Moncler

# 2024 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2024

## Word version

**Important: this export excludes unanswered questions**
This document is an export of your organization's CDP questionnaire response. It contains all data points for questions that are answered or in progress. There may be questions or data points that you have been requested to provide, which are missing from this document because they are currently unanswered. Please note that it is your responsibility to verify that your questionnaire response is complete prior to submission. CDP will not be liable for any failure to do so.
Terms of disclosure for corporate questionnaire 2024 - CDP

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# Contents

# C1. Introduction

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

*Select from:*

☑ English

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

*Select from:*

☑ EUR

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

### (1.3.2) Organization type

*Select from:*

☑ Publicly traded organization

### (1.3.3) Description of organization

*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, expanded in 2023, 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 (e-tailers). As of 31 December 2023, the network of mono-brand Moncler boutiques counted 269 directly operated stores (DOS), 18 units compared to 31 December 2022. The brand operates 57 wholesale shop-in-shops (SiS). Stone Island is distributed globally both through the wholesale channel and with direct presence (retail stores). 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 2023, the network of mono-brand Stone Island stores was composed of 81 retail stores and 15 mono-brand wholesale stores. At 31 December 2023 the Moncler Group had a total of 7,510 employees. The majority of the Moncler Group's workforce was concentrated in the EMEA Region (37%). 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 (approximately 90%) are based in the EMEA Region, primarily in Italy. The main raw materials used by the Group are cotton, nylon, polyester, wool and down. The Group's logistics system consists of two sub-systems, one for the industrial part of the supply chain (materials logistics), while the other for the distribution component (finished products logistics). The former concerns the supply chain, which starts with the suppliers of materials and components and ends with the manufacture of products in the various product categories. The latter relates to the transfer of the finished product to the various sales channels (retail, wholesale and e-commerce).*
*[Fixed row]*

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

### (1.4.1) End date of reporting year

*12/31/2023*

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

*Select from:*
☑ Yes

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

*Select from:*
☑ Yes

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

*Select from:*

☑ 2 years

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

*Select from:*

☑ 2 years

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

*Select from:*

☑ 2 years

*[Fixed row]*

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

*2984217027*

## (1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

| | Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements? |
|---|---|
| | *Select from:*<br>☑ Yes |

*[Fixed row]*

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

## ISIN code - bond

### (1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

*Select from:*

☑ No

## ISIN code - equity

### (1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

*Select from:*

☑ Yes

### (1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

*IT0004965148*

## CUSIP number

### (1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

*Select from:*

☑ No

## Ticker symbol

### (1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

*Select from:*

☑ Yes

### (1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

*MONC*

### SEDOL code

### (1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

*Select from:*
☑ No

### LEI number

### (1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

*Select from:*
☑ No

### D-U-N-S number

### (1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

*Select from:*
☑ No

### Other unique identifier

### (1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

*Select from:*
☑ No
*[Add row]*

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

*Select all that apply*

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

## (1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

### (1.24.1) Value chain mapped

*Select from:*
☑ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping our value chain

### (1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

*Select all that apply*
☑ Upstream value chain
☑ Downstream value chain

### (1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

*Select from:*

☑ Tier 4+ suppliers

## (1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

*Select from:*

☑ All supplier tiers known have been mapped

## (1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

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

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

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

### Short-term

#### (2.1.1) From (years)

*0*

#### (2.1.3) To (years)

*3*

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

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

### Medium-term

#### (2.1.1) From (years)

*4*

#### (2.1.3) To (years)

*10*

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

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

## Long-term

### (2.1.1) From (years)

*11*

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

*Select from:*

☑ No

### (2.1.3) To (years)

*27*

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

*Specifically to climate change, Moncler Group considers long-term time horizon between 11 and 27 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.*
*[Fixed row]*

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

| | Process in place | Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process |
|---|---|---|
| | *Select from:*<br>☑ Yes | *Select from:*<br>☑ Both dependencies and impacts |

*[Fixed row]*

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

| | Process in place | Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process | Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process? |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Select from:*<br>☑ Yes | *Select from:*<br>☑ Both risks and opportunities | *Select from:*<br>☑ Yes |

*[Fixed row]*

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

### Row 1

### (2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

*Select all that apply*

☑ Climate change

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

*Select all that apply*

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

## (2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

*Select all that apply*

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

## (2.2.2.4) Coverage

*Select from:*

☑ Partial

## (2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

*Select all that apply*

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

## (2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

*Select from:*

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

## (2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

*Select from:*

☑ More than once a year

## (2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

*Select all that apply*

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

## (2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

*Select from:*

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

## (2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

*Select all that apply*

☑ Site-specific

## (2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

**Commercially/publicly available tools**

☑ Other commercially/publicly available tools, please specify :S&P Global Climanomics

**Enterprise Risk Management**

☑ COSO Enterprise Risk Management Framework

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

☑ ISO 31000 Risk Management Standard

☑ Stress tests

**International methodologies and standards**

☑ IPCC Climate Change Projections

**Databases**

☑ Nation-specific databases, tools, or standards

**Other**

☑ External consultants

☑ Internal company methods

☑ Scenario analysis

## (2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

**Acute physical**

☑ Cold wave/frost

☑ Drought

☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)

☑ Heat waves

**Chronic physical**

☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)

☑ Heat stress

☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events

☑ Water stress

**Policy**

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms

☑ Changes to national legislation

**Market**

☑ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials

☑ Changing customer behavior

**Reputation**

☑ Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback

☑ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)

**Technology**

☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

☑ Unsuccessful investment in new technologies

**Liability**

☑ Non-compliance with regulations

## (2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

*Select all that apply*

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Regulators

☑ Suppliers

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

*Select from:*

☑ No

## (2.2.2.16) Further details of process

*The Group's ERM is a multi-disciplinary process which is an essential part of the strategic decision-making processes as it identifies, assesses and responds to risks and opportunities, including also climate change, which since '22 is integrated in the Group's ERM as recommended by the TCFD framework. Effects are evaluated in the short, medium and long term, considering both Moncler's own operations and value chain. Specifically on climate change, the analysis is conducted based on the Group's identified dependencies, thus considering the activities and materials most relevant to the Group's business. During 2023, the analysis, conducted with the support of an external partner, was extended to the potential impacts that acute physical, chronic and transition climate change events may have on the Group's operations and supply chain. Particular attention has been given to the effects on cotton, one of the Group's key raw materials: scenario analysis has been used to evaluate impacts on the business. The ERM main process is structured in 3 phases that are listed below and it is performed more than once a year. i) Risks Identification & registration: risked are mapped and assigned to owners responsible for managing and mitigating them. These are recorded within the risk register, which is updated more than once a year with the risk owners. The ERM divides the risks into 4 categories: strategic; business; compliance; financial. Sustainability*

*risks, including climate-related ones, fall within strategic and financial risk both. The Senior Manager Risk and Sustainability Unit conduct a TCFD-aligned scenario analysis to identify and assess climate risks at key operating sites in Italy, Romania, and supply chain areas. Different sources of information are used: literature review and sector studies as well as interviews with Group's internal departments. ii) Assessment of climate related risks: the internal TCFD working group uses scenario analysis, quantify risks and evaluate their business relevance. Results are then integrated into the ERM assessment model. The qualitative & quantitative risk assessment considers the likelihood of the occurrence of risks and their impacts. Substantive strategic or financial impacts are defined as those identified and prioritized by management considering two dimensions: impact and likelihood with which it can affect the organization. The quantitative assessment estimates the likelihood of occurrence and impact providing a classification on a 4-level scale. Particular attention is given to high risks. Risks are considered to have a substantive financial or strategic impact when they potentially lead to an EBITDA loss above 2.5% over the short term. iii) Response: finally mitigating measure are identified and classified in 4 different types (Avoidance; Reduction; Transfer; Acceptance). Risk Sustainability Committee monitors risks and opportunities, while BoD reviews them and oversees Risk Mgmt to align with strategic decisions and acceptable risk levels defined in the ERM. Actions to respond to identified risks are integrated with actions implemented to reduce Group's impacts on the environment and climate change. Climate change impacts specifically related to climate change, are assessed and mitigated by the Group through the management of its corporate carbon footprint and emissions hotspots, considering both the Group's direct operations (Scope 1,2) and activities along its value chain (Scope 3).*

### Row 2

## (2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

*Select all that apply*

☑ Climate change

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

*Select all that apply*

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

## (2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

*Select all that apply*

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

## (2.2.2.4) Coverage

*Select from:*

☑ Partial

## (2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

*Select all that apply*

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

## (2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

*Select from:*

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

## (2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

*Select from:*

☑ More than once a year

## (2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

*Select all that apply*

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

## (2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

*Select from:*

☑ A specific environmental risk management process

## (2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

*Select all that apply*

☑ Site-specific

## (2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

**Commercially/publicly available tools**

☑ Other commercially/publicly available tools, please specify :S&P Climanomics

**Enterprise Risk Management**

☑ COSO Enterprise Risk Management Framework

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

☑ ISO 31000 Risk Management Standard

☑ Stress tests

**International methodologies and standards**

☑ IPCC Climate Change Projections

**Databases**

☑ Nation-specific databases, tools, or standards

**Other**

☑ External consultants

☑ Internal company methods

☑ Scenario analysis

## (2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

**Acute physical**

☑ Cold wave/frost

☑ Drought

☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)

☑ Heat waves

**Chronic physical**

☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)

☑ Heat stress

☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events

☑ Water stress

**Policy**

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms

☑ Changes to national legislation

**Market**

☑ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials

☑ Changing customer behavior

**Reputation**

☑ Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback

☑ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)

**Technology**

☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

☑ Unsuccessful investment in new technologies

**Liability**

☑ Non-compliance with regulations

## (2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

*Select all that apply*

☑ Customers

☑ Investors

☑ Regulators

☑ Suppliers

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

*Select from:*

☑ No

## (2.2.2.16) Further details of process

*The Group, since '21, has started specific environmental risk mgmt. process integrating the TCFD recommendations into the ERM model, considering both physical and transition risks, including alsoexisting and emerging regulatory requirements and other risks and opportunities associated to climate change. During '23, it continued the integration of the ERM model with the results of climate risks and opportunities (r&o) analysis, including the results of the climate scenario analysis based on the recommendations of the TCFD. The process of identifying, assessing, and managing to climate change r&o, that could have substantive financial or strategic impact on the operation is done more than once a year and is structured as: 1)Identification: a hotspots analysis is conducted to map the potential climate-related material issues that could affect the Group business and its value chain. The analysis is based on climate-related r&o studies mapping the most relevant for the company and the fashion luxury industry. These reports identify issues concerning the production of raw materials commonly used in fashion luxury industry and their potential impact on the Group's business and value chain. The analysis is performed based on the dependency of the Group. This led to an assessment of the risks that are associated with the materials and processes on which the Group relies most (e.g., cotton). The list of identified climate r&o is discussed with the Internal Audit Department and other departments to validate the analysis. Then, the Group completes a qualitative and quantitative assessment on the selected relevant r&o. 2)Assessment: focusing on directly operated assets in Italy (Logistic Hub, corporate offices) and Romania (Production Site), and key areas of the supply chain, physical risks identified are then screened through climate risks maps (e.g. water risk from Aqueduct). The assessment for the selected assets is performed considering RCP 8.5 and RCP 4.5 projections on the short, medium and long term. 3) transition scenarios pathways are considered to capture the climate r&o associated with the transition to a low carbon economy (IEA SDS), with respect to a base case scenario (IEA STEPS). In line with what was done for physical risks, the analysis of transition risks is performed over the same time horizons. The r&o are quantified in terms of financial implications, considering: -Hazards:changes in environmental or economic conditions associated with climate change. -Vulnerabilities:responses of an asset or entity to changes in the climate hazards. -Impact:financial measures of impacts induced by the hazards via the vulnerabilities. Assessed r&o are included in the risk register and are be monitored by the risk management function. 3)Response: the risk treatments are identified in 4 different types (Avoidance; Reduction; Transfer; Acceptance) and are monitored by the Risk Management. Actions to respond to identified risks are integrated with actions implemented to reduce the Group's impacts on the environment. These last, specifically related to climate change, are assessed through the development of the carbon footprint. The main hotspots of impacts on climate change are identified, considering both the Group's direct operations and activities along its value chain. In '22 the Moncler Group has committed to achieve net zero emissions through the value chain by 2050. The target is a key action aimed to contribute to mitigate climate change*

*[Add row]*

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

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

*Select from:*

☑ Yes

## (2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

*The Group's reliance on natural resources and specific geographical locations for the procurement of key raw materials creates dependencies that are directly linked to climate-related risks, such as floods and droughts, which can potentially disrupt operations and supply chains. These dependencies that highlight the vulnerabilities and guide the identification and assessment of physical and transition risks are assessed within the process explained in question 2.2.2. The risk analysis was therefore carried out considering the value chain areas (e.g., supply chain) on which the Group is most dependent. Based on the level of dependence, analysis of different levels of detail are carried out. For example, during 2023, the analysis, conducted with the support of an external partner, was deepened to the potential impacts that acute physical climate change events, such as droughts and floods, may have on the supply of raw materials through supply chain disruptions and price volatility. In particular, the analysis was carried out for cotton, one of the Group's key raw materials. On the other hand, the impacts are largely related to the Group's carbon footprint, encompassing greenhouse gas emissions across Scope 1, 2, and 3. These emissions contribute to climate change, creating a feedback loop that can intensify the identified risks. Despite these challenges, the Group recognizes opportunities in implementing sustainability initiatives to reduce its carbon footprint through it transition plan and enhance operational resilience, which can offer strategic benefits in a sustainability-driven market.*
*[Fixed row]*

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

## Risks

## (2.4.1) Type of definition

*Select all that apply*

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

## (2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

*Select from:*

☑ EBITDA

## (2.4.3) Change to indicator

*Select from:*

☑ % decrease

## (2.4.4) % change to indicator

*Select from:*

☑ 1-10

## (2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

*Select all that apply*

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

☑ Other, please specify :Impact a risk could have on the organizations, if occurs

## (2.4.7) Application of definition

*The definition of substantive financial or strategic effect on Group's business is based on its risk assessment and management framework and it relates to anything that can affect, positively and negatively, its operating results and financial position, prevent or favour it from reaching its targets, harm or develop its assets, and/or undermine or strengthen the value of the Moncler and Stone Island brands or reputation. The Moncler Group adopts ERM framework to ensure the identification, measurement, management and monitoring of business risks. Risks are monitored by the Risk Sustainability Committee, and periodically reviewed by the Board, 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 an annualized EBITDA loss above 2.5% over the short-term (0-3 years). Risks that could have a substantive financial impact are reported in the ERM model and divided into 4 categories: strategic; business; compliance and financial. Sustainability related risks fall into the strategic macro category and are continuously monitored. All risks are assessed through qualitative and quantitative methodologies on the basis of 2 risk dimensions: the impact a risk could have on the organization if it occurs and its likelihood. According to the qualitative assessment the risks are classified on a 4-level scale from low to high. The main objective is to manage risks through specific prevention and control systems integrated in the corporate processes, 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 included in the Group's risks register. Such risks could eventually affect the Group' supply chain by impacting agricultural field, potentially leading to a decrease in raw materials availability (e.g. cotton & 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 evaluate the Group's financial exposure and the related likelihood in short, medium and long term timeframes. After the evaluation, specific prevention and control systems have been identified to be implemented over all timeframes.*

# Opportunities

## (2.4.1) Type of definition

*Select all that apply*

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

## (2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

*Select from:*

☑ EBITDA

## (2.4.3) Change to indicator

*Select from:*

☑ % increase

## (2.4.4) % change to indicator

*Select from:*

☑ 1-10

## (2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

*Select all that apply*

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

☑ Other, please specify **:**Impact an opportunitiy could have on the organizations, if occurs

## (2.4.7) Application of definition

*The definition of substantive financial or strategic effect on Group's business is based on its risk assessment and management framework and it relates to anything that can affect, positively and negatively, its operating results and financial position, prevent or favour it from reaching its targets, harm or develop its assets, and/or undermine or strengthen the value of the Moncler and Stone Island brands or reputation. The Moncler Group adopts an Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework to ensure the identification, measurement, management and monitoring of business opportunities. Opportunities, together with risks, are monitored by the Risk Sustainability Committee, and periodically reviewed by the Board, which is also responsible for the development of the strategy. Currently, opportunities are*

*considered to have a substantive financial or strategic impact when they potentially lead to an annualized EBITDA profit above 2.5% over the short term (0-3 years). Opportunities that could have a substantive financial impact are reported in the ERM model and divided into 4 categories: strategic; business; compliance and financial. Sustainability related opportunities fall into the strategic macro category and are continuously monitored. All opportunities are assessed through both qualitative and quantitative methodologies on the basis of 2 dimensions: the impact an opportunity could have on the organization if it occurs and its likelihood. According to the qualitative assessment the opportunities are classified on a 4-level scale from low to high. The main objective is to manage opportunities through specific initiatives integrated in the corporate processes, as well as exploit and enhance them. Among the climate related opportunities, the Group has identified the efficient use of resources, such as electricity, at the Group's sites and operations, which may lead to a reduction in the energy used and the emissions generated, with a consequent reduction in operating costs. To understand whether the opportunities could have a substantive financial effect, a scenario analysis was used to evaluate the Group’s financial exposure and the related likelihood in short-, medium- and long-term timeframes. Following the evaluation, specific actions have been identified to be implemented over the short, medium and long term, to favour the occurrence and improve the financial impact of these opportunity.*
*[Add row]*

## C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

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

| | Environmental risks identified |
|---|---|
| Climate change | *Select from:*<br>☑ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain |

*[Fixed row]*

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

### Climate change

#### (3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

*Select from:*
☑ Risk1

#### (3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

**Policy**
☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms

#### (3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

*Select from:*

☑ Direct operations

## (3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

*Select all that apply*

☑ Italy

☑ Romania

## (3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

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

## (3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

*Select from:*

☑ Increased direct costs

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

*Select all that apply*

☑ Long-term

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

*Select from:*

☑ Likely

## (3.1.1.14) Magnitude

*Select from:*

☑ Low

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

*The introduction of this carbon pricing mechanism could represent a potential risk for the Group business with financial implications as this could entail potential increase in company expenses, both in terms of direct costs, considering for example the application of a carbon tax on specific fossil-based energy if consumed by the Group, and potential indirect costs if suppliers will transfer the additional cost they pay on carbon into their product/services. Considering the evolution of current EU policies, the Group is not expecting effects on the business in a short timeframe, but in the long term the Group has assessed that the introduction of these pricing mechanisms could have a financial impact on the business as shown below. Therefore, the Group is already monitoring these policies and implement measures to reduce the potential effects. With regards to its own operations, the Group in 2023 already achieved 100% of electricity used from renewable sources leading the Group to reduce scope 2 emissions. Moreover the Group is working also to reduce scope 1 emissions as a new regulation introducing a price on carbon will represent a potential increase of cost resulting in correspondent CO2 price. In addition, the Group is also working on reducing scope 3 emissions throughout its supply chain, which could lead to lower this type of risks also for its suppliers.*

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

*Select from:*

☑ Yes

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

*1200000*

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

*3500000*

## (3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

*Moncler Group quantified the risk of increased costs from carbon-emissions taxes, 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 (i.e., 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.*

*The potential financial impact figure expresses the annual average additional expense due to such taxes in the long term. This figure was calculated using climate scenario analyses based on an external provider's assessment, following TCFD recommendations. The financial risk associated with the carbon pricing hazard was determined from the current emissions of Moncler Group's own operations and specific supply chain activities in the area in exam and current EU carbon price, which ranges from 8 EUR/tCO2 to 176 EUR/tCO2. Considering the stringent and ambitious reduction targets of Moncler, future emissions impacts were considered as constant up to 2050, starting from the base year considered, as a worst case scenario to evaluate average annual financial effect of the ETSs risk. The projected carbon price increase was modelled using data from Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSPs) under RCP4.5 and RCP2.6 scenarios. The expected increase in carbon price by 2050 ranges from 45 EUR/tCO2 (RCP4.5) to 168 EUR/tCO2 (RCP2.6). Assuming direct correlation between carbon price and financial impact (1 euro of emissions-based carbon cost entails 1 euro of carbon-price), the final quantified effect of the risk associated with the carbon pricing hazard is then calculated, using an impact function linking the price of carbon per ton of CO2e emissions to financial impacts, providing a modelled averaged annual loss, which is the sum of climate-related expenses for each sites considered. The financial impact linked to the introduction of a taxation to limit carbon emissions, representing the range of the yearly additional expenses to cover for climate-related taxation in the area of study, was recalculated in '23, showing results not significantly different from those estimated in '22. While the risk could lead to a potential substantive impact in the long-term, the analysis indicated no substantive financial impact over the short-term, in line with the thresholds defined by the Group ERM.*

## (3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

**Compliance, monitoring and targets**

☑ Establish organization-wide targets

## (3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

*1452000*

## (3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

*The main costs of response refer to budget allocated in FY23 to: - 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, development of the Group's Raw Material Standard and public policy monitoring (e.g., European Sustainability Registration Alignment): 261kEUR; - additional cost of low carbon vehicles in car fleet: 385kEUR; - purchase of green energy RECs and carbon credits for compensating s1&2 emissions: 186kEUR; - install LED lights and replace traditional lighting system: average annual cost estimated to be 500kEUR; - environmental certification LEED for the expansion of the production site: 120kEUR. The total sum of the provided costs adds up to 1,452,000EUR of cost to respond to the risk.*

## (3.1.1.29) Description of response

*Emerging stricter regulation to curb CO2 emissions through the implementation of carbon pricing mechanisms could impact Group activities. 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. Moncler Group has committed to reduce by 2030 absolute scope 1 and scope 2 CO2e emissions by 70% (in line with the "1.5C" ambition) and scope 3 CO2e emissions by*

*52% (in line with the "Well-Below 2C" ambition) per unit sold from a 2021 base year. In addition, the Moncler Group has committed to achieving net zero emissions (Net Zero) throughout the value chain by 2050. The performed and planned activities allow the Group to decrease eventual expenses in case of a taxation to reduce carbon emissions and to become more resilient to the mentioned risk. The initiatives reported involve interventions primarily aimed to reduce impact to Moncler Group's own operations, including the use of renewable energy, energy efficiency measures (e.g. replacement of traditional lighting systems with LED lights, introduction of thermal insulation systems that ensure greater energy efficiency, replacement of air conditioning and gas heating systems with more efficient heat pumps) and lower impact car fleet. In addition, the Group is also working with its suppliers to promote awareness of their impact on climate change and best practice to reduce emissions, such as adoption of a certified energy/env. management system, the use of renewable energy and best practice to lower the impact of raw materials' production (regenerative agriculture 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. In addition, the LEED for Building Design and Construction certification was obtained in '23 for the expansion of the production site in Romania.*

## Climate change

### (3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

*Select from:*

☑ Risk2

### (3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

**Acute physical**

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

### (3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

*Select from:*

☑ Upstream value chain

### (3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

*Select all that apply*

☑ Australia

☑ Turkey

☑ United States of America

## (3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

*As an apparel company, Moncler business is closely linked to raw materials supply chain dynamics and risks. Changes in climate patterns specifically referred to physical acute climate change events may impact on raw material sourcing via supply chain disruptions and may potentially lead to a price volatility. This could affect raw materials sourcing used by the Group, such as cotton, since this represents almost 35% of purchases in volume of the Group in '23. 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. However, events such as intense flooding (alternated to drought seasons), can cause reduction in 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 (around 1.5 EUR/kg). The scenario analysis, caried out under RCP4.5 and RCP8.5, focused on the main countries from which Moncler purchases cotton, i.e. USA, Türkiye, Australia.*

## (3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

*Select from:*

☑ Increased direct costs

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

*Select all that apply*

☑ Long-term

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

*Select from:*

☑ More likely than not

## (3.1.1.14) Magnitude

*Select from:*

☑ Low

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

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

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

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

*Select from:*

☑ Yes

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

*6000000*

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

*20000000*

## (3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

*Physical acute climate change events such as drought and flooding may impact cotton supply and, consequently, may lead to a price volatility. Quantification of financial effects related to these occurrences have been focused on key sourcing area for Moncler supply (USA, Türkiye and Australia). Financial impact has been calculated coupling two models: - a regression forecasting model based on historical correlation between price trends and cotton supply-demand; - a forecasting model capturing potential variations in cotton yield caused by climate change related events, such as droughts and flooding. The price analysis focuses on cotton top producer countries: according to recent studies (OECD -FAO), these countries will be the most relevant cotton producers in the coming years (USA, Türkiye, Australia, China, India, and Pakistan). Scenario analysis was utilized to simulate climate change effects in the long term. In particular, the analysis was simulated under the IPCC RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5 scenarios. The analysis carried out on physical risk index and historical data related to cotton production and yields has highlighted the correlation with climate change-related physical risks. Fabric price (per kg) was then estimated starting from the forecasted global cotton price increase (varying between 2.66 and 4.90 EUR/kg for the optimistic and pessimistic scenarios, respectively) and the incidence of cotton fiber on the total fabric price in the selected scenarios. The breakdown of cost of fiber and total industrial cost is a sensible information for Moncler Group and cannot be disclosed publicly. Based on this assessment, the financial impact linked to the potential cost increase on cotton price resulting from physical effects of climate change, was recalculated in '23, reporting results not significantly different from those estimated in '22. The risk could lead to a potential substantive impact in the long-term, however over the short-term, it resulted from the analysis not to have a substantive financial impact, in line with the thresholds defined by the Group ERM.*

## (3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

**Diversification**

☑ Increase supplier diversification

## (3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

*593000*

## (3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

*The main costs of response (for FY2023) refers to budget allocated to: - Consultancy activities by a specialized company for the definition of the guidelines for the selection of “preferred” materials: around 10kEUR; - LCA analysis carried out on some raw materials to assess the impact of “preferred” alternatives: around 65kEUR; - Consultancy that allows the Group to get in contact with innovative start-ups: around 60kEUR; - R&D budget for new “preferred” materials: 300kEUR; - Cost for regenerative agriculture pilot projects set up: 158kEUR. In the cost calculation, premium price for ”preferred” materials has not been included because currently subject to further investigation by the company. Since today ”preferred” materials have a higher price compared to conventional ones, this will increase short-term costs, but in the long-term lower price differential are expected due to R&D developments. The total sum of the provided costs adds up to 593kEUR to respond to the risk.*

## (3.1.1.29) Description of response

*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. - Continuously increase the integration of ”preferred” materials (materials that aim to deliver reduced impacts compared to the conventional equivalents used by the Moncler Group, for example recycled, organic, or certified according to specific standards) considering that the ones coming from organic or regenerative agriculture are more resilient to climate change. - Launch of regenerative agriculture pilot projects aimed at restoring soil organic carbon and soil health. One of the two project is a collaborative initiative promoted by the Fashion Pact. - Continuous research on new and innovative solutions in terms of materials.*

# Climate change

## (3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

*Select from:*

☑ Risk3

## (3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

**Market**

☑ Changing customer behavior

## (3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

*Select from:*

☑ Downstream value chain

## (3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

*Select all that apply*

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

## (3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

*In recent years, end clients and wholesalers' interest in products made with "preferred" materials 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 products made with "preferred" materials; secondly, the risk that some of the wholesalers the company relies on for the distribution of its products will introduce stringent protocols that will require product sustainability criteria (such as certifications, traceability of raw materials, type of materials and fibers used, production processes, etc.). The magnitude of the impact estimated (medium-low) refers to the residual risk. Countries disclosed in the previous column are the ones where the Group operates with its store network.*

## (3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

*Select from:*

☑ Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

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

*Select all that apply*

☑ Long-term

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

*Select from:*

☑ More likely than not

## (3.1.1.14) Magnitude

*Select from:*

☑ Medium-low

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

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

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

*Select from:*

☑ No

## (3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

**Diversification**

☑ Develop new products, services and/or markets

## (3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

*435000*

## (3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

*The overall cost to manage reported risk is directly linked to company consultancy services and R&D expenses to investigate impact of possible material alternatives, and costs to implement the initiatives. For FY2023, the main response costs include: - consultancy activities for the definition of the guidelines for the selection of "preferred" materials: around 10kEUR; - Life Cycle Assessments analysis to assess the effects of "preferred" materials alternatives: around 65kEUR; - Consultancy to connect with innovative start-ups: around 60kEUR; - R&D budget for new "preferred" materials research and development: 300kEUR. Current premium prices for "preferred" materials are excluded from the cost calculation as they are under further investigation. Since today these materials have a higher price than conventional ones, which may increase short-term costs, but long-term cost reductions are expected due to R&D developments.*

## (3.1.1.29) Description of response

*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 "preferred" material in its collection: - 50% of "preferred" nylon by '25; 50% "preferred" cotton by '25; 70% wool certified under specific standards (e.g., Responsible Wool Standard) by '25; over 50% of yarns and fabrics will be from "preferred" materials by '25.*

# Climate change

## (3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

*Select from:*

☑ Risk4

## (3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

**Acute physical**

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

## (3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

*Select from:*

☑ Direct operations

## (3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

*Select all that apply*

☑ Italy

☑ Romania

## (3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

*Moncler Group has identified a potential risk related to changes in precipitation and extreme variability in weather patterns, that may cause damages to the Group's business. Among these, fluvial flooding has been considered potentially applicable in the long term for Group's corporate sites. To evaluate this risk impact the Group conducted an assessment to analyse how fluvial flooding could affect its assets. The assessment was focused on the following sites: corporate offices in Milan, Trebaseleghe (PD), and Ravarino (Modena), Logistic Hub in Castel San Giovanni (PC), in Italy; Manufacturing site in Bacau, Romania. The assessment has been performed considering RCP 8.5 (associated to a business-as-usual scenario), and RCP 4.5 (aligned with Paris Agreement commitments). Considered timeframes of the analysis were 2030s (short-medium term) and 2050s (long term). According to the analysis performed, the Logistic Hub in Castel San Giovanni, the Production site in Bacău and Trebaseleghe and all the corporate offices are in areas with a low residual fluvial flooding risk. The analysis of the mentioned risk was updated in '23, but the results were not significantly different from those evaluated in '22. This assessment allowed the Group to integrate its outcome into the ERM framework, and therefore climate change impact on operations is under a continuous monitoring within ERM activities. The magnitude of the impact estimated (low) refers to the residual risk in the long-term.*

## (3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

*Select from:*

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

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

*Select all that apply*

☑ Long-term

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

*Select from:*

☑ More likely than not

## (3.1.1.14) Magnitude

*Select from:*

☑ Low

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

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

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

*Select from:*

☑ No

## (3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

**Policies and plans**

☑ Increase insurance coverage

## (3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

*670000*

## (3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

*The main costs of response reported below refers to FY2023: - Insurance coverage aimed at limiting the economic impact of any damage caused by extreme climatic events (670kEUR/year).*

## (3.1.1.29) Description of response

*The actions of response to the identified risks implemented in 2023 are reported below: - Insurance coverage aimed at limiting the economic impact of any damage caused by extreme climatic events considering both business interruption and direct damages; - 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*
*[Add row]*

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

## Climate change

## (3.1.2.1) Financial metric

*Select from:*
☑ OPEX

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

*0*

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

*Select from:*
☑ Less than 1%

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

*19582565*

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

*Select from:*

☑ 1-10%

## (3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

*The financial figures related to the OpEx reported in previous columns refer to the quantitative spent on cotton purchased from the areas considered in the risk analysis reported for Risk 2, i.e. Australia, Türkiye and United States of America. In calculating the percentage at the numerator, the metric mentioned above was considered, while OpEx associated to the cost of sales of 2023 were considered at the denominator. The actions implemented to respond to Risk2 are: - Supply chain diversification strategy so that it can effectively manage any fluctuations in the price of raw materials/scarcity in certain geographic areas, while establishing long-term relationships and agreements that result in beneficial business relationships for both parties. - Continuously increase the integration of "preferred" materials (materials that aim to deliver reduced impacts compared to the conventional equivalents used by the Moncler Group, for example recycled, organic, or certified according to specific standards) considering that the ones coming from organic or regenerative agriculture are more resilient to climate change. - Launch of regenerative agriculture pilot projects aimed at restoring soil organic carbon and soil health. One of the two project is a collaborative initiative promoted by the Fashion Pact. - Continuous research on new and innovative solutions in terms of materials.*
*[Add row]*

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

*Select from:*

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

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

| | Environmental opportunities identified |
|---|---|
| Climate change | *Select from:*<br>☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized |

*[Fixed row]*

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

## Climate change

### (3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

*Select from:*

☑ Opp1

### (3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

**Resource efficiency**

☑ Move to more energy/resource efficient buildings

### (3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

*Select from:*

☑ Direct operations

### (3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

*Select all that apply*

☑ Italy

☑ Romania

### (3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

*Considering on one hand the ambitious objectives the Group has committed to (SBTs aligned with 1.5C and Net zero) and, on the other hand, the increasing energy prices (more and more sensitive to external market and geopolitical conditions), it is clear that energy efficiency can be an important opportunity to first reach those targets while reducing energy related costs. In the context of potential carbon-pricing mechanisms in direct operations in the European Union, as indicated in 3.1.1, implementing efficiency measures is an opportunity and a technique to manage the risk through Scope 1 and 2 emissions reduction initiatives. In 2023, the energy*

*consumed in the corporate Italian sites represented 20% of total Group's electricity consumption. Thus, energy & emission reduction achieved in these sites contribute significantly to Group targets and saving opportunities. Savings achieved by energy efficiency initiatives can be also translated to investments in alternative company operations. Energy Efficiency measures identified by Moncler Group varies from replacement of traditional lighting with LED lights, thermal insulation systems that ensure greater energy efficiency and reduce consumption in Group sites, replacement of air conditioning and gas heating systems with more efficient heat pumps. Please note that the anticipated financial effect considered energy cost increasing linearly over time and no governmental schemes / subsidies were included in the analysis.*

## (3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

*Select from:*

☑ Reduced direct costs

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

*Select all that apply*

☑ Medium-term

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

*Select from:*

☑ Likely (66–100%)

## (3.6.1.12) Magnitude

*Select from:*

☑ Low

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

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

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

*Select from:*

☑ Yes

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

*805000*

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

*820000*

## (3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

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

## (3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

*651000*

## (3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

*Explanation of main costs to realize the opportunity (for FY2023) refers to: - the achievement and maintenance of certification and standards for buildings (including LEED certification) are estimated for 2023 in 139 kEUR; - investments made to install LED lights or replace traditional lighting systems; the average annual cost is estimated to be around 500 kEUR; - costs for conducting on-site energy assessment on the sites in order to identify energy and emission saving opportunities is estimated for 2023 to be around 12 kEUR. The total sum of the provided costs add up to 651kEUR of cost to realize the opportunity.*

## (3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

*The Group put in place several energy efficiency actions as well as switched to renewable energies to leverage 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; - LEED for Building Design and Construction certification obtained in '23 for the expansion of the production site in Romania. 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. For future developments, the Group will estimate the impact on cost opportunities of energy efficiency measures and relative certification on other corporate sites, such as flagship stores and/or other corporate buildings.*

# Climate change

## (3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

*Select from:*

☑ Opp2

## (3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

**Products and services**

☑ Shift in consumer preferences

## (3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

*Select from:*

☑ Downstream value chain

## (3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

*Select all that apply*

☑ China

☑ Canada

☑ Italy

☑ France

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

## (3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

*In recent years, 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 products made with "preferred" materials and more responsible companies and it is likely to be even greater in the long term. Countries disclosed in the previous column are the ones where the Group operates with its store network.*

## (3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

*Select from:*
☑ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

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

*Select all that apply*
☑ Long-term

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

*Select from:*

☑ Likely (66–100%)

## (3.6.1.12) Magnitude

*Select from:*

☑ Medium-low

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

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

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

*Select from:*

☑ No

## (3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

*435000*

## (3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

*The main costs to realize the opportunity (for FY2023) refers to: - consultancy activities by a specialized company for the definition of the guidelines for the selection of ”preferred” materials: around 10kEUR; - Life Cycle Assessments analysis carried out on some raw materials to assess the impact of ”preferred” alternatives: around 65kEUR; - Consultancy that allows the Group to get in contact with innovative start-ups: around 60kEUR; - R&D budget for new ”preferred” materials research and development: 300kEUR. In addition, there are other costs that are not included here like the price premium for ”preferred” materials. Since today ”preferred” materials have a higher price compared to conventional ones, this will increase short-term costs, but in the long-term lower price differential are expected due to R&D developments.The total sum of the provided costs adds up to 435kEUR of cost to realize the opportunity.*

## (3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

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

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

## Climate change

### (3.6.2.1) Financial metric

*Select from:*
☑ CAPEX

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

*24270000*

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

*Select from:*
☑ 1-10%

### (3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

*In line with the opportunity described in question 3.6.1 (Opp1), CapEx of the reporting year were considered for investment in construction works associated with the opening of new stores and the expansion and renovation of corporate sites and existing stores and, in particular, for increasing energy efficiency and reducing energy consumption by these properties, thus attributable to economic activity classified as "7.2 Renovation of existing buildings" in Regulation (EU) 2020/852. The mentioned efficiency measures mentioned would present a potential saving in operational costs due to the reduction in energy consumption and therefore the*

*associated costs. Specifically, for the capital expenditures (CapEx) indicator calculation, the denominator considered the increases in tangible fixed assets and intangible assets during the year, before depreciation and any revaluations, including those arising from restatements and reductions in value, for 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 included in the Taxonomy and/or relating to the measures implemented to allow a reduction in CO2 emissions in the atmosphere were considered eligible, concerning the investments mentioned above.*
*[Add row]*

# C4. Governance

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

### (4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

*Select from:*

☑ Yes

### (4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

*Select from:*

☑ Quarterly

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

*Select all that apply*

☑ Executive directors or equivalent

☑ Non-executive directors or equivalent

☑ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

### (4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

*Select from:*

☑ Yes, and it is publicly available

### (4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

*The "Board of Directors' and the Board of Statutory Auditors' Diversity Policy" reflects the awareness that a Board of Directors composed of members with different professional skills and experiences as well as representative of different cultural heritages, ethnicities, races, genders and ages, enriches the corporate culture and supports the company in making the best decisions in a Group operating in an international context. The Diversity Policy primarily intends to guide the submission of candidacies by the Shareholders upon appointment of the Board of Directors and the Board of Statutory Auditors, then ensuring that the composition of the above bodies is aligned with the diversity criteria. Expertise in ESG and social responsibility are included among the skills recommended in the Diversity Policy.*

## (4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

*Diversity-policy-2022-1.pdf*
*[Fixed row]*

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

| | Board-level oversight of this environmental issue |
|---|---|
| Climate change | *Select from:*<br>☑ Yes |
| Biodiversity | *Select from:*<br>☑ Yes |

*[Fixed row]*

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

### Climate change

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

*Select all that apply*
☑ Board-level committee

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

*Select from:*
☑ Yes

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

*Select all that apply*

☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify **:**The Board of Directors' and the Board of Statutory Auditors' diversity Policy

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

*Select from:*

☑ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

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

*Select all that apply*

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

☑ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

☑ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan

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

☑ Other, please specify **:**Overseeing value chain engagement

## (4.1.2.7) Please explain

*The Control, Risks and Sustainability Committee (CCRS), which is composed by three members of the Board of Directors (BoD), assists the latter in the performance of duties relating to: (i) The oversight of Sustainability Plan (SP) progress that also includes objectives linked to CO2 reduction and carbon neutrality and that are part of variable components; (ii) The definition and update of the business strategy related to sustainability, including initiatives, drivers and targets (incl. climate-related ones), reported in the SP as well as in the transition plan; (iii) The supervision of the sust. topics (incl. climate) related to the Group's activity and its interactions with stakeholders along the value chain; (iv) The definition of guidelines 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 the portfolio of Group's top risks, including climate change and alignment with TCFD disclosure based on scenario analysis; (vi) The examination of Non-Financial Statement. These activities also ensure that the CCRS oversees climate-related topics and progresses against targets as the other sust. topics, which are scheduled in agenda in the CCRS meeting.*

*In 2022, the CCRS reviewed the SBTs and Net Zero commitment updated at Group level following Stone Island acquisition. It reviewed the integration of the 2020-2025 SP with new objectives and the '23 results/progress towards targets which includes the targets of the pillar Act on Climate & Nature and its projects (also part of the Group's transition plan); among others: 100% renewable energy at all directly managed corporate sites worldwide in '23; 90% of low environmental impact vehicles in the Group's car fleet in '24; LEED certification for all new corporate buildings from '23; 100% carbon neutrality at all directly managed corporate sites worldwide from '21; promotion of measures of energy efficiency and renewable energy along the supply chain starting from '22; 50% of "preferred" (i.e., materials that aim to deliver reduced impacts compared to the conventional equivalents used by the Group) nylon by '25, 50% of "preferred" cotton by '25, over 50% of yarns and fabrics will be from "preferred" materials by '25 and 70% wool certified under specific standards (e.g. Responsible Wool Standard) by '25. In '23, the CCRS reviewed the update of the climate-related activities mentioned above, that are included and formalized within the transition plan. The CCRS reports to the BoD about the main sust. topics analysed every six months or when needed.*

## Biodiversity

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

*Select all that apply*

☑ Board-level committee

### (4.1.2.7) Please explain

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

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

## Climate change

### (4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

*Select from:*

☑ Yes

### (4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

*Select all that apply*

☑ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group

☑ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues

☑ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process

☑ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

## (4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

**Experience**

☑ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

☑ Management-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

☑ Active member of an environmental committee or organization

*[Fixed row]*

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

| | Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue |
|---|---|
| Climate change | *Select from:*<br>☑ Yes |

*[Fixed row]*

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

## Climate change

## (4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

**Executive level**

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

## (4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

**Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities**

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

**Policies, commitments, and targets**

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets

**Strategy and financial planning**

☑ Implementing a climate transition plan

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

☑ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

## (4.3.1.4) Reporting line

*Select from:*

☑ Reports to the board directly

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

*Select from:*

☑ Half-yearly

## (4.3.1.6) Please explain

*The Chief Corporate & Supply Officer is responsible for the area that includes Sustainability, Operations, Supply Chain, Logistics, Finance, Legal, Environment and People&Organization. The Chief Corporate & Supply Officer(also Executive Director) reports to the Chairman and CEO and is member of the Strategic Committee.*

*As member of this internal body, the Chief Corporate & Supply Officer assists the Chairman and CEO, supporting him on a continuous basis in the definition and implementation of strategies, including the sustainability ones 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. In addition, the Chief Corporate & Supply Officer is a Board Member and reports directly to the Board regarding climate related topics. The Chief Corporate & Supply Officer is regularly updated by the Chief Marketing & Corporate Strategy 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, energy&environment and logistics services, and in this regard, in 2023 was involved in the review of the progress against the Group's commitments to Science Based Targets and Net Zero targets as well as the updates on the TCFD analysis, the Taxonomy disclosure, the Sustainability Plan and related results and new targets included.*

## Climate change

### (4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

**Executive level**

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

### (4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

**Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities**

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

**Engagement**

☑ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

**Policies, commitments, and targets**

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

**Strategy and financial planning**

☑ Developing a climate transition plan

☑ Implementing a climate transition plan

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

**Other**

☑ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

## (4.3.1.4) Reporting line

*Select from:*

☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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

*Select from:*

☑ Half-yearly

## (4.3.1.6) Please explain

*The Chief Marketing & Corporate Strategy Officer has multiple climate related responsibilities because is also head of a cross functional strategic department that comprises the Sust. Unit, Corporate Communications, Sustainable Innovation and Product Quality. As part of the duties assigned to the role, in collaboration with the Sust. Unit, is responsible for assessing sust. areas of improvement as well as climate related commitments/risks among the others, including the implementation of the transition plan. The Chief Marketing & Corporate Strategy Officer is responsible for: -proposing the sust. strategy and annual targets (Sust. Plan) and the sustainability-related employee incentives, including the ones on climate change then reviewed by the Control, Risks and Sust. Committee (CCRS), the Board of Directors (BoD) and the Nomination and Remuneration Committee (for their respective parts); -overseeing the Non-Financial Statement, including the alignment with the EU Taxonomy; -updating Env Policy and Raw Material Manual; -fostering a culture of sust. within the Group; -promoting dialogue with stakeholders including NGOs and with Investor Relations, handles the requests of sust. rating agencies and the needs of SRI. The Chief Marketing & Corporate Strategy Officer, together with Internal Audit function, takes part of guiding and reviewing the risk assessment process, incl. climate risks reported according to the TCFD and in reporting the outcomes of the analysis to the CCRS. The Chief Marketing & Corporate Strategy Officer reports to the CEO and is member of the Strategic Committee (SC) meetings. In '23, during the SC the Chief Marketing & Corporate Strategy Officer reported on the main elements of the Group's transition plan, including the updated carbon footprint, the main actions implemented and the next steps to reach the set targets The Sust. Plan updates were also presented by the Marketing & Corporate Strategy Officer during the CCRS and the BoD meetings.*

# Climate change

## (4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

**Committee**

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

## (4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

**Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities**

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

**Policies, commitments, and targets**

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

**Strategy and financial planning**

☑ Implementing a climate transition plan

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

## (4.3.1.4) Reporting line

*Select from:*

☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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

*Select from:*

☑ Quarterly

## (4.3.1.6) Please explain

*The Strategic Committee (SC), composed by the Chairman & CEO, the Executive Director & Chief Corporate & Supply Officer, the Executive Director and Chief Business Strategy & Global Market Office, the Operation & Supply Chain Director, the Chief Brand Officer, the Chairman of Stone Island, the Senior Director Retail & Business Development and the Chief Marketing & Corporate Strategy Officer, assists the Chairman and CEO in an advisory capacity, supporting him in the definition*

*and implementation of strategies, including sust. ones such as the transition plan, guaranteeing its alignment with the main strategic areas of the Group and ensuring consistency and agreement with its founding values. The SC meets every two weeks to be updated about new initiatives, projects and issues which may also include env. aspects (e.g., climate change) and social topics. Among its participants there is also the Chief Marketing & Corporate Strategy Officer (to which the Sust. Unit reports to), that provides advice on defining operational decisions and planning and assessing future targets. The SC's areas of responsibility include the oversee of the Business Plan and Sust. Plan implementation and all main strategic decisions including but not limited to those related to, investments, and env. and social initiatives. In '23 the SC was updated by the Chief Marketing & Corporate Strategy Officer on the main elements of the transition plan, including the updated carbon footprint, the main actions implemented and the next steps to reach the set emission reduction targets. The actions involve 100% ren. energy at all directly managed corporate sites worldwide (achieved in '23), 90% of low environmental impact vehicles in car fleet worldwide by '24, specific targets set to increase the use of "preferred" materials and promotion of renewable energy along the supply chain from '22. In 2023 the SC was also updated on the TCFD analysis and the Sust. Plan with the related results and new targets.*
*[Add row]*

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

## Climate change

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

*Select from:*
☑ Yes

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

*10*

### (4.5.3) Please explain

*1 Short term variable rem.–MBO (Cash component); 2 Medium/Long term variable rem.–LTI (Performance Shares Plan (PSP) - Equity-based component). The salary structure of eligible professionals, managers, exec. & senior exec. includes both fixed and variable components. 1)MBO focuses mainly on quantitative targets related to the Group performance, performance relative to their area of responsibility including often social&env. goals linked to the Sust. Plan. The system applies to exec., managers and professionals for corporate sites and eligible store mgmt team. 2)PSP applies to Exec. Directors,Key Managers, employees and collaborators holding key positions. Both the '22 (II cycle) (approved in May '23) and '24 PSP (approved in April '24) have KPI linked to Moncler ESG performance incl. on climate change & circular economy and an overperformance criteria reflecting the achievement of a high score for the sust. performance by one of leading ESG rating agencies (e.g. S&P Global, CDP).*
*[Fixed row]*

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

### Climate change

### (4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

**Board or executive level**

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

### (4.5.1.2) Incentives

*Select all that apply*

☑ Bonus - % of salary

☑ Shares

### (4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

**Targets**

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

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

**Strategy and financial planning**

☑ Achievement of climate transition plan

**Emission reduction**

☑ Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative

☑ Reduction in emissions intensity

☑ Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions

**Engagement**

☑ Increased engagement with suppliers on environmental issues

☑ Increased value chain visibility (traceability, mapping)

## (4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

*Select from:*

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

## (4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

*According to Moncler's Remuneration Policy, the variable component 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) The PSP 2022 (II cycle) (approved in May'23) has an ESG KPI linked to Moncler's ESG performance with 15% weighting. It includes the achievement of the following: - carbon neutrality of the Group's directly operated sites worldwide achieved through 100% energy from renewable sources, 90% of company fleet vehicles with low environmental impact, and offsetting residual emissions that cannot be avoided, in 2025; - 50% of nylon used in 2025 collections coming from so-called "preferred" raw materials (e.g., recycled nylon, bio-based nylon); - obtaining Equal Pay certification for the Moncler brand worldwide in 2025. There is also an over-performance criterion which reflect 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 over the 3-year period 23-25. The 2024 PSP (approved in April '24) has also a ESG KPI linked to, among others, climate change and circular economy and has the overperformance criterion mentioned above (reflecting the achievement of a high score for the Group sustainability performance). When targets are met, the incentive (annualized value) amounts to 168% of the fixed component, as reported in the 2024 Remuneration Policy. Details on the incentives are provided in the Moncler's Remuneration Policy and Moncler Group's Non Financial Statement.*

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

*To demonstrate Moncler's commitment to create sustainable value in the medium/long term, strengthen the sustainability corporate culture, boost an ambitious corporate strategy and focus efforts toward achieving its climate goals (both in the short and medium-long term) incentives attributed to the CEO are also 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, PSP 2022 (II cycle) includes the achievement of the target of the climate neutrality at own sites; this target will strengthen the commitment to: -Promote energy efficiency measures (e.g. electrification of heating boilers, LEED certification at stores, etc.); -Adoption of renewable energy at all directly managed corporate sites worldwide (with the ultimate target of 100% renewable energy achieved in '23); -Switch of car fleet towards low environmental impact vehicles, that were around 85% of the total in 2023 (- 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 continuous introduction of "preferred" material in the Group's collections. The MBO includes the achievement of the targets of the SP among which there are the following: -50% "preferred" nylon used in 2025 collections; -50% "preferred" cotton used in 2025 collections; -70% wool certified under specific standards (e.g. Responsible Wool Standard) by '25. The targets above guarantee that over 50% of yarns and fabrics from "preferred" materials by '25.*

## Climate change

### (4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

**Board or executive level**

☑ Board/Executive board

### (4.5.1.2) Incentives

*Select all that apply*

☑ Bonus - % of salary

☑ Shares

### (4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

**Targets**

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

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

**Strategy and financial planning**

☑ Achievement of climate transition plan

**Emission reduction**

☑ Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative

☑ Reduction in emissions intensity

☑ Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions

**Engagement**

☑ Increased engagement with suppliers on environmental issues

☑ Increased value chain visibility (traceability, mapping)

## (4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

*Select from:*

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

## (4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

*The incentives are related to the Executive Officers members of the Board of Directors of Moncler and to the Managers with Strategic Responsibilities as identified in the Remuneration Policy (Executive Directors). The variable component represents as an average 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. 42% to a max. of 49% of the fixed remuneration. ESG targets account for 10% of the target incentive. 2) The PSP 2022 II cycle (approved in May'23) has an ESG KPI linked to Moncler's ESG performance with 15% weighting. It includes the achievement of the following:: - carbon neutrality of the Group's directly operated sites worldwide achieved through 100% energy from renewable sources, 90% of company fleet vehicles with low environmental impact, and offsetting residual emissions that cannot be avoided, in 2025; - 50% of nylon used in 2025 collections coming from so-called "preferred" raw materials (e.g., recycled nylon, bio-based nylon); - obtaining Equal Pay certification for the Moncler brand worldwide in 2025. There is also as an over-performance criterion that 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 over the 3 year period 23-25. The 2024 PSP (approved in April 24) has also a ESG KPI linked to, among others, climate change and circular economy and has the overperformance criterion mentioned above (reflecting the achievement of a high score for the Group sustainability performance). When targets are met, the incentive (annualized value) amounts to 168% of the fixed component, as reported in the 2024 Remuneration Policy.*

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

*To demonstrate Moncler's commitment to creating sustainable value in the medium/long term, strengthen a corporate sustainability culture, boost an ambitious corporate strategy and focus efforts toward achieving its climate goals (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, 2022 PSP (II cycle) includes the achievement of the target of the climate neutrality at own sites; this target will strengthen the commitment to: -Promote energy efficiency measures (e.g. electrification of heating boilers, LEED certification at stores, etc.); -Adoption of renewable energy at all directly managed corporate sites worldwide (with the ultimate target of 100% renewable energy achieved in 2023); -Switch of car fleet towards low environmental impact vehicles, that were around 85% of the total in 2023 (- 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 continuous introduction of ”preferred” material in Group’s collections. MBO includes the achievement of the targets of the SP among which there are: -50% ”preferred” nylon used in 2025 collections; -50% ”preferred” cotton used in 2025 collections; -70% wool certified under specific standards (e.g. Responsible Wool Standard) by ’25. The targets above guarantee that over 50% of yarns and fabrics from ”preferred” materials by ’25.*
*[Add row]*

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

| | Does your organization have any environmental policies? |
|---|---|
| | *Select from:*<br>☑ Yes |

*[Fixed row]*

## (4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

### Row 1

## (4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

*Select all that apply*

☑ Climate change

## (4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

*Select from:*

☑ Organization-wide

## (4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

*Select all that apply*

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

## (4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

*The Environmental Policy, in line with the values and principles described in Moncler Group's Code of Ethics and the Supplier Code of Conduct, confirms the Group's commitment to improve its environmental performance, preventing or minimizing environmental risks and impacts along the entire value chain by continuously setting ambitious targets. In particular, this 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. In particular, Moncler Group requires its suppliers and business partners to comply with all applicable environmental rules and regulations in force in each of the countries in which they operate and with Moncler Group's environmental principles included in the Supplier Code of Conduct. When evaluating business relationships with potential strategic partners, Moncler Group's due diligence process takes environmental management into account and perform regular audit during the business relationship.*

## (4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

**Environmental commitments**

☑ Commitment to a circular economy strategy

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

**Climate-specific commitments**

☑ Commitment to 100% renewable energy

☑ Commitment to net-zero emissions

**Additional references/Descriptions**

☑ Reference to timebound environmental milestones and targets

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

*Select all that apply*

☑ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

### (4.6.1.7) Public availability

*Select from:*

☑ Publicly available

### (4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

*environmental-policy-update-2024.pdf*
*[Add row]*

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

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

*Select from:*

☑ Yes

### (4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

*Select all that apply*

☑ Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)

☑ Textile Exchange

☑ The Fashion pact

☑ UN Global Compact

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

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

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

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

*Select all that apply*

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

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

*Select from:*

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

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

*Select all that apply*

☑ Paris Agreement

## (4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

*PG.52_ 2023-Consolidated-non-Financial-Statement.pdf*

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

*Select from:*

☑ No

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

*For the position statement please refer to page 52 of the 2023 Consolidated non-Financial Statement (NFS). The Group is aware of the importance of building partnerships with external actors to join forces, create synergies and increase opportunities to fight climate change. Over the years the Group joined associations committed on this front, including: the The Fashion Pact, Camera Nazionale della Moda Italiana, Fondazione Altagamma, and Re.Crea.By joining these associations, the Group takes a position aligned with the principles set out in its Environmental Policy, which is inspired by the 2015 Paris Agreement, the United Nations Environment Programme, the European Green Deal, the Global Compact and the objectives described in the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The Chief Marketing & Corporate Strategy Officer together with the Sust. Unit monitors, on a constant basis, the alignment between trade associations' commitments and the Group's objectives, updating the CCRS, in case any inconsistency is discovered. The Chief Marketing & Corporate Strategy Officer takes part to trade associations meetings and ensures a complete alignment with Moncler Group's climate strategy in engagement activities. The Group has defined a Sust. Plan with 5 strategic pillars, including a specific one on Act on Climate & Nature, in which it has defined a set of measurable objectives for the coming years that will guide the decisions and development of the entire Group. The Group's Sust. Plan, which considers the main environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities, includes targets such as maintaining carbon neutrality, recycling fabric scraps, making widespread use of "preferred" nylon and cotton, wool certified under specific standards (e.g. RWS), and continue not using single-use virgin plastics from fossil origin.To ensure that the Group's strategies are always in line with the objectives, the MBO system, is linked to the targets of the Sust. Plan; the PSPs currently in place also include an ESG KPI.To ensure the observance of commitments made, the Sust. Unit asks for regular progress reports on projects and updates the CCRS accordingly.The plan is updated each year to report on the status of projects underway, and to set new targets for continuous improvement. See pg. 55-60 of the attached 23 NFS. In addition, the Group is not registered with a transparency register, but is associated with Assonime, which is registered with the EU Transparency Register.*

*[Fixed row]*

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

### Row 1

### (4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

*Select from:*

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

### (4.11.2.4) Trade association

**Global**

☑ Other global trade association, please specify **:**The Fashion Pact

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

*Select all that apply*

☑ Climate change

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

*Select from:*

☑ Consistent

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

*Select from:*

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

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

*The Fashion Pact, a global CEO-led initiative representing companies from the fashion and textile industry, across the entire value chain, is committed to achieve shared goals focused on three main areas: 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 NetZero carbon impact by 2050, across all of its signatories. Within The Fashion Pact, Moncler was present, during its three-year term in the Steering Committee, a committee of various CEOs of member brands, aimed at maintaining an open dialogue between company executives and openly sharing ideas, guidelines and progress, while setting the strategic vision and driving collective action. Moncler also continues to be part of the Operations Committee, the body that make strategic and practical propositions, implement the chosen actions and guide working groups and awareness-raising activities to be implemented in order to achieve the priorities set by the Steering Committee. Moncler Group position is consistent with the one of the Fashion Pact on climate change and this is underlined by the pillar Act on Climate & Nature present in the Moncler Group's Sustainability Plan which focuses on environmental impact reduction targets. By joining The Fashion Pact, the Moncler Group takes a position aligned with the principles set out in its Environmental Policy, which is inspired by the 2015 Paris Agreement, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the European Green Deal, the Global Compact and the objectives described in the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).*

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

*20000*

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

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

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

*Select from:*

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

*Select all that apply*

☑ Paris Agreement

### Row 2

## (4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

*Select from:*

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

## (4.11.2.4) Trade association

**Europe**

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

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

*Select all that apply*

☑ Climate change

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

*Select from:*

☑ Consistent

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

*Select from:*

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

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

*Camera Nazionale della Moda Italiana is the national association that aims to promote and coordinate the Italian 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). The Chairman and CEO of Moncler is also member of the Management Body of Camera Nazionale della Moda. Moncler Group position is consistent with the one of the Camera Nazionale della Moda Italiana, this is confirmed by the targets the Group set in its Sustainability Plan included in the areas: Use low-environmental impact materials, Extend products life and Reduce CO2 emissions.*

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

*175000*

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

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

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

*Select from:*

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

*Select all that apply*

☑ Paris Agreement

### Row 3

## (4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

*Select from:*

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

## (4.11.2.4) Trade association

**Europe**

☑ Other trade association in Europe, please specify **:**Fondazione Altagamma

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

*Select all that apply*

☑ Climate change

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

*Select from:*

☑ Consistent

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

*Select from:*

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

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

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

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

*52803*

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

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

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

*Select from:*

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

*Select all that apply*

☑ Paris Agreement

*[Add row]*

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

*Select from:*
☑ Yes

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

### Row 1

### (4.12.1.1) Publication

*Select from:*
☑ In mainstream reports, in line with environmental disclosure standards or frameworks

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

*Select all that apply*
☑ GRI

### (4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

*Select all that apply*
☑ Climate change
☑ Water
☑ Biodiversity

### (4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

*Select from:*
☑ Complete

### (4.12.1.5) Content elements

*Select all that apply*
☑ Strategy
☑ Value chain engagement

☑ Governance

☑ Other, please specify **:Energy consumption figures; Initiatives to mitigate emissions; water footprint; biodiversity strategy**

☑ Emission targets

☑ Emissions figures

☑ Risks & Opportunities

## (4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

*Information are included in the 2023 Non Financial Statement in the following sections: -Governance: section SUSTAINABILITY GOVERNANCE pg 27-28; -Strategy: SUSTAINABILITY PLAN pg 53-60 Risks and opportunities: CLIMATE CHANGE RISK ANALYSIS IN LINE WITH THE TCFD pg 38-44; -Emission figures, Energy consumption and initiatives to mitigate emissions: FIGHT AGAINST CLIMATE CHANGE pg 140-153; -Emission targets: SUST PLAN pg 55; -Water accounting figures: pg 154-155; -SAFEGUARD BIODIVERSITY pg 158-159.*

## (4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

*2023-Consolidated-non-Financial-Statement.pdf*

## (4.12.1.8) Comment

*Please see Moncler Group website for additional contents on the Group's environmental performance*
*[Add row]*

# C5. Business strategy

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

## Climate change

### (5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

*Select from:*
☑ Yes

### (5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

*Select from:*
☑ On a per project basis
*[Fixed row]*

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

## Climate change

### (5.1.1.1) Scenario used

**Climate transition scenarios**
☑ Bespoke climate transition scenario

### (5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

*Select from:*
☑ Qualitative and quantitative

## (5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

*Select from:*

☑ Organization-wide

## (5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

*Select all that apply*

☑ Policy

## (5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

*Select from:*

☑ 1.5°C or lower

## (5.1.1.7) Reference year

*2023*

## (5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

*Select all that apply*

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

## (5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

**Regulators, legal and policy regimes**

☑ Global regulation

☑ Level of action (from local to global)

## (5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

*Since '21, the Group implemented a climate risk assessment including both physical and transition risks and covering upstream, direct operations and downstream activities; it is part of the company-wide risk management process (involving both Moncler and Stone Island). A bespoke climate transition scenario aligned with 1.5C was used in '22 to assess the transition risk related to policies and regulations that may impose a carbon price through mechanisms like carbon taxes or emissions trading (e.g., Carbon Boarder Adjustment Mechanism) in order to limit global warming to 1.5C. The analysis was updated in '23. A tool was used to leverage on carbon price project from the underlying data of the Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSPs) models by IPCC. The latest SSP refers to 5 different regions: - OECD the OECD 90 and EU member states and candidates; - REF Countries from the Reforming Economies of Eastern Europe and the Former Soviet Union; - ASIA most Asian countries with the exception of the Middle East, Japan and Former Soviet Union states; - MAF the countries of the Middle East and Africa; - LAM the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean. Each asset was linked to the appropriate country and region, maintaining at least three levels of geographic specificity for each asset (city/state/country). The risks emerged and identified during the analysis are assessed within different horizons (reflecting how policies and market trend's changes may affect the business): - 0-3 years (short term); - 4-10 years (medium term); - 11-27 years (long term). The assessment was based on selected locations that represents the Group's own operations and the Group's supply chains (main operating sites in Italy and Romania and specific geographical areas of the Moncler and Stone Island supply chain) based on information and insights about Group's procurement (e. g. most relevant regions/areas in terms of spending for the Group). The results of the assessment are qualitative and quantitative. In '23 the quantification in terms of financial implication of the risk assessed based on this scenario was updated. The financial impact assessment was carried out through a tool of an internationally recognised provider, whose methodology and results are aligned with the TCFD recommendations. The Group is committed to periodically repeat these analyses and assessments as appropriate.*

## (5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

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

# Climate change

## (5.1.1.1) Scenario used

**Physical climate scenarios**

☑ RCP 8.5

## (5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

*Select from:*

☑ No SSP used

## (5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

*Select from:*

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

## (5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

*Select from:*

☑ Organization-wide

## (5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

*Select all that apply*

☑ Acute physical

## (5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

*Select from:*

☑ 4.0ºC and above

## (5.1.1.7) Reference year

*2023*

## (5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

*Select all that apply*

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

## (5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

**Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts**

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

## (5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

*Since '21, the Group implemented a climate risk assessment including both physical and transition risks and covering upstream, direct operations and downstream activities; it is part of the multi-disciplinary company-wide risk mgmt. process. The scenario analysis is organization-wide,(both Moncler and Stone Island). This scenario was used in '22 to assess climate physical risks. The analysis was updated in '23. Following the TCFD recommendations, the Group considered the following timeframes for the climate related scenario analysis: 1) short term 0-3 years; 2) medium term 4-10 years; 3) long term 11-30 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 leading to extreme events are the Group's most applicable risks. The assessment is based on selected locations that represent the Group's own operations and the selected Group's supply chains (main operating sites in Italy and Romania and specific geographical areas of the Moncler and Stone Island supply chain). It considers both the probability of occurrence and the intensity of the event itself (such as floods and rising mean temperature level) at each location. Geographies selection has been based on: information and insights about Group's procurement (e.g. most relevant regions/areas in terms of spending for the Group); literature review: starting from the geographical areas and information provided, an overall analysis was performed for identifying most important areas where raw materials are produced, main concentration of industrial districts and/or presence of industries operating in the fashion sector (based on publicly available information); high-level physical climate risks screening of the geographies of interest through climate risks maps (e.g. water risk from Aqueduct maps, extreme heat from World Bank database) in order to identify potential critical locations among the areas provided by Moncler Group. The results are qualitative and quantitative. The Group is committed to periodically repeat these analyses and assessments as appropriate.*

## (5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

*The Group chose the RCP4.5 and RCP8.5 scenarios to analyze physical risks from climate change, focusing on extreme and acute events. These scenarios align with the Group's strategic objectives and risk management practices. RCP4.5 represents an intermediate emissions scenario aligned with the Paris Agreement, reflecting moderate climate policies and emissions reductions. This scenario is relevant as it aligns with the Group's strategic assumption of progressive regulatory and market shifts towards lower emissions, providing a view of potential risks and opportunities under a policy-driven, lower-emission future. RCP8.5, a business-as-usual scenario with increasing GHG emissions and limited climate policies, serves as a critical baseline to understand worst-case physical impacts if current emission trends continue unchecked. This scenario helps the Group assess the severity of potential climate risks, ensuring preparedness for extreme weather events and long-term climate changes. Both scenarios are essential for evaluating the Group's resilience to climate-related changes and uncertainties, considering different outcomes in the future. They provide comprehensive insights into the potential impacts of climate change on operations and supply chains, informing adaptive strategies to mitigate risks like flooding and rising temperatures, even in the worst case scenario Specifically, the scenario analysis was very useful for the climate-related risks and opportunities assessment since it allowed to provide estimates regarding, for example, potential increase of raw materials price due to climate change impacts on the supply chain (see question 3.1.1) for more details). These scenarios are in alignment with the latest international climate agreements, ensuring that the Group's assessments are relevant and robust.*

## Climate change

### (5.1.1.1) Scenario used

**Physical climate scenarios**

☑ RCP 4.5

### (5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

*Select from:*

☑ No SSP used

### (5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

*Select from:*

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

### (5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

*Select from:*

☑ Organization-wide

### (5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

*Select all that apply*

☑ Acute physical

### (5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

*Select from:*

☑ 2.5ºC - 2.9ºC

### (5.1.1.7) Reference year

*2023*

## (5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

*Select all that apply*

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

## (5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

**Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts**

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

## (5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

*Since '21, the Group implemented a climate risk assessment including both physical and transition risks and covering upstream, direct operations and downstream activities; it is part of the multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process. The scenario analysis is organization-wide (both Moncler and Stone Island) and was used in '22 to assess climate physical risks. The analysis was updated in '23. Following the TCFD recommendations, the Group considered the following timeframes for the climate related scenario analysis: 1) short term 0-3 years; 2) medium term 4-10 years; 3) long term 11-30 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 leading to extreme events are the Group's most applicable risks. The assessment is based on selected locations that represent the Group's own operations and the selected Group's supply chains (main operating sites in Italy and Romania and specific geographical areas of the Moncler and Stone Island supply). It considers both the probability of occurrence and the intensity of the event itself (such as floods and rising mean temperature level) at each location. Geographies selection has been based on: - information and insights about Group's procurement (e.g. most relevant regions/areas in terms of spending for the Group); - literature review: starting from the geographical areas and information provided, an overall analysis was performed for identifying most important areas where raw materials are produced, main concentration of industrial districts and/or presence of industries operating in the fashion sector (based on publicly available information); - high-level physical climate risks screening of the geographies of interest through climate risks maps (e.g. water risk from Aqueduct maps, extreme heat from World Bank database) in order to identify potential critical locations among the areas provided by Moncler Group. The results of the assessment are qualitative and quantitative. The Group is committed to periodically repeat these analyses and assessments as appropriate.*

## (5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

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

## Climate change

### (5.1.1.1) Scenario used

**Climate transition scenarios**

☑ IEA SDS

### (5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

*Select from:*

☑ Qualitative

### (5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

*Select from:*

☑ Organization-wide

### (5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

*Select all that apply*

☑ Policy

☑ Market

## (5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

*Select from:*

☑ 1.6ºC - 1.9ºC

## (5.1.1.7) Reference year

*2023*

## (5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

*Select all that apply*

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

## (5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

**Regulators, legal and policy regimes**

☑ Global regulation

☑ Global targets

## (5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

*Since 2021, the Group started the implementation of a climate risk assessment that includes both physical and transition risks and covers upstream, direct own operations and downstream activities; it is part of the multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process. The scenario analysis, initiated in 2021, covers both Moncler and Stone Island. The assessment, used in 2022, was based on IEA Stated policy scenario (a base case pathway taking account of announced climate-related policies such as the current Paris Agreement 'Nationally Determined Contributions'), and IEA Sustainable development scenario (a low-carbon pathway towards reducing global CO2 emissions and achieving other, non-climate, sustainable development goals). The analysis was updated in '23. Main transition risks emerged and identified during the analysis are assessed within different timeframes scenarios: - 0-3 years as short term; - 4-10 years as medium term; - 11-27 years as long term. The time horizons reflect how policies and market trend changes may affect the business. The assessment is based on selected locations that represents the Group's own operations and selected Group's supply chains (main direct operating sites in Italy and Romania and specific geographical areas of the Moncler and Stone Island supply chain have been considered). Geographies selection has been based on information and insights about Group's procurement (e. g. most relevant regions/areas in terms of spending for the Group). The results of the assessment are qualitative. The Group is committed to periodically repeat these analyses and assessments as appropriate.*

## (5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

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

# Climate change

## (5.1.1.1) Scenario used

**Climate transition scenarios**

☑ IEA STEPS (previously IEA NPS)

## (5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

*Select from:*

☑ Qualitative

## (5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

*Select from:*

☑ Organization-wide

## (5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

*Select all that apply*

☑ Policy

☑ Market

## (5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

*Select from:*

☑ 2.5ºC - 2.9ºC

## (5.1.1.7) Reference year

*2023*

## (5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

*Select all that apply*

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

## (5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

**Regulators, legal and policy regimes**

☑ Global regulation

☑ Global targets

## (5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

*Since 2021, the Group started the implementation of a climate risk assessment that includes both physical and transition risks and covers upstream, direct own operations and downstream activities; it is part of the multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process. The scenario analysis, initiated in 2021, covers both Moncler and Stone Island. The assessment, used in 2022, was based on IEA Stated policy scenario (a base case pathway taking account of announced climate-related policies such as the current Paris Agreement 'Nationally Determined Contributions'), and IEA Sustainable development scenario (a low-carbon pathway towards reducing global CO2 emissions and achieving other, non-climate, sustainable development goals). The analysis was updated in '23. Main transition risks emerged and identified during the analysis are assessed within different timeframes scenarios: - 0-3 years as short term; - 4-10 years as medium term; - 11-27 years as long term. The time horizons reflect how policies and market trend changes may affect the business. The assessment is based on selected locations that represents the Group's own operations and selected Group's supply chains (main direct operating sites in Italy and Romania and specific geographical areas of the Moncler and Stone Island supply chain have been considered). Geographies selection has been based on information and insights about Group's procurement (e. g. most relevant regions/areas in terms of spending for the Group). The results of the assessment are qualitative. The Group is committed to periodically repeat these analyses and assessments as appropriate.*

## (5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

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

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

# Climate change

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

*Select all that apply*

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

☑ Strategy and financial planning

☑ Resilience of business model and strategy

☑ Capacity building

☑ Target setting and transition planning

## (5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

*Select from:*

☑ Organization-wide

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

*To build a resilient strategy that is able to consider risk and opportunities and adapt to climate-related potential changes while identifying proper mitigation activities, the Group conducted a climate scenario analysis with the aim to build the Group's capacity and understanding of how climate may evolve, be conscious of future potential developments and trends which could affects the Group's operations and business activities. In addition, a core result of the analysis of climate scenario has been done to provide a basis to climate related potential risks and opportunities to be addressed and prioritised in the future. In this regard, the scenarios were selected as they reflect how climate events can intensify over time and how they may affect the business. The analysis is also a key part of the group strategy to address global challenges that the Group and the world are facing and to contribute in tackling climate change. With regard to this, the Group developed a Strategic Sustainability Plan focused on 5 strategic pillars, whose actions include targets as SBTs and Net Zero commitment, carbon neutrality and renewable energy commitments. The results of the climate scenario analysis led to the identification of the following potential climate-related risks and impacts to be monitored by the Group, such as: - progressive intensification of extreme and chronic climatic phenomena, rising temperatures and droughts that could impact the production capacity of some natural raw materials and affect availability and costs; - the adoption of energy and climate policies to limit emissions that could have an impact on business in terms of taxation on generated emissions; - increasing sensitivity of end and wholesale clients towards companies with strong environmental commitments, as well as the opportunity to develop products with lower environmental impact and the ability to reduce energy consumption while reducing costs. This output of the scenario analysis has been fed to the Group ERM system to foster integration and completeness of the management of the issues. For most relevant risks, namely risks resulting from the increase of extreme and chronic events such as flooding and temperature increase, quantification of impacts on the business in the long term have been quantified and mitigation actions have been defined and planned accordingly as foreseen by Moncler Group process. For ex, the Group conducted in '23 an in depth analysis on climate related risks regarding cotton, one of the main raw material used by the Group (35% of volume purchase in '23). As emerged in this analysis, 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 8.5 may lead to extreme events of droughts and flooding that may be detrimental to cotton supply in main producing countries, thus influencing its availability and its price for the Group's supply chain and production activities. The analysis reported that cotton sourcing regions (mainly in US and Türkiye, where Group sources part of cotton volumes) report a medium likelihood risk of occurrence of extreme climate events in the medium/long term. The Group has prioritised and adopted a strategy to address and limit these potential impacts by diversifying its supply chain to effectively manage any fluctuations in availability and in the price of raw material, while establishing long-term relationships and agreements that result in beneficial business relationships. In addition, this analysis has taken into consideration to accelerate the Group's approach to "preferred" material and supported the target setting and transition planning. Hence, the Group has committed to have 50% "preferred" cotton (cotton from regen/ organic agriculture that come from ecosystem more resilient to climate change) by '25. Along these targets, capacity building workshop were conducted for the Product and Purchasing Department to share best practices in terms of material certification and associated environmental impacts. To guarantee that the objectives are met, the Group has set interim milestones and dedicated budget to cover potential cost premium for the certified material. Costs and budget are reviewed on a yearly basis. Another decision triggered by the results was the launch of two regenerative agriculture projects along the cotton supply chain. The cost associated with the launch of the projects and monitoring activities were integrated into the Sustainability budget.*
*[Fixed row]*

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

### (5.2.1) Transition plan

*Select from:*

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

## (5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

*Select from:*

☑ Yes

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

*Select from:*

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

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

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

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

*Select from:*

☑ We have a different feedback mechanism in place

## (5.2.8) Description of feedback mechanism

*The key elements of Moncler Group's transition plan are included in different publicly available documents. In particular, in the Moncler Group's climate strategy available on the corporate website (at the following link: https://www.monclergroup.com/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 during periodic calls and meetings. Although not formally voted at the Annual General Meeting (AGM), Moncler Group has implemented other mechanisms to guarantee constant dialogue with shareholders making sure that all their feedback and requests are duly taken into consideration when addressing climate related topics and also the transition plan. In particular, also in preparation for the Annual General Meeting, the Sustainability Unit, together with the Investor Relations function and the Governance department arrange one-to-one calls and take part to sector-specific ESG conferences with the socially responsible investors and analysts, in order to respond to their requests for further information on sustainability and on climate related topics. In this regard, aspects concerning the Group's climate strategy are discussed and feedback and suggestions are collected to assess shareholder's expectations. In addition, in early 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.*

## (5.2.9) Frequency of feedback collection

*Select from:*

☑ More frequently than annually

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

*The Group's climate strategy aims to achieve emission reductions consistent with 1.5C, targeting net zero emissions across its value chain by 2050. Given the nature of its business, the majority of the Group's GHG emissions (98%) occurs outside its direct operational control and are associated with the activities along the value chain. The key GHG red. hotspots are material and manufacturing processes. Key assumptions: -The strategy assumes the development and availability of "preferred" materials that deliver reduced impacts compared to the conventional options. The uptake of certain "preferred" materials relies on the development of technological R&D initiatives to increase the availability of alternatives to conventional ones. -Advancements in energy-efficient manufacturing technologies and renewable energy integration and availability will reduce energy consumption and emissions, facilitating the transition to a greener grid (based on IEA projections). - The supply chain collaboration is another critical assumption as foundation of a successful plan. Key suppliers are expected to align their GHG reductions goals with the required ambition. To facilitate this process, in '22 and '23, the Group launched an energy assessment programme involving approximately 15 main suppliers. The actions identified will support the supplier in formulating a strategy for reducing CO2 emissions. Dependencies also impact the success of the plan. Among others: - Technological development and adoption rates are pivotal, relying on continuous R&D efforts to bring new materials and processes accessible; - Regulatory and policy frameworks play a pivotal role, providing the necessary compliance standards for effective climate action. Companies depend on supportive policies promoting ren. energy adoption and sust. production practices. To pursue its targets and have progress against the transition plan, the Group annually allocates dedicated budgets to these activities.*

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

*In 2023, despite an increase in total energy consumption, driven by the expansion of the production site in Romania and the consequent increase in direct production, by a 19% increase in the Group's employees and by the growth of the direct store network, there was a 36% scope 1 and 2 (market-based) emissions reduction compared to 2022 (-50% vs 2021 considering Stone Island consolidated from 1 January 2021), due to a greater use of renewable energy, more efficient lighting, air conditioning and heating systems and an increase in low environmental impact vehicles in the company fleet. Due to the nature of its business model, in which*

*production is mainly managed through suppliers, the Moncler Group's most significant environmental impacts are indirect. Within the limits of their influence, with the aim to minimize the indirect impacts of the manufacture and distribution products, the Group encourages production and logistics partners to apply environmental best practices. In 2023 the Group's scope 3 emissions decreased by approximately 8% in absolute terms compared to the previous year. In 2023, the Group made improvements for the data collected from its suppliers by leveraging the information gathered through the supply chain traceability project and the support activities on energy topics carried out for its suppliers. In 2023 these emissions decreased by about 14% compared to the previous year. This reduction is mainly due to the inclusion in the collections of "preferred" materials such as nylon and polyester made with recycled materials and organic cotton (e.g., the Group included more than 40% synthetic fibres made with recycled material and more than 10% organic cotton in its SS and FW 23 collections). The Group expects that these choices, along with the other activities implemented along the supply chain will continue to contribute to reducing GHG emissions in line with its SBTs. Also, in 2023, the Moncler brand's total GHG emissions from logistics and distribution logistics increased less than proportionally to the increase in the volumes transported. The Group's efforts focused mainly on optimising the volumes of distribution logistics and promoting less impactful transport methods. In this regard, in 2023 the Moncler brand's emissions from distribution logistics decreased by 5% compared to 2022. The Group is committed to support projects dedicated to regenerative farming practices within the cotton and wool supply chains, with mitigation effects on both GHG emissions and the impact on biodiversity. In 2023 the Group took part in two specific projects related to the cotton sector, both of which aimed to provide incentives for cotton farmers to apply regenerative farming practices. At the end of the year, the Group also launched a regenerative farming project in the wool supply chain in Australia with PUR Projet, promoting the use of regenerative practices in animal rearing, with the aim of improving the farming practices used.*

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

*transition-climate-strategy-update-2024.pdf*

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

*Select all that apply*

☑ Biodiversity

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

*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 for 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 approach, developed based on the guidelines of the Science Based Targets for Nature (SBTN) and the AR3 T (Avoid, Reduce, Restore and Regenerate, and Transform) framework, enabled the identification of the impacts generated by the Group, and the prioritisation of mitigation actions. The Group is committed to support regenerative practices related to the cotton and wool supply chains, with mitigation effects on both biodiversity impacts and carbon emissions. Regenerative agriculture is an approach to farming that aims to improve soil health and soil fertility, as well as protecting water resources and biodiversity. Restoring soil health helps capture increased levels of carbon from the atmosphere in soils and plant biomass. In particular, Moncler Group has engaged in the Unlock Programme, a project promoted by The Fashion Pact Initiative, that aims to support regenerative agriculture practices in cotton and implement new measurement methodologies in line with the latest GHG emissions frameworks. The Group also monitors the development of the GHG Protocol Land Sector and Removals Guidance and the SBTi FLAG (Forest, Land and Agriculture) to understand how to include both carbon reduction and sequestration impacts in its climate targets. In addition, the Group continue promoting sustainable forestry by*

*sourcing 100% wood-pulp based packaging material (paper and cardboard) from deforestation-free supply chains certified under the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) and/or Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC).*
*[Fixed row]*

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

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

*Select from:*
☑ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

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

*Select all that apply*
☑ Products and services
☑ Upstream/downstream value chain
☑ Investment in R&D
☑ Operations
*[Fixed row]*

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

## Products and services

### (5.3.1.1) Effect type

*Select all that apply*
☑ Risks
☑ Opportunities

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

*Select all that apply*

☑ Climate change

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

*The Moncler Group strategy definition also takes into account and has been influenced by climate-related risks and opportunities in relation to products and services. According to the scenario analysis conducted in '22 and integrated in '23 over short, medium and/or long-term timeframes (0-3; 4-10 and 11-30 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 35% of the Group's raw material volume purchased). At the same time for ex. the scenario analysis also identified opportunities linked to consumer demand expectations for products made with "preferred" materials. As a consequence, the identification of this risk and opportunity that is generated by the demand of products made with "preferred" materials, led the Group to integrate its strategy as described in its new '20-'25 Sustainability Plan including new and updated targets on the continuous introduction of "preferred". As an example of strategic decision influenced by the risk related to raw material availability / costs, the Group set targets regarding the switch towards "preferred" key raw materials. The Group set the targets to have: - 70% wool certified under specific standards (e.g., Responsible Wool Standard (RWS)) by 2025; - 50% "preferred" cotton used in 2025 collections, (cotton from regen / organic agriculture that come from ecosystem more resilient to climate change effect); - over 50% of yarns and fabrics will be from "preferred" materials by 2025. In line with the Sustainability Plan mentioned above, the targets have also been updated in the Group's transition plan. As an example of strategic decision influenced by the opportunity of diversifying its product portfolio and meet consumer demand expectations for products made with "preferred" materials, in 2023the Group used more than 25% of the yarns and fabrics the SS FW '23 collections made with "preferred" materials (in particular more than 40% of the nylon used in the SS FW '23 collections is made with recycled material). In addition, the Group continuously update its supply chain strategy to promote diversification to address these potential impacts by diversifying supply chain so that it can effectively manage any fluctuations in the price and availability of raw materials.*

### Upstream/downstream value chain

## (5.3.1.1) Effect type

*Select all that apply*

☑ Risks

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

*Select all that apply*

☑ Climate change

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

*As reported in the Group's 2023 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 potentially affect Moncler Group's supply chain in the short, medium-*

*and/or long-term timeframes (0-3; 4-10 and 11-30 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 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% "preferred" nylon used in its 2025 collections. Moreover, in order to tackle the emissions associated with the production activities along the supply chain, since 2021 the Group has been mapping the type of energy used by some of its suppliers to identify, together with them, opportunities for energy efficiency improvements and the transition to energy from renewable sources. This activity was extended in 2022, and continued in 2023, with the launch of an energy assessment programme involving a total of approximately 15 main suppliers of the Group. In 2023, the Group expanded the scope of its suppliers' primary data collection, including collecting information about their climate maturity and possible decarbonisation strategies. As a general rule, the Group adopts a procurement strategy aimed at diversifying its supply chain as much as possible both in geographical terms and in terms of dependency from individual suppliers in order to mitigate the potential risk of sourcing in areas where raw materials can be vulnerable to climate change.*

## Investment in R&D

### (5.3.1.1) Effect type

*Select all that apply*

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

*Select all that apply*

☑ Climate change

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

*Some Moncler Group's raw materials come from agricultural sources, such as cotton and wool. As emerged from climate related risk assessment, in the long-term timeframe (namely 11-30 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 allocates annual R&D investments, to explore and identify solutions with a lower environmental impact also with the collaboration and assistance of international start-ups and accelerators. This approach supports also the opportunity for the Group to adopt always innovative solutions ahead of time. 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 R&D is aligned to the achievement of two pillars of the Sustainability Plan 2020-2025: Act on Climate & Nature and Think Circular & Bold, whose targets are part of the Group's transition plan. In addition, the Group is part of the initiative the Fashion Pact, which promotes collaborative actions and workshops to accelerate the use of innovative and sustainable materials to lower overall impact on the environment across the apparel sector. In this regard, the Group actively took part in the Fashion Pact collaborative projects Unlock, which aims to support regenerative agriculture in the cotton supply chains.*

## Operations

### (5.3.1.1) Effect type

*Select all that apply*

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

*Select all that apply*

☑ Climate change

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

*As reported in the Group 2023 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 2023, 100% of electricity consumption of Moncler Group's own directly managed operations (offices, stores, production sites and logistics hub) came from renewable sources. Moreover, in order to reduce energy consumption and CO2 emissions in line with the defined transition plan the Moncler Group is implementing various energy efficiency activities at stores, offices, logistics hub and at its production sites. The initiatives range from the almost total replacement of traditional lighting systems with LED lights to the use of energy efficient ICT equipment, to the identification of ways to make energy use more efficient like the use of Building Management Systems for integrated and more efficient energy consumption management and the replacement of gas boilers with heat pumps. Also LEED certification support on energy efficiency approach. From 2023, the Group is committed to obtaining LEED certification for all new stores (shop in shop excluded). To date the Group has: - 5 stores certified to the LEED standard for Building Operations and Maintenance and 6 stores under certification process; - 15 stores certified according to the LEED Interior Design and Construction standard and 13 stores under certification. With regard to production sites, in 2023 the Group obtained LEED Building Design and Construction certification for the expansion of the plant built in Romania. Lastly, in 2021 BREEAM In-Use certification (Excellent level) was obtained for the logistics hub in Castel San Giovanni (Piacenza), proving a more efficient management of the building and an energy and environmental performance improvement. These actions represent an opportunity as well, because they will allow the Group to reduce the costs related to the energy consumption associated to its operations.*

*[Add row]*

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

### Row 1

### (5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

*Select all that apply*

☑ Revenues

☑ Direct costs

☑ Capital expenditures

☑ Access to capital

### (5.3.2.2) Effect type

*Select all that apply*

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

*Select all that apply*

☑ Climate change

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

*Based on the Group's Sust Plan defined goals, the Group has included in its yearly financial planning direct costs and capital expenditure linked to climate-related initiatives also in line with the EU Taxonomy requirements. An example of financial planning influenced by cost-saving opportunities and reduction of CO2 through increased resource efficiency at corporate sites (as per 3.6.1 Opp1) includes capital and operating costs for energy reduction initiatives at stores, offices, logistics hubs, and production sites. These initiatives range from the almost full replacement of traditional lighting systems with LED lights to the use of Building Management Systems for more efficient energy consumption management, replacement of office windows to ensure thermal insulation. E.g. the investments made in'23 to install or replace traditional lights with LED lighting systems amounted to 2.5 million EUR. Also, the Group is committed, starting from '23, to obtaining LEED certification for*

*all new stores. The costs for the certification process, amounted in '23 to approximately 700k EUR, and were included in the annual financial planning. The Moncler Group currently has 20 stores certified to the LEED standard and 19 under certification. In 2023, the Group also obtained LEED BD&C certification for the expansion of the plant built in Romania. Lastly, BREEAM In-Use certification (Excellent level) was obtained for the logistics hub in Castel San Giovanni (Piacenza). As described in 3.1.1 Risk2, the risk of intensification of extreme climatic events could have an impact in terms of direct costs, and this influenced the financial planning of the Group. In particular, the climate scenario analysis showed that the effect of climate change in cotton sourcing regions can lead to drought and flooding events (mainly in US and Türkiye, where the Group source part of its cotton) that can lead to a decrease in supply and availability, which may translate to a higher price of raw material. To mitigate this risk, as part of the Strategic Sustainability Plan, the Group has adopted targets to switch from conventional to "preferred" materials. E.g., the Group set the target to have 50% "preferred" cotton (cotton from regen and organic ag that come from ecosystem more resilient to climate change) by '25. To guarantee that the objectives are met by the target year, the Group has set interim milestones and dedicated budget to cover potential extra cost premium for the certified material.*
*[Add row]*

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

| | Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition | Methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition | Indicate the level at which you identify the alignment of your spending/revenue with a sustainable finance taxonomy |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Select from:*<br>☑ Yes | *Select all that apply*<br>☑ A sustainable finance taxonomy | *Select from:*<br>☑ At the organization level only |

*[Fixed row]*

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

### Row 1

### (5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

*Select from:*
☑ A sustainable finance taxonomy

## (5.4.1.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

*Select from:*

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

## (5.4.1.3) Objective under which alignment is being reported

*Select from:*

☑ Climate change mitigation

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

*Select from:*

☑ Yes

## (5.4.1.5) Financial metric

*Select from:*

☑ CAPEX

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

*24270000*

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

*7.4*

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

*7.8*

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

*8*

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

*7.4*

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

*92.26*

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

*For the capital expenditures (CapEx) indicator calculation, the denominator considered the increases in tangible fixed assets and intangible assets during the year, before depreciation and any revaluations, including those arising from restatements and reductions in value, for 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 included in 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 increasing 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. 188-191) - https://d2jb2t40p81ydg.cloudfront.net/wp-content/uploads/2024/05/2023-Consolidated-non-Financial-Statement.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.*
*[Add row]*

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

## (5.4.3.2) Additional contextual information relevant to your taxonomy accounting

*In particular, for the 2023 reporting year, Regulation (EU) 2020/852 requires information to be provided on the share of turnover, capital expenditures (CapEx) or operating expenses (OpEx) associated with economic activities eligible and aligned with the Taxonomy criteria. As for the alignment analysis regarding CapEX, this was carried out by verifying the adherence of all the beforementioned building work to the technical screening requirements, Do Not Significant Harm (DNSH) criteria, and minimum safeguards related to the climate change mitigation objective (considered most relevant to the Group) set forth in the regulations. Analyses to verify alignment with the requirements of the Taxonomy consider the integration of energy efficiency requirements at all directly operated locations in line with the targets of the Group's Sustainability Plan and the guidelines implemented by the Group for the design of new store openings, relocations and new corporate constructions, which include the integration of criteria for obtaining LEED certification. In addition, a project has been launched, with the support of a specialized third party, aimed at*

*monitoring and certifying the adherence of each construction activity carried out by the Group to the requirements of the Taxonomy. The project will be brought up to full capacity in 2024.*

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

*Select from:*

☑ No

### (5.4.3.4) Please explain why you will not be providing verification/assurance information relevant to your taxonomy alignment in question 13.1

*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 2023 Non Financial Statement (pg. 188-191)*
*[Fixed row]*

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

### (5.10.1) Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities

*Select from:*

☑ No, and we do not plan to in the next two years

### (5.10.3) Primary reason for not pricing environmental externalities

*Select from:*

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

### (5.10.4) Explain why your organization does not price environmental externalities

*Since the Group does not fall under high-emission-impact activities and therefore included in carbon pricing mechanisms, the definition of internal carbon pricing has not yet been formalized as it is not considered an immediate strategic priority. However, in order to develop its actions in line with the transition plan, the Group implicitly takes these aspects into consideration.*
*[Fixed row]*

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

| | Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues | Environmental issues covered |
|---|---|---|
| Suppliers | *Select from:*<br>☑ Yes | *Select all that apply*<br>☑ Climate change |
| Customers | *Select from:*<br>☑ Yes | *Select all that apply*<br>☑ Climate change |
| Investors and shareholders | *Select from:*<br>☑ Yes | *Select all that apply*<br>☑ Climate change |
| Other value chain stakeholders | *Select from:*<br>☑ Yes | *Select all that apply*<br>☑ Climate change |

*[Fixed row]*

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

## Climate change

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

*Select from:*
☑ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

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

*Select all that apply*

☑ Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

## (5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

*Select from:*

☑ 100%

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

*The Group developed an estimate of emissions of its Tier 1 suppliers, including the emissions of their supply chains, thus considering sub-suppliers' processes, and raw materials' generation. The ones whose emissions exceed 1% of the Group's Scope 3 Cat. 3.1 may be considered to have potential substantive impact on climate. The emissions associated with the T1 and its supply chain were considered at the numerator, while the S3 cat.1 was considered at the denominator.*

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

*Select from:*

☑ 1-25%

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

*28*
*[Fixed row]*

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

# Climate change

## (5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

*Select from:*

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

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

*Select all that apply*

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

## (5.11.2.4) Please explain

*Based on the calculation explained in question 5.11.1, the impact on the climate of each T1 supplier and its supply chain are evaluated. Specifically, T1 suppliers are classified based on the GHG emission impact of their activities and supply chains so as to identify the most impactful ones. These suppliers are then involved by the Group in dedicated engagement activities in order to map their impact in more detail, identify and evaluate decarbonization strategies and initiatives, and support their implementation.*
*[Fixed row]*

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

### Climate change

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

*Select from:*

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

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

*Select from:*

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

## (5.11.5.3) Comment

*Suppliers are required by contract to comply with Supplier Code of Conduct (SCC) and Code of Ethics (CE), and related policies, including the Environmental Policy. This last is available on the dedicated section of the website and reports "In particular, Moncler Group requires its suppliers and business partners to comply with all applicable environmental rules and regulations in force in each of the countries in which they operate and with Moncler Group's environmental principles included in the Supplier Code of Conduct".In '23 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. As part of its "Responsible Sourcing" activities, the Group has defined procedures in case of non-compliance, including the definition of corrective measures. Moreover, the Group is committed to support its supply chain raising awareness and driving continuous improvement, requiring the implementation of corrective actions where needed.*
*[Fixed row]*

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

### Climate change

### (5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

*Select from:*
☑ Implementation of emissions reduction initiatives

### (5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

*Select all that apply*
☑ On-site third-party audit
☑ Second-party verification
☑ Supplier scorecard or rating
☑ Supplier self-assessment

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

*Select from:*
☑ 100%

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

*Select from:*
☑ 26-50%

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

*Select from:*
☑ 100%

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

*Select from:*
☑ 51-75%

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

*Select from:*
☑ Retain and engage

## (5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

*Select from:*
☑ 26-50%

## (5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

*Select all that apply*
☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

## (5.11.6.12) Comment

*Suppliers are required by contract to comply with Supplier Code of Conduct (SCC) and Code of Ethics (CE), and related Environmental Policy including climate-related activities and goals of the Group. Specifically, the SCC reports that suppliers "are expected to be committed to minimize the environmental impact of their production processes" and "develop procedures aimed at controlling and progressively reducing pollution, … and gaseous emissions, the use of water, energy…".*

*Should non-compliance with the Supplier Code be ascertained, Moncler Group asks the Supplier to engage in corrective actions within a reasonable agreed timeframe. Specifically, the Group is committed to support its supply chain raising awareness and driving continuous improvement, requiring the implementation of specific corrective actions where needed. Moncler Group however reserves the right to terminate its business relationship with the Supplier for any unjustified delay and/or failure in the implementation of corrective actions within the agreed timeframe. Please note that the "Responsible Sourcing" page of the Group's website contains procedures in case of non-compliance. Suppliers are in compliance when they are managing these topics, including the planning and/or implementation of emissions and energy reduction initiatives.*
*[Add row]*

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

## Climate change

### (5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

*Select from:*
☑ Emissions reduction

### (5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

**Capacity building**
☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to mitigate environmental impact
☑ Other capacity building activity, please specify **:**Run an engagement campaign to educate suppliers about climate change

**Information collection**
☑ Other information collection activity, please specify **:**Collect energy consumption data at facility level from suppliers

### (5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

*Select all that apply*
☑ Tier 1 suppliers
☑ Tier 2 suppliers

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

*Select from:*

☑ 51-75%

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

*Select from:*

☑ 51-75%

## (5.11.7.8) Number of tier 2+ suppliers engaged

*55*

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

*In ’23 the Group proceeded engaging key suppliers to address climate and energy topics encouraging the energy transition in its supply chain. It proceeded with an initial engagement phase, that included the collection of information on energy consumption and GHG emissions, and specific information on the energy efficiency and emission reduction initiatives implemented by the suppliers. During these activities the Group shared support and best practices with them, then it selected a shortlist of suppliers to whom a detailed onsite energy assessment was provided, performed independently by the supplier or fully financed by the Group with specialised external consultants. The expected positive outcome of this process is not only for the Group to have more visibility on its supply chain’s energy consumption, but mostly for the suppliers to identify practical solutions to switch to ren. energy and make efficiencies thus also achieving cost savings opportunities. This activity focused on collecting primary data, sharing best practices and promoting suppliers to look for energy eff. measures and ren. energies. These practices will drive a decarbonization of the supply chain and a reduction in scope 3 emissions. [Rationale] To increase the impact of the engagement activity, in ‘23, the Group expanded its engagement to around 35% of its T1 suppliers, which represent around the 65% of Group’s total procurement spend. [Measure of success & threshold] Measure of success of the initiative is assessed as suppliers engaged who is planning to implementor has implemented at least one emission reduction solution (e.g., renewable plants installation). The Programme had a threshold for being considered successful if more than 25% of the engaged T1 suppliers is planning to implement or has implemented energy/emission saving solutions. This percentage is expected to increase over year, with a growing number of suppliers implementing solutions. [Impact of engagement according to the measure of success] In ‘23, at least around 30% of the engaged suppliers (around 33% of the Group’s total spend) that took part in this engagement campaign, implemented or are planning to implement energy/emission saving solutions. Note that through this engagement activities it was possible to expand the engagement initiative to some T2 as well (i.e. 55 suppliers), helping the T1 suppliers in mapping the emission-related data and the potential reduction initiatives of their supply chains.*

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

*Select from:*

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

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

*Select from:*

☑ Yes

*[Add row]*

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

### Climate change

## (5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

*Select from:*

☑ Customers

## (5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

**Education/Information sharing**

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

## (5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

*Select from:*

☑ 100%

## (5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

*Select from:*

☑ 100%

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

*For the Group it is very important to engage and actively involve all its stakeholders, incl. clients. Consistently, the Group launched several initiatives and activities to engage with all clients to increase the awareness of the climate change impacts of products and to make them last longer, thus reducing their environmental footprint. In fact, garments end of life has long been subject of discussion in the fashion industry and in recent years it led the entire system to act for a change both in production systems (with an increasing focus on reuse at the end of life) and in clients' choices. In this regard, in '21 Moncler brand launched the Extra-Life project, a service aimed at extending the life to its jackets through specific repairs. Beyond encouraging clients to a better garment management Moncler has trained sales assistants to provide information to clients on the Extra Life repair service. The service is available in all Regions where the Moncler brand operates, sharing with clients the available garment repair solutions. [Rationale] To achieve the goal of increasing the clients' awareness of the climate change impacts of products and to make them last longer, thus reducing their environmental footprint, since '22 the project has been active at global level, thus addressing 100% of clients, to provide the same service to all clients worldwide. In addition, further education is also provided to clients through product labels and in the appropriate "composition and care" section of the site where guidelines for garment care and washing is included. At the same time, Stone Island implemented a return and repair policy, which ensures that clients can return garments both to mono-brand stores and to the wholesale channel, and benefit from a dedicated repair service. Where repairs require complex procedures, the garment is picked up and repaired at the Ravarino workshop, while for simple repairs, Stone Island provides a kit to the wholesale partner so that the process can be carried out at the store. Group clients are also made aware of the initiatives on circular economy through the following communication channels: - Non Financial Statement (pillar Think Circular & Bold) and video; - Sustainability Plan; - company website.*

## (5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

*The implementation of the initiative will allow to reduce environmental impacts (including GHG emissions) associated with garments (e.g. down jackets, knitwear) end of life, through a continuous dialogue and active involvement of clients thus encouraging them to further extend their garments' lives. [Metric of success & threshold] The metric of success of the programmes launched by the Group, namely by the Extra Life for Moncler and the repair service for Stone Island, is assessed as the emissions avoided through garment recovery, which was carried out through the implementation of these one. In this regard, in 2023 such emissions were estimated to be about 370 CO2e tons. The mentioned programme had a threshold for being considered successful of at approx. 5%, considering the avoided emissions compared to the end-of-life related emissions of sold products (cat. 3.12). [Impact of the engagement] The % of the avoided emissions thanks to the mentioned product compared to the cat.3.12 emissions of the '23 was about 9%.*

# Climate change

## (5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

*Select from:*

☑ Investors and shareholders

## (5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

**Innovation and collaboration**

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

## (5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

*Select from:*

☑ 26-50%

## (5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

*Select from:*

☑ None

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

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

## (5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

*The Sustainability Unit, together with the Investor Relations function and the Governance department arrange one-to-one calls and take part to sector-specific ESG conferences with the socially responsible investors and analysts, in order to respond to their requests for further information on sustainability and on climate related topics. In this regard, aspects concerning the Group's climate strategy are discussed and feedback and suggestions are collected to assess shareholder's expectations. In addition, in early 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.*

### Climate change

## (5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

*Select from:*

☑ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify **:**Employees

## (5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

**Education/Information sharing**

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

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

## (5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

*Select from:*

☑ 100%

## (5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

*Select from:*

☑ 1-25%

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

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

## (5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

*The Group is aware of the impact of urban mobility and encourages its employees to adopt solutions with a low environmental impact. Among the initiatives carried out in 2023 by the Group are: - car pooling initiative for Moncler employees at the Trebaseleghe office; - promotion of the use of bicycles by making company bicycles available to all employees at the Milan and Trebaseleghe offices; - shuttle bus service at the production site in Romania. For more details please refer to the 2023 Consolidated Non Financial Statement at page 152,153. Finally, in 2024 the Group planned to provide a training on environmental topics to the employees of the Group, focusing mainly on: - climate change; - water; - waste management and circularity; - biodiversity.*
*[Add row]*

## C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

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

| | Consolidation approach used | Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach |
|---|---|---|
| Climate change | *Select from:*<br>☑ Financial control | *The Financial Control approach was selected, since it is the same consolidation approach used in the Group's financial accounting.* |

*[Fixed row]*

# C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

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

*Select from:*
☑ No

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

| | Has there been a structural change? |
|---|---|
| | *Select all that apply*<br>☑ No |

*[Fixed row]*

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

| | Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition? |
|---|---|
| | *Select all that apply*<br>☑ No |

*[Fixed row]*

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

*Select all that apply*

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance

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

☑ Smart Freight Centre: GLEC Framework for Logistics Emissions Methodologies

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

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

☑ Other, please specify **:**IEA Emissions Factors UNI EN 16258  JEC 2020

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

### (7.3.1) Scope 2, location-based

*Select from:*

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

### (7.3.2) Scope 2, market-based

*Select from:*

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

### (7.3.3) Comment

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

*[Fixed row]*

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

*Select from:*

☑ No

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

### Scope 1

### (7.5.1) Base year end

*12/31/2021*

### (7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

*2332*

### (7.5.3) Methodological details

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

### Scope 2 (location-based)

### (7.5.1) Base year end

*12/31/2021*

### (7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

*11114*

## (7.5.3) Methodological details

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

# Scope 2 (market-based)

## (7.5.1) Base year end

*12/31/2021*

## (7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

*2733*

## (7.5.3) Methodological details

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

# Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

## (7.5.1) Base year end

*12/31/2021*

## (7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

*155867*

## (7.5.3) Methodological details

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

# Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

## (7.5.1) Base year end

*12/31/2021*

## (7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

*15416*

## (7.5.3) Methodological details

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

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

## (7.5.1) Base year end

*12/31/2021*

## (7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

*802*

## (7.5.3) Methodological details

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

# Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

## (7.5.1) Base year end

*12/31/2021*

## (7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

*23493*

## (7.5.3) Methodological details

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

# Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

## (7.5.1) Base year end

*12/31/2021*

## (7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

*72*

## (7.5.3) Methodological details

*This is the baseline submitted to SBTi in 2022 and that include the Moncler Group assuming Stone Island consolidated from January, 1st of 2021. This category includes emissions calculated considering volumes and type of waste (hazardous and non-hazardous waste) generated by Moncler Group operations located assuming a 50 km distance for waste collection by 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 Ecoinvent 3.9.1 have been used to evaluate the impact of this category.*

# Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

## (7.5.1) Base year end

*12/31/2021*

## (7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

*592*

## (7.5.3) Methodological details

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

# Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

## (7.5.1) Base year end

*12/31/2021*

## (7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

*6822*

## (7.5.3) Methodological details

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

# Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

## (7.5.1) Base year end

*12/30/2021*

## (7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

*0*

## (7.5.3) Methodological details

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

# Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

## (7.5.1) Base year end

*12/30/2021*

## (7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

*407*

## (7.5.3) Methodological details

*This is the baseline submitted to SBTi in 2022 and that include the Moncler Group assuming Stone Island consolidated from January, 1st of 2021. Third-party warehouses energy data were collected through dedicated surveys. Emissions factors applied were based on IEA parameters.*

## Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

### (7.5.1) Base year end

*12/30/2021*

### (7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

*0*

### (7.5.3) Methodological details

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

## Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

### (7.5.1) Base year end

*12/31/2021*

### (7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

*10294.0*

### (7.5.3) Methodological details

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

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

## (7.5.1) Base year end

*12/31/2021*

## (7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

*3461.0*

## (7.5.3) Methodological details

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

# Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

## (7.5.1) Base year end

*12/30/2021*

## (7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

*0*

## (7.5.3) Methodological details

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

# Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

## (7.5.1) Base year end

*12/30/2021*

## (7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

*0*

## (7.5.3) Methodological details

*This category is not applicable to Moncler Group's business model, since the Group has not franchises.*

# Scope 3 category 15: Investments

## (7.5.1) Base year end

*12/30/2021*

## (7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

*0*

## (7.5.3) Methodological details

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

# Scope 3: Other (upstream)

## (7.5.1) Base year end

*12/30/2021*

## (7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

*0*

## (7.5.3) Methodological details

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

# Scope 3: Other (downstream)

## (7.5.1) Base year end

*12/30/2021*

## (7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

*0*

## (7.5.3) Methodological details

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

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

## Reporting year

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

*2539*

## (7.6.3) Methodological details

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

## Past year 1

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

*2043*

## (7.6.2) End date

*12/30/2022*

## (7.6.3) Methodological details

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

# Past year 2

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

*2332*

## (7.6.2) End date

*12/30/2021*

## (7.6.3) Methodological details

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

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

# Reporting year

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

*16233*

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

*3*

## (7.7.4) Methodological details

*Calculation of CO2e emissions (including CH4, NO2, HFC, PFC, and SF6 emissions, where present) has been carried out in accordance with the GHG Protocol guidelines. The parameters used for the calculation for both location-based and market-based emissions are derived from IEA, 2019, 2020 (emission factors for electricity). The data include electricity consumption related to full-electric vehicles of the fleet in line with the GHG Protocol guidelines. The data include green energy certified according to the Renewable Energy Certificate (REC)/Guarantee of Origin (GO)/International Renewable Energy Certificate (I-REC)/Non-Fossil Certificates (NFC). These data and emission factors were chosen for their recency and representativeness, ensuring the most accurate estimate possible. Indirect emissions (market-based) in 2023 are lower than 2022 data due to the increase of the use of renewable energy across the Group's own sites (100% of electricity used at directly managed corporate sites worldwide from renewable sources).*

# Past year 1

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

*13278*

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

*1948*

## (7.7.3) End date

*12/30/2022*

## (7.7.4) Methodological details

*Calculation of CO2e emissions (including CH4, NO2, HFC, PFC, and SF6 emissions, where present) has been carried out in accordance with the GHG Protocol guidelines. The parameters used for the calculation for both location-based and market-based emissions are derived from IEA, 2019, 2020 (emission factors for electricity). The data include electricity consumption related to full-electric vehicles of the fleet in line with the GHG Protocol guidelines. The data include green energy certified according to the Renewable Energy Certificate (REC)/Guarantee of Origin (GO)/International Renewable Energy Certificate (I-REC)/Non-Fossil Certificates (NFC). These data and emission factors were chosen for their recency and representativeness, ensuring the most accurate estimate possible. Indirect emissions 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 2

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

*11114*

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

*2733*

### (7.7.3) End date

*12/30/2021*

### (7.7.4) Methodological details

*Calculation of CO2e emissions (including CH4, NO2, HFC, PFC, and SF6 emissions, where present) has been carried out in accordance with the GHG Protocol guidelines. The parameters used for the calculation for both location-based and market-based emissions are derived from IEA, 2019, 2020 (emission factors for electricity). The data include electricity consumption related to full-electric vehicles of the fleet in line with the GHG Protocol guidelines. The data include green energy certified according to the Renewable Energy Certificate (REC)/Guarantee of Origin (GO)/International Renewable Energy Certificate (I-REC)/Non-Fossil Certificates (NFC). These data and emission factors were chosen for their recency and representativeness, ensuring the most accurate estimate possible. 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 of 2021. 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.*
*[Fixed row]*

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

## Purchased goods and services

### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

*Select from:*

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

*164083*

### (7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

*Select all that apply*

☑ Supplier-specific method

☑ Hybrid method

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

*100*

### (7.8.5) 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, composition and country of origin, where info was available. As per processing services (weaving, knitting, dyeing, assembly and finishing), the following variables have been considered to estimate CO2e emissions: volumes, processing steps, and location. For 2023 calculation, primary data on energy consumption and specific energy mix were collected from Tier 1 and 2 suppliers. Specific emission factors were applied to each purchased material to correctly estimate their impact in both raw material and processing phases. For most of the fibres and for all the textile processing operations, the data source for the related environmental inventory flows was WALDB. Other processing datasets for countries not available in WALDB were adapted to the different countries by selecting their national grid mix electric. The suppliers are grouped into four main 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

## (7.8.1) Evaluation status

*Select from:*

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

*15939*

## (7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

*Select all that apply*

☑ Average data method

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

*0*

## (7.8.5) Please explain

*This category includes emissions related to the CAPEX expenditure in 2023 for the following activities: relocation, new openings, machineries, refurbishment, expansions, IT software and hardware. Emissions factors have been applied to monetary values in order to estimate the impact in CO2e. The European multi-regional input-output USEEIO Database v1.1, adjusted for the 2023 inflation rate has been used. 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. 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)

## (7.8.1) Evaluation status

*Select from:*

☑ Not relevant, calculated

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

*1103*

## (7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

*Select all that apply*

☑ Average data method

☑ Fuel-based method

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

*0*

## (7.8.5) Please explain

*This category includes emissions from energy related activities related to upstream activities linked to direct and indirect energy consumption already reported in Scope 1 and 2. For the calculation of these emissions, the direct and indirect energy consumption is multiplied by a specific emission factor. Well-to-tank emission factors have been applied, in order to calculate indirect emissions of fuel and energy related activities. 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

## (7.8.1) Evaluation status

*Select from:*

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

*27925*

## (7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

*Select all that apply*

☑ Distance-based method

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

*100*

## (7.8.5) Please explain

*This category includes emissions from inbound and outbound logistics. Data concerning logistics flows are mapped and updated when needed with the collaboration of Moncler logistics partners. Among others, the most relevant emissions results include data from: - the transport of yarns and fabrics from suppliers to the logistics hub of Castel San Giovanni, Piacenza; - the transport of yarns and fabrics sent out to garment making producers; - the transport of finished products from garment making producers to the logistics hub of Castel San Giovanni, Piacenza; - the transport of finished products from the distribution centres of the logistics network to all stores and the e-commerce channel where directly managed by Moncler. 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

## (7.8.1) Evaluation status

*Select from:*

☑ Not relevant, calculated

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

*114*

## (7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

*Select all that apply*

☑ Waste-type-specific method

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

*0*

## (7.8.5) Please explain

*This category includes emissions calculated considering volumes and type of waste (hazardous and non-hazardous waste) generated by Moncler Group operations located assuming a 50 km distance for waste collection by 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 Ecoinvent 3.9.1 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

## (7.8.1) Evaluation status

*Select from:*

☑ Not relevant, calculated

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

*2069*

## (7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

*Select all that apply*

☑ Distance-based method

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

*100*

## (7.8.5) Please explain

*This category includes emissions calculated considering the total number of travels made by employees (split between train and air journeys). To calculate emissions, the total distance (in km) was multiplied by the CO2e emission factor according to the mean of transportation used. Calculations for this category have been carried out in accordance with the EN16258 guidelines. Data for this category have been provided by the travel agency with which the Moncler Group collaborates. 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

## (7.8.1) Evaluation status

*Select from:*

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

*12912*

## (7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

*Select all that apply*

☑ Distance-based method

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

*0*

## (7.8.5) Please explain

*This category includes emissions calculated considering information collected through a survey aimed to investigate means of transport used by the Group's - both corporate and retail - employees worldwide (Italy, EMEA -excluding Italy, Americas, Asia). Working days for every employee were divided between "commuting" and "remote working" to differentiate remote-working days to on-site days. Specific emission factors have been used according to the mean of transportation used by employees.*

# Upstream leased assets

## (7.8.1) Evaluation status

*Select from:*

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

## (7.8.5) Please explain

*This category is not applicable to 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

### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

*Select from:*

☑ Not relevant, calculated

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

*555*

### (7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

*Select all that apply*

☑ Average data method

☑ Fuel-based method

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

*100*

### (7.8.5) Please explain

*Third-party warehouses energy data were collected through dedicated surveys. Emissions factors applied were based on IEA parameters. 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.*

## Processing of sold products

### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

*Select from:*

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

### (7.8.5) Please explain

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

## Use of sold products

### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

*Select from:*

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

*11446*

### (7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

*Select all that apply*

☑ Methodology for indirect use phase emissions, please specify **:**Emissions from this category were calculated starting from the total pieces produced in 2023 by the Group considering the indirect use phase (e.g. washing, ironing, drying) based on product-specific care labels and maintenance processes

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

*0*

### (7.8.5) Please explain

*This category includes emissions calculated starting from the total pieces sold in the reporting year by Moncler Group and relative garment care information. The calculation was based on the indirect use phase (e.g. washing, ironing, drying) information included in the product-specific care labels used to estimate the maintenance processes applicable during the life cycle of each product category. Specific emission factors have been applied to each product category, taking into account the materials and the type of maintenance that they should be subject to.*

## End of life treatment of sold products

### (7.8.1) Evaluation status

*Select from:*

☑ Not relevant, calculated

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

*4180*

## (7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

*Select all that apply*

☑ Waste-type-specific method

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

*0*

## (7.8.5) Please explain

*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

## (7.8.1) Evaluation status

*Select from:*

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

## (7.8.5) Please explain

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

# Franchises

## (7.8.1) Evaluation status

*Select from:*

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

## (7.8.5) Please explain

*This category is not applicable to Moncler Group's business model, since the Group has not franchises.*

### Investments

## (7.8.1) Evaluation status

*Select from:*
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

## (7.8.5) Please explain

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

### Other (upstream)

## (7.8.1) Evaluation status

*Select from:*
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

## (7.8.5) Please explain

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

### Other (downstream)

## (7.8.1) Evaluation status

*Select from:*
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

## (7.8.5) Please explain

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

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

### Past year 1

## (7.8.1.1) End date

*12/30/2022*

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

*190479*

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

*16594*

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

*872*

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

*27339*

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

*75*

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

*1070*

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

*7619*

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

*0*

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

*478*

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

*0*

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

*11634*

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

*4183*

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

*0*

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

*0*

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

*0*

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

*0*

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

*0*

## (7.8.1.19) Comment

*The following categories are not applicable, as explained in question 7.8: - upstream leased asset; - processing of sold products; - downstream leased asset; - franchises; - investments; - other upstream; - other downstream.*

# Past year 2

## (7.8.1.1) End date

*12/30/2021*

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

*155867*

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

*15416*

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

*802*

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

*23493*

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

*72*

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

*592*

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

*6822*

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

*0*

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

*407*

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

*0*

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

*10294*

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

*3461*

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

*0*

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

*0*

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

*0*

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

*0*

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

*0*

## (7.8.1.19) Comment

*The following categories are not applicable, as explained in question 7.8: - upstream leased asset; - processing of sold products; - downstream leased asset; - franchises; - investments; - other upstream; - other downstream.*
*[Fixed row]*

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

| | Verification/assurance status |
|---|---|
| Scope 1 | *Select from:*<br>☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place |
| Scope 2 (location-based or market-based) | *Select from:*<br>☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place |

| | Verification/assurance status |
|---|---|
| Scope 3 | *Select from:*<br>☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place |

*[Fixed row]*

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

### Row 1

### (7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

*Select from:*
☑ Annual process

### (7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

*Select from:*
☑ Complete

### (7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

*Select from:*
☑ Limited assurance

### (7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

*GHG Statement 2023 & Assurance_Moncler.pdf*

## (7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

*Please refer to the GHG Statement 2023 & Assucrance_Moncler Report for the detail on the verification activities performed on the Group's GHG inventory, including Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3. See pages 13,14 and 15. In addition, Scope 1 issues are included in the Non-Financial Statement (NFS), which is revised according to accordance with art. 3&4 of the Lgs. Decree n. 254/2016 and GRI Standards.*

## (7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

*Select from:*

☑ ISAE 3410

## (7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

*100*
*[Add row]*

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

### Row 1

## (7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

*Select from:*

☑ Scope 2 market-based

## (7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

*Select from:*

☑ Annual process

## (7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

*Select from:*

☑ Complete

## (7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

*Select from:*

☑ Limited assurance

## (7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

*GHG Statement 2023 & Assurance_Moncler.pdf*

## (7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

*Please refer to the GHG Statement 2023 & Assurance_Moncler Report for the detail on the verification activities performed on the Group's GHG inventory, including Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3. See pages 13,14 and 15. In addition, Scope 1 issues are included in the Non-Financial Statement (NFS), which is revised according to accordance with art. 3&4 of the Lgs. Decree n. 254/2016 and GRI Standards.*

## (7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

*Select from:*

☑ ISAE 3410

## (7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

*100*

### Row 2

## (7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

*Select from:*

☑ Scope 2 location-based

## (7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

*Select from:*

☑ Annual process

## (7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

*Select from:*

☑ Complete

## (7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

*Select from:*

☑ Limited assurance

## (7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

*GHG Statement 2023 & Assurance_Moncler.pdf*

## (7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

*Please refer to the GHG Statement 2023 & Assurance_Moncler Report for the detail on the verification activities performed on the Group's GHG inventory, including Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3. See pages 13,14 and 15. In addition, Scope 1 issues are included in the Non-Financial Statement (NFS), which is revised according to accordance with art. 3&4 of the Lgs. Decree n. 254/2016 and GRI Standards.*

## (7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

*Select from:*

☑ ISAE 3410

## (7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

*100*
*[Add row]*

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

### Row 1

### (7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

*Select all that apply*

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

### (7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

*Select from:*

☑ Annual process

### (7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

*Select from:*

☑ Complete

### (7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

*Select from:*

☑ Limited assurance

## (7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

*GHG Statement 2023 & Assurance_Moncler.pdf*

## (7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

*Please refer to the GHG Statement 2023 & Assurance_Moncler Report for the detail on the verification activities performed on the Group's GHG inventory, including Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3. See pages 13,14 and 15. In addition, Scope 1 issues are included in the Non-Financial Statement (NFS), which is revised according to accordance with art. 3&4 of the Lgs. Decree n. 254/2016 and GRI Standards.*

## (7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

*Select from:*

☑ ISAE 3410

## (7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

*100*
*[Add row]*

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

*Select from:*

☑ Decreased

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

## Change in renewable energy consumption

## (7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

*1945*

## (7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

*Select from:*

☑ Decreased

## (7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

*49*

## (7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*In 2023, 100% of the electricity consumed by the Moncler Group in directly managed sites worldwide was from renewable sources, certified with GOs and RECs/I-RECs (in 2022 the electricity consumption form renewables was approx. 90%). 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 2023, to reduce its total Scope 2 (market-based) emissions by 1,945 tons of CO2e, equal to -49% of Scope1 & Scope2 (market-based), compared to 2022. The percentage of emission reduction was calculated as follows: (1,945/3,991)*100, where 3,991 represents the total Scope1Scope2 (market-based) emissions in CO2e tons in 2022.*

### Other emissions reduction activities

## (7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

*36*

## (7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

*Select from:*

☑ Decreased

## (7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

*1*

## (7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*In 2023, continued with its goal of switching company vehicles to lower-impact vehicles (i.e., electric and hybrid vehicles). These activities included a reduction in Scope 1 emissions associated with diesel consumption. Specifically, by switching from diesel-fueled vehicles to lower-impact vehicles (i.e., electric and hybrid*

*vehicles), it was possible to reduce emissions of 36 CO2e tons. The percentage of emission increase was calculated as follows: (36/3,991)*100, where 3,991 represents the total Scope1 & Scope2 (market-based) emissions in CO2e tons in 2022.*

## Divestment

### (7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

*0*

### (7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

*Select from:*

☑ No change

### (7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

*0*

### (7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*No change*

## Acquisitions

### (7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

*0*

### (7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

*Select from:*

☑ No change

### (7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

*0*

## (7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*No change*

### Mergers

## (7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

*0*

## (7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

*Select from:*
☑ No change

## (7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

*0*

## (7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*No change*

### Change in output

## (7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

*532*

## (7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

*Select from:*
☑ Increased

## (7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

*12*

## (7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*In 2023, Moncler Group had an organic growth. Specifically at 31 December 2023 the Moncler Group had a total of 7,510 employees, up on 2022 (19%, equal to 1,200 more people). This growth was mainly driven by the opening of new direct stores, the expansion of production sites and the strengthening of the corporate structure (please see the Non-Financial Statement (NFS) for more detailed info). This organic growth led to an increase in energy consumption of the Group's sites, increasing the associated GHG emissions, which were 542 CO2e tons, equal to 12% of Scope1 & Scope2 (market-based), compared to 2022. The percentage of emission increase was calculated as follows: (542/3,991)*100, where 3,991 represents the total Scope1 & Scope2 (market-based) emissions in CO2e tons in 2022.*

# Change in methodology

## (7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

*0*

## (7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

*Select from:*

☑ No change

## (7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

*0*

## (7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*No change*

# Change in boundary

## (7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

*0*

## (7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

*Select from:*

☑ No change

## (7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

*0*

## (7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*No change*

### Change in physical operating conditions

## (7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

*0*

## (7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

*Select from:*

☑ No change

## (7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

*0*

## (7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*No change*

### Unidentified

## (7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

*0*

## (7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

*Select from:*

☑ No change

## (7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

*0*

## (7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*No change*

### Other

## (7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

*0*

## (7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

*Select from:*

☑ No change

## (7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

*0*

## (7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*No change*
*[Fixed row]*

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

*Select from:*
☑ Market-based

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

*Select from:*
☑ No

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

*Select from:*
☑ No

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

### Australia

### (7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

*0*

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

*149.8*

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

*0*

### Austria

## (7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

*0*

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

*63.6*

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

*0*

### Belgium

## (7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

*0*

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

*30*

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

*0*

### Brazil

## (7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

*0*

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

*9.7*

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

*0*

### Canada

## (7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

*8.7*

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

*44.5*

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

*0*

### China

## (7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

*8.7*

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

*4370.7*

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

*0*

### China, Macao Special Administrative Region

## (7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

*0*

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

*213.6*

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

*0*

### Czechia

## (7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

*0*

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

*36.8*

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

*0*

### Denmark

## (7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

*2.6*

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

*20*

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

*0*

### France

## (7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

*12*

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

*136.9*

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

*0*

### Germany

## (7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

*6.1*

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

*365.1*

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

*0*

### Hong Kong SAR, China

## (7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

*0*

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

*402.4*

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

*0*

### Hungary

## (7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

*0*

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

*22*

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

*0*

### Ireland

## (7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

*0*

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

*5.4*

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

*0*

### Italy

#### (7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

*1808.1*

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

*3659.2*

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

*3*

### Japan

#### (7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

*146.9*

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

*1799*

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

*0*

### Kazakhstan

#### (7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

*0*

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

*33.7*

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

*0*

### Mexico

## (7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

*0*

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

*40.9*

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

*0*

### Netherlands

## (7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

*0.5*

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

*56.9*

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

*0*

### New Zealand

## (7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

*0*

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

*11.6*

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

*0*

### Norway

## (7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

*0*

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

*1.4*

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

*0*

### Republic of Korea

## (7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

*0*

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

*1542*

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

*0*

### Romania

## (7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

*442*

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

*766.4*

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

*0*

### Singapore

## (7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

*0*

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

*125.6*

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

*0*

### Spain

## (7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

*0*

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

*59*

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

*0*

### Sweden

## (7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

*0*

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

*1.7*

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

*0*

### Switzerland

## (7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

*4.3*

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

*57.8*

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

*0*

### Taiwan, China

## (7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

*0*

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

*159.8*

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

*0*

### Turkey

## (7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

*0*

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

*60.9*

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

*0*

### United Arab Emirates

## (7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

*0*

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

*41.4*

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

*0*

### United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

## (7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

*0*

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

*151.2*

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

*0*

### United States of America

## (7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

*99.1*

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

*1792.4*

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

*0*
*[Fixed row]*

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

*Select all that apply*
☑ By activity

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

### Row 1

### (7.17.3.1) Activity

*Concession outlet*

### (7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

*69.35*

### Row 2

### (7.17.3.1) Activity

*Flat*

### (7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

*30.39*

### Row 3

### (7.17.3.1) Activity

*FSS (Free Standing Store)*

## (7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

*184.93*

### Row 4

## (7.17.3.1) Activity

*Office*

## (7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

*755.26*

### Row 5

## (7.17.3.1) Activity

*Outlet*

## (7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

*26*

### Row 6

## (7.17.3.1) Activity

*Plant (Romania)*

## (7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

*379.73*

### Row 7

## (7.17.3.1) Activity

*Showroom*

## (7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

*158.63*

### Row 8

## (7.17.3.1) Activity

*Stock*

## (7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

*52.26*

### Row 9

## (7.17.3.1) Activity

*Warehouse*

## (7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

*43.89*

### Row 10

## (7.17.3.1) Activity

*Company fleet*

## (7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

*838.5*

### Row 11

#### (7.17.3.1) Activity

*Concession*

#### (7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

*0*
*[Add row]*

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

*Select all that apply*
☑ By activity

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

### Row 1

#### (7.20.3.1) Activity

*Concession*

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

*3934.19*

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

*0*

### Row 2

## (7.20.3.1) Activity

*Concession Outlet*

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

*396.63*

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

*0*

### Row 3

## (7.20.3.1) Activity

*Flat*

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

*22.53*

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

*0*

### Row 4

## (7.20.3.1) Activity

*FSS (Free Standing Store)*

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

*7347.02*

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

*0*

### Row 5

## (7.20.3.1) Activity

*Office*

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

*1503.42*

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

*0*

### Row 6

## (7.20.3.1) Activity

*Outlet*

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

*598.1*

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

*0*

### Row 7

## (7.20.3.1) Activity

*Plant (Romania)*

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

*765.63*

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

*0*

### Row 8

## (7.20.3.1) Activity

*Showroom*

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

*465.3*

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

*0*

### Row 9

## (7.20.3.1) Activity

*Stock*

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

*37.02*

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

*0*

### Row 10

#### (7.20.3.1) Activity

*Warehouse*

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

*1160*

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

*0*

### Row 11

#### (7.20.3.1) Activity

*Company fleet*

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

*3.07*

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

*3*
*[Add row]*

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

### Consolidated accounting group

## (7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

*2539*

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

*16233*

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

*3*

## (7.22.4) Please explain

*Consolidated perimter of Moncler Group consider all the entites of the the Group, in line with the consolidatition approach used in financial statement. Therefore the whole impacts of the Group are accounted in the consolidated perimenter and no entities are reported outside of these boundaries.*

# All other entities

## (7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

*0*

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

*0*

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

*0*

## (7.22.4) Please explain

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

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

*Select from:*
☑ No

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

*Select from:*
☑ More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

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

| | Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year |
|---|---|
| Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks) | *Select from:*<br>☑ Yes |
| Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity | *Select from:*<br>☑ Yes |
| Consumption of purchased or acquired heat | *Select from:*<br>☑ No |
| Consumption of purchased or acquired steam | *Select from:*<br>☑ No |
| Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling | *Select from:*<br>☑ No |
| Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling | *Select from:*<br>☑ Yes |

*[Fixed row]*

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

### Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

#### (7.30.1.1) Heating value

*Select from:*
☑ LHV (lower heating value)

#### (7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

*0*

#### (7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

*12702*

#### (7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

*12702*

### Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

#### (7.30.1.1) Heating value

*Select from:*
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

#### (7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

*43510.5*

#### (7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

*12*

## (7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

*43522.5*

### Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

## (7.30.1.1) Heating value

*Select from:*
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

## (7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

*116.5*

## (7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

*116.5*

### Total energy consumption

## (7.30.1.1) Heating value

*Select from:*
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

## (7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

*43627*

## (7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

*12714*

## (7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

*56341*
*[Fixed row]*

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

| | Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application |
|---|---|
| Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity | *Select from:*<br>☑ No |
| Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat | *Select from:*<br>☑ Yes |
| Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam | *Select from:*<br>☑ No |
| Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling | *Select from:*<br>☑ No |
| Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation | *Select from:*<br>☑ No |

*[Fixed row]*

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

### Sustainable biomass

## (7.30.7.1) Heating value

*Select from:*
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

## (7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

*0*

## (7.30.7.8) Comment

*Moncler Group does not consume sustainable biomass*

### Other biomass

## (7.30.7.1) Heating value

*Select from:*
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

## (7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

*0*

## (7.30.7.8) Comment

*Moncler Group does not consume other biomass*

### Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

## (7.30.7.1) Heating value

*Select from:*
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

## (7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

*0*

## (7.30.7.8) Comment

*Moncler Group does not consume other renewable fuels*

# Coal

## (7.30.7.1) Heating value

*Select from:*
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

## (7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

*0*

## (7.30.7.8) Comment

*Moncler Group does not consume coal*

# Oil

## (7.30.7.1) Heating value

*Select from:*
☑ LHV

## (7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

*3510*

## (7.30.7.8) Comment

*3,510 MWh represent fuel consumption form Moncler Group's car fleet (transportation)*

## Gas

### (7.30.7.1) Heating value

*Select from:*
☑ LHV

### (7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

*9192*

### (7.30.7.8) Comment

*9,192 MWh represent natural gas consumption for heating purposes at Moncler Group*

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

### (7.30.7.1) Heating value

*Select from:*
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

### (7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

*0*

### (7.30.7.8) Comment

*Moncler Group does not consume other non-renewable fuels*

## Total fuel

### (7.30.7.1) Heating value

*Select from:*

☑ LHV

## (7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

*12702*

## (7.30.7.8) Comment

*Total fuel consumption is equal to 12,702 MWh and consists of natural gas consumption for heat generation (9,192 MWh) and fuel and diesel consumption for the Group's car fleet (3,510 MWh).*
*[Fixed row]*

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

## Electricity

## (7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

*116.5*

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

*116.5*

## (7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

*116.5*

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

*116.5*

## Heat

## (7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

*0*

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

*0*

## (7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

*0*

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

*0*

### Steam

## (7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

*0*

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

*0*

## (7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

*0*

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

*0*

### Cooling

## (7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

*0*

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

*0*

## (7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

*0*

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

*0*
*[Fixed row]*

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

### Row 1

## (7.30.14.1) Country/area

*Select from:*
☑ Italy

## (7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

*Select from:*
☑ Purchase from an on-site installation owned by a third party (on-site PPA)

## (7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

*Select from:*
☑ Electricity

## (7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

*Select from:*
☑ Solar

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

*533.5*

## (7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

*Select from:*
☑ GO

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

*Select from:*
☑ Italy

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

*Select from:*
☑ Yes

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

*2017*

## (7.30.14.10) Comment

*Refers to low-carbon electricity purchased by the Moncler Group from on-site photovoltaic plant in Castel San Giovanni (Piacenza)*

## Row 2

### (7.30.14.1) Country/area

*Select from:*

☑ Australia

### (7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

*Select from:*

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

### (7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

*Select from:*

☑ Electricity

### (7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

*Select from:*

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

*245.1*

### (7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

*Select from:*

☑ I-REC

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

*Select from:*

☑ Australia

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

*Select from:*

☑ Yes

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

*1957*

## (7.30.14.10) Comment

*No additional info*

### Row 3

## (7.30.14.1) Country/area

*Select from:*

☑ Canada

## (7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

*Select from:*

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

## (7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

*Select from:*

☑ Electricity

## (7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

*Select from:*

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

*381.8*

## (7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

*Select from:*
☑ US-REC

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

*Select from:*
☑ United States of America

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

*Select from:*
☑ Yes

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

*1974*

## (7.30.14.10) Comment

*No additional info*

### Row 4

## (7.30.14.1) Country/area

*Select from:*
☑ China

## (7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

*Select from:*

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

## (7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

*Select from:*

☑ Electricity

## (7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

*Select from:*

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

*6514.6*

## (7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

*Select from:*

☑ I-REC

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

*Select from:*

☑ China

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

*Select from:*

☑ Yes

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

*2009*

## (7.30.14.10) Comment

*No additional info*

### Row 5

## (7.30.14.1) Country/area

*Select from:*
☑ Czechia

## (7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

*Select from:*
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

## (7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

*Select from:*
☑ Electricity

## (7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

*Select from:*
☑ Wind

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

*81.1*

## (7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

*Select from:*
☑ GO

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

*Select from:*

☑ Italy

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

*Select from:*

☑ Yes

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

*2006*

## (7.30.14.10) Comment

*No additional info*

### Row 6

## (7.30.14.1) Country/area

*Select from:*

☑ Denmark

## (7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

*Select from:*

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

## (7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

*Select from:*

☑ Electricity

## (7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

*Select from:*

☑ Wind

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

*12.2*

## (7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

*Select from:*

☑ GO

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

*Select from:*

☑ Italy

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

*Select from:*

☑ Yes

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

*2006*

## (7.30.14.10) Comment

*No additional info*

### Row 7

## (7.30.14.1) Country/area

*Select from:*

☑ France

## (7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

*Select from:*

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

## (7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

*Select from:*

☑ Electricity

## (7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

*Select from:*

☑ Wind

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

*320.9*

## (7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

*Select from:*

☑ GO

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

*Select from:*

☑ Italy

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

*Select from:*

☑ Yes

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

*2006*

## (7.30.14.10) Comment

*No additional info*

### Row 8

## (7.30.14.1) Country/area

*Select from:*
☑ Germany

## (7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

*Select from:*
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

## (7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

*Select from:*
☑ Electricity

## (7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

*Select from:*
☑ Wind

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

*156.4*

## (7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

*Select from:*

☑ GO

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

*Select from:*

☑ Italy

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

*Select from:*

☑ Yes

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

*2006*

## (7.30.14.10) Comment

*No additional info*

### Row 9

## (7.30.14.1) Country/area

*Select from:*

☑ Hong Kong SAR, China

## (7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

*Select from:*

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

## (7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

*Select from:*

☑ Electricity

## (7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

*Select from:*

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

*628.2*

## (7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

*Select from:*

☑ I-REC

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

*Select from:*

☑ China

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

*Select from:*

☑ Yes

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

*2009*

## (7.30.14.10) Comment

*No additional info*

## Row 10

### (7.30.14.1) Country/area

*Select from:*
☑ Italy

### (7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

*Select from:*
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

### (7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

*Select from:*
☑ Electricity

### (7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

*Select from:*
☑ Wind

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

*129.2*

### (7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

*Select from:*
☑ GO

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

*Select from:*
☑ Italy

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

*Select from:*
☑ Yes

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

*2006*

## (7.30.14.10) Comment

*No additional info*

### Row 11

## (7.30.14.1) Country/area

*Select from:*
☑ Japan

## (7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

*Select from:*
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

## (7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

*Select from:*
☑ Electricity

## (7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

*Select from:*
☑ Wind

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

*3824.3*

## (7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

*Select from:*
☑ NFC – Renewable

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

*Select from:*
☑ Japan

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

*Select from:*
☑ Yes

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

*2020*

## (7.30.14.10) Comment

*No additional info*

### Row 12

## (7.30.14.1) Country/area

*Select from:*

☑ Kazakhstan

## (7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

*Select from:*

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

## (7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

*Select from:*

☑ Electricity

## (7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

*Select from:*

☑ Geothermal

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

*68.9*

## (7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

*Select from:*

☑ I-REC

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

*Select from:*

☑ Turkey

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

*Select from:*

☑ Yes

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

*2017*

## (7.30.14.10) Comment

*No additional info*

### Row 13

## (7.30.14.1) Country/area

*Select from:*
☑ Republic of Korea

## (7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

*Select from:*
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

## (7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

*Select from:*
☑ Electricity

## (7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

*Select from:*
☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

*3518.9*

## (7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

*Select from:*

☑ I-REC

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

*Select from:*

☑ China

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

*Select from:*

☑ Yes

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

*2009*

## (7.30.14.10) Comment

*No additional info*

### Row 14

## (7.30.14.1) Country/area

*Select from:*

☑ China, Macao Special Administrative Region

## (7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

*Select from:*

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

## (7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

*Select from:*

☑ Electricity

## (7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

*Select from:*

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

*362*

## (7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

*Select from:*

☑ I-REC

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

*Select from:*

☑ China

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

*Select from:*

☑ Yes

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

*2009*

## (7.30.14.10) Comment

*No additional info*

## Row 15

### (7.30.14.1) Country/area

*Select from:*

☑ Mexico

### (7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

*Select from:*

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

### (7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

*Select from:*

☑ Electricity

### (7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

*Select from:*

☑ Wind

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

*96.6*

### (7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

*Select from:*

☑ I-REC

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

*Select from:*

☑ Mexico

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

*Select from:*

☑ Yes

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

*2018*

## (7.30.14.10) Comment

*No additional info*

### Row 16

## (7.30.14.1) Country/area

*Select from:*

☑ Netherlands

## (7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

*Select from:*

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

## (7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

*Select from:*

☑ Electricity

## (7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

*Select from:*

☑ Wind

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

*14.2*

## (7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

*Select from:*
☑ GO

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

*Select from:*
☑ Italy

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

*Select from:*
☑ Yes

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

*2006*

## (7.30.14.10) Comment

*No additional info*

### Row 17

## (7.30.14.1) Country/area

*Select from:*
☑ New Zealand

## (7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

*Select from:*

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

## (7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

*Select from:*

☑ Electricity

## (7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

*Select from:*

☑ Wind

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

*126.7*

## (7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

*Select from:*

☑ NZECS

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

*Select from:*

☑ New Zealand

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

*Select from:*

☑ Yes

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

*1941*

## (7.30.14.10) Comment

*No additional info*

### Row 18

## (7.30.14.1) Country/area

*Select from:*
☑ Romania

## (7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

*Select from:*
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

## (7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

*Select from:*
☑ Electricity

## (7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

*Select from:*
☑ Wind

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

*301.1*

## (7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

*Select from:*
☑ GO

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

*Select from:*

☑ Italy

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

*Select from:*

☑ Yes

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

*2006*

## (7.30.14.10) Comment

*No additional info*

### Row 19

## (7.30.14.1) Country/area

*Select from:*

☑ Singapore

## (7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

*Select from:*

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

## (7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

*Select from:*

☑ Electricity

## (7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

*Select from:*

☑ Solar

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

*321.1*

## (7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

*Select from:*

☑ TIGR

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

*Select from:*

☑ Singapore

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

*Select from:*

☑ Yes

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

*2019*

## (7.30.14.10) Comment

*No additional info*

### Row 20

## (7.30.14.1) Country/area

*Select from:*

☑ Switzerland

## (7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

*Select from:*

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

## (7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

*Select from:*

☑ Electricity

## (7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

*Select from:*

☑ Wind

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

*50.8*

## (7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

*Select from:*

☑ GO

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

*Select from:*

☑ Italy

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

*Select from:*

☑ Yes

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

*2006*

## (7.30.14.10) Comment

*No additional info*

### Row 21

## (7.30.14.1) Country/area

*Select from:*
☑ Taiwan, China

## (7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

*Select from:*
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

## (7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

*Select from:*
☑ Electricity

## (7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

*Select from:*
☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

*279.8*

## (7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

*Select from:*

☑ I-REC

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

*Select from:*

☑ China

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

*Select from:*

☑ Yes

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

*2009*

## (7.30.14.10) Comment

*No additional info*

### Row 22

## (7.30.14.1) Country/area

*Select from:*

☑ Turkey

## (7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

*Select from:*

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

## (7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

*Select from:*

☑ Electricity

## (7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

*Select from:*

☑ Geothermal

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

*32.2*

## (7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

*Select from:*

☑ I-REC

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

*Select from:*

☑ Turkey

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

*Select from:*

☑ Yes

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

*2017*

## (7.30.14.10) Comment

*No additional info*

## Row 23

### (7.30.14.1) Country/area

*Select from:*
☑ United Arab Emirates

### (7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

*Select from:*
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

### (7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

*Select from:*
☑ Electricity

### (7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

*Select from:*
☑ Solar

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

*87.2*

### (7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

*Select from:*
☑ I-REC

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

*Select from:*

☑ United Arab Emirates

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

*Select from:*

☑ Yes

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

*2018*

## (7.30.14.10) Comment

*No additional info*

### Row 24

## (7.30.14.1) Country/area

*Select from:*

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

## (7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

*Select from:*

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

## (7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

*Select from:*

☑ Electricity

## (7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

*Select from:*

☑ Solar

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

*300.1*

## (7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

*Select from:*

☑ REGO

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

*Select from:*

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

*Select from:*

☑ Yes

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

*2018*

## (7.30.14.10) Comment

*No additional info*

### Row 25

## (7.30.14.1) Country/area

*Select from:*

☑ United States of America

## (7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

*Select from:*
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

## (7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

*Select from:*
☑ Electricity

## (7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

*Select from:*
☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

*4529*

## (7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

*Select from:*
☑ US-REC

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

*Select from:*
☑ United States of America

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

*Select from:*
☑ Yes

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

*1998*

## (7.30.14.10) Comment

*No additional info*

### Row 26

## (7.30.14.1) Country/area

*Select from:*
☑ United States of America

## (7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

*Select from:*
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

## (7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

*Select from:*
☑ Electricity

## (7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

*Select from:*
☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

*306.1*

## (7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

*Select from:*
☑ US-REC

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

*Select from:*
☑ United States of America

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

*Select from:*
☑ Yes

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

*1974*

## (7.30.14.10) Comment

*No additional info*

### Row 27

## (7.30.14.1) Country/area

*Select from:*
☑ Austria

## (7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

*Select from:*
☑ Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier) from a grid that is 95% or more low-carbon and where there is no mechanism for specifically allocating low-carbon electricity

## (7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

*Select from:*

☑ Electricity

## (7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

*Select from:*

☑ Low-carbon energy mix, please specify :Solar, Wind, Hydropower, Nuclear, Other

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

*318.3*

## (7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

*Select from:*

☑ Contract

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

*Select from:*

☑ Austria

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

*Select from:*

☑ No

## (7.30.14.10) Comment

*No additional info*

### Row 28

## (7.30.14.1) Country/area

*Select from:*
☑ Belgium

## (7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

*Select from:*
☑ Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

## (7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

*Select from:*
☑ Electricity

## (7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

*Select from:*
☑ Low-carbon energy mix, please specify **:**Solar, Wind, Hydropower, Nuclear, Other

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

*188.5*

## (7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

*Select from:*
☑ Contract

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

*Select from:*
☑ Belgium

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

*Select from:*

☑ No

## (7.30.14.10) Comment

*No additional info*

### Row 29

## (7.30.14.1) Country/area

*Select from:*
☑ Brazil

## (7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

*Select from:*
☑ Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

## (7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

*Select from:*
☑ Electricity

## (7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

*Select from:*
☑ Low-carbon energy mix, please specify :Solar, Wind, Hydropower, Nuclear, Other

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

*130.7*

## (7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

*Select from:*

☑ Contract

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

*Select from:*
☑ Brazil

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

*Select from:*
☑ No

## (7.30.14.10) Comment

*No additional info*

### Row 30

## (7.30.14.1) Country/area

*Select from:*
☑ China

## (7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

*Select from:*
☑ Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

## (7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

*Select from:*
☑ Electricity

## (7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

*Select from:*

☑ Low-carbon energy mix, please specify :Solar, Wind, Hydropower, Nuclear, Other

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

*808.9*

## (7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

*Select from:*

☑ Contract

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

*Select from:*

☑ China

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

*Select from:*

☑ No

## (7.30.14.10) Comment

*No additional info*

### Row 31

## (7.30.14.1) Country/area

*Select from:*

☑ Denmark

## (7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

*Select from:*

☑ Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

## (7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

*Select from:*

☑ Electricity

## (7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

*Select from:*

☑ Low-carbon energy mix, please specify **:**Solar, Wind, Hydropower, Nuclear, Other

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

*212.2*

## (7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

*Select from:*

☑ Contract

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

*Select from:*

☑ Denmark

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

*Select from:*

☑ No

## (7.30.14.10) Comment

*No additional info*

## Row 32

### (7.30.14.1) Country/area

*Select from:*

☑ France

### (7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

*Select from:*

☑ Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

### (7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

*Select from:*

☑ Electricity

### (7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

*Select from:*

☑ Low-carbon energy mix, please specify **:**Solar, Wind, Hydropower, Nuclear, Other

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

*1607.4*

### (7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

*Select from:*

☑ Contract

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

*Select from:*

☑ France

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

*Select from:*

☑ No

## (7.30.14.10) Comment

*No additional info*

### Row 33

## (7.30.14.1) Country/area

*Select from:*

☑ Germany

## (7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

*Select from:*

☑ Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

## (7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

*Select from:*

☑ Electricity

## (7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

*Select from:*

☑ Low-carbon energy mix, please specify :Solar, Wind, Hydropower, Nuclear, Other

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

*836.8*

## (7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

*Select from:*

☑ Contract

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

*Select from:*

☑ Germany

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

*Select from:*

☑ No

## (7.30.14.10) Comment

*No additional info*

### Row 34

## (7.30.14.1) Country/area

*Select from:*

☑ Hungary

## (7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

*Select from:*

☑ Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

## (7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

*Select from:*

☑ Electricity

## (7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

*Select from:*

☑ Low-carbon energy mix, please specify :Solar, Wind, Hydropower, Nuclear, Other

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

*117.8*

## (7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

*Select from:*

☑ Contract

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

*Select from:*

☑ Hungary

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

*Select from:*

☑ No

## (7.30.14.10) Comment

*No additional info*

### Row 35

## (7.30.14.1) Country/area

*Select from:*

☑ Ireland

## (7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

*Select from:*

☑ Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

## (7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

*Select from:*

☑ Electricity

## (7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

*Select from:*

☑ Low-carbon energy mix, please specify **:**Solar, Wind, Hydropower, Nuclear, Other

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

*19*

## (7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

*Select from:*

☑ Contract

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

*Select from:*

☑ Ireland

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

*Select from:*

☑ No

## (7.30.14.10) Comment

*No additional info*

## Row 36

### (7.30.14.1) Country/area

*Select from:*
☑ Italy

### (7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

*Select from:*
☑ Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

### (7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

*Select from:*
☑ Electricity

### (7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

*Select from:*
☑ Low-carbon energy mix, please specify :Solar, Wind, Hydropower, Nuclear, Other

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

*11113.1*

### (7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

*Select from:*
☑ Contract

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

*Select from:*

☑ Italy

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

*Select from:*

☑ No

## (7.30.14.10) Comment

*No additional info*

### Row 37

## (7.30.14.1) Country/area

*Select from:*

☑ Japan

## (7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

*Select from:*

☑ Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

## (7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

*Select from:*

☑ Electricity

## (7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

*Select from:*

☑ Low-carbon energy mix, please specify :Solar, Wind, Hydropower, Nuclear, Other

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

*113.9*

## (7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

*Select from:*
☑ Contract

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

*Select from:*
☑ Japan

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

*Select from:*
☑ No

## (7.30.14.10) Comment

*No additional info*

### Row 38

## (7.30.14.1) Country/area

*Select from:*
☑ Netherlands

## (7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

*Select from:*
☑ Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

## (7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

*Select from:*
☑ Electricity

## (7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

*Select from:*
☑ Low-carbon energy mix, please specify :Solar, Wind, Hydropower, Nuclear, Other

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

*193.9*

## (7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

*Select from:*
☑ Contract

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

*Select from:*
☑ Netherlands

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

*Select from:*
☑ No

## (7.30.14.10) Comment

*No additional info*

### Row 39

## (7.30.14.1) Country/area

*Select from:*

☑ Norway

## (7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

*Select from:*

☑ Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

## (7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

*Select from:*

☑ Electricity

## (7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

*Select from:*

☑ Low-carbon energy mix, please specify **:**Solar, Wind, Hydropower, Nuclear, Other

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

*98.9*

## (7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

*Select from:*

☑ Contract

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

*Select from:*

☑ Norway

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

*Select from:*

☑ No

## (7.30.14.10) Comment

*No additional info*

### Row 40

## (7.30.14.1) Country/area

*Select from:*
☑ Romania

## (7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

*Select from:*
☑ Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

## (7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

*Select from:*
☑ Electricity

## (7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

*Select from:*
☑ Low-carbon energy mix, please specify :Solar, Wind, Hydropower, Nuclear, Other

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

*2574.8*

## (7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

*Select from:*

☑ Contract

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

*Select from:*
☑ Romania

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

*Select from:*
☑ No

## (7.30.14.10) Comment

*No additional info*

### Row 41

## (7.30.14.1) Country/area

*Select from:*
☑ Spain

## (7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

*Select from:*
☑ Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

## (7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

*Select from:*
☑ Electricity

## (7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

*Select from:*

☑ Low-carbon energy mix, please specify :Solar, Wind, Hydropower, Nuclear, Other

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

*361.2*

## (7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

*Select from:*

☑ Contract

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

*Select from:*

☑ Spain

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

*Select from:*

☑ No

## (7.30.14.10) Comment

*No additional info*

### Row 42

## (7.30.14.1) Country/area

*Select from:*

☑ Sweden

## (7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

*Select from:*

☑ Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

## (7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

*Select from:*

☑ Electricity

## (7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

*Select from:*

☑ Low-carbon energy mix, please specify **:**Solar, Wind, Hydropower, Nuclear, Other

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

*112.4*

## (7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

*Select from:*

☑ Contract

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

*Select from:*

☑ Sweden

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

*Select from:*

☑ No

## (7.30.14.10) Comment

*No additional info*

## Row 43

### (7.30.14.1) Country/area

*Select from:*

☑ Switzerland

### (7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

*Select from:*

☑ Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

### (7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

*Select from:*

☑ Electricity

### (7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

*Select from:*

☑ Low-carbon energy mix, please specify :Solar, Wind, Hydropower, Nuclear, Other

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

*585.2*

### (7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

*Select from:*

☑ Contract

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

*Select from:*

☑ Switzerland

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

*Select from:*

☑ No

## (7.30.14.10) Comment

*No additional info*

### Row 44

## (7.30.14.1) Country/area

*Select from:*

☑ Turkey

## (7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

*Select from:*

☑ Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

## (7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

*Select from:*

☑ Electricity

## (7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

*Select from:*

☑ Low-carbon energy mix, please specify :Solar, Wind, Hydropower, Nuclear, Other

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

*112.9*

## (7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

*Select from:*

☑ Contract

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

*Select from:*

☑ Turkey

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

*Select from:*

☑ No

## (7.30.14.10) Comment

*No additional info*

### Row 45

## (7.30.14.1) Country/area

*Select from:*

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

## (7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

*Select from:*

☑ Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

## (7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

*Select from:*

☑ Electricity

## (7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

*Select from:*

☑ Low-carbon energy mix, please specify :Solar, Wind, Hydropower, Nuclear, Other

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

*483.5*

## (7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

*Select from:*

☑ Contract

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

*Select from:*

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

*Select from:*

☑ No

## (7.30.14.10) Comment

*No additional info*

### Row 46

## (7.30.14.1) Country/area

*Select from:*

☑ United States of America

## (7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

*Select from:*

☑ Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

## (7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

*Select from:*

☑ Electricity

## (7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

*Select from:*

☑ Low-carbon energy mix, please specify **:**Solar, Wind, Hydropower, Nuclear, Other

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

*299.2*

## (7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

*Select from:*

☑ Contract

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

*Select from:*

☑ United States of America

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

*Select from:*

☑ No

## (7.30.14.10) Comment

*No additional info*
*[Add row]*

## (7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

### Australia

#### (7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

*245.1*

#### (7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

*0*

#### (7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

*0*

#### (7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

*0*

#### (7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

*245.10*

### Austria

#### (7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

*318.3*

#### (7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

*0*

### (7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

*0*

### (7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

*0*

### (7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

*318.30*

## Belgium

### (7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

*188.5*

### (7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

*0*

### (7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

*0*

### (7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

*0*

### (7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

*188.50*

## Brazil

### (7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

*130.7*

### (7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

*0*

### (7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

*0*

### (7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

*0*

### (7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

*130.70*

## Canada

### (7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

*381.8*

### (7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

*0*

### (7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

*0*

### (7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

*0*

### (7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

*381.80*

## China

### (7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

*7323.5*

### (7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

*0*

### (7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

*0*

### (7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

*0*

### (7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

*7323.50*

## China, Macao Special Administrative Region

### (7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

*362*

## (7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

*0*

## (7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

*0*

## (7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

*0*

## (7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

*362.00*

### Czechia

## (7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

*81.1*

## (7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

*0*

## (7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

*0*

## (7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

*0*

## (7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

*81.10*

### Denmark

#### (7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

*224.5*

#### (7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

*0*

#### (7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

*0*

#### (7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

*0*

#### (7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

*224.50*

### France

#### (7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

*1928.3*

#### (7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

*0*

#### (7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

*0*

### (7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

*0*

### (7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

*1928.30*

## Germany

### (7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

*993.2*

### (7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

*0*

### (7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

*0*

### (7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

*0*

### (7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

*993.20*

## Hong Kong SAR, China

### (7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

*628.2*

### (7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

*0*

### (7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

*0*

### (7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

*0*

### (7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

*628.20*

## Hungary

### (7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

*117.8*

### (7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

*0*

### (7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

*0*

### (7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

*0*

### (7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

*117.80*

## Ireland

### (7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

*19*

### (7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

*0*

### (7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

*0*

### (7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

*0*

### (7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

*19.00*

## Italy

### (7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

*11775.8*

### (7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

*116.5*

## (7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

*0*

## (7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

*0*

## (7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

*11892.30*

### Japan

## (7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

*3938.2*

## (7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

*0*

## (7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

*0*

## (7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

*0*

## (7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

*3938.20*

### Kazakhstan

## (7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

*68.9*

## (7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

*0*

## (7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

*0*

## (7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

*0*

## (7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

*68.90*

### Mexico

## (7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

*96.6*

## (7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

*0*

## (7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

*0*

## (7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

*0*

### (7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

*96.60*

## Netherlands

### (7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

*208.1*

### (7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

*0*

### (7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

*0*

### (7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

*0*

### (7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

*208.10*

## New Zealand

### (7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

*126.7*

### (7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

*0*

### (7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

*0*

### (7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

*0*

### (7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

*126.70*

## Norway

### (7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

*98.8*

### (7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

*0*

### (7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

*0*

### (7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

*0*

### (7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

*98.80*

### Republic of Korea

#### (7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

*3518.9*

#### (7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

*0*

#### (7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

*0*

#### (7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

*0*

#### (7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

*3518.90*

### Romania

#### (7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

*2875.9*

#### (7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

*0*

#### (7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

*0*

## (7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

*0*

## (7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

*2875.90*

### Singapore

## (7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

*321.1*

## (7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

*0*

## (7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

*0*

## (7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

*0*

## (7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

*321.10*

### Spain

## (7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

*361.2*

## (7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

*0*

## (7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

*0*

## (7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

*0*

## (7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

*361.20*

### Sweden

## (7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

*112.4*

## (7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

*0*

## (7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

*0*

## (7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

*0*

## (7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

*112.40*

### Switzerland

#### (7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

*636*

#### (7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

*0*

#### (7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

*0*

#### (7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

*0*

#### (7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

*636.00*

### Taiwan, China

#### (7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

*279.8*

#### (7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

*0*

#### (7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

*0*

### (7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

*0*

### (7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

*279.80*

## Turkey

### (7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

*145.1*

### (7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

*0*

### (7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

*0*

### (7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

*0*

### (7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

*145.10*

## United Arab Emirates

### (7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

*87.2*

### (7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

*0*

### (7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

*0*

### (7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

*0*

### (7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

*87.20*

## United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

### (7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

*783.6*

### (7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

*0*

### (7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

*0*

### (7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

*0*

### (7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

*783.60*

## United States of America

### (7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

*5134.3*

### (7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

*0*

### (7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

*0*

### (7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

*0*

### (7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

*5134.30*
*[Fixed row]*

## (7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

## Row 1

### (7.45.1) Intensity figure

*8.5e-7*

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

*2542*

## (7.45.3) Metric denominator

*Select from:*

☑ unit total revenue

## (7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

*2984217027*

## (7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

*Select from:*

☑ Market-based

## (7.45.6) % change from previous year

*44*

## (7.45.7) Direction of change

*Select from:*

☑ Decreased

## (7.45.8) Reasons for change

*Select all that apply*

☑ Change in renewable energy consumption

☑ Other emissions reduction activities

## (7.45.9) Please explain

*The value related to the emission intensity per unit currency total revenue decreased 44% between 2023 and 2022. This reduction can be attributed to the emissions reduction initiatives implemented in 2023, described in question 7.55.2, among others: achievement of LEED certification in 20 stores worldwide, the implementation of Building Management System monitoring across the Group's retail network, the use of 100% of electricity consumption from renewable sources at all directly managed corporate sites worldwide and approx. 85% of hybrid and electric vehicles in the Group's car fleet worldwide. These initiatives allowed to reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 emissions by 36% (compared to 2022). On the other hand, revenues registered a steep increase during the year (15% vs 2022) that led to a total positive effect on the ratio between emissions and total revenues*

# Row 2

## (7.45.1) Intensity figure

*0.33848202*

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

*2542*

## (7.45.3) Metric denominator

*Select from:*

☑ Other, please specify **:**Number of employees

## (7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

*7510*

## (7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

*Select from:*

☑ Market-based

## (7.45.6) % change from previous year

*46*

## (7.45.7) Direction of change

*Select from:*

☑ Decreased

## (7.45.8) Reasons for change

*Select all that apply*

☑ Change in renewable energy consumption

☑ Other emissions reduction activities

## (7.45.9) Please explain

*The value relating to the intensity of emissions per number of employees decreased between 2023 and 2022. This reduction can be attributed to the emissions reduction initiatives implemented in 2023, described in question 7.55.2, amongst others: achievement of LEED certification in 20 stores worldwide, the implementation of Building Management System monitoring across the Group's retail network, the use of 100% of electricity consumption from renewable sources at all directly managed corporate sites worldwide and approx. 85% of hybrid and electric vehicles in the Group's car fleet worldwide. These initiatives allowed to reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 emissions by 36% (compared to 2022). 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%).*
*[Add row]*

# (7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

*Select all that apply*

☑ Absolute target

☑ Intensity target

# (7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

## Row 1

## (7.53.1.1) Target reference number

*Select from:*

☑ Abs 3

## (7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

*Select from:*

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

## (7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

*Certificate Moncler.pdf*

## (7.53.1.4) Target ambition

*Select from:*

☑ 1.5°C aligned

## (7.53.1.5) Date target was set

*07/27/2022*

## (7.53.1.6) Target coverage

*Select from:*

☑ Organization-wide

## (7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

*Select all that apply*

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

## (7.53.1.8) Scopes

*Select all that apply*

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

## (7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

*Select from:*

☑ Market-based

## (7.53.1.11) End date of base year

*12/30/2021*

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

*2332*

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

*2733*

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

*0.000*

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

*5065.000*

## (7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

*100*

## (7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

*100*

## (7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

*100*

## (7.53.1.54) End date of target

*12/30/2030*

## (7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

*70*

## (7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

*1519.500*

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

*2539*

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

*3*

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

*2542.000*

## (7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

*Select from:*

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

## (7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

*71.16*

## (7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

*Select from:*

☑ Underway

## (7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

*Abs3 is a company-wide target (as it includes all the companies and businesses falling within the definition of the reporting boundary) covering 100% of base year scope 1 and 2 emissions. Direct and indirect energy consumptions at the Moncler Group's own sites are mainly due to the production activity in Romania and to the logistics hub in Castel San Giovanni (Piacenza). In 2020 Moncler set its CO2 emission reduction targets in line with the Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi). Following the integration of Stone Island and internalisation of Moncler's e-commerce channel, in 2022 the Group redefined and submitted to SBTi its CO2 reduction targets, including the baseline, to ensure the inclusion of all sources of CO2 emissions and to reflect the actual size and impact of the business. In particular, the Moncler Group has committed to reduce by 2030 absolute scope 1 and scope 2 CO2e emissions by 70% (in line with the "1.5" ambition) from a 2021 base year. In addition, the Moncler Group has committed to achieving net zero emissions throughout the value chain by 2050. The targets were approved by the Science-Based Targets initiative and considered consistent with the contribution required by companies to limit the maximum increase in global temperatures compared to pre-industrial levels*

## (7.53.1.83) Target objective

*The target was set by the company in line with its corporate commitment in line with SBTs. These targets are also in line with the requirements from new upcoming EU Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD)*

## (7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

*Based on the implemented and planned actions, the Group expects to have a linear progress towards the target set. To reduce energy consumption and GHG emissions, and thus achieve Abs3 target, the Group started implementing various activities at stores, offices, logistics hub and production sites. The key actions for Scope 1 & 2 emissions reductions are focused on greater use of renewable energy, more efficient lighting, air conditioning and heating systems and an increase in low environmental impact vehicles in the Group's fleet. The Group's strategy to renewable energy includes: i) use of self-generated electricity through photovoltaic systems; ii) signing of contracts for the supply of electricity from renewable sources; iii) purchase of green energy certificates through Guarantee of Origin (GO), Renewable Energy Certificate (REC) and International Renewable Energy Certificate (I-REC). With regards to energy efficiency, the Group is implementing activities ranging from the progressive replacement of traditional lighting systems with LED lights, the use of Building Management Systems for integrated and more efficient*

*energy consumption management, the 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. During 2023 the following results have been achieved: -100% of electricity used at directly managed corporate sites worldwide (offices, stores, production sites and logistics hub) from renewable sources (90% in 2022); - more than 99% of Moncler stores worldwide equipped with LED lighting; - five stores certified according to LEED (OM) standard and fifteen stores certified according the LEED (IDC) standard; - approx. 85% hybrid and electric vehicles in 'Group car fleet worldwide.*

## (7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

*Select from:*

☑ No

### Row 2

## (7.53.1.1) Target reference number

*Select from:*

☑ Abs 4

## (7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

*Select from:*

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

## (7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

*Certificate Moncler.pdf*

## (7.53.1.4) Target ambition

*Select from:*

☑ 1.5°C aligned

## (7.53.1.5) Date target was set

*07/27/2022*

## (7.53.1.6) Target coverage

*Select from:*

☑ Organization-wide

## (7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

*Select all that apply*

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

## (7.53.1.8) Scopes

*Select all that apply*

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

## (7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

*Select from:*

☑ Market-based

## (7.53.1.11) End date of base year

*12/30/2021*

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

*2332*

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

*2733*

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

*0.000*

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

*5065.000*

## (7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

*100*

## (7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

*100*

## (7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

*100*

## (7.53.1.54) End date of target

*12/30/2050*

## (7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

*90*

## (7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

*506.500*

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

*2539*

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

*3*

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

*2542.000*

## (7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

*Select from:*

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

## (7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

*55.35*

## (7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

*Select from:*

☑ Underway

## (7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

*Abs4 is a company-wide target (as it includes all the companies and businesses falling within the definition of the reporting boundary) covering 100% of base year scope 1 and 2 emissions. Direct and indirect energy consumptions at the Moncler Group's own sites are mainly due to the production activity in Romania and to the logistics hub in Castel San Giovanni (Piacenza). In 2020 Moncler set its CO2 emission reduction targets in line with the Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi). Following the integration of Stone Island and internalisation of Moncler's e-commerce channel, in 2022 the Group redefined and submitted to SBTi its CO2 reduction targets to ensure the inclusion of all sources of CO2 emissions and to reflect the actual size and impact of the business. In particular, in line with the Moncler Group commitment to achieving net zero emissions throughout the value chain by 2050, the Group included, in addition to near term target on scope 1 and 2 reported as Abs3, also the Long-Term Target (Abs4) to reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 90% by 2050 from a 2021 base year (in line with the "1.5" ambition). The*

*objective was approved by the Science-Based Targets initiative and considered consistent with the contribution required by companies to limit the maximum increase in global temperatures compared to pre-industrial levels.*

## (7.53.1.83) Target objective

*The target was set by the company in line with its corporate commitment in line with SBTs. These targets are also in line with the requirements from new upcoming EU Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD)*

## (7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

*Based on the implemented and planned actions, the Group expects to have a logarithmic progress towards the target set. To reduce energy consumption and GHG emissions, and thus achieving Abs4 target, the Group already started implementing various activities at stores, offices, logistics hub and production sites. In addition to the actions and mid-term targets defined to lower scope 1 and 2 emissions by 2030 focused on greater use of renewable energy, more efficient lighting, air conditioning and heating systems and an increase in low environmental impact vehicles in the Group's fleet and described in the Plan for achieving Abs3, the Group also identified actions to stretch its commitment to 2050. In fact, going beyond the 2030 target, the Group is aware that keeping 100% renewable electricity will play a key role on delivering the 2050 target as scope 2 represents 56% of scope 1 and 2 emissions in 2021. Regarding action on scope 1, the Group is considering progressively invest to accelerate the switch to full electric vehicles (EV) in its car fleet at a rate that will also depend on the automotive, energy and infrastructure sector. Another source of emissions that the Group aim at reducing by 2050 is natural gas used for heating. Moncler Group is already looking at energy efficiency measures to lower the use of energy and where possible to promote the electrification of the heating systems; for example through the substitution of gas boilers with heat pumps in 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 2023 the following results on scope 1 and 2 have been achieved: - 100% of electricity used at directly managed corporate sites worldwide from renewable sources (10% vs to 2022); - around 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 fifteen stores certified according the LEED Interior Design and Construction standard; - 85% hybrid and electric vehicles in the Group's corporate car fleet worldwide.*

## (7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

*Select from:*

☑ No

### Row 3

## (7.53.1.1) Target reference number

*Select from:*

☑ Abs 5

## (7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

*Select from:*

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

## (7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

*Certificate Moncler.pdf*

## (7.53.1.4) Target ambition

*Select from:*

☑ 1.5°C aligned

## (7.53.1.5) Date target was set

*07/27/2022*

## (7.53.1.6) Target coverage

*Select from:*

☑ Organization-wide

## (7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

*Select all that apply*

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

## (7.53.1.8) Scopes

*Select all that apply*

☑ Scope 3

## (7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

*Select all that apply*

☑ Scope 3, Category 2 – Capital goods

☑ Scope 3, Category 6 – Business travel

☑ Scope 3, Category 7 – Employee commuting

☑ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services

☑ Scope 3, Category 5 – Waste generated in operations

☑ Scope 3, Category 12 – End-of-life treatment of sold products

☑ Scope 3, Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Scope 3, Category 9 – Downstream transportation and distribution

☑ Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

## (7.53.1.11) End date of base year

*12/30/2021*

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

*155867*

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

*15416*

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

*802*

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

*23493*

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

*72*

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

*592*

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

*6822*

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

*407*

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

*3461*

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

*206932.000*

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

*206932.000*

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

*100*

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

*100*

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

*100*

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

*100*

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

*100*

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

*100*

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

*100*

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

*100*

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

*100*

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

*100*

## (7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

*100*

## (7.53.1.54) End date of target

*12/30/2050*

## (7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

*90*

## (7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

*20693.200*

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

*164083*

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

*15939*

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

*1103*

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

*27295*

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

*114*

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

*2069*

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

*12912*

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

*555*

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

*4180*

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

*228250.000*

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

*228250.000*

## (7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

*Select from:*

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

## (7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

*-11.45*

## (7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

*Select from:*

☑ Underway

## (7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

*Abs5 is a company-wide target (as it includes all the companies and businesses falling within the definition of the reporting boundary) covering 100% of minimum boundary categories according to GHG Protocol and, in line with the recommendations of the Science-Based Targets initiative, the scope 3 emissions covered by the objective do not include emissions associated with the use of sold product. The remaining scope 3 categories have not been included in the target since they are not applicable to Moncler Group, as highlighted in question 7.8. In 2020 Moncler set its CO2 emission reduction targets in line with the Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi). Following the integration of Stone Island and internalisation of Moncler's e-commerce channel, in 2022 the Group redefined its CO2 reduction targets to ensure the inclusion of all sources of CO2 emissions and to reflect the actual size and impact of the business. In this regard, Moncler Group set the new Abs5 target and commits to reduce absolute scope 3 GHG emissions 90% by 2050 from a 2021 base year. This objective was approved by the Science-Based Targets initiative and considered consistent with the contribution required by companies to limit the maximum increase in global temperatures compared to pre-industrial levels.*

## (7.53.1.83) Target objective

*The target was set by the company in line with its corporate commitment in line with SBTs. These targets are also in line with the requirements from new upcoming EU Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD)*

## (7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

*Due to the nature of the Group business 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 initiatives in the following areas: 1) Raw materials: set a series of targets that will lead to have, by '25, over 50% of yarns and fabrics from "preferred" materials; 2) 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. This activity proceeded in the '23 as well; 3) 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; 4) Promotion of sustainable mobility among employees. Beyond 2030, the Group will keep investing in R&D to prioritize "preferred" materials and lower-impact packaging compared to the Group's conventional options, circularity, and will leverage on carbon sequestration potential of regenerative agriculture across cotton 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 '23 include: - More than 40% of the nylon used in the SS-FW 23 collections made of recycled material (Global Recycled Standard – GRS); - More than 25% "preferred" yarns and fabrics used in SS and FW 23 collections; - All single-use virgin plastic from fossil origin eliminated; - 97% of single-use plastic used by the Group made of recycled plastic; - 83% of plastic (single-use and multiuse) in the logistics process packaging made of recycled plastic*

## (7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

*Select from:*

☑ No

*[Add row]*

## (7.53.2) Provide details of your emissions intensity targets and progress made against those targets.

### Row 1

## (7.53.2.1) Target reference number

*Select from:*

☑ Int 1

## (7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

*Select from:*

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

## (7.53.2.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

*Certificate Moncler.pdf*

## (7.53.2.4) Target ambition

*Select from:*

☑ Well-below 2°C aligned

## (7.53.2.5) Date target was set

*07/27/2022*

## (7.53.2.6) Target coverage

*Select from:*

☑ Organization-wide

## (7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

*Select all that apply*

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

## (7.53.2.8) Scopes

*Select all that apply*

☑ Scope 3

## (7.53.2.10) Scope 3 categories

*Select all that apply*

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

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

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

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

## (7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

*Select from:*

☑ Other, please specify **:**tons CO2e per unit of sold product

## (7.53.2.12) End date of base year

*12/30/2021*

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

*0.0223*

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

*0.00221*

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

*0.00011*

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

*0.00342*

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

*0.00001*

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

*0.00008*

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

*0.00098*

## (7.53.2.23) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

*0.00006*

## (7.53.2.26) 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*

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

*0.0296700000*

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

*0.0296700000*

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

*100*

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

*100*

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

*100*

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

*100*

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

*100*

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

*100*

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

*100*

## (7.53.2.44) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution intensity figure

*100*

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

*100*

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

*100*

## (7.53.2.54) % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

*100*

## (7.53.2.55) End date of target

*12/30/2030*

## (7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

*52*

## (7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

*0.0142416000*

## (7.53.2.59) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

*14*

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

*0.02348*

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

*0.00228*

## (7.53.2.64) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel- and energy-related activities (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

*0.00016*

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

*0.004*

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

*0.00002*

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

*0.0003*

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

*0.00185*

## (7.53.2.70) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

*0.00008*

## (7.53.2.73) 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*

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

*0.0327700000*

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

*0.0327700000*

## (7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

*Select from:*

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

## (7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year

*-20.09*

## (7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

*Select from:*

☑ Underway

## (7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

*Int1 is a company-wide target covering 100% of relevant base year scope 3 emissions. Scope 3 emissions covered by the target cover 100% of minimum boundary categories according to GHG Protocol and, in line with the recommendations of the Science-Based Targets initiative, the scope 3 emissions covered by the objective do not include emissions associated with the use of sold product. The remaining scope 3 categories have not been included in the target since they are not applicable to Moncler Group. Due to the nature of the Group's business model, most environmental impacts are generated along the value chain. Emissions generated by raw materials production, textile processing and finished garments production represented the most significant contribution of the carbon footprint. In 2020 Moncler set its CO2 emission reduction targets in line with the Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi). Following the integration of Stone Island and internalisation of Moncler's e-commerce channel, in 2022 the Group redefined and submitted to SBTi its CO2 reduction targets to ensure the inclusion of all sources of CO2 emissions and to reflect the actual size and impact of the business. In particular, the Moncler Group has committed to reduce by 2030 scope 3 CO2e emissions by 52% (in line with the "WellBelow 2" ambition) per unit sold from a 2021 base year. In addition, the Moncler Group has committed to achieving net zero emissions throughout the value chain by 2050. These objectives were approved by the Science-Based Targets initiative and considered consistent with the contribution required by companies to limit the maximum increase in global temperatures compared to pre-industrial levels.*

## (7.53.2.86) Target objective

*The target was set by the company in line with its corporate commitment in line with SBTs. These targets are also in line with the requirements from new upcoming EU Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD)*

## (7.53.2.87) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

*The Group is implementing various initiatives across the following areas: 1) The Group set the following targets "preferred" materials to be achieved by '25: 50% "preferred" nylon used; 50% "preferred" cotton; over 50% of yarns and fabrics from "preferred" materials; 70% wool certified Responsible Wool Standard (RWS); 2) Supply chain decarbonization: the Group 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. The program has continued in '23; 3) Improvement of logistics system: the main streams of the Group's commitment towards a more efficient and greener logistic network focus on i) identifying efficient routes to reduce distances travelled; ii) optimising flows to minimise travel; iii) space-efficient packaging to deliver the same volume of product in less space; iv) packaging with a lower environmental footprint; v) promotion and use of means of transport with a lower environmental impact; 4) Sustainable mobility: the Group encourages employees to adopt lower environmental impact solutions. Emissions monitoring associated with commuting employees continued in '23 through a survey to investigate modes of transport used. Progress made in '23 include: more than 40% of the nylon used in the SS-FW 23 collections made of recycled material (Global Recycled Standard – GRS); more than 25% "preferred" yarns and fabrics used in SS and FW 23 collections; all single-use virgin plastic eliminated; 97% of single-use plastic from fossil origin used by the Group made of recycled plastic; 83% of plastic (single-use and multiuse) in the logistics process packaging made of recycled plastic*

### (7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

*Select from:*

☑ No

*[Add row]*

## (7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

*Select all that apply*

☑ Targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production

☑ Net-zero targets

☑ Other climate-related targets

## (7.54.1) Provide details of your targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production.

## Row 1

### (7.54.1.1) Target reference number

*Select from:*

☑ Low 2

### (7.54.1.2) Date target was set

*07/27/2022*

### (7.54.1.3) Target coverage

*Select from:*

☑ Organization-wide

### (7.54.1.4) Target type: energy carrier

*Select from:*

☑ Electricity

## (7.54.1.5) Target type: activity

*Select from:*
☑ Consumption

## (7.54.1.6) Target type: energy source

*Select from:*
☑ Renewable energy source(s) only

## (7.54.1.7) End date of base year

*12/30/2021*

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

*33200*

## (7.54.1.9) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year

*80*

## (7.54.1.10) End date of target

*12/30/2023*

## (7.54.1.11) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy at end date of target

*100*

## (7.54.1.12) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year

*100*

## (7.54.1.13) % of target achieved relative to base year

*100.00*

## (7.54.1.14) Target status in reporting year

*Select from:*

☑ Achieved

## (7.54.1.16) Is this target part of an emissions target?

*Yes, this target is part of the Abs 3 and Abs4 emission target, which are near- and long-term targets for scope 1 and 2 (market-based). The Low2 target was also validated by the SBTi.*

## (7.54.1.17) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

*Select all that apply*

☑ Science Based Targets initiative

## (7.54.1.18) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

*Certificate Moncler.pdf*

## (7.54.1.19) 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.*

## (7.54.1.20) Target objective

*The target was set by the company in line with its corporate commitment in line with SBTs. These targets are also in line with the requirements from new upcoming EU Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD)*

## (7.54.1.22) List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

*Low2 target is an intermediate target, aimed at achieving 100% energy from renewable sources by 2023, contributing to the achievement of Abs3 and Abs4. Target Low 2 was 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 2023 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).*

# Row 2

## (7.54.1.1) Target reference number

*Select from:*

☑ Low 3

## (7.54.1.2) Date target was set

*07/27/2022*

## (7.54.1.3) Target coverage

*Select from:*

☑ Organization-wide

## (7.54.1.4) Target type: energy carrier

*Select from:*

☑ Electricity

## (7.54.1.5) Target type: activity

*Select from:*

☑ Consumption

## (7.54.1.6) Target type: energy source

*Select from:*

☑ Renewable energy source(s) only

## (7.54.1.7) End date of base year

*12/30/2021*

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

*33200*

## (7.54.1.9) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year

*80*

## (7.54.1.10) End date of target

*12/30/2030*

## (7.54.1.11) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy at end date of target

*100*

## (7.54.1.12) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year

*100*

## (7.54.1.13) % of target achieved relative to base year

*100.00*

## (7.54.1.14) Target status in reporting year

*Select from:*

☑ Underway

## (7.54.1.16) Is this target part of an emissions target?

*Yes, this target is part of the Abs 3 and Abs4 emission target, which are near- and long-term targets for scope 1 and 2 (market-based). The Low2 target was also validated by the SBTi.*

## (7.54.1.17) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

*Select all that apply*

☑ Science Based Targets initiative

## (7.54.1.18) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

*Certificate Moncler.pdf*

## (7.54.1.19) 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.*

## (7.54.1.20) Target objective

*The target was set by the company in line with its corporate commitment in line with SBTs. These targets are also in line with the requirements from new upcoming EU Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD)*

## (7.54.1.21) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

*The Group set the target Low 3 to maintain 100% renewable energy at own corporate sites worldwide by 2030 (41% in 2019, 50% in 2020, 80% in 2021 and approx 90% in 2022). In 2023, 100% of Group's electricity consumption is from renewable sources worldwide, having increased the use of energy from renewable sources by approximately 10% compared to 2022. As an intermediate target the Group also set Low2 target, aimed at achieving 100% energy from renewable sources by 2023. 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 2023 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).*

*[Add row]*

## (7.54.2) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets.

### Row 1

### (7.54.2.1) Target reference number

*Select from:*
☑ Oth 2

### (7.54.2.2) Date target was set

*12/30/2021*

### (7.54.2.3) Target coverage

*Select from:*
☑ Organization-wide

### (7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

*Select from:*
☑ Absolute

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

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

### (7.54.2.7) End date of base year

*12/30/2021*

## (7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

*56*

## (7.54.2.9) End date of target

*12/30/2024*

## (7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

*90*

## (7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

*85*

## (7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

*85.2941176471*

## (7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

*Select from:*
☑ Underway

## (7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?

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

## (7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

*Select all that apply*
☑ Science Based targets initiative - approved other

## (7.54.2.17) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

*Certificate Moncler.pdf*

## (7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

*Oth 2 is a company-wide target (as it includes all the companies and businesses falling within the definition of the reporting boundary) on low 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).*

## (7.54.2.19) Target objective

*The target was set by the company in line with its corporate commitment in line with SBTs. These targets are also in line with the requirements from new upcoming EU Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD)*

## (7.54.2.20) 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 2023, the Group's car fleet was characterised by approx 85% hybrid and electric vehicles (63% in 2022).*
*[Add row]*

# (7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

## Row 1

## (7.54.3.1) Target reference number

*Select from:*
☑ NZ1

## (7.54.3.2) Date target was set

*07/27/2022*

## (7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

*Select from:*

☑ Organization-wide

## (7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

*Select all that apply*

☑ Abs3

☑ Abs4

☑ Abs5

☑ Int1

## (7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

*12/30/2050*

## (7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

*Select from:*

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

## (7.54.3.7) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

*Moncler Group Net Zero Approval Letter.pdf*

## (7.54.3.8) Scopes

*Select all that apply*

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

☑ Scope 3

## (7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

*Select all that apply*

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

## (7.54.3.10) 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.*

## (7.54.3.11) Target objective

*The target was set by the company in line with its corporate commitment in line with SBTs. These targets are also in line with the requirements from new upcoming EU Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD)*

## (7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

*Select from:*

☑ Yes

## (7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

*Select from:*

☑ Yes, and we have already acted on this in the reporting year

## (7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

*Select all that apply*

☑ Yes, we are currently purchasing and cancelling carbon credits for beyond value chain mitigation

## (7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

*Group ambition is articulated over two complementary phases. By 2050: 1. Reduce scope 1, 2&3 emissions by 90% in line with the Paris Agreement; 2. Neutralise all residual emissions with carbon removals. Group's climate strategy focuses on the decarbonization of direct and indirect GHG impacts implementing CO2 reduction practices at own operations and along the value chain as explained in target Abs3, 4, 5 and Int1: i) Own operations: the Group started implementing energy eff. activities at stores, offices, logistics hub and production sites. The Group set targets to source 100% ren. electricity by '23, with continual sourcing of 100% ren. energy through 2030 and up to 2050. The Group is also looking at energy eff. measures to lower the use of energy and to promote the electrification of the heating systems (new HQ in Milan will be equipped with electric heating). The Group will progressively invest to accelerate the switch to full electric vehicles in car fleet (the rate also depends on the automotive, energy and infrastructure sector); ii) Value chain: emissions generated by raw materials production, textile processing and finished garments production represents the most significant contribution of the carbon footprint. The Group set a series of material targets that will lead to have, by '25, over 50% of yarns and fabrics from "preferred" materials. Although a greening of the grid in Group's key operating countries is expected the Group 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. The program has continued in 2023. Beyond 2030, the Group will keep investing in R&D to "preferred" materials and lower-impact packaging compared to the Group's conventional options, circularity, and will leverage on carbon sequestration potential of regenerative agriculture across cotton & wool supply chains. Moreover, the Group is making improvement of logistics system towards a more efficient logistic network optimising flows and the use of means of transport with lower impact. Finally, the Group encourages employees to adopt lower environmental impact solutions.*

## (7.54.3.16) Describe the actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain

*The Group is supporting two main projects to mitigate emissions beyond the value chain, specifically: 1)The project supported by the Moncler Group and promoted by GreenTech one of the leading companies in the PET plastic recycling industry in Europe is related to a plastic recycling plant for bottles and other PET products through energy efficient technology that allows to reduce emissions compared to traditional disposal methods. Moreover plastic recycling allows for a 45 reduction in CO2 emissions compared to virgin PET plastic production. The company is located in Romania a key country for Moncler due both to the presence of the Bacau production site and of its own supply chain. The project offers not only environmental but also social and economic benefits and contributes to accelerate the country's transition towards a sustainable low carbon economy. 2) Henrietta Solar is a project certified according to the Verified Carbon Standard that involves the installation of a photovoltaic energy system for energy production in Mauritius which has severe exposure to climate change and classified as Small Island Developing States SIDSs. Through the construction of 53700 solar panels the project will provide green energy to 40000 people while preserving an agricultural area of over 20 hectares. The solar panels will generate around 26500 MWh replacing the current energy mix with clean and renewable energy reducing its greenhouse gas emissions by more than 25000 tonnes of CO2 a year. The project is providing concrete support to the country by reducing its dependence on imports of fossil energy mainly coal and oil and contributing to its energy self-sufficiency and to climate.*

## (7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

*Select from:*

☑ Underway

## (7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

*Target NZ 1 is monitored and reviewed in combination with the other targets described in the previous questions by the Group Sustainability team and it is eventually updated in line with most recent and recognised requirements, if necessary. As appropriate, the key updates and results are reported to the Control, Risks and Sustainability Committee (CCRS).*
*[Add row]*

## (7.55) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

*Select from:*
☑ Yes

## (7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

| | Number of initiatives | Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *) |
|---|---|---|
| Under investigation | *0* | *`Numeric input* |
| To be implemented | *3* | *5279.7* |
| Implementation commenced | *1* | *217.5* |
| Implemented | *3* | *18105.4* |
| Not to be implemented | *0* | *`Numeric input* |

*[Fixed row]*

## (7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

### Row 1

### (7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

**Transportation**

☑ Company fleet vehicle replacement

## (7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

*205.42*

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

*Select all that apply*

☑ Scope 1

## (7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

*Select from:*

☑ Voluntary

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

*0*

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

*385572*

## (7.55.2.7) Payback period

*Select from:*

☑ No payback

## (7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

*Select from:*

☑ Ongoing

## (7.55.2.9) Comment

*In 2023, Moncler Group’s hybrid and electric vehicles accounted for approx. 85% 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.*

### Row 2

## (7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

**Low-carbon energy consumption**

☑ Low-carbon electricity mix

## (7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

*16230*

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

*Select all that apply*

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

## (7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

*Select from:*

☑ Voluntary

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

*0*

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

*186000*

## (7.55.2.7) Payback period

*Select from:*

☑ No payback

## (7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

*Select from:*

☑ Ongoing

## (7.55.2.9) Comment

*The use of electricity from renewable sources is a strategic tool for the decarbonisation process of the Group's direct activities. In line with the commitment to use 100% renewable energy in the Group's sites at global level by 2023, the Moncler Group used electricity from renewable sources for 100% of the total corporate sites consumption (approximately 10 percentage points compared to 2022). The Group achieved this result through: - Installation of photovoltaic panels at the logistics hub in Castel San Giovanni (Piacenza), the photovoltaic system and Stone Island's headquarters in Ravarino (Modena); - Purchase of electricity from renewable sources: also in 2023 the Group continued to switch conventional energy supply contracts into renewable energy contracts. Where no renewable energy supply was available from the energy provider, the Group continued to purchase Guarantees of Origin (GOs), Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) and International Renewable Energy Certificates (IRECs). Emissions reductions and related costs reported above include only the cost for the purchase of renewable energy certificates and do not include costs related to green energy vs conventional energy provided by energy suppliers.*

### Row 3

## (7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

**Transportation**

☑ Employee commuting

## (7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

*1670*

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

*Select all that apply*

☑ Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

## (7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

*Select from:*
☑ Voluntary

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

*0*

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

*1212283*

## (7.55.2.7) Payback period

*Select from:*
☑ No payback

## (7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

*Select from:*
☑ Ongoing

## (7.55.2.9) Comment

*At the production site in Romania Moncler continued to provide the shuttle bus service. This commuting system, from which benefited around 900 people, prevented the emission of over 1,670 tonnes of CO2, a reduction of 43%, compared to the emissions that would have been generated if each employee had moved by private means.*
*[Add row]*

# (7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

## Row 1

## (7.55.3.1) Method

*Select from:*

☑ Dedicated budget for energy efficiency

## (7.55.3.2) Comment

*In 2023, 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 2023 the Group continued to implement activities aimed at renewing store electrical systems using new technologies that ensure energy-saving. In this regard, in 2021 Moncler began equipping stores with Building Management Systems (BMSs) for the integrated management of all the technological functions of each space, from access control to lighting and air conditioning, with the aim of implementing more efficient management of energy consumption. Moreover, the Group has made commitment to have all stores and new corporate buildings (new constructions) certified in line with LEED standard, which guarantees a high level of energy efficiency and an increased reliability on renewable energy sources. To date the Group has: 5 stores certified to the LEED standard for Building Operations and Maintenance and 6 stores under certification process; 15 stores certified according to the LEED Interior Design and Construction standard and 13 stores under certification.*

### Row 2

## (7.55.3.1) Method

*Select from:*

☑ Dedicated budget for low-carbon product R&D

## (7.55.3.2) Comment

*In 2020, Moncler introduced a "sustainability budget" dedicated to the 5 pillars of the Group 2020-2025 sustainability strategy. The budget, managed by the Quality Development and Innovation Department, constitutes the specific budget annually allocated to promote innovation and R&D projects aimed at developing lower environmental impact materials compared to conventional options for Moncler products*

### Row 3

## (7.55.3.1) Method

*Select from:*

☑ Internal incentives/recognition programs

## (7.55.3.2) Comment

*The Group Environmental Sustainability Manager's MBO is linked to the achievement of climate change-related objectives set in the Sustainability Plan, including the progress towards SBTs and Net Zero targets, 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.*
*[Add row]*

# (7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

*Select from:*
☑ Yes

# (7.74.1) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

## Row 1

## (7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

*Select from:*
☑ Group of products or services

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

*Select from:*
☑ Other, please specify **:**Life Cycle Assessment (LCA)

## (7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

**Other**
☑ Other, please specify **:**Full range of ready-to-wear garments and accessories for men, women and children

## (7.74.1.4) 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 "preferred" materials. "Preferred" materials are those that aim to have a lower impact compared to conventional solutions used by the Moncler Group. 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 "preferred" fabrics and components 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. In 2023, the Fall/Winter collection continued to evolve: in addition to these fabrics and components, recycled R•DIST down, i.e. DIST down recycled through innovative mechanical process, was used in jackets. All of these products have been the subject of an LCA analysis that compared the version including "preferred" materials with the conventional counterpart. In 2023, in addition to focusing on specific projects, the Moncler Group, progressively included "preferred" raw materials in the Moncler and Stone Island products, as indicated through specific hangtags.*

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

*Select from:*

☑ Yes

## (7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

*Select from:*

☑ Other, please specify **:**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.)

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

*Select from:*

☑ Cradle-to-grave

## (7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

*The functional unit used for the products are the products themselves; the alternatives are then compared to the conventional options used by the brand.*

## (7.74.1.9) 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 "preferred" materials included in the Born To Protect products.*

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

*Select from:*
☑ Cradle-to-grave

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

*0.003*

## (7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

*The products analysed are characterized by having all fabrics and accessories made with "preferred" materials. 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 portrayed 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.*

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

*1*
*[Add row]*

## (7.79) Has your organization canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

*Select from:*
☑ Yes

## (7.79.1) Provide details of the project-based carbon credits canceled by your organization in the reporting year.

### Row 1

## (7.79.1.1) Project type

*Select from:*

☑ Other, please specify **:**PET Recycling

## (7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

*Select from:*

☑ Emissions reduction

## (7.79.1.3) Project description

*The project supported by the Moncler Group and promoted by GreenTech, one of the leading companies in the PET plastic recycling industry in Europe, is related to a plastic recycling plant for bottles and other PET products through energy efficient technology that allows to reduce emissions compared to traditional disposal methods. Moreover, plastic recycling allows for a 45% reduction in CO2 emissions compared to virgin PET plastic production. The company is located in Romania, a key country for Moncler due both to the presence of the Bacau production site and of its own supply chain. The project offers not only environmental but also social and economic benefits and contributes to accelerate the country's transition towards a sustainable, low carbon economy*

## (7.79.1.4) Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

*1000*

## (7.79.1.5) Purpose of cancelation

*Select from:*

☑ Voluntary offsetting

## (7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancelation?

*Select from:*

☑ Yes

## (7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at cancelation

*2019*

## (7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

*Select from:*

☑ Purchased

## (7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

*Select from:*

☑ Gold Standard

## (7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

*Select all that apply*

☑ Other, please specify **:**Demonstration whether the proposed project activity is the first-of-its-kind

## (7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

*Select all that apply*

☑ No risk of reversal

## (7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

*Select all that apply*

☑ Ecological leakage

## (7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

*In order to achieve Certification with Gold Standard, all Projects shall contribute to the Vision and Mission of Gold Standard. - Vision: Climate security and sustainable development for all; - Mission: To catalyse more ambitious climate action to achieve the Global Goals through robust standards and verified impacts. Climate and development projects are multi-dimensional and often impact more than one environmental, social and/or economic aspect. This require various safeguards to be established and implemented to ensure that any potential negative impact is identified and mitigated at the right moment. The requirements define what an activity shall achieve through design, management, or risk mitigation and guides a project developer and its representatives: to identify and evaluate the risks and adverse outcomes of the proposed activities, and to adopt a mitigation strategy to avoid, or where avoidance is not possible, minimise identified risks, to achieve the stated requirements.*

## (7.79.1.14) Please explain

*The Project is in line with specific UN requirements because it contributes, among others: - To local environmental sustainability; - Recycling instead of using material from virgin inputs decreases the overall energy use, GHGs and environmental burden from natural resources extraction. At the same time, recycling of PET waste will reduce the amount of waste to be disposed in the landfill. - Towards better working conditions in the local region; - Increases employment opportunities in the area where the project is located; - Towards better revenue distribution to improve local and regional economic development; - To development of local technological capacity because the manpower and the technical maintenance are provided domestically in the country; - To local and social community development. The additionality of the Project is demonstrated using the last versions of "Tool for the demonstration and assessment of additionality", version 07.0.0. The tool provides a step-wise approach to demonstrate and assess the additionality. These steps 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.*

# Row 2

## (7.79.1.1) Project type

*Select from:*

☑ Solar

## (7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

*Select from:*

☑ Emissions reduction

## (7.79.1.3) Project description

*Henrietta Solar is a project certified according to the Verified Carbon Standard that involves the installation of a photovoltaic energy system for energy production in Mauritius, which has severe exposure to climate change and classified as Small Island Developing States (SIDSs). Through the construction of 53,700 solar panels, the project will provide green energy to 40,000 people, while preserving an agricultural area of over 20 hectares. The solar panels will generate around 26,500 MWh, replacing the current energy mix with clean and renewable energy, reducing its greenhouse gas emissions by more than 25,000 tonnes of CO2 a year. The project is providing concrete support to the country by reducing its dependence on imports of fossil energy, mainly coal and oil, and contributing to its energy self-sufficiency and to climate*

## (7.79.1.4) Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

*1616*

## (7.79.1.5) Purpose of cancelation

*Select from:*

☑ Voluntary offsetting

## (7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancelation?

*Select from:*

☑ Yes

## (7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at cancelation

*2019*

## (7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

*Select from:*

☑ Purchased

## (7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

*Select from:*

☑ VCS (Verified Carbon Standard)

## (7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

*Select all that apply*

☑ Other, please specify **:**Positive lists

## (7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

*Select all that apply*

☑ No risk of reversal

## (7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

*Select all that apply*

☑ Other, please specify **:**No leakage emissions are considered. The emissions potentially arising due to activities such as power plant construction and upstream emissions from fossil fuel use (e.g. extraction, processing, transport etc.) are neglected

## (7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

*No leakage emissions are considered. The emissions potentially arising due to activities such as power plant construction and upstream emissions from fossil fuel use (e.g. extraction, processing, transport etc.) are neglected*

## (7.79.1.14) Please explain

*Akuo Energy, in partnership with Medine Ltd, have earmarked a proposed project site that extends over an area of 21 ha currently under sugar cane cultivation to the West of Henrietta, for construction of a 17.533 MW solar PV ("the project"). It involves the setting up of photovoltaic (PV) panels which will capture solar energy and produce clean electricity for export to the national grid. Electricity in Mauritius is mainly generated from coal and heavy fuel oil, which is the baseline scenario prior to the implementation of the project activity leading to considerable greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. The project activity undertaken by legally authorised vehicle Akuo Energy (Mauritius) Ltd ("Akuo") will therefore substitute grid electricity by renewable energy and cut down GHG emissions. The project is one of the first large-scale solar PV power plants on the island and will generate approximately 26,254 tCO2e emission reductions per year and 183,779 tCO2e of emission reductions over the 7 years crediting.*
*[Add row]*

## C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

## (11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

### (11.2.1) Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments

*Select from:*

☑ Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

### (11.2.2) Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments

*Select all that apply*

☑ Other, please specify **:**In 2023 the Group took part in two specific projects related to the cotton sector and one related to regenerative faming (see page 158 of 2023 Consolidated Non Financial Statement)

*[Fixed row]*

## (11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

| | Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance? |
|---|---|
| | *Select from:*<br>☑ No, we do not use indicators, but plan to within the next two years |

*[Fixed row]*

## (11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

| | Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity | Comment |
|---|---|---|
| Legally protected areas | *Select from:*<br>☑ No | *The Group's direct operations are not located in or near to this type of area areas important for biodiversity.* |
| UNESCO World Heritage sites | *Select from:*<br>☑ No | *The Group's direct operations are not located in or near to this type of area areas important for biodiversity.* |
| UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves | *Select from:*<br>☑ No | *The Group's direct operations are not located in or near to this type of area areas important for biodiversity.* |
| Ramsar sites | *Select from:*<br>☑ No | *The Group's direct operations are not located in or near to this type of area areas important for biodiversity.* |
| Key Biodiversity Areas | *Select from:*<br>☑ No | *The Group's direct operations are not located in or near to this type of area areas important for biodiversity.* |
| Other areas important for biodiversity | *Select from:*<br>☑ No | *The Group's direct operations are not located in or near to this type of area areas important for biodiversity.* |

*[Fixed row]*

## C13. Further information & sign off

### (13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

| | Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party |
|---|---|
| | *Select from:*<br>☑ Yes |

*[Fixed row]*

### (13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

### Row 1

#### (13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

*Select all that apply*

☑ Climate change

#### (13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

**Environmental performance – Climate change**

☑ Emissions breakdown by business division

☑ Emissions breakdown by country/area

☑ Emissions reduction initiatives/activities

☑ Energy attribute certificates (EACs)
☑ Other data point in module 7, please specify :Emission calculation methodology

## (13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

**General standards**
☑ ISAE 3410, Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements

## (13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

*Please refer to the GHG Statement 2023 & Assucrance_Moncler Report for the detail on the verification activities performed on the Group's GHG inventory, including Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3. See pages 13,14 and 15.*

## (13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

*GHG Statement 2023 & Assurance_Moncler.pdf*

### Row 2

## (13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

*Select all that apply*
☑ Climate change

## (13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

**Environmental performance – Climate change**
☑ Waste data
☑ Fuel consumption
☑ Project-based carbon credits
☑ Energy attribute certificates (EACs)
☑ Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling generation
☑ Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption
☑ Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling generation
☑ Year on year change in absolute emissions (Scope 3)
☑ Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption
☑ Year on year change in absolute emissions (Scope 1 and 2)

## (13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

**General standards**

☑ ISAE 3000

## (13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

*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, including also information on the environmental policy, Taxonomy disclosure, energy consumption and GHG emissions of the whole Group,that were reviewed by an independent auditor in the context of the limited assurance engagement of the NFS. For further information on the Statement of assurance please see 2023 NFS at sections (p. 192-195)*

## (13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

*2023-Consolidated-non-Financial-Statement.pdf*
*[Add row]*

# (13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

## (13.3.1) Job title

*Executive Director (Chief Corporate & Supply Officer)*

## (13.3.2) Corresponding job category

*Select from:*

☑ Chief Operating Officer (COO)

*[Fixed row]*