purchase of green energy RECs and carbon credits for compensating s1&2 emissions: 224kEUR

- install LED lights and replace traditional lighting system: average annual cost estimated to be 717.2k EUR

Comment

Identifier Bisk 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, end clients and wholesalers' interest in lower impact products is increasing, showing a growing demand from the clients for this type of products. This could affect Moncler in a double way: first, a potential risks of not being able to meet market requests and being uncompetitive in a market which rewards brands that are committed to introduce in their collections lower impact alternatives; secondly, the risk that some of the wholesalers the company relies on for the distribution of its products will introduce stringent protocols that will require product sustainability criteria (such as certifications, traceability of raw materials, type of materials and fibers used, production processes, etc.).

The magnitude of the impact estimated (medium-low) refers to the residual risk.

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

The impact has not been quantified financially

Cost of response to risk 955000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

The Group has put in place several adaption and mitigating actions to strengthen its commitment in reducing this risk and enable business transition; for example, the Group has set targets for the use of lower impact material in its collection (50% of lower impact nylon used compared to the Group's conventional options by '25; 50% lower impact cotton compared to the Group's conventional options by '25; 70% wool certified Responsible Wool Standard by '25; over 50% of yarns and fabrics will be from lower impact materials compared to the Group's conventional options by '25). In addition, in 2021, Moncler launched Moncler Born to Protect collection that is entirely made with lower impact materials according to transparent requirements. (https://www.monclergroup.com/en/sustainability/think-circular-bold/born-to-protect-collection).

The overall cost of response to manage reported risk is directly linked to company consultancy services and R&D expenses to investigate impact of possible material alternatives, and costs to implement the initiatives.

The main costs of response (for FY2022) refers to budget allocated to:

- consultancy activities by a specialized company for the definition of the guidelines for the selection of lower impact materials: around 30,000 €

- Life Cycle Assessments analysis carried out on some raw materials to assess the effects of lower impact alternatives: around 50,000 €
- Plug and Play and StartUp Bootcamp membership that allows the Group to get in contact with innovative start-ups: around 175,000 €

- R&D budget for new lower impact materials research and development: 700,000 €

In the cost calculation actual premium prices for lower impact materials have not been included because currently subject to further investigation by the Group. Since today lower impact materials have a higher price compared to conventional ones, this will increase short-term costs, but in the long-term lower price differential are expected due to R&D developments.

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)

Primary potential financial impact

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

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 for Group's corporate sites. To evaluate this risk impact the Group conducted a specific risk assessment to analyse how fluvial flooding could affect company assets. In particular, the assessment has been focused on the following sites: corporate offices in Milan, Trebaseleghe (PD), and Ravarino (Modena), Logistic Hub in Castel San Giovanni (PC), in Italy; Manufacturing site in Bacau, Romania.

The assessment 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 areas with a low residual 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.

In addition, in 2022, for Castel San Giovanni site, an in-depth analysis on the resilience of the business to physical risks (hydrogeological, fire and seismic) has been conducted with the support of external professionals. The results showed that the warehouse is located in a low level risk area according to the governmental map on flooding risk (R2 level risk scenario, on scale from R1 null or moderate, to R4 very high). In addition, it was found that the use floor of each building is raised above ground level by 80 cm and this further reduces the risk of flooding to a low level.

This assessment allowed Moncler Group to integrate its outcome into the ERM framework, and therefore climate change impact on operations is under a continuous monitoring within ERM activities.

The magnitude of the impact estimated (low) refers to the residual risk.

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. Based on the outcome of the analysis that takes into consideration all the management actions as well as the location of the sites, the residual risk and associated financial impact figure are not material in the short term.

Cost of response to risk

362000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

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

The main costs of response reported below refers to FY2022:

- 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
 In-depth analysis on the resilience of the business to physical risks of Castel San Giovanni (12,000 euros)

Comment

Identifier Risk 4

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur? Upstream

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Acute physical

Other, please specify (Intensification of extreme and chronic climatic phenomena)

Primary potential financial impact

Increased direct costs

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification <Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

Changes in climate patterns specifically referred to physical acute climate change events such as drought and flooding may impact on raw material sourcing via supply chain disruptions and may potentially lead to a price volatility.

In particular, this could affect raw materials sourcing used by the Group, such as cotton. Since this represents almost 40% of purchases in volume of the Group, it is essential to consider and define a management strategy for risks coming from acute climate change events on this raw material.

As emerged from the in-depth analysis carried out by the Group with the support of an external expert, cotton plant is naturally heat stress tolerant: it requires little to no extra water other than natural rainfall in most regions of the world thanks to its ability to thrive in variable temperature climate. Moreover, cotton's water needs are flexible as it can still grow and produce even when all the water the plant could use is not available. Also cotton has a fast adaptable and displaceable production in different areas. However, events such as intense droughts and flooding, can cause reduced crop yields that can lead to cotton scarcity and consequently increase of cotton price. Looking at the global cotton price historical data, extreme weather events, such as flooding and drought, are the ones that have most negatively impacted global cotton production and led to a price increase. For example, the intense flooding event in India in 2009 and the severe droughts in Texas in 2011 led to a global increase in cotton prices. The historical price analysis was based on cotton top producer countries that, according to recent studies (OECD -FAO), will be the most relevant cotton producers in the coming years (USA, Turkey, Australia, China, India, and Pakistan). The scenario analysis was focused to the main countries from which Moncler purchases cotton, i.e. USA, Turkey, Australia.

The analysis carried out under RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5 scenarios highlights that a change in cotton price and quantity availability resulting from physical effects of climate change linked to extreme and chronic phenomena will likely have a low impact for Moncler, according to the study carried out (in terms of estimated additional annual operating expenses).

The magnitude of the impact estimated (low) refers to the residual risk.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood More likely than not

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)

6000000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency) 20000000

Explanation of financial impact figure

Physical acute climate change events such as drought and flooding may impact cotton supply and, consequently, may lead to a price volatility.

A regression model has been developed to forecast commodities potential price changes based on stock-to-use variations.

Through the analysis of historical trends in cotton prices (Cotlook A index data, OECD FAO Agricultural Outlook 2022) it has been possible to identify a correlation between cotton supply and demand changes and international prices through world stock-to-use as relevant KPI.

The price analysis focuses on cotton top producer countries: according to recent studies (OECD -FAO), these countries will be the most relevant cotton producers in the coming years (USA, Turkey, Australia, China, India, and Pakistan). Indeed, in 2022, only USA, China and India have produced respectively 15%, 22%, and 23% of the global cotton production. The projections and cost estimations are focused to the countries from which Moncler mainly purchases cotton (sourcing areas) (USA, Turkey, Australia).

The forecast model captures potential negative variations in cotton supply reduction caused by climate change related events such as droughts and flooding, and calculates the potential impact on the price. The analysis carried out on physical risk index and historical data related to cotton production and yields has highlighted the correlation with climate change-related physical risks.

In all the analysed scenarios, fabric price (per kg) was estimated starting from the forecasted global cotton price and the incidence of cotton fiber on the total fabric price in the selected scenarios. The breakdown of cost of fiber and total industrial cost is a sensible information for Moncler Group and cannot be disclosed publicly. According to the simulation done, the potential cost increase on cotton price resulting from physical effects of climate change is estimated to be low for Moncler Group.

Cost of response to risk

1015000

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/scarcity 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 such as 50% lower impact cotton by '25.

- Launch of regenerative agriculture pilot projects aimed at restoring soil organic carbon and soil health. One of the two project is a collaborative initiative promoted by the Fashion Pact

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

The overall cost of response to manage reported risk is directly linked to company consultancy services and R&D expenses to investigate impact of possible material alternatives, or costs to implement the initiatives.

The main costs of response (for FY2022) refers to budget allocated to:

- Consultancy activities by a specialized company for the definition of the guidelines for the selection of lower impact materials: around 30,000 €

- Life Cycle Assessments analysis carried out on some raw materials to assess the impact of lower impact alternatives: around $50,000 \in$

- Plug and Play and StartUp bootcamp membership that allows the Group to get in contact with innovative start-ups: around 175,000 €

- R&D budget for new lower impact materials research and development: 700,000 \in

- Cost for regenerative agriculture pilot projects set up: 60,000 €

In the cost calculation, premium price for lower impact materials has not been included because currently subject to further investigation by the company. Since today lower

impact materials have a higher price compared to conventional ones, this will increase short-term costs, but in the long-term lower price differential are expected due to R&D developments.

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.

In 2020 Moncler set its CO2 emission reduction targets in line with the Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi). Following the integration of Stone Island and internalisation of Moncler's e-commerce channel, in 2022 the Group redefined its CO2 reduction targets to ensure the inclusion of all sources of CO2 emissions and to reflect the actual size and impact of the business. In particular, the Moncler Group has committed to reduce by 2030 absolute scope 1 and scope 2 CO2 emissions by 70% and scope 3 CO2 emissions by 52% per unit sold from a 2021 base year. In addition, the Moncler Group has committed to achieving net zero emissions throughout the value chain by 2050. These objectives were approved by the Science-Based Targets initiative and considered consistent with the contribution required by companies to limit the maximum increase in global temperatures compared to pre-industrial levels.

Understood the company commitment, it is clear that Energy efficiency can be an important opportunity to first reach those targets while reducing energy related costs. Savings achieved by energy efficiency initiatives can be an important means to invest in alternative company operations.

This is even more relevant in EU, where Moncler Group main operations are based, since the increasing prices of different energy means in recent years. Energy Efficiency measures identified by Moncler Group varies from replacement of traditional lighting with LED lights, thermal insulation systems that ensure greater energy efficiency and reduce consumption in Group sites, replacement of air conditioning and gas heating systems with more efficient heat pumps. As for the store network, Moncler Group is pursuing the energy efficiency opportunity through BMS building management system and the extension of the LEED certification to all new stores (excluding shop in shop) and relocations. On average, LEED-designed and certified buildings are 25 to 30 percent more energy efficient than conventional buildings.

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)

805000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency) 820000

Explanation of financial impact figure

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

Moncler Group quantified the opportunity associated to the savings on its Italian sites (Logistic Hub in Castel San Giovanni and Headquarter in Milan, Trebaseleghe and Ravarino), derived from Energy Efficiency. The analysis was based on the Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSPs) models in the RCP 4.5 scenario (scenario aligned with the Paris Agreement) and RCP 8.5 scenario (with emissions constantly increasing) on two different time horizons – 2030s (medium-term) and 2050s (long-term). These timeframes are consistent to appreciate how climate might evolve and affect the business.

Cost of financial impact figure:

The total saving was calculated considering:

1) the current overall cost of energy on our corporate sites under the analysis;

2) projected energy consumption and related costs to medium term considering the expected growth of the Group;

3) then, 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);

4) t is assumed that the cost of energy increases linearly over time.

Based on this assessment, the annual financial impact for Moncler Group is estimated to between 805,000 and 820,000 EUR. Impact is expressed as modelled annual average saving which is the sum of climate-related savings for each sites considered.

Cost to realize opportunity

732000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Moncler Group has set its CO2 emission reduction targets in line with the Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi).

Understood the company commitment, it is clear that Energy efficiency can be an important opportunity to first reach those targets while reducing energy related costs. Savings achieved by energy efficiency initiatives can be an important means to invest in alternative company operations.

Action

The Group put in place several energy efficiency actions as well as switched to renewable energies to leverage the opportunity; for example, the replacement of traditional lighting systems with LED lights, the introduction of thermal insulation systems that ensure greater energy efficiency, the application of Building Management System (BMS) at stores, the replacement of air conditioning and gas heating systems with more efficient heat pumps (the Group is also planning to continue the installation of heat pumps in Trebaseleghe and in its production site) and the upgrading of office windows to ensure thermal insulation.

Moreover, the Group has focused on achieving building environmental certifications and standards, for example:

- all Moncler Group corporate sites certified under ISO14001
- main logistic hub in Castel San Giovanni certified under BREEAM

- as part of the new Sustainability Plan '20-'25: new corporate sites will be LEED certified from 2022 and all new stores, relocations and expansions (excluding shop-inshops) will be LEED certified from 2023 on

All initiatives and certification translate to an increase in energy management and efficiency measure, guaranteeing a continuous improvement processes, both reducing corporate impacts while translating in potential financial saving.

Explanation of main costs to realize the opportunity (for FY2022) refers to:

- the achievement and maintenance of certification and standards for buildings are estimated for 2022 in 14,500 EUR;
- investments made to install LED lights or replace traditional lighting systems.:. The average annual cost is estimated to be around 717,500 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 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 opportunity will be performed in a deeper analysis.

Cost to realize opportunity 955000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Moncler Group's strategy towards more lower impact materials compared to the company's conventional options 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: reducing emission 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 compared to the company's conventional options. At the same time the Group

has started including lower impact materials across all collections setting other ambitious targets: at least 55% of nylon production scraps (Group's direct production sites and Moncler's outerwear suppliers) recycled by '23, 50% of lower impact nylon used by '25; 50% lower impact cotton by '25; overall, over 50% of yarns and fabrics will be from lower impact materials by '25; 70% wool certified Responsible Wool Standard by '25

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.

The main costs to realize the opportunity (for FY2022) refers to:

- consultancy activities by a specialized company for the definition of the guidelines for the selection of lower impact materials: around 30,000 €
- Life Cycle Assessments analysis carried out on some raw materials to assess the impact of lower impact alternatives: around 50,000 €
- Plug and Play and StartUp Bootcamp membership that allows the Group to get in contact with innovative start-ups: around 175,000 €
- 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. Since today lower impact materials have a higher price compared to conventional ones, this will increase short-term costs, but in the long-term lower price differential are expected due to R&D developments.

Comment

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

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

Row 1

Climate transition plan

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

Publicly available climate transition plan

Yes

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

We have a different feedback mechanism in place

Description of feedback mechanism

The key elements of Moncler Group's transition plan are included in different publicly available documents. In particular, in the Moncler Group's climate strategy available on the corporate website (at the following link: https://www.monclergroup.com/en/sustainability/act-on-climate-and-nature/fight-against-climate-change), as well as in the Sustainability Plan included in the Non-Financial Statement that includes not only the climate related targets and commitments of the Group's plan, but also it represents a space where progress towards targets is reported. Other elements of the plan are reported also in the Environmental Policy, which confirms the commitments of the Group to lower its environmental impacts. All these documents are constantly updated to also take into account the inputs gathered from investors and analysts and discussed together with the Group.

Although not formally voted at the Annual General Meeting (AGM), Moncler Group has implemented other mechanisms to guarantee constant dialogue with shareholders making sure that all their feedback and requests are duly taken into consideration when addressing climate related topics and also the transition plan. In particular, also in preparation for the Annual General Meeting, the Sustainability Unit, together with the Investor Relations function and the Governance department arrange one-to-one calls and take part to sector-specific ESG conferences with the socially responsible investors and analysts in order to respond to their requests for further information on sustainability and on climate related topics. In this regard, aspects concerning the Group's climate strategy are discussed and feedback and suggestions are collected to assess shareholder's expectations. In addition, in early 2023, some key transition plan's elements have also been included during the calls carried out with shareholders regarding the double materiality analysis in order to collect further feedback also on the potential climate related risks and opportunities with the aim of further sharpening and improving the Group's ambition.

Frequency of feedback collection

More frequently than annually

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

Climate strategy.pdf

Explain why your organization does not have a climate 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 |
|---|-----|--|--|--|
| F | low | Yes, qualitative and quantitative | <not applicable=""></not> | <not applicable=""></not> |
| 1 | | | | |

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

| Climate-related | Scenario | Temperature | Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices |
|--|------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| scenario | analysis | alignment of | |
| | coverage | scenario | |
| Transition Bespoke scenarios transition scenario | Company- wide | 1.5°C | Since '21, the Group implemented a climate risk assessment including both physical and transition risks and covering upstream, direct operations and downstream activities; it is part of the company-wide risk management process (involving both Moncler and Stone Island). A RCP 2.6 scenario from IPCC was used in '22 to assess the transition risk related to policies and regulations that may impose a carbon price through mechanisms like carbon taxes or emissions trading. A tool was used to leverage on carbon price projections from the underlying data of the Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSPs) models by IPCC. The latest SSP data (incl. the data for IPCC 1.5C) is specific for 5 different regions in each scenario: 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 AMF = This region includes the countries of the Middle East and Africa LAM = This region includes the countries of Lain America and the Caribbean The tool links each asset to the appropriate country and to the region and maintains at least three levels of geographic specificity for each asset (city/state/country), which allows additional granularity as carbon-price projections become more detailed over time. The risks emerged and identified during the analysis are assessed within different timeframes scenarios (reflect how policies and market trend changes may affect the business): |
| | | | The results of the assessment are qualitative and quantitative. In '22 the risk assessed based on this scenario was quantified in terms of financial implications. The financial impact assessment was carried out through a tool of an internationally recognised provider, whose methodology and results are aligned with the TCFD recommendations. The Group is committed to periodically repeat these analyses and assessments where necessary |
| Physical RCP climate 4.5 scenarios | Company- wide | <not Applicable></not | Since '21, the Group implemented a climate risk assessment including both physical and transition risks and covering upstream, direct operations and downstream activities; it is part of the multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process. The scenario analysis, initiated in '21, covers both Moncler and Stone Island. This scenario was used in '22 to assess climate physical risks. In alignment with the TCFD 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. 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 represent the Group's own operations and the selected Group's supply chains (main operating sites in Italy and Romania and specific geographical areas of the Moncler and Stone Island supply chain 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 phy |
| Physical RCP climate scenarios 8.5 | Company- wide | <not Applicable></not | Since '21, the Group implemented a climate risk assessment that includes both physical and transition risks and covers upstream, direct own operations and downstream activities; it is part of the multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process. The scenario analysis, initiated in '21, covers both Moncler and Stone Island. This scenario was used in '22 to assess climate physical risks. In alignment with the TCFD 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 intensity over time and how they may affect the business. The assessment has been performed based on the following IPCC climate scenarios: RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5 to represent respectively an intermediate emissions scenario aligned with the Paris Agreement and a business-as-usual scenario with increasing GHG emissions and limited climate policies. The analysis showed that fluvial flooding and temperature rising 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-leve |
| Transition IEA scenarios SDS | Company- wide | <not Applicable></not | Since 2021, the Group started the implementation of a climate risk assessment that includes both physical and transition risks and covers upstream, direct own operations and downstream activities; it is part of the multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process. The scenario analysis, initiated in 2021, covers both Moncler and Stone Island. The assessment, used in 2022, was based on IEA Stated policy scenario (a base case pathway taking account of announced climate-related policies such as the current Paris Agreement 'Nationally Determined Contributions'), and IEA Sustainable development scenario (a low-carbon pathway towards reducing global CO2 emissions and achieving other, non-climate, sustainable development goals). Main transition risks emerged and identified during the analysis are assessed within different timeframes scenarios: - 0-3 years as medium term - 3-10 years as medium term - 10-30 years as long term 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 The Group is committed to periodically repeat these analyses and assessments where necessary |

| climate-related scenario | | analysis coverage | vsis alignment of scenario | Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|---|----------------------------|---|--|--|
| Ts | ransition cenarios | IEA STEPS (previously IEA NPS) | Company- wide | <not Applicable></not | Since 2021, the Group started the implementation of a climate risk assessment that includes both physical and transition risks and covers upstream, direct own operations and downstream activities; it is part of the multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process. The scenario analysis, initiated in 2021, covers both Moncler and Stone Island. The assessment, used in 2022, was based on IEA Stated policy scenario (a base case pathway taking account of announced climate-related policies such as the current Paris Agreement 'Nationally Determined Contributions'), and IEA Sustainable development scenario (a low-carbon pathway towards reducing global CO2 emissions and achieving other, non-climate, sustainable development goals). Main transition risks emerged and identified during the analysis are assessed within different timeframes scenarios: 0-3 years as medium term 3-10 years as medium term 10-30 years as long term. The time horizons reflect how policies and market trend changes may affect the business. The assessment is based on selected locations that represent the Group's own operations and the selected Group's supply chains (main operating sites in Italy and Romania and specific geographical areas of the Moncler and Stone Island supply chain have been considered). Geographies selection has been based on: information and insights about Group's procurement (e. g. most relevant regions/areas in terms of spending for the Group). The results of the assessment are qualitative. The Group is committed to periodically repeat these analyses and assessments where necessary | |

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

It is 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, loss of biodiversity, 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?

Moncler Group has responded to these key questions by assessing different climate scenarios with respect to physical risks (RCP 2.6, 4.5 and RCP 8.5) and transition risks (International Energy Agency (IEA) and the Sustainable Development Scenario – SDS).

The scenarios were selected as they reflect how climate events can intensify over time and how they may affect the business. Details of the scenario analysis results are explained below.

In addition, 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 climate change, the Group also developed a Strategic Sustainability Plan focused on 5 strategic drivers among which climate action & nature, and circular economy; these pillars include targets as SBTs and Net Zero commitment updated at Group level following Stone Island acquisition, carbon neutrality at own operations annually starting from 2021, 100% renewable energy worldwide by '23, 50% of lower impact nylon compared to the Group's conventional options by 2025, 50% lower impact cotton compared to the Group's conventional options by '25, over 50% of yarns and fabrics will be from lower impact materials compared to the Group's conventional options by '25, at least 55% of nylon production scraps (Group's direct production sites and Moncler's outerwear suppliers) recycled by '23, etc.

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

To respond to the focal questions, the Group considered different climate scenarios to assess how climate may evolve. Both physical (RCP 2.6, 4.5 and RCP 8.5) and transition risks (International Energy Agency (IEA) and the Sustainable Development Scenario – SDS) have been assessed. The results of the climate scenario analysis led to identify the following potential risks and potential impacts to be monitored by the Group:

1. progressive intensification of extreme and chronic climatic phenomena

2. rising temperatures and droughts that could impact the production capacity of some natural raw materials and affect availability and costs

3. adoption of energy and climate policies to limit emissions that could have an impact on business in terms of taxation on generated emissions

4. increasing sensitivity of end and wholesale clients towards companies with strong social and environmental commitments, as well as products with lower environmental impact, that could directly reflect on purchasing preferences

The most relevant physical risks resulting from the analysis are increase of extreme and chronic events such as flooding and temperature increase. Accordingly, mitigation actions have been identified.

Ex:

Cotton represents one of the main raw materials used by the Group (38% of volume purchase in '22).

As emerged from the in-depth analysis carried out with the support of an external expert, cotton is naturally heat stress tolerant and requires little to no extra water other than rainfall in most regions thanks to its ability to thrive in variable climate; cotton also has fast adaptable and displaceable production. However, temperature increase linked to RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5 may lead to extreme events of droughts and flooding that may be detrimental to cotton supply in main producing countries, thus influencing the availability of this raw material and its price for the Group's supply chain and production activities.

The analysis reported that cotton sourcing regions (mainly the ones in US and Turkey, where the Group source part of its cotton volumes) report a medium likelihood risk of occurrence of extreme climate events in the medium/long term.

Hence, the Group has prioritised and adopted a strategy to address these potential impacts by diversifying its supply chain to effectively manage any fluctuations in the price of raw materials, while establishing long-term relationships and agreements that result in beneficial business relationships. 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 have 50% lower impact cotton compared to the Group's conventional options (cotton from regen/ organic agriculture that come from ecosystem more resilient to climate change effect) by '25. To guarantee that the objectives are met, the Group has set interim milestones and dedicated budget to cover potential extra cost premium for the certified material.

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

| Have climate- Description of influence | | Description of influence |
|---|--|---|
| | related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy | |
| | in this area? | |
| Products and services | Yes | The Moncler Group strategy definition also takes into account and has been influenced by climate-related risks and opportunities in relation to products and services. According to the scenario analysis conducted in '22 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 acute 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 identified opportunities of diversifying product portfolio and meet consumer demand expectations for low carbon products. As a consequence, the identification of this risk and opportunity that is generated by the demand of new lower carbon emission products, led the Group's conventional options. 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. • 70% wool certified Responsible Wool Standard (RWS) by 2025 • 50% lower impact cotton compared to the Group's conventional options by 2025, (cotton from regen/organic agriculture that come from ecosystem more resilient to climate change effect) • over 50% of yarns and fabrics will be from lower impact materials compared to the Group's conventions 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 compared to the convertional materials compared to the Group. • naddition, the Group continuously update its supply chain strategy to promote diversification to address these potential impacts by diversifying supply chain so that it can effectively mananee any fluctuations in the orice and availability or raw materials. |
| Supply chain and/or value chain | Yes | As reported in the Group's 2022 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. Hence, Moncler Group supports the decarbonisation of its supply chain and in 2022 the Group redefined its CO2 reduction targets to ensure the inclusion of all sources of CO2 emissions and to reflect the actual size and impact of the business. In particular, the Moncler Group has committed to reduce by 2030 absolute scope 1 and scope 2 CO2e emissions by 70% (in line with the "1.5°" ambition) and scope 3 CO2e emissions by 52% (in line with the "Well Below 2°" ambition) per unit sold from a 2021 base year. In addition, the Moncler Group has committed to achieving net zero emissions throughout the value chain by 2050. In order to achieve its climate target, Moncler Group is implementing various initiatives involving its suppliers for example the Group is committed to have 50% lower impact nylon used compared to the Group's conventional options by 2025. Moreover 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 identify, together with its suppliers, opportunities for energy efficiency improvements and the transition to energy from renewable sources. This activity continued also in 2022 with the launch of an energy assessment programme involving a total of approximately 15 main suppliers of the Group. 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 |
| Investment in R&D | Yes | 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 acute and chronic physical events and temperature increase reducing land resources (e.g. droughts, flooding) and impacting supply, therefore availability. Understanding physical risks on the Group's key materials has influenced the Group's strategy. To respond to heat pressure and adapt to a forecasted change in climate, Moncler Group keeps performing further studies and research aimed at finding valuable alternatives to traditional raw materials both in terms of quality and in terms of available quantities and suppliers. To this end the Group and locates annual R&D investments, to explore and identify solutions with a lower environmental impact also with the collaboration and assistance of international start-ups and accelerators. In 2022 the Moncler Group has started supporting a research project by the Umberto Veronesi Foundation focused on identifying the mechanisms used by specific plant species to optimise growth and reproduction under drought through an evolutionary lens. The study specifically focuses on cotton species (Gossypium spp.) while relying on knowledge regarding plant responses to drought previously developed in the model species Arabidopsis thaliana. The strategy of research and development is aligned to the achievement of two pillars of the Sustainability Plan 2020-2025: Act on Climate & Nature and Think Circular & Bold. In addition, the Group is part of the initiative the Fashion Pact, which promotes collaborative actions and workshops to accelerate the use of innovative and sustainable materials to lower overall impact on the environment across the apparel sector. In this regard, the Group actively took part in the Fashion Pact, which aims to support regenerative agriculture in the cotton supply chains. |
| Operations | Yes | As reported in the Group 2022 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 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 almost total replacement of traditional lighting systems with LED lights to the use of energy efficient ICT equipment, to the identification of ways to make energy use more efficient like the use of Building Management Systems for integrated and more efficient energy consumption management and the replacement of gas boilers with heat pumps. In addition, in 2022 the Group committed to, from 2023, obtaining LEED certification for all new stores, relocations and expansions. The Moncler Group the LEED Interior Design and Construction standard. With regard to corporate sites, in line with the commitment to have all new corporate sites LEED certification (Excellent level) was obtained for the logistics hub in Castel San Giovanni (Piacenza), proving a more efficient management of the plant in Romania. Lastly, in 2021 BREEAM In-Use certification (Excellent level) was obtained for the logistics hub in Castel San Giovanni (Piacenza), proving a more efficient management of the building and an energy and environmental performance improvement |

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

| planning elements planning hint have been That have been Moncler Group's Sustainability Plan includes goals aimed at fighting climate change. It contains environmental impact reduction targets such as achieving energy efficiency is carbon neutrality at its own sites, making widespread use of recycled and lower impact materials compared to conventional solutions used by the Group (e.g. nylon, cotton a carbon neutrality at its own sites, making widespread use of recycled and lower impact materials compared to conventional solutions used by the Group (e.g. nylon, cotton a carbon neutrality at its own sites, making widespread use of recycled and lower impact materials compared to conventional solutions used by the Group (e.g. nylon, cotton a carbon neutrality at its own sites, making widespread use of recycled and lower impact materials compared to conventional solutions used by the Group (e.g. nylon, cotton a carbon neutrality at its own sites, making widespread use of recycled and lower impact materials compared to conventional solutions used by the Group (e.g. nylon, cotton a carbon neutrality at its own sites, making widespread use of recycled and lower impact materials compared to conversite savings by increasing resource efficiency across its own corpora 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 C These initiatives range from the almost complete replacement of traditional lighting systems in offices and stores amounted to over 3.5 million euros. Also, the Moncler Group currently has five stores certified according to the LEED for Building Operations and Maintenance standard and seven stores certified according to the LEE the extension of the plain in Romania. Lastly, BREEAM In-Use certification (Excellent level) was obtained for the logistics hub in Castel San Giovanni (Piacenza), provin | |
|--|---|
| elements been influenced Row Revenues Moncler Group's Sustainability Plan includes goals aimed at fighting climate change. It contains environmental impact reduction targets such as achieving energy efficiency is carbon neutrality at its own sites, making widespread use of recycled and lower impact materials compared to conventional solutions used by the Group (e.g. nylon, cotton a eliminating single-use virgin plastics. Based on defined goals, Moncler Group has started including in its yearly financial planning direct costs and capital expenditures initiatives also in line with the European Taxonomy requirements. Access to 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 corport capital Rose in the with the European Taxonomy requirements. Access to 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 corport 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 age traditional lights with LED lighting systems in offices and stores amounted to over 3.5 million euros. Also, the Moncler Group is committed, starting from 2023, to obtaining LEED certification for all new stores, relocations and expansions. The costs for the certification proces annual financial planning. The Moncler Group currently has five stores certified according to the LEED for Building Operations and Maintenance standard and seven stores certified according to the Lieu and Construction standard. With regard to corporate sites, in line with the commitment to have all new corporate sites LEED certified, from 2022 the Group began the process aimed at obtaining the LE the extension of the plant | |
| that have been Influenced that have been Row Revenues Moncler Group's Sustainability Plan includes goals aimed at fighting climate change. It contains environmental impact reduction targets such as achieving energy efficiency - carbon neutrality at its own sites, making widespread use of recycled and lower impact materials compared to conventional solutions used by the Group (e.g. nylon, cotton a capital expenditure sites also in line with the European Taxonomy requirements. Access to capital 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 corpor capital These influenced 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 corpor capital These influenced in C2.4 a Op1, are capital and operating costs of influitives at stores, offices, logistics hub and at its production stillen ICT equipment, to the use of Buildin Systems for more efficient energy consumption management, replacement of fice windows to ensure thermal insulation. For example, the investments made in 2022 to ins traditional lights with LED lighting systems in offices and stores amounted to over 3.5 million euros. Also, the Moncler Group currently has five stores certified according to the LEED for Building Operations and Maintenance standard and seven stores certificat according to the LEED for Building Operations and Maintenance standard and seven stores certified according to the build and construction standard. With regard to corporate sites, in line with the commitment to have all new corporate sites LEED certified, from 2022 the Group began the process | |
| been influenced Row Revenues Moncler Group's Sustainability Plan includes goals aimed at fighting climate change. It contains environmental impact reduction targets such as achieving energy efficiency is carbon neutrality at its own sites, making widespread use of recycled and lower impact materials compared to conventional solutions used by the Group (e.g. nylon, cotton a capital Direct costs 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 corpora- capital Access to capital As an example of financial planning elements that have been influenced by the opportunity of achieving cost savings by increasing resource efficient cost and capital expenditure initiatives and sores, offices, logistics hub and at its production sites aimed at reducing energy consumption and G systems for more efficient energy consumption management, replacement of traditional lighting systems with LED lights to the use of energy efficient ICT equipment, to the use of Buildir Systems for more efficient reargy consumption management, replacement of office windows to ensure thermal insulation. For example, the investments made in 2022 to ins traditional lights with LED lighting systems in offices and stores amounted to over 3.5 million euros. Also, the Moncler Group is committed, starting from 2023, to obtaining LEED certification for all new stores, relocations and expansions. The costs for the certification proces annual financial planning. The Moncler Group currently has five stores certified according to the LEED for Building Operations and Maintenance standard and seven stores certified according to the LEED or Element of the plant in Romania. Lastly, BREEAM In-Use certification (Excellent level) was obtained for the logistics hub in Castel San | |
| Influenced Row Revenues Moncler Group's Sustainability Plan includes goals aimed at fighting climate change. It contains environmental impact reduction targets such as achieving energy efficiency in carbon neutrality at its own sites, making widespread use of recycled and lower impact materials compared to conventional solutions used by the Group (e.g. nylon, cotton a eliminating single-use virgin plastics. Based on defined goals, Moncler Group has started including in its yearly financial planning direct costs and capital expenditure linked (expenditures also in line with the European Taxonomy requirements. Access to As an example of financial planning elements that have been influenced by the opportunity of achieving cost is avingts by increasing resource efficiency across its own corport 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 C These initiatives range from the almost complete replacement of traditional lighting systems with LED lights to the use of energy efficient ICT equipment, to the use of Buildir Systems for more efficient energy consumption management, replacement of office windows to ensure thermal insulation. For example, the investments made in 2022 to instraditional lights with LED lighting systems in offices and stores amounted to over 3.5 million euros. Also, the Moncler Group is committed, starting from 2023, to obtaining LEED certification for all new stores, relocations and expansions. The costs for the certification proces annual financial planning. The Moncler Group is committed, starting from 2025, bub initiatives at sub components. As an example of the carupt has five stores certified accor | |
| Revenues Moncler Group's Sustainability Plan includes goals aimed at fighting climate change. It contains environmental impact reduction targets such as achieving energy efficiency is carbon neutrality at its own sites, making widespread use of recycled and lower impact materials compared to conventional solutions used by the Group (e.g., nylon, cotton a eliminating single-use virgin plastics. Based on defined goals, Moncler Group has started including in its yearly financial planning direct costs and capital expenditures initiatives also in line with the European Taxonomy requirements. Access to capital 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 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 C These initiatives range from the almost complete replacement of traditional lighting systems with LED lights to the use of energy efficient (CT equipment, to the use of Buildir Systems for more efficient energy consumption management, replacement of office windows to ensure thermal insulation. For example, the investments made in 2022 to ins traditional lighting systems is offices, and to over 3.5 million euros. Also, the Moncler Group is committed, starting from 2023, to obtaining LEED for Building Operations and Maintenance standard and seven stores certified according to the LEED for Building Operations and Maintenance standard and seven stores certified according to the LEED tore stress across specific supply chains as described in C2.3a Risk4, c costs for the Group's bariness. In particular, the climate scenario analysis showed that the effect of climate change in cotton sourcing regions can lead to | |
| material. See https://www.monclergroup.com/en/sustainability/think-circular-bold/results-and-targets 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 credit facility granted to Moncler, with a rewarding mechanism linked to the achievement of environmental impact reduction targets. This committed credit line expires in 2021 renewed for a further two years. Moreover, the progressive inclusion of lower impact materials should attract customers sensitive to more sustainable apparels. Moncler launched the second Moncler "Born" (a total look including, in addition to jackets, also different types of garments and accessories, made entirely from lower environmental impact materials) and is increasingly in | Ind maintaining ind wool) and o climate-related te sites as HG emissions. g Management all or replace s are included in the ED Interior Design ED certification for ng and an energy ould be indirect g events (mainly in I. To mitigate this the Group set the to climate change for the certified |
| impact materials compared to the Group's conventional options in its collections. | |

C3.5

(C3.5) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition?

| | | Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition | Indicate the level at which you identify the alignment of your spending/revenue with a sustainable finance taxonomy |
|---|-----|---|---|
| ſ | Row | Yes, we identify alignment with both our climate transition plan and a sustainable finance | At the company level only |
| | 1 | taxonomy | |

C3.5a

(C3.5a) Quantify the percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition.

Financial Metric CAPEX

Type of alignment being reported for this financial metric

Alignment with a sustainable finance taxonomy

Taxonomy under which information is being reported EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

Objective under which alignment is being reported Climate change mitigation

Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4) 33700000

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

7.8

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

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

8

8

Describe the methodology used to identify spending/revenue that is aligned

For the capital expenditures (CapEx) indicator calculation, at the denominator was considered the increases in tangible fixed assets and intangible assets during the year, before depreciation and any revaluations, including those arising from restatements and reductions in value, for the year in question, and excluding changes in fair value. In particular, the denominator includes acquisitions of tangible fixed assets (IAS 16), intangible assets (IAS 38) and assets for rights of use (IFRS 16). With regards to the numerator, increases in fixed assets linked to the purchase of output from economic activities aligned with the Taxonomy and/or relating to the measures implemented to allow a reduction in CO2 emissions in the atmosphere were considered eligible, mainly investments in construction works associated with the opening of new stores and the expansion and renovation of corporate sites and existing stores and, in particular, for the energy efficiency and reduced energy consumption by these properties, thus attributable to economic activity classified as "7.2 Renovation of existing buildings" in Regulation (EU) 2020/852.

For further details on the Group's Taxonomy alignment, please refer to Moncler Group Non Financial Statement (pg. 186-189) - https://d2jb2t40p81ydg.cloudfront.net/wp-content/uploads/2023/06/Consolidated-Non-Financial-Statement-2022.pdf

Figures provided in "Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025" and "Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030" have been calculated taking into consideration the Group business plan and growth projections.

C3.5c

(C3.5c) Provide any additional contextual and/or verification/assurance information relevant to your organization's taxonomy alignment.

The assurance report on the Statement by the independent auditor was issued following a limited assurance engagement, according to the criteria indicated in ISAE 3000 Revised, and with respect to the provisions set in the articles 3 and 4 of Legislative Decree 254/16. The assurance is carried out according to the procedures indicated in the "Statement of assurance", included in this document. The independent auditor's opinion and the associated assurance activities did not include information regarding SASB and TCFD requirements.

For further details on the Group's Taxonomy alignment, please refer to Moncler Group Non Financial Statement (pg. 186-189) - https://d2jb2t40p81ydg.cloudfront.net/wpcontent/uploads/2023/06/Consolidated-Non-Financial-Statement-2022.pdf

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

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

C4.1a

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

Target reference number

Abs 3

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition

1.5°C aligned

Year target was set 2022

Target coverage Company-wide

Scope(s) Scope 1 Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies) <Not Applicable>

Base year 2021

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e) 2332

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e) 2733

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Base year total 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) 5065

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, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e) </br>

 <Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e) </br><Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e) </br>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e) </br>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e) </br><Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e) </br>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Base year total 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

Target year

<Not Applicable>

2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

70

100

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

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e) 2043

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e) 1948

Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Total 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) 3991

Does this target cover any land-related emissions? No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

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

Target status in reporting year

New

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Abs3 is a company-wide target (as it includes all the companies and businesses falling within the definition of the reporting boundary) covering 100% of base year scope 1 and 2 emissions.

Direct and indirect energy consumptions at the Moncler Group's own sites are mainly due to the production activity in Romania and to the logistics hub in Castel San Giovanni (Piacenza).

In 2020 Moncler set its CO2 emission reduction targets in line with the Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi). Following the integration of Stone Island and internalisation of Moncler's e-commerce channel, in 2022 the Group redefined and submitted to SBTi its CO2 reduction targets, including the baseline, to ensure the inclusion of all sources of CO2 emissions and to reflect the actual size and impact of the business. In particular, the Moncler Group has committed to reduce by 2030 absolute scope 1 and scope 2 CO2e emissions by 70% (in line with the "1.5°" ambition) from a 2021 base year. In addition, the Moncler Group has committed to achieving net zero emissions throughout the value chain by 2050.

The targets were approved by the Science-Based Targets initiative and considered consistent with the contribution required by companies to limit the maximum increase in global temperatures compared to pre-industrial levels

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

Based on the implemented and planned actions, the Group expects to have a linear progress towards the target set.

To reduce energy consumption and GHG emissions, and thus achieve Abs3 target, the Group started implementing various activities at stores, offices, logistics hub and production sites.

The key actions for Scope 1 & 2 emissions reductions are focused on greater use of renewable energy, more efficient lighting, air conditioning and heating systems and an increase in low environmental impact vehicles in the Group's fleet.

The Group's strategy to renewable energy includes:

i) use of self-generated electricity through photovoltaic systems

ii) signing of contracts for the supply of electricity from renewable sources

iii) purchase of green energy certificates through Guarantee of Origin (GO), Renewable Energy Certificate (REC) and International Renewable Energy Certificate (I-REC)

With regards to energy efficiency, the Group is implementing activities ranging from the progressive replacement of traditional lighting systems with LED lights, the use of Building Management Systems for integrated and more efficient energy consumption management, the substitution of gas boilers with heat pumps in Italy and Romania, and the promotion of environmental standards (e.g. LEED certification) at its new corporate sites and store network.

Moreover the Group continued the promotion of sustainable mobility through the inclusion of low-environmental impact vehicles in the company car fleet.

The following intermediate goals have been set to achieve the Abs3 target:

•100% renewable energy at all directly managed corporate sites worldwide (offices, stores, production sites and logistics hub) by '23

•90% of low environmental impact vehicles in the Group's corporate car fleet worldwide by '24

LEED certification for all new stores, relocations and expansions from '23

•LEED certification for all new corporate buildings from '22

Progress made

During 2022 the following results have been achieved:

•Approx. 90% of electricity used at directly managed corporate sites worldwide from renewable sources (+10 percentage points vs '21)

•more than 99% of Moncler stores worldwide equipped with LED lighting

eextension of the use of Building Management System (BMS) to additional stores

•five stores certified according to LEED (O+M) standard and seven stores certified according the LEED (ID+C) standard

•63% hybrid and electric vehicles in 'Group car fleet worldwide

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target <Not Applicable>

Target reference number

Abs 4

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition 1.5°C aligned

Year target was set 2022

Target coverage Company-wide

Scope(s) Scope 1 Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies) <Not Applicable>

Base year 2021

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e) 2332

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e) 2733

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable> Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Base year total 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) 5065

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, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e) </br>

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e) </br><Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e) </br>
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e) </br>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e) </br>

<inot Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e) </br>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e) </br><Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Base year total 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 2050 Targeted reduction from base year (%) 90 Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated] Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e) 2043 Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e) 1948 Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable> Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable> Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable> Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable> Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable> Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicables Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable> Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable> Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable> Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable> Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Total 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) 3991

Does this target cover any land-related emissions? No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

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

Target status in reporting year New

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Abs4 is a company-wide target (as it includes all the companies and businesses falling within the definition of the reporting boundary) covering 100% of base year scope 1 and 2 emissions.

Direct and indirect energy consumptions at the Moncler Group's own sites are mainly due to the production activity in Romania and to the logistics hub in Castel San Giovanni (Piacenza).

In 2020 Moncler set its CO2 emission reduction targets in line with the Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi).

Following the integration of Stone Island and internalisation of Moncler's e-commerce channel, in 2022 the Group redefined and submitted to SBTi its CO2 reduction targets to ensure the inclusion of all sources of CO2 emissions and to reflect the actual size and impact of the business.

In particular, in line with the Moncler Group commitment to achieving net zero emissions throughout the value chain by 2050, the Group included, in addition to near term target on scope 1 and 2 reported as Abs3, also the Long-Term Target (Abs4) to reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 90% by 2050 from a 2021 base year (in line with the "1.5°" ambition).

The objective was approved by the Science-Based Targets initiative and considered consistent with the contribution required by companies to limit the maximum increase

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

Based on the implemented and planned actions, the Group expects to have a logarithmic progress towards the target set.

To reduce energy consumption and GHG emissions, and thus achieving Abs4 target, the Group already started implementing various activities at stores, offices, logistics hub and production sites.

In addition to the actions and mid-term targets defined to lower scope 1 and 2 emissions by 2030 focused on greater use of renewable energy, more efficient lighting, air conditioning and heating systems and an increase in low environmental impact vehicles in the Group's fleet and described in the Plan for achieving Abs3, the Group also identified actions to stretch its commitment to 2050.

In fact, going beyond the 2030 target, the Group is aware that keeping 100% renewable electricity will play a key role on delivering the 2050 target as scope 2 represents 56% of scope 1 and 2 emissions in 2021.

Regarding action on scope 1, the Group is considering progressively invest to accelerate the switch to full electric vehicles (EV) in its car fleet at a rate that will also depend on the automotive, energy and infrastructure sector.

Another source of emissions that the Group aim at reducing by 2050 is natural gas used for heating. Moncler Group is already looking at energy efficiency measures to lower the use of energy and where possible to promote the electrification of the heating systems; for example through the substitution of gas boilers with heat pumps in Italy and Romania.

E.g., the new HQ in Milan will be equipped with electric heating, thus no emissions associated with heating boilers will be generated. At the same time, the Group will keep monitoring the developing market of Renewable Gas Guarantee of Origin.

Progress made

During 2022 the following results on scope 1 and 2 have been achieved:

• Approx. 90% of electricity used at directly managed corporate sites worldwide from renewable sources (+10 percentage points vs to 2021)

• more than 99% of Moncler stores worldwide equipped with LED lighting

• extension of the use of Building Management System (BMS) to additional stores

• five stores certified according to the LEED for Building Operations and Maintenance standard and seven stores certified according the LEED Interior Design and Construction standard

• 63% hybrid and electric vehicles in the Group's corporate car fleet worldwide

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

<Not Applicable>

Target reference number

Abs 5

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition 1.5°C aligned

Year target was set 2022

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 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

Base year

2021

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, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e) 155867

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e) 15416

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e) 802

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e) 23900

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e) 72

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e) 592

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e) 6822

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e) 3461

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e) 206932

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) 206932

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, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e) 100

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e) 100

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e) 100

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e) 100

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e) </br><Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e) </br><Not Applicable>

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e) 100

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e) </br>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Base year total 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 2050

Targeted reduction from base year (%) 90

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

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, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e) 190479

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e) 16594

Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e) 872

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e) 27817

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e) 75

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e) 1070

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e) 7619

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e) 4183

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable> Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e) 248709

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e) 248709

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?

Yes, it covers land-related and non-land related emissions (e.g. SBT approved before the release of FLAG target-setting guidance)

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

Target status in reporting year

New

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Abs5 is a company-wide target (as it includes all the companies and businesses falling within the definition of the reporting boundary) covering 100% of minimum boundary categories according to GHG Protocol and, in line with the recommendations of the Science-Based Targets initiative, the scope 3 emissions covered by the objective do not include emissions associated with the use of sold product.

The remaining scope 3 categories have not been included in the target since they are not applicable to Moncler Group, as highlighted in question C6.5. In 2020 Moncler set its CO2 emission reduction targets in line with the Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi).

Following the integration of Stone Island and internalisation of Moncler's e-commerce channel, in 2022 the Group redefined its CO2 reduction targets to ensure the inclusion of all sources of CO2 emissions and to reflect the actual size and impact of the business.

In this regard, Moncler Group set the new Abs5 target and commits to reduce absolute scope 3 GHG emissions 90% by 2050 from a 2021 base year. This objective was approved by the Science-Based Targets initiative and considered consistent with the contribution required by companies to limit the maximum increase in global temperatures compared to pre-industrial levels.

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

Due to the nature of the Group business model, most environmental impacts are generated along the value chain. Emissions generated by raw materials production, textile processing and finished garments production represented the most significant contribution of the carbon footprint.

The Group is implementing various initiatives in the following areas:

- the Group set a series of material targets that will lead to have, by '25, over 50% of yarns and fabrics from lower impact materials compared to the Group's conventional options

- supply chain decarbonisation: although a greening of the grid in Group's key operating countries is expected, the Group wants to accelerate the transition working collaboratively with suppliers to support them in formulating a strategy for reducing energy consumption and CO2 emissions. In this regard, in '21 the Group mapped the type of energy used by its suppliers and in '22 launched an energy assessment programme involving a total of approximately 15 main suppliers.
 - logistics: Group's Logistics team is already engaged in identifying efficient routes and optimize truck loads to minimize the carbon emissions; the Group will keep engaging with service providers to select low carbon means of transportation, e.g. full electric truck fleet and companies investing in SAF.

- promotion of sustainable mobility among employees

Beyond 2030, the Group will keep investing in R&D to prioritize lower impact materials and packaging compared to the Group's conventional options, circularity, and will leverage on carbon sequestration potential of regenerative agriculture across cotton and wool supply chains.

The Group's is also partnering with industry association (e.g. Fashion Pact) driven by the objective of supporting sector decarbonization and reach Net Zero by 2050. The Group is taking part to several programs, e.g. the Unlock Platform Program from The Fashion Pact, which promotes the set up of regenerative cotton supply chains

Progress made in '22 include:

- More than 15% of the nylon used in the SS-FW 22 collections made of recycled material (Global Recycled Standard GRS)
- ~ 8% lower impact yarns and fabrics (GRS, GOTS, RWS) used in SS FW 22 collections compared to the Group's conventional options
- Almost all single-use virgin plastic eliminated
- 97% of single-use plastic used by the Group made of recycled plastic
- 97% of plastic (single-use and multiuse) in the Group logistics process packaging made of recycled plastic

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target <Not Applicable>

Target reference number Abs 2

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition 2°C aligned

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, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e) 93676

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e) 23701

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e) 4216

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e) 7567

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e) 128

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e) 977

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e) 8196

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e) 1891

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e) 2995

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e) 2712

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e) 146063

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) 146063

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, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e) 100

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e) 100

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e) 100

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e) 100

CDF
Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e) 100

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e) 100

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e) 100

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e) </br>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e) 100

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e) 100

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e) 100

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Base year total 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

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

14

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

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, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e) 122136

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e) 14594

Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e) 743

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e) 22807

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e) 73

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e) 964

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

6609

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e) 0

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e) 7481

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e) 2930

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e) 178337

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e) 178337

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?

Yes, it covers land-related and non-land related emissions (e.g. SBT approved before the release of FLAG target-setting guidance)

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

Target status in reporting year

Retired

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

In 2020 Moncler brand set its CO2 emission reduction targets in line with the Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi).

Abs2 was a company-wide target (as it included all the companies and businesses falling within the definition of the reporting boundary) covering 100% of relevant base year scope 3 emissions at the time target was set and was aimed to reduce Moncler's emissions by 14% by 2030.

The remaining scope 3 categories were not included in the target since they were not applicable to Moncler brand.

Following the integration of Stone Island and internalisation of Moncler's e-commerce channel, in 2022 the Group redefined its CO2 reduction targets to ensure the inclusion of all sources of CO2 emissions and to reflect the actual size and impact of the business as well as to further upgrade the Group's ambition in emission reduction (see new Group's scope 3 target Int 1).

Abs2 was a 2°C aligned target while the new target Int1 involving scope 3 emissions reduction was set embracing the well-below 2°C ambition to comply with Net Zero standard.

For the above-mentioned reasons, the target Abs2 was retired and a new one was set (Int1).

Moreover, "Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)" reported in this question has been put equal to 0 as data regarding this category for the reporting year were included in the Upstream transportation and distribution category (category 4) due to the internalisation of Moncler's e-commerce channel for which the Moncler Group pays the shipping costs. Please note that Reporting year data (2022) refer only to Moncler brand.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year <Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Target reference number

Abs 1

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition 1.5°C aligned

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 |
| Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e) 5669 |
| Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <not applicable=""></not> |
| Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <not applicable=""></not> |
| Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e) Not Applicable> |
| Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <not applicable=""></not> |
| Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <not applicable=""></not> |
| Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <not applicable=""></not> |
| Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <not applicable=""></not> |
| Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <not applicable=""></not> |
| Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <not applicable=""></not> |
| Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <not applicable=""></not> |
| Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <not applicable=""></not> |
| Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <not applicable=""></not> |
| Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <not applicable=""></not> |
| Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <not applicable=""></not> |
| Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <not applicable=""></not> |
| Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <not applicable=""></not> |
| Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <not applicable=""></not> |
| Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <not applicable=""></not> |
| Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) 7437 |
| 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, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e) <not applicable=""></not> |
| Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e) <not applicable=""></not> |
| Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e) |

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e) </br>
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e) </br>
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e) </br>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e) </br><Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e) </br>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e) </br>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e) </br>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Base year total 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]

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e) 1496

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e) 1337

Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e) <Not Applicable>

Total 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) 2833

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

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

Target status in reporting year Retired

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Abs1 was a company-wide target (as it included all the companies and businesses falling within the definition of the reporting boundary) covering 100% of relevant base year scope 1&2 emissions at the time target was set and was aimed to reduce Moncler's emissions by 70% by 2030.

In 2020 Moncler brand 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 committed to reduce absolute Scope 1 and Scope 2 (market-based) 70% by 2030 from a 2019 baseline. The target was aligned with a 1.5°C ambition.

Following the integration of Stone Island and internalisation of Moncler's e-commerce channel, in 2022 the Group redefined its CO2 reduction targets to ensure the inclusion of all sources of CO2 emissions and to reflect the actual size and impact of the business (see new Group's scope 1&2 targets Abs3 and Abs4). For the above-mentioned reason, the target Abs1 was retired and new ones were set (Abs3 and Abs4).

Please note that Reporting year data (2022) refer only to Moncler brand.

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

<Not Applicable>

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target <Not Applicable>

C4.1b

(C4.1b) Provide details of your emissions intensity target(s) and progress made against those target(s).

Target reference number

Int 1

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition Well-below 2°C aligned

Year target was set 2022

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 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

Intensity metric

Other, please specify (tons CO2e per unit of sold product) $\label{eq:constraint}$

Base year 2021

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity) <Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity) <Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity) 0.0223

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity) 0.00221

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity) 0.00011

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity) 0.00342

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity) 0.00001

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity) 0.00008

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity) 0.00098

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity) <Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity) <Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity) <Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity) <Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity) 0.0005

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity) <Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity) <Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity) <Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity) <Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity) <Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity) 0.02961

Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity) 0.02961

% of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure <Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure <Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services covered by this Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services intensity figure

100

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods covered by this Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods intensity figure 100

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) covered by this Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) intensity figure 100

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution intensity figure 100

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations covered by this Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations intensity figure 100

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel covered by this Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel intensity figure 100

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by this Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting intensity figure 100

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets covered by this Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets intensity figure <Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution intensity figure </br>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products intensity figure

<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products intensity figure <Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products intensity figure

100

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets covered by this Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets intensity figure

<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises covered by this Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises intensity figure <Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments covered by this Scope 3, Category 15: Investments intensity figure <Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) covered by this Scope 3, Other (upstream) intensity figure <Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) covered by this Scope 3, Other (downstream) intensity figure <Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this total Scope 3 intensity figure 100

% of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure 100

Target year 2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

52

Intensity figure in target year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity) [auto-calculated]

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

0

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions 14

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity) <Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity) <Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity) 0.02725

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity) 0.00237

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity) 0.00012

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity) 0.00398

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity) 0.00001

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.00016

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity) 0.00109

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity) <Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity) <Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity) <Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity) <Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity) 0.0006

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity) <Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity) <Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity) <Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity) <Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity) <Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity) 0.03558

Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity) 0.03558

Does this target cover any land-related emissions? Yes, it covers land-related and non-land related emissions (e.g. SBT approved before the release of FLAG target-setting guidance)

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

Target status in reporting year

New

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Int1 is a company-wide target covering 100% of relevant base year scope 3 emissions. Scope 3 emissions covered by the target cover 100% of minimum boundary categories according to GHG Protocol and, in line with the recommendations of the Science-Based Targets initiative, the scope 3 emissions covered by the objective do not include emissions associated with the use of sold product.

The remaining scope 3 categories have not been included in the target since the are not applicable to Moncler Group, as highlighted in question C6.5.

Due to the nature of the Group's business model, most environmental impacts are generated along the value chain. Emissions generated by raw materials production, textile processing and finished garments production represented the most significant contribution of the carbon footprint.

In 2020 Moncler set its CO2 emission reduction targets in line with the Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi).

Following the integration of Stone Island and internalisation of Moncler's e-commerce channel, in 2022 the Group redefined and submitted to SBTi its CO2 reduction targets to ensure the inclusion of all sources of CO2 emissions and to reflect the actual size and impact of the business.

In particular, the Moncler Group has committed to reduce by 2030 scope 3 CO2e emissions by 52% (in line with the "WellBelow 2°" ambition) per unit sold from a 2021 base year. In addition, the Moncler Group has committed to achieving net zero emissions throughout the value chain by 2050. These objectives were approved by the Science-Based Targets initiative and considered consistent with the contribution required by companies to limit the maximum increase in global temperatures compared to pre-industrial levels.

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

The Group is implementing various initiatives across the following areas:

- Lower impact materials

- The Group set the following targets to be achieved by '25:
- 50% lower impact nylon used compared to the Group's conventional options
- 50% lower impact cotton compared to the Group's conventional options
- over 50% of yarns and fabrics from lower impact materials compared to the Group's conventional options
- 70% wool certified Responsible Wool Standard (RWS)
- Supply chain decarbonization

The Group started to map energy consumption and type of energy used along the supply chain to identify, together with suppliers, opportunities for energy efficiency improvements and promote the transition to energy from renewable sources. In '22, the Group launched an energy assessment programme involving approx. 15 selected suppliers that support suppliers in formulating a strategy for reducing consumptions and CO2 emissions. The Group will prioritize the engagement with carbon intensive manufacturers (e.g., deying) and encourage them towards energy efficiency programs.

- Improvement of logistics system

The main streams of the Group's commitment towards a more efficient and greener logistic network focus on:

•identifying efficient routes to reduce distances travelled

•optimising flows to minimise travel

•space-efficient packaging to deliver the same volume of product in less space

packaging with a lower environmental footprint

•promotion and use of means of transport with a lower environmental impact.

- Sustainable mobility

The Group encourages employees to adopt lower environmental impact solutions. Emissions monitoring associated with commuting employees continued in '22 through a survey to investigate modes of transport used.

Progress made during '22:

- More than 15% of the nylon used in the SS-FW 22 collections made of recycled material (Global Recycled Standard GRS)
- ~ 8% lower impact yarns and fabrics (GRS, GOTS, RWS) used in SS FW 22 collections compared to the Group's conventional options
- Almost all single-use virgin plastic eliminated
- 97% of single-use plastic used by the Group made of recycled plastic
- 97% of plastic (single-use and multiuse) in the Group's logistics process packaging made of recycled plastic

• All paper used in the Group's logistics process packaging coming from responsibly managed sources, and 87% of paper from 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

Net-zero target(s)

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 2

Year target was set 2022

Target coverage Company-wide

Target type: energy carrier Electricity

Target type: activity Consumption

Target type: energy source Renewable energy source(s) only

Base year 2021

Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh) 33200

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year 80

Target year 2023

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in target year 100

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

88

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

Target status in reporting year New

Is this target part of an emissions target?

Yes, this target is part of the Abs 3 and Abs4 emission target reported in question C4.1a, which are near- and long-term targets for scope 1 and 2 (market-based). The Low2 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 2 is a company-wide target (as it includes all the companies and businesses falling within the definition of the reporting boundary) on electricity consumption and aims at reaching 100% of renewable electricity by 2023, covering 100% of base year renewable energy consumption and contributing to the achievement of Abs3 and Abs4. In 2020 Moncler set its CO2 emission reduction targets in line with the Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi). Following the integration of Stone Island and internalisation of Moncler's e-commerce channel, in 2022 the Group redefined and submitted to SBTi its CO2 reduction targets, to ensure the inclusion of all sources of CO2 emissions and to reflect the actual size and impact of the business. The targets were approved by the Science-Based Targets initiative and considered consistent with the contribution required by companies to limit the maximum increase in global temperatures compared to pre-industrial levels.

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 (41% in 2019, 50% in 2020 and 80% in 2021). In 2022, approximately 90% of Group's electricity consumption is from renewable sources worldwide, having increased the use of energy from renewable sources by approximately 10% compared to 2021.

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 2 will be achieved by combined actions that foresee:

1) the self-generation of renewable energy from solar panels installed on Group's direct own sites and

2) purchase of electricity from renewable sources: also in 2022 the Group continued to switch conventional energy supply contracts into renewable energy contracts. Where no renewable energy supply was available from the energy provider, the Group continued to purchase Guarantees of Origin (GOs), Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) and International Renewable Energy Certificates (IRECs).

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

<Not Applicable>

Target reference number

Year target was set

2022

Target coverage Company-wide

Target type: energy carrier Electricity

Target type: activity Consumption

Target type: energy source Renewable energy source(s) only

Base year

2021

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

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

80

33200

Target year 2030

2000

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in target year 100

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year 88

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

Target status in reporting year New

Is this target part of an emissions target?

Yes, this target is part of the Abs 3 and Abs4 emission targets reported in question C4.1a, which near- and long-term targets for scope 1 and 2 (market-based). The Low3 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 3 is a company-wide target (as it includes all the companies and businesses falling within the definition of the reporting boundary) on electricity consumption and aims at maintaining 100% of renewable electricity by 2030, covering 100% of base year renewable energy consumption and contributing to the achievement of Abs3 and Abs4. In 2020 Moncler set its CO2 emission reduction targets in line with the Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi). Following the integration of Stone Island and internalisation of Moncler's e-commerce channel, in 2022 the Group redefined and submitted to SBTi its CO2 reduction targets to ensure the inclusion of all sources of CO2 emissions and to reflect the actual size and impact of the business. The targets were approved by the Science-Based Targets initiative and considered consistent with the contribution required by companies to limit the maximum increase in global temperatures compared to pre-industrial levels.

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

The Group set the target to maintain 100% renewable energy at own corporate sites worldwide by 2030 (41% in 2019, 50% in 2020 and 80% in 2021). In 2022, approximately 90% of Group's electricity consumption is from renewable sources worldwide, having increased the use of energy from renewable sources by approximately 10% compared to 2021. As an intermediate target the Group also set Low2 target, aimed at achieving 100% energy from renewable sources by 2023.

To date, the Group uses only energy from renewable sources in Italy, Romania and other countries including China, the United States, Canada and France. Target Low 3 will be achieved by combined actions that foresee:

1) the self-generation of renewable energy from solar panels installed on Group's direct own sites and

2) purchase of electricity from renewable sources: also in 2022 the Group continued to switch conventional energy supply contracts into renewable energy contracts. Where no renewable energy supply was available from the energy provider, the Group continued to purchase Guarantees of Origin (GOs), Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) and International Renewable Energy Certificates (IRECs).

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target <Not Applicable>

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

Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh) 20097

% 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

88

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

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

Target status in reporting year Retired

Is this target part of an emissions target?

Yes, this target was 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 was 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 aimed at reaching 100% of renewable electricity by 2023.

Following the integration of Stone Island and internalisation of Moncler's e-commerce channel, in 2022 the Group redefined and submitted to SBTi its CO2 reduction targets to ensure the inclusion of all sources of CO2 emissions and to reflect the actual size and impact of the business.

For the above-mentioned reason, the target Low1 was retired new ones were set (Low 2 and Low 3).

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

<Not Applicable>

C4.2b

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

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

Target year 2024

Figure or percentage in target year 90

Figure or percentage in reporting year

63

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

Target status in reporting year Revised

Is this target part of an emissions target?

Target Oth 2 is linked to Abs3 and Abs4 targets which are aimed at reducing Scope 1 emissions from the Group's car fleet.

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) on low carbon vehicles and aims at reaching 90% low carbon vehicles worldwide by 2024 and is part of the Abs3 and Abs4 targets.

In 2020 Moncler set its CO2 emission reduction targets in line with the Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi). Following the integration of Stone Island and internalisation of Moncler's e-commerce channel, in 2022 the Group redefined its CO2 reduction targets to ensure the inclusion of all sources of CO2 emissions and to reflect the actual size and impact of the business. In this regard, to further strengthen the Group's ambition towards the progressive introduction of low environmental impact vehicles (both electric and hybrid) into the car fleet, the target year has been revised and anticipated by one year (from 2025 to 2024).

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. In 2022, the Group's car fleet was characterised by 63% hybrid and electric vehicles (56% in 2021).

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

<Not Applicable>

(C4.2c) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Target reference number NZ1

INZI

Target coverage

Company-wide

Absolute/intensity emission target(s) linked to this net-zero target

Abs3 Abs4 Abs5 Int1

Target year for achieving net zero

2050

Yes

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

NZ 1 is a company-wide target (as it includes all the companies and businesses falling within the definition of the reporting boundary) including all relevant scope 1, 2 and 3 sources of Group's emissions.

Moncler Group has committed to achieving net zero emissions throughout the value chain by 2050. The Group's ambition is articulated over two complementary phases. By 2050: 1. Reduce scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions by 90% in line with the Paris Agreement

2. Neutralise all residual emissions with carbon removals.

In line with the recommendations of the Science-Based Targets initiative, the scope 3 emissions covered by 1) "reduction" do not include emissions associated with the use of sold product. As for the 2) "neutralization", the Group is committed to neutralize all sources of scope 3 emissions by 2050.

Do you intend to neutralize any unabated emissions with permanent carbon removals at the target year?

Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at target year

Group ambition is articulated over two complementary phases. By 2050:

1. Reduce scope 1, 2&3 emissions by 90% in line with the Paris Agreement

2. Neutralise all residual emissions with carbon removals.

Group's climate strategy focuses on the decarbonization of direct and indirect GHG impacts implementing CO2 reduction practices at own operations and along the supply chain as explained in target Abs3, 4, 5 and Int1:

- Own operations: the Group started implementing energy efficiency activities at stores, offices, logistics hub and production sites. Scope2 emissions account for more than 50% of Scope1&2 emissions. The Group set targets to source 100% ren. electricity by '23, with continual sourcing of 100% renewable energy through 2030 and up to 2050. The Group is also looking at energy efficiency measures to lower the use of energy and to promote the electrification of the heating systems (new HQ in Milan will be equipped with electric heating). The Group will progressively invest to accelerate the switch to full electric vehicles in car fleet (the rate also depend on the automotive, energy and infrastructure sector).

-Value chain: emissions generated by raw materials production, textile processing and finished garments production represents the most significant contribution of the carbon footprint.

The Group set a series of material targets that will lead to have, by '25, over 50% of yarns and fabrics from lower impact materials compared to the Group's conventional options. Although a greening of the grid in Group's key operating countries is expected the Group want to accelerate the transition working collaboratively with suppliers to prioritize the engagement with carbon intensive manufacturers (e.g., dyeing) and encourage them towards energy efficiency programs.

In this regard, in '21 the Group mapped the type of energy used by its suppliers and in '22 the Group launched an energy assessment programme involving a total of approx. 15 main suppliers.

Beyond 2030, the Group will keep investing in R&D to prioritize lower impact materials and packaging compared to the Group's conventional options, circularity, and will leverage on carbon sequestration potential of regenerative agriculture across cotton & wool supply chains.

For neutralization of residual emissions, Moncler Group will start investigating what carbon removal projects and activities that capture and store carbon could support to achieve Net Zero and keep the temperature rise below 1.5°C.

Planned actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain (optional)

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 | 5729 |
| Implementation commenced* | 3 | 12060 |
| Implemented* | 3 | 8713 |
| 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)

153

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) 181200

Payback period

No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Ongoing

Comment

In 2022, Moncler Group's hybrid and electric vehicles accounted for 63% of total Group's car fleet. The Group's objective is to continue to introduce this type of car, achieving a 90% coverage by 2024.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

Low-carbon electricity mix

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

7060

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) 119254

Payback period No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Ongoing

Comment

The use of electricity from renewable sources is a strategic tool for the decarbonisation process of the Group's direct activities. In line with the commitment to use 100% renewable energy in the Group's sites at global level by 2023, in 2022 the Moncler Group used electricity from renewable sources for a total of approximately 90% of the total corporate sites consumption (approximately +10 percentage points compared to 2021). Overall, the Group uses only energy from renewable sources in Italy, Romania and other countries including China, the United States, Canada and France.

The Group achieved this result through

Installation of photovoltaic panels at the logistics hub in Castel San Giovanni (Piacenza), the photovoltaic system and Stone Island's headquarters in Ravarino (Modena
 Purchase of electricity from renewable sources: also in 2022 the Group continued to switch conventional energy supply contracts into renewable energy contracts. Where no renewable energy supply was available from the energy provider, the Group continued to purchase Guarantees of Origin (GOs), Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) and International Renewable Energy Certificates (IRECs).

Emissions reductions and related costs reported above include only the cost for the purchase of renewable energy certificates and do not include costs related to green energy vs conventional energy provided by energy suppliers.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Transportation

Employee commuting

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

1500

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)

787176

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. This commuting system, from which benefited around 800 people, prevented the emission of over 1,500 tonnes of CO2, a reduction of 50%, 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 2022, Moncler continued to achieve significant results in terms of efficiency of lighting systems. To date, 99% of Group stores worldwide have light-emitting diode (LED) systems. In line with previous years, also in 2022 the Group continued to implement activities aimed at renewing store electrical systems using new technologies that ensure energy-saving. In this regard, in 2021 Moncler began equipping stores with Building Management Systems (BMSs) for the integrated management of all the technological functions of each space, from access control to lighting and air conditioning, with the aim of implementing more efficient management of energy consumption. |
| 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 Group Environmental Sustainability Manager's MBO is linked to the achievement of climate change-related objectives set in the Sustainability Plan, including the progress towards SBTs and Net Zero targets, 100% renewable energy at all directly managed corporate sites worldwide by 2023, maintenance of carbon neutrality at all directly managed corporate sites worldwide and 90% of low environmental impact vehicles in the Group's corporate car fleet worldwide by 2024. |

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, please specify (Full range of ready-to-wear garments and accessories for men, women and children) Othe

Description of product(s) or service(s)

In January 2021, Moncler launched the Moncler Men, Women and Enfant "Born to Protect" jackets made entirely from lower-impact materials compared to the conventional options used by the brand. In 2022 the Moncler Born to Protect range was expanded to become a total look, including, in addition to jackets, various types of garments and accessories, all made from fabrics and components with low environmental impact compared to the conventional options used by the brand and certified according to specific sustainability standards. Further information on the materials in the collection can be found at: https://www.monclergroup.com/en/sustainability/think-circularbold/born-to-protect-collection.

At the end of 2022, the collection was further expanded, with the introduction of twelve new garments across jackets, shirts, shorts and hats. All of these products have been the subject of an LCA analysis that compared the version including lower impact materials with the conventional options used by the brand. The Group has already been working for integrating lower-impact materials compared ot the Group's conventional options into its collections.

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 products are the products themselves; the alternatives are then compared to the conventional options used by the brand.

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

The LCA compares the selected items to their conventional material used by the brand, 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 0.003

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

The products analysed are characterized by having all fabrics and accessories made with lower impact fabrics and accessories compared to the conventional options used by the brand. Throughout the collection the recycled synthetic materials are characterized by being 100% recycled, the organic natural materials by being 100% organic. The compositions of the raw materials used, can be identified as the main driver for the overall reduction portraved within the LCA assessment. Overall the products. divided by merchandising category, resulted in having the following average reduction on GHG emissions compared to compared to the conventional options used by the brand:

- · jackets: -24% CO2e
- shirts: -57% CO2e
- shorts: -22% CO2e
- hats: -21% CO2e

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

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

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?

No

Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with <Not Applicable>

Details of structural change(s), including completion dates

<Not Applicable>

C5.1b

(C5.1b) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

| Cha | nange(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition? | Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s) | |
|----------|--|--|--|
| Row 1 No |) | <not applicable=""></not> | |

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)

2332

Comment

This is the baseline submitted to SBTi in 2022 and that include the Moncler Group assuming Stone Island consolidated from January, 1st. Following the integration of Stone Island and internalisation of Moncler's e-commerce channel, in 2022 the Group redefined its CO2 reduction targets to ensure the inclusion of all sources of CO2 emissions and to reflect the actual size and impact of the business. In particular, the Moncler Group has committed to reduce by 2030 absolute scope 1 and scope 2 CO2e emissions by 70% (in line with the "1.5°" ambition) from a 2021 base year.

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start

January 1 2021

Base year end December 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11114 Comment

This is the baseline submitted to SBTi in 2022 and that include the Moncler Group assuming Stone Island consolidated from January, 1st. Following the integration of Stone Island and internalisation of Moncler's e-commerce channel, in 2022 the Group redefined its CO2 reduction targets to ensure the inclusion of all sources of CO2 emissions and to reflect the actual size and impact of the business. In particular, the Moncler Group has committed to reduce by 2030 absolute scope 1 and scope 2 CO2e emissions by 70% (in line with the "1.5°" ambition) from a 2021 base year.

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start

January 1 2021

Base year end December 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e) 2733

Comment

This is the baseline submitted to SBTi in 2022 and that include the Moncler Group assuming Stone Island consolidated from January, 1st. Following the integration of Stone Island and internalisation of Moncler's e-commerce channel, in 2022 the Group redefined its CO2 reduction targets to ensure the inclusion of all sources of CO2 emissions and to reflect the actual size and impact of the business. In particular, the Moncler Group has committed to reduce by 2030 absolute scope 1 and scope 2 CO2e emissions by 70% (in line with the "1.5°" ambition) from a 2021 base year.

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

Comment

This is the baseline submitted to SBTi in 2022 and that include the Moncler Group assuming Stone Island consolidated from January, 1st. Following the integration of Stone Island and internalisation of Moncler's e-commerce channel, in 2022 the Group redefined its CO2 reduction targets to ensure the inclusion of all sources of CO2 emissions and to reflect the actual size and impact of the business. In particular, the Moncler Group has committed to reduce by 2030 scope 3 CO2e emissions by 52% (in line with the "Well-Below 2°" ambition) per unit sold from a 2021 base year.

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

Comment

This is the baseline submitted to SBTi in 2022 and that include the Moncler Group assuming Stone Island consolidated from January, 1st. Following the integration of Stone Island and internalisation of Moncler's e-commerce channel, in 2022 the Group redefined its CO2 reduction targets to ensure the inclusion of all sources of CO2 emissions and to reflect the actual size and impact of the business. In particular, the Moncler Group has committed to reduce by 2030 scope 3 CO2e emissions by 52% (in line with the "Well-Below 2°" ambition) per unit sold from a 2021 base year.

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) 802

Comment

This is the baseline submitted to SBTi in 2022 and that include the Moncler Group assuming Stone Island consolidated from January, 1st. Following the integration of Stone Island and internalisation of Moncler's e-commerce channel, in 2022 the Group redefined its CO2 reduction targets to ensure the inclusion of all sources of CO2 emissions and to reflect the actual size and impact of the business. In particular, the Moncler Group has committed to reduce by 2030 scope 3 CO2e emissions by 52% (in line with the "Well-Below 2°" ambition) per unit sold from a 2021 base year.

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) 23900

Comment

This is the baseline submitted to SBTi in 2022 and that include the Moncler Group assuming Stone Island consolidated from January, 1st. Following the integration of Stone Island and internalisation of Moncler's e-commerce channel, in 2022 the Group redefined its CO2 reduction targets to ensure the inclusion of all sources of CO2 emissions and to reflect the actual size and impact of the business. In particular, the Moncler Group has committed to reduce by 2030 scope 3 CO2e emissions by 52% (in line with the "Well-Below 2°" ambition) per unit sold from a 2021 base year.

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

Comment

This is the baseline submitted to SBTi in 2022 and that include the Moncler Group assuming Stone Island consolidated from January, 1st. Following the integration of Stone Island and internalisation of Moncler's e-commerce channel, in 2022 the Group redefined its CO2 reduction targets to ensure the inclusion of all sources of CO2 emissions and to reflect the actual size and impact of the business. In particular, the Moncler Group has committed to reduce by 2030 scope 3 CO2e emissions by 52% (in line with the "Well-Below 2°" ambition) per unit sold from a 2021 base year.

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

Comment

This is the baseline submitted to SBTi in 2022 and that include the Moncler Group assuming Stone Island consolidated from January, 1st. Following the integration of Stone Island and internalisation of Moncler's e-commerce channel, in 2022 the Group redefined its CO2 reduction targets to ensure the inclusion of all sources of CO2 emissions and to reflect the actual size and impact of the business. In particular, the Moncler Group has committed to reduce by 2030 scope 3 CO2e emissions by 52% (in line with the "Well-Below 2°" ambition) per unit sold from a 2021 base year.

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

Comment

This is the baseline submitted to SBTi in 2022 and that include the Moncler Group assuming Stone Island consolidated from January, 1st. Following the integration of Stone Island and internalisation of Moncler's e-commerce channel, in 2022 the Group redefined its CO2 reduction targets to ensure the inclusion of all sources of CO2 emissions and to reflect the actual size and impact of the business. In particular, the Moncler Group has committed to reduce by 2030 scope 3 CO2e emissions by 52% (in line with the "Well-Below 2°" ambition) per unit sold from a 2021 base year.

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) 10294

Comment

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products emissions calculated and that include the Moncler Group assuming Stone Island consolidated from January, 1st. Following the integration of Stone Island and internalisation of Moncler's e-commerce channel, in 2022 the Group redefined its CO2 reduction targets to ensure the inclusion of all sources of CO2 emissions and to reflect the actual size and impact of the business. In particular, the Moncler Group has committed to reduce by 2030 scope 3 CO2e emissions by 52% (in line with the "Well-Below 2°" ambition) per unit sold from a 2021 base year. Scope 3 emissions covered by the target cover 100% of minimum boundary categories according to GHG Protocol and, in line with the recommendations of the Science-Based Targets initiative, the scope 3 emissions covered by the objective do not include emissions associated with the use of sold product

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

Comment

This is the baseline submitted to SBTi in 2022 and that include the Moncler Group assuming Stone Island consolidated from January, 1st. Following the integration of Stone Island and internalisation of Moncler's e-commerce channel, in 2022 the Group redefined its CO2 reduction targets to ensure the inclusion of all sources of CO2 emissions and to reflect the actual size and impact of the business. In particular, the Moncler Group has committed to reduce by 2030 scope 3 CO2e emissions by 52% (in line with the "Well-Below 2°" ambition) per unit sold from a 2021 base year.

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. Defra Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including streamlined energy and carbon reporting guidance, 2019

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

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard

Other, please specify (IEA Emissions Factors UNI EN 16258 JEC 2020)

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) 2043

Start date

January 1 2022

End date

December 31 2022

Comment

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

Past year 1

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2332 Start date

January 1 2021

End date

December 31 2021

Comment

This is the figure provided in the 2022 Non Financial Statement for scope 1 emissions and include the Moncler Group assuming Stone Island consolidated from January, 1st.

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 (excluding Italy), Americas, Asia)

Past year 2

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Start date

1298

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 (2022) 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 (excluding Italy), 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 13278

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable) 1948

Start date

January 1 2022

End date

December 31 2022

Comment

Indirect emissions from purchased electricity of 2022. Indirect emissions (market-based) in 2022 are lower than 2021 data due to the increase of the use of renewable energy across the Group's own sites (approximately 90% of total electricity consumption).

Past year 1

Scope 2, location-based

11114

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable) 2733

Start date

January 1 2021

End date

December 31 2021

Comment

This is the figure provided in the 2022 Non Financial Statement for scope 2 emissions and include the Moncler Group assuming Stone Island consolidated from January, 1st.

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 trigger base year emissions recalculation but following the integration of Stone Island and internalisation of Moncler's e-commerce channel, in 2022 the Group redefined its CO2 reduction targets to ensure the inclusion of all sources of CO2 emissions and to reflect the actual size and impact of the business. In particular, the Moncler Group has committed to reduce by 2030 absolute scope 1 and scope 2 CO2e emissions by 70% (in line with the "1.5°" ambition) from a 2021 base year.

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 2

Scope 2, location-based

10689

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable) 5489

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 (2022).

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 (excluding Italy), Americas, Asia).

C6.4

(C6.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

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)

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 finishing), 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 662 suppliers are involved in the manufacture of Moncler Group's products, located all over the world although mostly in EMEA (90%). 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) 16594

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 2022 for the following activities: relocation, new openings, machineries, refurbishment, expansions, IT software and hardware. Emissions factors have been applied to monetary values in order to estimate the impact in CO2e. The European multi-regional input-output USEEIO Database v1.1 has been used. To estimate the impact of this category, specific emission factors have been applied to the monetary value (USD) of the above activities . 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. 14 DOS were opened during the year. 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.

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) 872

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method Fuel-based method

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

Please explain

0

Scope 3 emissions from energyrelated activities refers to upstream activities linked to direct and indirect energy consumption already reported in Scope 1 and 2. For the calculation of scope 3 emissions the direct and indirect energy consumption is multiplied by a specific emission factor. Well-to-tank emission factors have been applied, in order to calculate indirect emissions of fuel and energy related activities. 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) 27817

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.

In 2022 the perimeter was further expanded to include additional flows such as returns from the e-commerce channel in the EMEA and Americas Regions and shipments of packaging from suppliers to local warehouses.

The emissions factor applied to calculate Group's logistics emissions are based on the GLEC Framework 2.0. 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)

75

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)

1070

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 2022 (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)

7619

0

Emissions calculation methodology

Distance-based method

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

Please explain

Emissions from this category have been calculated considering information collected through a survey aimed to investigate modes of transport used by the Group's both corporate and retail employees worldwide (Italy, EMEA (excluding Italy), Americas, Asia).

Working days for every employee, were divided between "commuting" and "remote working", to differentiate remote-working days to on-site days.

Specific emission factors have been used according to the mean of transportation used by employees

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e) </br><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 emissions linked to spaces leased by Moncler Group from third parties have been included in Scope 1 & 2 emissions.

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 as most transport of finished products for which the Moncler Group has paid the shipping costs is already included in the category "Transportation and distribution". The other sources of emissions in this category are not relevant for the calculation of the total data.

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 or transformation.

Use of sold products

Evaluation status Belevant calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

11634

Emissions calculation methodology

Methodology for indirect use phase emissions, please specify (Emissions from this category were calculated starting from the total pieces produced in 2022 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

Please explain

0

Emissions from this category have been calculated starting from the total pieces produced in 2022 by Moncler and Stone Island. The calculation was based on the indirect use phase (e.g. washing, ironing, drying) information included in the product-specific care labels used to estimate the maintenance processes applicable during the life cycle of each product category. Specific emission factors have been applied to each product category, taking into account the materials and the type of maintenance that they should be subject to.

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

4183

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. According to the volumes of materials, the disposal methods (e.g. recycling and recovery), and the packaging, specific emission factors have been used to calculate CO2e emissions. Moncler Group does not consider this source of Scope 3 CO2e emissions to be relevant as it represents less than 3% of total Scope 3.

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e) </br><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 the Moncler Group since all the companies in which the Group invests are fully consolidated, therefore emissions are already included in scope 1 and 2 data.

Other (upstream)

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>

A MOL APPIICADIES

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 2021

End date December 31 2021

Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e) 155867

Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e) 15416

Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e) 802

Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e) 23900

Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e) 72

Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e) 592

Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e) 6822

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) 10294

Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e) 3461

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 to both Moncler and Stone Island's for the full year 2021.

Past year 2

Start date

| January 1 | 2020 |
|-----------|------|
| End date | |

| December | 31 | 2020 |
|----------|----|------|

Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e) 99592

Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e) 17999

Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e) 534

Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e) 11067

Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e) 138

Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e) 101

Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e) 4529

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

Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e) 2978

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 2021 and 2022 data.

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 0.00000153

3991

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

Metric denominator

Metric denominator: Unit total 2602900000

Scope 2 figure used Market-based

% change from previous year 35

Direction of change Decreased

Reason(s) for change Change in renewable energy consumption Other emissions reduction activities

Please explain

REDUCTION ON NORMALISED EMISSIONS

The value related to the emission intensity per unit currency total revenue decreased 35% between 2022 and 2021. This reduction can be attributed to the emissions reduction initiatives implemented in 2022, described in question C4.3b, among others: achievement of LEED certification in 12 stores worldwide, the implementation of Building Management System monitoring across the Group's retail network, the use of approximately 90% of electricity consumption from renewable sources worldwide and 63% of hybrid and electric vehicles in the Group's car fleet worldwide (70% for Moncler brand). These initiatives allowed to reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 emissions by 21% (compared to 2021).

On the other hand, revenues registered a steep increase during the year (+25% vs 2021) that led to a total positive effect on the ratio between emissions and total revenues

Intensity figure

0.63

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e) 3991

Metric denominator

Other, please specify ((Number of employees))

Metric denominator: Unit total 6310

Scope 2 figure used Market-based

% change from previous year 34

Direction of change Decreased

Reason(s) for change

Change in renewable energy consumption Other emissions reduction activities

Please explain

REDUCTION ON NORMALISED EMISSIONS

The value relating to the intensity of emissions per number of employees decreased between 2022 and 2021. This reduction can be attributed to the emissions reduction initiatives implemented in 2022, described in question C4.3b, amongst others: achievement of LEED certification in 12 stores worldwide, the implementation of Building Management System monitoring across the Group's retail network, the use of approximately 90% of electricity consumption from renewable sources worldwide and 70% of hybrid and electric vehicles in the Moncler company car fleet worldwide (63% at Group level).

These initiatives above mentioned allowed to reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 emissions by 21% (compared to 2021). This is an outstanding result considering the increase in the number of employees driven by the increase in workforce at the production site in Romania, the strengthening of the corporate structure and the opening of the Stone Island direct stores (+19%).

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

(C7.1) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type? No

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

| Country/area/region | Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e) |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Belgium | 0.3 |
| Canada | 1.16 |
| China | 2.75 |
| France | 8.15 |
| Germany | 12.53 |
| Italy | 1623.72 |
| Japan | 142.54 |
| Netherlands | 0.25 |
| Romania | 216.3 |
| Switzerland | 5.94 |
| United States of America | 29.7 |

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 | 80.31 |
| Flat | 31.05 |
| Free Standing Store | 91.6 |
| Office | 1450.61 |
| Outlet | 28.11 |
| Plant | 167.84 |
| Showroom | 92.98 |
| Stock | 35.91 |
| Warehouse | 64.96 |

C7.5

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

| Country/area/region | Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e) | Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e) | |
|--|--|--|--|
| Australia | 118.86 | 11.29 | |
| Austria | 53.99 | 16.03 | |
| Belgium | 23.76 | 8.08 | |
| Brazil | 12.5 | 0 | |
| Canada | 53.85 | 0 | |
| China | 3190.4 | 0 | |
| Republic of Korea | 1204.45 | 1204.45 | |
| Denmark | 24.04 | 11.78 | |
| France | 113.17 | 0 | |
| Germany | 304.27 | 107.11 | |
| Japan | 1670.42 | 210.4 | |
| Hong Kong SAR, China | 405.38 | 0 | |
| Ireland | 9.54 | 0 | |
| Italy | 3124.68 | 0 | |
| China, Macao Special Administrative Region | 46.65 | 0 | |
| Norway | 0.31 | 0 | |
| Netherlands | 42.4 | 0 | |
| United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | 215.62 | 0 | |
| Czechia | 36.11 | 36.11 | |
| Romania | 421.4 | 0 | |
| Singapore | 117.92 | 117.92 | |
| Spain | 59.65 | 0 | |
| United States of America | 1547.72 | 0 | |
| Sweden | 1.96 | 0.07 | |
| Switzerland | 46.91 | 0.4 | |
| Taiwan, China | 147.89 | 147.89 | |
| Turkey | 69.78 | 0 | |
| Hungary | 25.38 | 0 | |
| Mexico | 36.51 | 0 | |
| New Zealand | 22.97 | 22.97 | |
| Ukraine | 4.54 | 4.54 | |
| United Arab Emirates | 77.13 | 0 | |
| Kazakhstan | 1.43 41.43 | | |

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 | 443.74 | 0 |
| Flat | 51.93 | 0.07 |
| Free Standing Store | 5689.3 | 561.98 |
| Office | 1228.42 | 25.52 |
| Plant | 420.19 | 0 |
| Showroom | 466.59 | 25.56 |
| Stock | 275.97 | 38.65 |
| Warehouse | 984.04 | 0 |
| Outlet | 612.8 | 146.58 |
| Concession | 3098.61 | 1143.13 |

C7.7

(C7.7) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response? No

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 in emissions | Emissions value (percentage) | Please explain calculation |
|--|--|---|------------------------------------|---|
| Change in renewable energy consumption | 785 | Decreased | 15 | In 2022, approximately 90% of the electricity consumed by the Moncler Group was from renewable sources, certified with GOs and RECs/I-RECs (in 2021 the electricity consumption form renewables was 80%). 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 2022, to reduce its total Scope 2 (market-based) emissions by 785 tons of CO2e, equal to -15% of Scope1 + Scope2 (market-based), compared to 2021. The percentage of emission reduction was calculated as follows: (785/5,065)*100, where 5,065 represents the total Scope1+Scope2 (market-based) emissions in 2021. |
| Other emissions reduction activities | 289 | Decreased | 6 | During the year the Group continued to introduce low environmental impact vehicles into the car fleet. In 2022 the Moncler Group's hybrid and electric corporate vehicles exceed 63% (70% for the Moncler brand) of total vehicles. This initiative allowed the Moncler Group, in 2022, to reduce its total Scope 1 emissions by 289 tons of CO2e, equal to -6% of Scope 1 + Scope 2 (market- based), compared to 2021. The percentage of emission reduction was calculated as follows: (289/5,065)*100, where 5,065 represents the total Scope1+Scope2 (market-based) emissions in 2021. |
| Divestment | | <not Applicable ></not | | |
| Acquisitions | | <not Applicable ></not | | |
| Mergers | | <not Applicable ></not | | |
| Change in output | | <not Applicable ></not | | |
| Change in methodology | | <not Applicable ></not | | |
| Change in boundary | | <not Applicable ></not | | |
| Change in physical operating conditions | | <not Applicable ></not | | |
| Unidentified | | <not Applicable ></not | | |
| Other | | <not Applicable ></not | | |

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 | 9585.9 | 9585.9 |
| Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity | <not applicable=""></not> | 34221.5 | 4584.4 | 38805.9 |
| Consumption of purchased or acquired heat | <not applicable=""></not> | <not applicable=""></not> | <not applicable=""></not> | <not applicable=""></not> |
| Consumption of purchased or acquired steam | <not applicable=""></not> | <not applicable=""></not> | <not applicable=""></not> | <not applicable=""></not> |
| Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling | <not applicable=""></not> | <not applicable=""></not> | <not applicable=""></not> | <not applicable=""></not> |
| Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy | <not applicable=""></not> | 114.37 | <not applicable=""></not> | 114.37 |
| Total energy consumption | <not applicable=""></not> | 34335.9 | 14170.3 | 48506.2 |

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 3333.5

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

3,333.5 MWh represent fuel and diesel consumption form Moncler Group's car fleet (transportation)

Gas

Heating value LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization 6252.4

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

6,252.4 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

9585.9

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 9,585.9 MWh and consists of natural gas consumption for heat generation (6,252.4 MWh) and fuel and diesel consumption for the Group's car fleet (3,333.5 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 | 114.4 | 114.4 | 114.4 | 114.4 |
| 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.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Italy

Sourcing method

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

Energy carrier Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Solar

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

161.7

Tracking instrument used

GO

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

Italy

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

Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering) 2017

Comment

Refers to low-carbon electricity purchased by the Moncler Group from on-site photovoltaic plant in Castel San Giovanni (Piacenza)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

China

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity
Low-carbon technology type Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh) 4990

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

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

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

. ...

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

2002

Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption Japan

Sourcing method Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type Solar

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh) $3040\,$

Tracking instrument used NFC – Renewable

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

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering) 2018

Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier Electricity

Low-carbon technology type Wind

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh) 348

Tracking instrument used REGO

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering) 2013

Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption United Arab Emirates

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier Electricity

Low-carbon technology type Solar Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh) 146

Tracking instrument used I-REC

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

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering) 2018

Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption Australia

Sourcing method Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier Electricity

Low-carbon technology type Solar

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh) 165

Tracking instrument used I-REC

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

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

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

Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption Mexico

Sourcing method Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier Electricity

Low-carbon technology type Wind

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh) 99

Tracking instrument used I-REC

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

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering) 2015

Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption Turkey

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier Electricity

Low-carbon technology type Wind

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh) 71

I-REC Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute Turkey Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility? Yes Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering) 2012 Comment Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption Brazil Sourcing method Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs) **Energy carrier** Electricity Low-carbon technology type Wind Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh) 38 Tracking instrument used I-REC Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute Brazil Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility? Yes Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering) 2016 Comment Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption Canada Sourcing method Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs) **Energy carrier** Electricity Low-carbon technology type Wind Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh) 430 Tracking instrument used US-REC Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute United States of America Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility? Yes Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering) 2021 Comment Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption France Sourcing method Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs) **Energy carrier** Electricity Low-carbon technology type Solar Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh) 494 Tracking instrument used GO

Tracking instrument used

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

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering) 2019

Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption Hong Kong SAR, China

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier Electricity

Low-carbon technology type Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh) 632

Tracking instrument used I-REC

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

China

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering) 2002

Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption Italy

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier Electricity

Low-carbon technology type Wind

wind

699

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

Tracking instrument used

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

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

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering) 2010

Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption China, Macao Special Administrative Region

Sourcing method Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier Electricity

Low-carbon technology type Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

79

Tracking instrument used I-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute China Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility? Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering) 2002

Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption United States of America

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier Electricity

Low-carbon technology type Wind

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh) 4091

Tracking instrument used US-REC

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

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

Yes

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

Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption Netherlands

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier Electricity

Low-carbon technology type Wind

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

52

Tracking instrument used

GO

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

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

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

Comment

2021

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption Austria

Sourcing method

Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

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

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh) 205

Tracking instrument used

Contract

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

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility? No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering) <Not Applicable>

Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption Belgium

Sourcing method

Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

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

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh) 115

Tracking instrument used Contract

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

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility? No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering) <Not Applicable>

Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption Brazil

Sourcing method

Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

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

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh) 56

Tracking instrument used

Contract

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

Brazil

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

No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering) <Not Applicable>

Comment

China

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Sourcing method

Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

Energy carrier Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

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

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

175

Tracking instrument used Contract

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

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility? No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering) <Not Applicable>

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption Denmark

Sourcing method

Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

Energy carrier Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

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

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh) 117

Tracking instrument used Contract

Jonuaul

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

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility? No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering) <Not Applicable>

Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption France

Sourcing method

Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

Energy carrier Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

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

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh) 1444

Tracking instrument used

Contract

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

France

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility? No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering) <Not Applicable>

Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption Germany

Sourcing method

Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

Energy carrier Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

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

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh) 574

Tracking instrument used Contract

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

Germany

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility? No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering) <Not Applicable>

Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Hungary

Sourcing method

Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

Energy carrier Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

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

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh) 143

Tracking instrument used

Contract

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

Hungary

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

No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering) <Not Applicable>

Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Ireland

Sourcing method

Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

Energy carrier Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

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

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

28

Tracking instrument used

Contract

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

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

No

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

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Italy

Sourcing method

Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

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

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

11983

Tracking instrument used

GO

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

Italy

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

Yes

1995

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

Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Japan

Sourcing method

Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

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

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh) 113

Tracking instrument used

Contract

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

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

No

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

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Netherlands

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Sourcing method

Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

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

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

Tracking instrument used

Contract

90

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

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

No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering) <Not Applicable>

Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption Norway

Sourcing method

Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

Energy carrier Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

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

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

63

Tracking instrument used

Contract

Norway

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

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

No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering) <Not Applicable>

Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption Romania

Sourcing method

Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

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

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh) 1528

Tracking instrument used

GO

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

- --

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

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

2022

Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption Spain

Sourcing method

Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

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

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh) 406

Tracking instrument used Contract

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

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility? No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering) <Not Applicable>

Comment

Spain

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Sweden

Sourcing method

Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

Energy carrier Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

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

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh) 118

Tracking instrument used

Contract

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

Sweden

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

No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering) <Not Applicable>

Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Switzerland

Sourcing method

Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

Energy carrier Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

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

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh) $_{\rm 638}$

Tracking instrument used Contract

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

Switzerland

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility? No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering) <Not Applicable>

Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption Turkey

Sourcing method

Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

Energy carrier Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

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

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

95

Tracking instrument used

Contract

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

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility? No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering) <Not Applicable>

Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Sourcing method

Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

Energy carrier Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

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

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh) 642

Tracking instrument used

Contract

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering) <Not Applicable>

Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

United States of America

Sourcing method

Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

Energy carrier Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

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

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

153

Tracking instrument used

Contract

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

United States of America

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

No

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

<Not Applicable>

Comment

C8.2g

(C8.2g) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your non-fuel energy consumption in the reporting year.

| Country/area Australia |
|---|
| Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh) 182.32 |
| Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh) 0 |
| Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment? <not applicable=""></not> |
| Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh) 0 |
| Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh) 0 |
| Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated] |
| Country/area Austria |
| Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh) 291.86 |
| Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh) 0 |
| Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment? <not applicable=""></not> |
| Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh) 0 |
| Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh) 0 |
| Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated] |
| Country/area Belgium |
| Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh) 174.68 |
| Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh) 0 |
| Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment? <not applicable=""></not> |
| Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh) 0 |
| Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh) 0 |
| Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated] |
| Country/area Brazil |
| Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh) 93.9 |

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh) Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment? <Not Applicable> Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh) Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated] Country/area Canada Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh) 429.83 Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh) Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment? <Not Applicable> Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh) Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated] Country/area China Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh) 5164.96 Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh) Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment? <Not Applicable> Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh) Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated] Country/area Czechia Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh) 84.79 Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh) Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment? <Not Applicable> Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh) Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated] Country/area Denmark Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh) 228.57 Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh) Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment? <Not Applicable> Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh) $\ensuremath{\textbf{0}}$

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

Country/area France Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh) 1937.47 Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh) 0 Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment? <Not Applicable> Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh) 0 Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh) 0 Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated] Country/area Germany Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh) 886.11 Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh) 0 Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment? <Not Applicable> Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh) 0 Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh) 0 Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated] Country/area Hong Kong SAR, China Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh) 632.24 Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh) 0 Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment? <Not Applicable> Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh) 0 Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh) 0 Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated] Country/area Hungary Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh) 142.59 Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh) 0 Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment? <Not Applicable> Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh) 0 Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh) 0 Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated] Country/area Ireland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

28.42

| Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh) 0 |
|---|
| Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment? <not applicable=""></not> |
| Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh) 0 |
| Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh) 0 |
| Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated] |
| Country/area Italy |
| Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh) 12847.88 |
| Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh) 114.4 |
| Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment? <not applicable=""></not> |
| Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh) 0 |
| Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh) 0 |
| Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated] |
| Country/area Japan |
| Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh) 3607.82 |
| Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh) 0 |
| Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment? <not applicable=""></not> |
| Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh) 0 |
| Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh) 0 |
| Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated] |
| Country/area Republic of Korea |
| Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh) 2589.68 |
| Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh) 0 |
| Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment? <not applicable=""></not> |
| Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh) 0 |
| Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh) 0 |
| Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated] |
| Country/area China, Macao Special Administrative Region |
| Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh) 78.63 |
| Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh) 0 |
| Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment? <not applicable=""></not> |
| Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh) |

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh) 0

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

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

Country/area Mexico Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh) 98.63 Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh) Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment? <Not Applicable> Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh) Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated] Country/area Netherlands Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh) 142.22 Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh) Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment? <Not Applicable> Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh) Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated] Country/area New Zealand Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh) 176.81 Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh) Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment? <Not Applicable> Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh) Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated] Country/area Norway Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh) 62.51 Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh) Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment? <Not Applicable> Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh) Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated] Country/area Romania

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1527.91

| Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh) 0 |
|---|
| Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment? <not applicable=""></not> |
| Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh) 0 |
| Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh) 0 |
| Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated] |
| Country/area Kazakhstan |
| Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh) 72.02 |
| Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh) 0 |
| Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment? <not applicable=""></not> |
| Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh) 0 |
| Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh) 0 |
| Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated] |
| Country/area Singapore |
| Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh) 302.44 |
| Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh) 0 |
| Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment? <not applicable=""></not> |
| Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh) 0 |
| Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh) 0 |
| Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated] |
| Country/area Spain |
| Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh) 406.3 |
| Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh) 0 |
| Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment? <not applicable=""></not> |
| Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh) 0 |
| Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh) 0 |
| Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated] |
| Country/area Sweden |
| Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh) 122.83 |
| Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh) 0 |
| Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment? <not applicable=""></not> |
| Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh) |

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh) 0

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

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

Country/area Switzerland Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh) 643.46 Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh) Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment? <Not Applicable> Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh) Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated] Country/area Taiwan, China Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh) 269.83 Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh) Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment? <Not Applicable> Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh) Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated] Country/area Turkev Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh) 165.68 Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh) Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment? <Not Applicable> Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh) Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated] Country/area Ukraine Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh) 15.2 Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh) Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment? <Not Applicable> Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh) Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated] Country/area United Arab Emirates

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

| 4 | 45.05 |
|---|-------|
| I | 45.95 |

| 0 |
|--|
| Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment? <not applicable=""></not> |
| Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh) 0 |
| Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh) 0 |
| Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated] |
| Country/area United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland |
| Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh) 990.35 |
| Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh) 0 |
| Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment? <not applicable=""></not> |
| Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh) 0 |
| Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh) 0 |
| |
| Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated] |
| Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated] Country/area United States of America |
| Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated] Country/area United States of America Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh) 4243.92 |
| Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated] Country/area United States of America Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh) 4243.92 Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh) 0 |
| Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated] Country/area United States of America Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh) 4243.92 Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh) 0 Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment? <not applicable=""></not> |
| Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated] Country/area United States of America Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh) 4243.92 Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh) 0 Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment? <not applicable=""> Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh) 0</not> |
| Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated] Country/area United States of America Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh) 4243.92 Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh) 0 Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment? <not applicable=""> Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh) 0 Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh) 0</not> |
| Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated] Country/area United States of America Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh) 4243.92 Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh) 0 Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment? <not applicable=""> Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh) 0 Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh) 0 Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]</not> |
| Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated] Country/area United States of America Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh) 4243.92 Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh) 0 Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment? <not applicable=""> Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh) 0 Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh) 0 Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]</not> |

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) 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

CDP-verification-Moncler.pdf Consolidated Non Financial Statement 2022.pdf

Page/ section reference

Group's Non-Financial Statement (NFS) is prepared in accordance with art. 3&4 of the Lgs. Decree n. 254/2016 and GRI Standards, and discloses sustainability related qualitative & quantitative information, incl. scope 1 emissions, that were reviewed by an independent auditor in the context of the limited assurance engagement of the NFS. For further information please see 2022 NFS at sections:

Scope 1 emissions (p. 140)

• Statement of assurance (p. 190-193)

Also see "CDP-verification-Moncler"

Relevant standard

ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

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 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

CDP-verification-Moncler.pdf Consolidated Non Financial Statement 2022.pdf

Page/ section reference

Group's Non-Financial Statement (NFS) is prepared in accordance with art. 3&4 of the Lgs. Decree n. 254/2016 and GRI Standards, and discloses sustainability related qualitative&quantitative information, incl. scope2 emissions (market-based) that were reviewed by an independent auditor in the context of the limited assurance engagement of the NFS.

For further information see 2022 NFS: •Scope 2 emissions (market-based)(p.140) •Statement of assurance (p.190-193) Also see "CDP-verification-Moncler"

Relevant standard

ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%) 100

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

CDP-verification-Moncler.pdf Consolidated Non Financial Statement 2022.pdf

Page/section reference

Group's Non-Financial Statement (NFS) is prepared in accordance with art. 3&4 of the Lgs. Decree n. 254/2016 and GRI Standards, and discloses sustainability related qualitative & quantitative information, incl. scope 3 emissions, that were reviewed by an independent auditor in the context of the limited assurance engagement of the NFS. For further information please see 2022 NFS at sections:

Scope 3 emissions (p. 145)

Statement of assurance (p. 190-193)

Also see "CDP-verification-Moncler"

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 | Group's Non-Financial Statement (NFS) is prepared in accordance with art. 3&4 of the Lgs. Decree n. 254/2016 and GRI Standards, and discloses sustainability related qualitative & quantitative information, incl. information on energy consumption and covering the consumption of the whole Group's corporate sites (offices, warehouse, stores, production sites), that were reviewed by an independent auditor in the context of the limited assurance engagement of the NFS. For further information please see 2022 NFS at sections: Information on energy consumption (p. 139) Statement of assurance (p. 190-193) Consolidated Non Financial Statement 2022.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

C11.2a

(C11.2a) Provide details of the project-based carbon credits canceled by your organization in the reporting year.

Project type

Other, please specify (PET recycling)

Type of mitigation activity

Emissions reduction Project description

The project supported by the Moncler Group and promoted by GreenTech, one of the leading companies in the PET plastic recycling industry in Europe, is related to a plastic recycling plant for bottles and other PET products through energy efficient technology that allows to reduce emissions compared to traditional disposal methods. Moreover, plastic recycling allows for a 45% reduction in CO2 emissions compared to virgin PET plastic production. The company is located in Romania, a key country for Moncler due both to the presence of the Bacau production site and of its own supply chain. The project offers not only environmental but also social and economic benefits and contributes to accelerate the country's transition towards a sustainable. Iow carbon economy

Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e) 2100

Purpose of cancellation

Voluntary offsetting

Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancellation?

Yes

Vintage of credits at cancellation

2018

Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization? Purchased

Credits issued by which carbon-crediting program

Gold Standard

Method(s) the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Other, please specify (Demonstration whether the proposed project activity is the first-of-its-kind)

Approach(es) by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

No risk of reversal

Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Ecological leakage

Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

In order to achieve Certification with Gold Standard, all Projects shall contribute to the Vision and Mission of Gold Standard.

- Vision: Climate security and sustainable development for all

- Mission: To catalyse more ambitious climate action to achieve the Global Goals through robust standards and verified impacts

Climate and development projects are multi-dimensional and often impact more than one environmental, social and/or economic aspect. This require various safeguards to be established and implemented to ensure that any potential negative impact is identified and mitigated at the right moment.

The requirements define what an activity shall achieve through design, management, or risk mitigation and guides a project developer and its representatives: to identify and evaluate the risks and adverse outcomes of the proposed activities, and to adopt a mitigation strategy to avoid, or where avoidance is not possible, minimise identified risks, to achieve the stated requirements.

Comment

The Project is in line with specific UN requirements because it contributes, among others:

• to local environmental sustainability:

• Recycling instead of using material from virgin inputs decreases the overall energy use, GHGs and environmental burden from natural resources extraction. At the same time, recycling of PET waste will reduce the amount of waste to be disposed in the landfill.

- towards better working conditions in the local region;
- Increases employment opportunities in the area where the project is located;
- towards better revenue distribution to improve local and regional economic development;
- to development of local technological capacity because the manpower and the technical maintenance are provided domestically in the country;

• to local and social community development

The additionality of the Project is demonstrated using the last versions of "Tool for the demonstration and assessment of additionality", version 07.0.0. The tool provides a step-wise approach to demonstrate and assess the additionality. These steps are include Step 0 Demonstration whether the proposed project activity is the first-of-its-kind. Due to the fact that proposed project activity is the first-of-its-kind, the Project is additional.

In addition, since municipal solid waste collected does not contain organic biogenic waste segregated in the recycling facility, no leakage calculation is required.

Project type

Solar

Type of mitigation activity Emissions reduction

Project description

Henrietta Solar is a project certified according to the Verified Carbon Standard that involves the installation of a photovoltaic energy system for energy production in Mauritius, which has severe exposure to climate change and classified as Small Island Developing States (SIDSs). Through the construction of 53,700 solar panels, the project will provide green energy to 40,000 people, while preserving an agricultural area of over 20 hectares. The solar panels will generate around 26,500 MWh, replacing the current energy mix with clean and renewable energy, reducing its greenhouse gas emissions by more than 25,000 tonnes of CO2 a year. The project is providing concrete support to the country by reducing its dependence on imports of fossil energy, mainly coal and oil, and contributing to its energy self-sufficiency and to climate

change mitigation.

Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e) 1900

Purpose of cancellation Voluntary offsetting

Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancellation?

Yes

Vintage of credits at cancellation 2020

Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization? Purchased

Credits issued by which carbon-crediting program VCS (Verified Carbon Standard)

Method(s) the program uses to assess additionality for this project Positive lists

Approach(es) by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk No risk of reversal

Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Other, please specify (No leakage emissions are considered. The emissions potentially arising due to activities such as power plant construction and upstream emissions from fossil fuel use (e.g. extraction, processing, transport etc.) are neglected)

Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

No leakage emissions are considered. The emissions potentially arising due to activities such as power plant construction and upstream emissions from fossil fuel use (e.g. extraction, processing, transport etc.) are neglected

Comment

Akuo Energy, in partnership with Medine Ltd, have earmarked a proposed project site that extends over an area of 21 ha currently under sugar cane cultivation to the West of Henrietta, for construction of a 17.533 MW solar PV ("the project"). It involves the setting up of photovoltaic (PV) panels which will capture solar energy and produce clean electricity for export to the national grid. Electricity in Mauritius is mainly generated from coal and heavy fuel oil , which is the baseline scenario prior to the implementation of the project activity leading to considerable greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. The project activity undertaken by legally authorised vehicle Akuo Energy (Mauritius) Ltd ("Akuo") will therefore substitute grid electricity by renewable energy and cut down GHG emissions. The project is one of the first large-scale solar PV power plants on the island and will generate approximately 26,254 tCO2e emission reductions per year and 183,779 tCO2e of emission reductions over the 7 years crediting.

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

Engagement & incentivization (changing supplier behavior)

Details of engagement

Directly work with suppliers on exploring corporate renewable energy sourcing mechanisms

% of suppliers by number

5

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

48

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

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

In '22 the Group committed to reduce by 2030 scope 3 emissions by 52% per unit sold from a '21 base year and to achieve net zero emissions throughout the value chain by 2050.

Due to the nature of Group business model most environmental impacts occur along the value chain, for ex. from production of raw materials to the production and transport of garments. Emissions generated by the production of raw materials, textile processing and the production of finished garments represent the most significant contribution of the Group carbon footprint. So, to reduce scope3 emissions and achieve its SBTs, the Group is implementing various activities also involving supply chain manufacturing decarbonisation.

For this reason, Moncler Group started to collaborate with suppliers to address climate and energy topics and encourage the energy transition in its supply chain

Rationale for the coverage

In '22, the Group launched an energy assessment programme reaching out to about 5% of total Tier1 suppliers that represent 48% of procurement spend. The selection was prioritized based on the volumes of products processed, the type of process (e.g. dyeing) and the national energy mix of suppliers operating countries. The rationale that guided the selection of suppliers was to maximise the impact of the engagement activity.

After the initial engagement, that also included the collection of granular information on energy consumption and related emissions, and information on the initiatives implemented by the suppliers in this regard, the Group selected a shortlist of suppliers to whom a detailed onsite energy assessment was provided, fully financed by the Group and carried out by specialised external consultants focusing on initiatives with short return times and no impact on the quality and timing of production, such as the feasibility of installing photovoltaic systems at suppliers' sites or the purchase of renewable energy. The actions identified will support the supplier in formulating a strategy for reducing consumptions and CO2 emissions. The Group will continue prioritize the engagement with carbon intensive manufacturers (e.g. dyeing or finishing) and encourage them towards energy efficiency programs and renewable energy procurement strategies.

Metric of success is the percentage of suppliers on total suppliers involved that agreed on conducting on-site energy assessment.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

The aim of the engagement activity is to directly work with suppliers on identifying energy efficiency measures and exploring corporate renewable energy sourcing mechanisms through the Energy assessment program proposed and financed by the Group. The Energy Assessment Program aims to provide the suppliers a detailed analysis of their production plant and processes from an energy point of view, defining an "energy snap-shot" through the identification of energy vectors and energy consumptions of every functional areas of the process. The assessment includes a preliminary phase of data collection, followed by an on-site visit for the definition of the process and the assumption of technical and energy information, on which is based the identification of key energy efficiency and renewable energy options aimed to: 1) improve the energy performance; 2) cut costs; 3) and reduce CO2 emissions. The technical and economic feasibility were presented to the suppliers by the Moncler team and the specialist external consultants.

Therefore, the expected positive outcome of this engagement process is not only for the Group 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 to switch to renewable energy and make efficiencies thus also achieving cost savings opportunities.

This engagement activity focused on achieving the participation of at least one third of the suppliers to which the Group reached out, will lead to a higher percentage of energy efficiency measures and renewable energies used along the supply chain and thus, will drive a decarbonization of the supply chain and a reduction in scope 3 emissions.

Threshold for measuring success

Measure of success of the initiative is assessed as percentage of suppliers who decided to adhere to the energy assessment analysis with respect to the total suppliers that were shortlisted by the Group during the year. In '22, almost half of the suppliers contacted by Moncler adhered to the program. The programme had a threshold for being considered successful of at least one third of the suppliers to which the Group reached out engaged in the energy assessment programme.

Looking forward, the Group set a target to have a broader number of suppliers to report their energy data and information to the Group by '25.

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

100

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

100

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

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Moncler Group encourages its partners to apply more sustainable practices. In particular, all suppliers who enter into a contract with Moncler Group are assessed according to their alignment with the principles and guidelines (including environment and climate-related) included in the Code of Ethics and the related policies (including the Environmental Policy) as well as the Suppliers Code of Conduct that inspire the Group's responsible business practices and that they must comply with by contract. 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. In this regard, the alignment is assessed in different ways; in particular, 85% of Group's supplier have signed the Code of Ethics and the related policies (including the Environmental Policy) while for the remaining suppliers (15%), the Sustainability Team and the Legal Team have verified the compliance of the suppliers Code of Conduct with the principles included in the Group's Codes. By doing so, suppliers are engaged and 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.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

The Codes of Ethics of Moncler and Stone Island and the Group's Supplier Code of Conduct, as well as the Environmental Policy, contain a section, where the Group explicitly ask suppliers to actively manage their environmental impact for example promoting the use of renewable energy and reducing GHG emissions in line with a science-based approach.

By requiring the suppliers to be compliant with the above-mentioned Codes and policies, the Group encourages partners to apply environmental best practices and to embrace a culture of respect for the environment by behaving responsibly and contributing to its protection.

This will lead in the end to an increasing alignment in the responsible business practices applied by the Group and its partners.

Threshold for measuring success

Success is measured by percentage of suppliers engaged in awareness raising campaign related to climate change and in compliance with the Codes of Ethics, policies and Suppliers Code of Conduct with a threshold for considering the initiative for being successful of maintaining 100% of suppliers engaged

Comment

(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

% of customers by number

100

0

% 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

For the Group it is very important to engage and actively involve all its stakeholders, incl. clients. Consistently, the Group launched several initiatives and activities to engage with all clients to increase the awareness of the climate change impacts of products and to make them last longer, thus reducing their environmental footprint. In fact, garments end of life has long been subject of discussion in the fashion industry and in recent years it led the entire system to act for a change both in production systems (with an increasing focus on reuse at the end of life) and in clients' choices.

In this regard, in '21 Moncler brand launched the Extra-Life project, a service aimed at extending the life to its jackets through specific repairs. Beyond encouraging clients to a better garment management Moncler has trained sales assistants to provide information to clients on the Extra Life repair service.

Moncler brand in '21 tested the initiatives in a selected group of stores in Italy, France and Denmark, sharing with clients the available garment repair solutions, with the aim to later expand globally the scope of the initiative addressing 100% of its clients.

In '22 the project was extended at global level, thus addressing 100% of clients, to provide the same service to all clients worldwide.

In addition, further education is also provided to clients through product labels and in the appropriate "composition and care" section of the site where guidelines for garment care and washing is included.

At the same time, Stone Island implemented a return and repair policy, which ensures that clients can return garments both to mono-brand stores and to the wholesale channel, in addition to the opportunity of benefiting from a dedicated repair service. Where repairs require complex procedures, the garment is picked up and repaired at the Ravarino workshop, while for simple repairs, Stone Island provides a kit to the wholesale partner so that the process can be carried out at the store. In '22, the service was active at global level, making it available to 100% of clients.

Group clients are also made aware of the initiatives on circular economy through the following communication channels:

- Non Financial Statement (pillar Think Circular & Bold) and video
- Sustainability Plan
- company website

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

The expansion of the programme to all the markets where the Group is present has been considered as a proxy to indicate the opportunity given to clients to access the service, to increase the awareness of the climate change impacts of products end of life and to make them last longer, thus reducing their environmental footprint.

Metric of success and threshold

The metric of success of the programmes launched by the Group, namely by the Extra Life for Moncler and the repair service for Stone Island, is assessed as the share of market covered by the initiative with respect to the Group's market presence (namely the Regions in which the project has been launched compared to the Regions in which the Group operates) with a threshold for considering the initiative to be successful equal to 100%.

In this regard, in 2022 100% of the Regions where the Group operates are covered by the services (as the initiative was expanded to all Regions during the year).

Impact of the engagement

For example, the implementation of the initiative will also allow to reduce environmental impacts associated with garments (e.g. down jackets, knitwear) end of life, through a continuous dialogue and active involvement of clients thus encouraging them to further extend their garments' lives.

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

The Group engages with other partners such as trade associations, employees and other organizations to encourage industry change aligned with the Group climate commitment and develop joint actions in the area of sustainability.

By participating in associations, the Group commits to support some particularly important topics for the business and the industry, such as ESG topics in the fashion industry.

These partners are acquiring increasing importance for the Group strategy to promote progresses towards climate related matters.

Employees

Employees play a key role in achieving the goals set by the Group.

They are trained and educated on how small adjustments in their behavior can help the company achieve its goals. In particular, the 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, 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, allowing to prevent the emission of over 1,500 tonnes of CO2, a reduction of 50%, compared to the emissions that would have been generated if each employee had moved by private means.

· Trade associations

Since 2019 Moncler is member of The Fashion Pact (TFP), a global CEO-led initiative representing companies from the fashion and textile industry, which together with suppliers and distributors is committed to achieve shared goals in three main areas: mitigating global warming, restoring biodiversity, and protecting oceans. Regarding the first pillar, this is in line with the Group commitment to fight against climate change. Within TFP, Moncler in '22 was present both in the Steering Committee and in the Operations Committee. The initiative 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. In particular, also through its membership in the initiative, the Group accelerated its climate ambitions. In particular, in '22 Moncler Group set climate targets approved by the SBTi and committed to achieving net zero emissions throughout the value chain by 2050. These objectives were approved by the SBTi. The Group also defined milestone to guarantee the achievement of these targets, such as 100% renewable energy at all directly managed corporate sites worldwide by '23; using over 50% of yarns and fabrics from lower impact materials compared to the Group's conventional options by '25. The Group actively takes part in TFP workshops and collaborative projects, such as the Unlock Programme, which aims to finance regenerative agriculture in the cotton supply chains. Moncler reports annually TFP to keep track of the KPIs on climate change, low impact products, packaging and biodiversity.

From '22, all TFP members have been reporting through the Textile Exchange's Corporate Fiber & Materials Benchmark

Other organizations

-Due to the fact that cotton is the main material by volume purchased by the Group, in '22 the Moncler Group has started supporting a research project by the Umberto Veronesi Foundation focused on identifying the mechanisms used by specific plant species to optimise growth and reproduction under drought through an evolutionary lens. The study specifically focuses on cotton species (Gossypium spp.) while relying on knowledge regarding plant responses to drought previously developed in the model species Arabidopsis thaliana.

- Ev-K2-CNR is a private NGO that promotes collaborative development projects and scientific research in mountain regions. Ev-K2-CNR and Moncler have collaborated since 2014 in 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. Collaboration with the Karakorum International University, the Baltistan University and the Gilgit-Baltistan Environmental Protection Agency continued in '22. During the year, this collaboration led to the launch of the Glacier and Students project which aims to develop a programme to monitor and evaluate changes in glaciers and high-altitude lakes by creating a detailed land register.

- Moncler constantly collaborates with several R&D external departments and start-ups 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

- In '22, Moncler joined Re.Crea, a consortium founded to organise the management of end-of-life stage of textile and fashion products and to promote research and development of innovative recycling solutions

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

Setting a science-based emissions reduction target

Description of this climate related requirement

Suppliers are required by contract to comply with Supplier Code of Conduct (SCC) and Code of Ethics (CE), and related policies, incl. the Environmental Policy https://d2jb2t40p81ydg.cloudfront.net/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/Environmental-Policy-8.pdf, that states:

"The Policy confirms the Group's commitment to improve environmental performance, preventing or minimizing environmental risks and impacts along the entire value chain by continuously setting ambitious targets"

"Moncler Group applies the Environmental Policy to all its own operations and encourages adoption across its entire supply chain"

"Group requires suppliers and business partners to comply with applicable environmental regulations in force in each of the countries in which they operate and with Group's environmental principles included in the SCC"

"Moncler is committed to engage with its suppliers to promote the use of renewable energy and to reduce GHG emissions in accordance with a science-based approach" The Group also commits in different suppliers engagement activities like financing energy assessment (https://www.monclergroup.com/en/sustainability/act-on-climate-andnature/fight-against-climate-change) and dedicated environmental awareness moments to promote a continuous improvement approach.

In '22 85% of Group suppliers signed the CE and related policies (incl. the Environmental one). For remaining 15% Legal Team verified compliance of suppliers code of conduct with principles included in Group Codes

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

100

% suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this climate-related requirement 100

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

Retain and engage

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

External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Yes, our membership of/engagement with trade associations could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

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)

2022 Consolidated Non Financial Statement on pages 49-51 Consolidated Non Financial Statement 2022.pdf

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

The Group is aware of the importance of building partnerships and collaborations with external actors to join forces, create new synergies and increase opportunities to fight climate change. Over the years the Group joined associations committed on this front, including: the The Fashion Pact, Camera Nazionale della Moda Italiana, Fondazione Altagamma, and Re.Crea, a consortium founded to organise the management of textile and fashion products end-of-life and to promote the research and development of innovative recycling solutions.

By joining these associations, the Moncler Group takes a position aligned with the principles set out in its Environmental Policy, which is inspired by the 2015 Paris Agreement, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the European Green Deal, the Global Compact and the objectives described in the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The Chief Corporate Strategy and Communications Officer together with the Sustainability Unit monitor, on a constant basis, the alignment of the commitments of these associations with those of the Group and update the Control, Risks and Sustainability Committee.

The Chief Corporate Strategy and Communications Officer and the CSO take part to trade associations meetings and 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 & Nature, in which it has defined a set of measurable objectives for the coming years that will guide the decisions and development of the entire Group. The Group's Sustainability Plan includes environmental impact reduction targets such as maintaining carbon neutrality, recycling fabric scraps, making widespread use of lower impact nylon and cotton compared to the Group's conventional options, wool certified Responsible Wool Standard (RWS), and eliminating single-use virgin plastics. To ensure that the Group's daily strategies are always in line with the ambitious objectives, the MBO system, is linked to the targets of the Sust. Plan. To ensure the observance of commitments made, the Sustainability Unit asks for regular progress reports on projects, and updates the CCRS accordingly. The plan is updated each year to report on the status of projects underway, and to set new targets for continuous improvement. See pg. 54-56 of the attached "Consolidated Non Financial Statement 2022".

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) Provide details of the trade associations your organization is a member of, or 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 policy consistent with theirs? Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The Fashion Pact, a global CEO-led initiative representing companies from the fashion and textile industry, across the entire value chain, is committed to achieve shared goals focused on three main areas: mitigating global warming, restoring biodiversity and protecting oceans. The mission of The Fashion Pact is to serve as an unequalled catalyst: bringing together the fashion industry's top leaders to accelerate progress and design collective solutions that will trigger system change to further adoption of low-carbon, biodiversity-friendly, and ocean-conscious ways of doing business across all of fashion. Combating climate change and reducing greenhouse gas emissions is a major focus for The Fashion Pact. To this end, The Fashion Pact has made a commitment towards implementation of Science Based Targets for Climate, to achieve net-zero carbon impact by 2050, across all of its signatories. Within The Fashion Pact, Moncler in 2022 was 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 & Nature present in the Moncler Group's Sustainability Plan which focuses on environmental impact reduction targets. By joining The Fashion Pact, the Moncler Group takes a position aligned with the principles set out in its Environmental Policy, which is inspired by the 2015 Paris Agreement, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the European Green Deal, the Global Compact and the objectives described in the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

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

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 policy consistent with theirs? Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Camera Nazionale della Moda Italiana is the national association that aims to promote and coordinate the Italian luxury fashion sector and train young Italian fashion designers. Sustainability is one of the pillars of the Camera Nazionale della Moda Italiana's strategy, an association that started advocating sustainability as a basic value of the Italian fashion industry in 2010. Camera Nazionale della Moda Italiana faced with the challenge of rethinking the future of fashion, by aiming at the highest standards of industrial, environmental and social sustainability. In particular, the Manifesto drafted by Camera Nazionale della Moda Italiana includes principles such as: Design quality products that can last for a long time and can minimize their impact on ecosystems, Use raw materials, materials and fabrics with a high environmental and social value, Reduce the environmental and social impacts of activities (e.g. Control and minimize the consumption of energy and natural resources, particularly electric power). 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 (currency as selected in C0.4)

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 policy consistent with theirs? Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

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

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

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

(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 2022.pdf

Page/Section reference

Information are included in the 2022 Non Financial Statement in the following sections: Governance: section SUSTAINABILITY GOVERNANCE at page 26 Strategy: SUSTAINABILITY PLAN at pages 52-59 Risks and opportunities: CLIMATE CHANGE RISK ANALYSIS IN LINE WITH THE TCFD at pages 37-43 Emission figures and Energy consumption: FIGHT AGAINST CLIMATE CHANGE at pages 134-154; 178-180 Emission targets: SUSTAINABILITY PLAN at pages 54-56

Content elements

Governance Strategy Risks & opportunities Emissions figures Emission targets Other metrics Other, please specify (Energy consumption figures; Initiatives to mitigate emissions)

Comment

C12.5

(C12.5) Indicate the collaborative frameworks, initiatives and/or commitments related to environmental issues for which you are a signatory/member.

| | Environmental collaborative framework, initiative and/or commitment | Describe your organization's role within each framework, initiative and/or commitment |
|-----|---|---|
| Row | Business | -In 2022 Moncler joined the UN Global Compact, a voluntary initiative of the United Nations, and commits to share, support and respect the ten universal principles relating to human rights, |
| 1 | Ambition for 1.5C | labour standards, environmental protection and fight against corruption |
| | UN Global | |
| | Compact | '-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 |
| | Other, please | three main areas: fighting global warming, restoring biodiversity and protecting oceans. Within The Fashion Pact, Moncler in 2022 was present in the Steering Committee, a committee of |
| | specify (The | 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 |
| | Fashion Pact) | 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. |

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></not |

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 |
|---|---|--|---|
| R | Row Yes, we have made public commitments and publicly | Adoption of the | Other, please specify (The Group carried out a hotspot analysis on the basis of the SBTN AR3T framework to identify |
| 1 | 1 endorsed initiatives related to biodiversity | mitigation hierarchy | the main supply areas of its strategic raw materials, quantify their impact and prioritize mitigation actions) |
| | | approach | |

C15.3

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

Impacts on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment

Yes

Value chain stage(s) covered Upstream

Portfolio activity

<Not Applicable>

Tools and methods to assess impacts and/or dependencies on biodiversity

SBTN materiality tool

Other, please specify (SBTN Initial Guidance Internal methodology)

Please explain how the tools and methods are implemented and provide an indication of the associated outcome(s)

The Group committed to promote the protection of natural habitats and animal welfare in the areas where its production sites and supply chains are located; consistently, it identified the main biodiversity risks present within its value chain. Over the last two years the Group, with the active involvement of its suppliers, carried out a hotspot analysis to identify the main areas of supply of its strategic raw materials, quantifying, for each of them, the impact in terms of land use, climate change, water stress, land and marine pollution.

The assessment was done using a location-specific approach that enabled the evaluation of the impact-related biodiversity risks both of Group's own operations sites and of its value chain. The approach, developed on the basis of the guidelines of the Science Based Targets for Nature (SBTN) and the AR3T framework, enabled the identification of the impacts generated by the Group, and the prioritisation of mitigation actions.

Regarding own operations, based on the WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter tool, there are no corporate and production sites directly operated or managed by the Group in or adjacent to Protected Areas.

Regarding risks along the supply chain, considering the Group's business model, downstream activities (i.e., mainly stores and product utilization) were deemed not to involve significant biodiversity risks and impacts). The Group analysed every life cycle stage, from cultivation and extraction of raw materials to the production of semifinished and finished products and the analysis showed that raw material cultivation and extraction are the most impacting stages for the majority of raw materials assessed. On the basis of this analysis, the first projects, consistent with the AR3T framework, were defined, both at the Group's activities and along the supply chain, aimed at minimising the impact on biodiversity by 2030.

The strategy will be managed as an ongoing process to be aligned with developments in the guidelines set out by the SBTN framework.

In 2022 projects were identified to support regenerative practices related to the cotton and wool supply chain, with mitigation effects on both biodiversity impacts and carbon emissions. These projects will be developed during 2023.

Dependencies on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment Please select

Value chain stage(s) covered <Not Applicable>

Portfolio activity
<Not Applicable>

Tools and methods to assess impacts and/or dependencies on biodiversity

<Not Applicable>

Please explain how the tools and methods are implemented and provide an indication of the associated outcome(s) <Not Applicable>

C15.4

(C15.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to biodiversity- sensitive areas in the reporting year? No

C15.5

(C15.5) 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 | Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity- | Other, please specify (All paper and cardboard used by the Group are from responsibly managed forests. The Group also committed to have 50% |
| 1 | related commitments | of lower impact cotton compared to the Group's conventional options and 70% of wool certified Responsible Wool Standard by 2025) |

C15.6

(C15.6) 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 on the basis of the SBTN AR3T framework and in 2022 defined a strategy to mitigate biodiversity impacts and quantitative and qualitative KPIs have been set up) |

C15.7

(C15.7) 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 on the SBTN AR3T framework to identify the main supply areas of its strategic raw materials, quantify their biodiversity impact, prioritise mitigation actions and measure results. In '22 a strategy was defined) | Consolidated Non Financial Statement 2022, page 153-154 Consolidated Non Financial Statement 2022.pdf |
| | onalogy national solution, | Concentration i maneiar Otatement EoEE.pur |

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 | Executive Director (Chief Corporate & Supply Officer) | Chief Operating Officer (COO) |

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 |

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms