Salvatore Ferragamo SpA

2024 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2024

Word version

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions
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Terms of disclosure for corporate questionnaire 2024 - CDP

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C1. Introduction

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

Select from:

☑ English

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

Select from:

☑ EUR

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

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

☑ Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

The Salvatore Ferragamo Group, which has always been a byword for top quality and Made in Italy products, is one of the main players in the luxury industry and its origins date back to 1927. The Group is renowned for the creation, production and worldwide distribution of luxury collections of shoes, leather goods, apparel, silk products and other accessories for men and women, including also eyewear, watches and fragrances under license. Embedding the spirit of its Founder, Ferragamo reinterprets its heritage with creativity, innovation and sustainable thinking. Uniqueness and exclusivity, along with the blend of style and exquisite 'Made in Italy' savoir-faire, are the hallmarks of all Ferragamo's products.As at 31 December 2023, the Salvatore Ferragamo Group consists of Salvatore Ferragamo S.p.A. (the "Parent company" and the "Company") and the subsidiaries – consolidated on a line by line basis – in which the Parent company holds majority stakes, both directly or indirectly, and which it controls.The subsidiaries are grouped into five geographic areas: Europe, North America, Central and South America, Asia Pacific and Japan. In 2023, the Group counts 3677 employees and revenue of M 1156.3. The aesthetic of the Group's products is based on elegance, modernity, and the highest quality, nurtering a strong craftsmanship characteristic and enhancing the brand's history as a source of ongoing inspiration. Since 2014, the Group has been disclosing about its worldwide greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions inventory and corporate climate change strategy through its Consolidated Non-Financial Statement (hereinafter also referred to as "2023 Group Annual Report"). As from 2016, the Group launched a procedure for defining its sustainability goals, starting from the analysis of the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and translating them into concrete actions to be developed in-house.This process ended with the definition of the first Group's Sustainability Plan in 2017. After signing the Fashion Pact, in 2019 the Group reinforced its commitment in the environmental

protection by integrating three additional UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into the Sustainability Plan: Climate action, Life below water and Life on land. The Plan, updated annually, aims to create a shared vision of the direction taken at Group level and to promote a culture of sustainability.The plan aims to map the targets as they are achieved, while integrating new challenges for future development.During the year 2023, the Group significantly accelerated its ESG agenda, achieving important results: the majority of the energy needs are covered by renewable energy, more ambitious targets have been defined in the 2024-2026 Sustainability Plan, including Net Zero target by 2050 and the development of a strategy for the management of water resource.These results have been confirmed by an increase in the Group's ESG rating by major industry agencies.Since 2017, the Group has joined the CDP as a tangible commitment to managing and reducing environmental impacts, aiming to report GHG emissions and water resource impacts.In relation to the climate change issue, as a demonstration of this commitment, the Group has defined its own science-based targets to reduce GHG emissions, submitted to the SBTi. In 2024, there are plans to update the SBTs based on the new criteria, including FLAG targets and net-zero target.In terms of defining SBTs, since 2019 the Group has annually quantified GHG emissions, and in 2023 a significant decrease was achieved compared to previous years, due to a combination of a more accurate calculation methodology and improved quality of primary data obtained from various business functions. Regarding the water resource issue, the Group promotes responsible and conscious water usage, primarily for sanitary purposes, as the majority of production is outsourced.With reference to water's theme, a series of actions were implemented aimed at involving both the business in terms of direct operations and the entire value chain and at minimizing the presence of plastics in packaging.In 2023, with the update of the Sustainability Plan for the three-year period (2024-2026), within the Supply Chain Transparency and Local Focus pillar, the target "Definition of a strategy for the management of water resource, including the use of chemical agents for a progressive phase-out" by 2029 has been defined.The Group is currently undertaking a path to define a water action plan, which has included quantifying the direct and indirect impacts on the water resource along the value chain as a starting point.
[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.

	End date of reporting year	Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years
	12/30/2023	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

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

1156271000

(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: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

	Does your organization use this unique identifier?	Provide your unique identifier
ISIN code - equity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*IT0004712375*

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ Chile
☑ China
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Japan
☑ Monaco
☑ Spain
☑ Brazil
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Mexico
☑ Thailand

☑ Austria
☑ Belgium
☑ Germany
☑ Malaysia
☑ Switzerland
☑ Taiwan, China
☑ Hong Kong SAR, China
☑ United States of America
☑ Democratic People's Republic of Korea
☑ Argentina
☑ Australia
☑ Singapore
☑ Netherlands
☑ China, Macao Special Administrative Region
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(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

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:
☑ Tier 2 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:
☑ Tier 3 suppliers

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

The Salvatore Ferragamo Group maintains a procurement structure with high technical expertise, working with long-established companies for ongoing collaboration. It relies exclusively on highly specialized contract manufacturers to meet stringent quality standards and protect its extensive know-how. The supply chain includes 110 first-tier suppliers of processing services and finished products, and 270 suppliers of raw materials and components, while the second tier consists of approximately 370 sub-suppliers of processing services and finished products, and 240 sub-suppliers of raw materials and components. Collaboration with the supply chain is crucial for achieving high ethical and sustainable business standards. The Group promotes monitoring and awareness initiatives and ensures the adequacy of its procurement model. It has disseminated and required the signing of a Supplier Code of Conduct, which includes ethical principles and rules of conduct concerning business ethics, labor and human rights, respect for ecosystems, and product responsibility. Recipients are responsible for ensuring compliance and disseminating the Code to their employees, suppliers, and collaborators. To ensure ethical, social, and environmental responsibility among suppliers and workers, the Group has implemented several initiatives: • Audits of direct suppliers and sub-suppliers are conducted to monitor compliance with the Supplier Code of Conduct. This includes self-assessments and on-site audits by a specialized external company. In 2023, 46 self-assessments and 81 audits were carried out. • The Ferragamo Link platform, implemented since 2019, facilitates the qualification process of the supply chain by managing and exchanging information and documentation with suppliers. Direct suppliers undergo a qualification process, while indirect suppliers are mapped through master data uploads. A risk assessment is conducted for all suppliers based on geographic location, size, type of supply/processing, and previous audit results. • To strengthen supply chain monitoring and promote supplier engagement for shared ESG projects by 2026, the Group has initiated various activities. These include online sustainability questionnaires, requests for environmental data sharing (e.g., energy consumption, GHG emissions, water usage), and mapping suppliers based on water risk to implement a strategic plan for sustainable water resource management.
[Fixed row]

(1.24.1) Have you mapped where in your direct operations or elsewhere in your value chain plastics are produced, commercialized, used, and/or disposed of?

	Plastics mapping	Value chain stages covered in mapping
	Select from: ☑ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping plastics in our value chain	*Select all that apply* ☑ Downstream value chain

[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)

1

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

The Group, in line with the CSRD (Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive) disclosure requirements for sustainability statements, has defined time intervals that are the same as those used for the identification and management of material impacts, risks, and opportunities: these intervals are divided into short term (01 January 2023-31 December 2023) short-medium term (2023-2027) and long term (2023-2030) perspectives. The short-term horizon has a 2023-2023 interval because, in line with the CSRD, this time frame has been defined to align with the reporting period in its financial statements. In 2023, this time interval was used for a qualitative assessment of climate-related physical risk and climate-related transition risks identified in line with TCFD requirements. Subsequently, the aim is to quantify the impacts of the identified risks and define climate risk governance. This governance will also concern the definition of the anticipated financial effects due to material physical and transition risks, in terms of their material influence on the Group's financial position, financial performance and cash flows. In general, the criteria for defining the different time horizons are based on a strategic evaluation according to the business model.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

2

(2.1.3) To (years)

4

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

The Group, in line with the CSRD disclosure requirements for sustainability statements, has defined time intervals that are the same as those used for the identification and management of material impacts, risks, and opportunities: these intervals are divided into short term (2023-2023), short-medium term (2023-2027) and long term (2023-2030) perspectives. The short-medium term has a 2023-2027 interval as this interval provides an overview of the development of the socio-economic ecosystem concerning Ferragamo and, in line with the CSRD, it considers a time horizon from the reporting period up to 5 years. In 2023, this time interval was used for a qualitative assessment of climate-related physical risk and climate-related transition risks identified in line with TCFD requirements. Subsequently, the aim is to quantify the impacts of the identified risks and define climate risk governance. This governance will also concern the definition of the anticipated financial effects due to material physical and transition risks, in terms of their material influence on the Group's financial position, financial performance and cash flows.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

5

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.1.3) To (years)

7

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

The Group, in line with the CSRD disclosure requirements for sustainability statements, has defined time intervals that are the same as those used for the identification and management of material impacts, risks, and opportunities: these intervals are divided into short term (2023-2023), short-medium term (2023-2027) and long term (2023-2030) perspectives. The long term has a 2023-2030 interval as this interval is in line with the CSRD, as it extends beyond the 5-year reporting period. Additionally, 2030 is considered a crucial milestone in terms of climate change goals and international agreements established to address climate change. This includes the Paris Agreement, which states that countries must significantly reduce their GHG emissions by 2030, the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, the Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), and related scenarios. In 2023, this time interval was used for a qualitative assessment of climate-related physical risk and climate-related transition risks identified in line with TCFD requirements. Subsequently, the aim is to

quantify the impacts of the identified risks and define climate risk governance. This governance will also concern the definition of the anticipated financial effects due to material physical and transition risks, in terms of their material influence on the Group's financial position, financial performance and cash flows.
[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: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ 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: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both risks and opportunities	*Select from:* ☑ 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

☑ Water

☑ Plastics

☑ Biodiversity

(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

☑ End of life management

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

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

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ TNFD – Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures

☑ WRI Aqueduct

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ COSO Enterprise Risk Management Framework

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

International methodologies and standards

☑ IPCC Climate Change Projections

Other

☑ Desk-based research

☑ External consultants

☑ Internal company methods

☑ Materiality assessment

☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought

☑ Avalanche

☑ Landslide

☑ Wildfires

☑ Heat waves

☑ Cold wave/frost

☑ Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons

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

☑ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

Chronic physical

☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)

☑ Sea level rise

☑ Water stress

Policy

☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements

☑ Changes to national legislation

Market

☑ Availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material

☑ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials

☑ Changing customer behavior

☑ Other market, please specify **:**Increased Insurance Costs

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)

☑ Other reputation, please specify **:**Potential legal disputes

Technology

☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

☑ Transition to water efficient and low water intensity technologies and products

☑ Other technology, please specify **:**Transition to lower chemical products

Liability

☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ NGOs

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Investors

☑ Regulators

☑ Local communities

☑ Suppliers

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

The Company adopts an integrated risk management model, in line with ERM and best practices, inspired by the framework issued by the COSO ERM. During 2023, the Company strengthened the analysis of ESG factors within its risk management model through the implementation of specific methodological solutions consistent with key industry recommendations. With reference to climate change, in 2023 a project was launched aimed at introducing and integrating a specific framework aligned with the main international references (TCFD/IRFRS, EUT, CSRD/EFRAG, IPCC) dedicated to analyzing related risk factors, both in area of physical risks and transition risks and opportunities. This climate change risk management is a vertical, coherent but differentiated respect to ERM. The analyses concluded in 2023 provided an assessment of climate change risk, namely the main climate-related exposures conducted on the most relevant sites for the Group, encompassing both proprietary assets and non-proprietary assets that are highly relevant to the Group's direct activities, as well as non-proprietary assets of business suppliers selected based on relevance criteria in the short-medium term, and the Group's exposure to possible legislative-regulatory, market, technological, and reputational discontinuities. The long-term analysis considered the three forecast scenarios defined by the IPCC, which include a limited climate evolution (best), a progressive intensification of natural phenomena (mid), and significant intensification of the same (worst). During 2024, the Group will continue to strengthen its assessment on the potential impacts on its assets and processes. In the initial phase of the analysis, relevant data was collected to define the climate change risk assessment through interviews with relevant functions and the use of public tools/instruments. The identified risks and opportunities that could have a substantial financial or strategic effect, along with their respective dependencies and impacts evaluated in the short-medium term, were identified according to the severity scale of ERM, where severity represents the probability and associated impact. For the impact assessment, which is based on a 5-level scale from low to high, a series of quantitative and qualitative metrics are considered. The economic and financial impact is assessed using EBITDA, net financial position (NFP), and revenue loss parameters. The operational impact is evaluated qualitatively based on its effect on the business, including the loss of management capacity that may affect the organization's governance and the loss of competitive advantage. The reputational impact and the legal and regulatory impact are also considered, focusing on the effects on the Group's operations, potential fines, and the possibility of losing business licenses. In the long term, severity coincides with the highest assessed severity level.
[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 2023 materiality analysis was conducted in accordance with the new "Impact materiality" process defined by GRI, and the Group has further explored its current and potential positive and negative impacts that it causes or contributes to from an "inside-out" perspective. The top management and various stakeholders were involved in assessing the environmental impacts. Subsequently, the analysis continued with the identification of the significant impacts to which the Group is exposed. In relation to the impacts identified as material issues, which have a direct/indirect impact on the plan goals approved by the Board of Directors, the main risk areas were defined, and the corporate risks were identified (so-called Risk Universe). As indicated in the response to question 2.2.2, the Group conducted Climate Change Risk Management (CCRM), intended as a vertical, coherent but differentiated respect to ERM, with a specific methodology built in alignment with the main international frameworks and standards (TCFD/IFRS, EUT, CSRD/EFRAG, IPCC), opting for qualitative and quantitative solutions (when data is available). In the CCRM activity, more specific factors related to the management of water resources have also been identified (for example, the increasing attention on the part of legislators and consumers in promoting the sustainable use of water, the search for technological solutions aimed at reducing water waste). The Group evaluates the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, and this is a unique process. For example, the Group depends on water use in the production process, which is assessed in the materiality analysis, considered in the identification of risks and opportunities, and is also the subject of a specific target in the Sustainability Plan (2024-2026). Based on examples from the Group's analyses, the updated materiality analysis for 2023 identified the material issue of "Climate Change," with the impact being the "contribution to climate change through direct and indirect GHG emissions." Associated with this impact, among the transition risks, the following reputational risk was identified: "due to the high expectations that companies will respond adequately to the challenges of the transition, the key role of the supply chain and the communication of the Company's work related to sustainability, significant impacts are expected both in the short/medium term and in the first best- and second mid-case long-term scenarios". An associated opportunity was identified: "Strengthening partnerships, collaborations, and leveraging the value chain to achieve targets." Alternatively, the material issue of "responsible use of water resource" was identified, and among the physical risks the following risk was identified: "the risk to which Proprietary sites have a High exposure is water stress and drought, with a major impact on Osmannoro sites".
[Fixed row]

(2.3) Have you identified priority locations across your value chain?

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have identified priority locations

(2.3.2) Value chain stages where priority locations have been identified

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities

☑ Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to water

☑ Other location with substantive nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities, please specify **:**Main climate-related exposures

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

In 2023, the Group initiated a project aimed at integrating a specific framework into the ERM model, which allows for the assessment of climate change risk factors related to both physical risks and transition risks and opportunities. The analyses provided an evaluation of climate change risk, focusing on the main climate exposures for the Group's most relevant sites in the short to medium term, as well as the Group's exposure to potential regulatory, market, technological, and reputational discontinuities. Specifically, a physical risk assessment has been carried out on the whole perimeter of the proprietary assets (including only companies that contribute to the consolidated financial statement and considering warehouses, stores, offices, and other proprietary assets) and considering the most relevant non-proprietary assets, selected based on relevance criteria. The relevance criteria applied for non-proprietary sites include value (net sales), geographical location (country), brand image (image and operational relevance), while criteria defined for business suppliers' sites include materiality (materiality analysis adopted by the Sustainability team for Non-Financial Disclosure), business relevance (business-relevant product categories), orders economic relevance (incidence among the same supplier category), and typology of supply (supplier typology/replaceability of supply). Applying these criteria for 2023, a perimeter of 41 sites was defined, consisting of 10 proprietary assets, 14 non-proprietary sites, and 17 non-proprietary business supplier's sites. This analysis was conducted on a site-specific basis, considering the location of each of the 41 sites worldwide. In the coming years, the Group intends to update periodically the CCRM analysis, keeping the process adhering to the evolution of business, context, and Strategic Plan, and considering any potential changes to the current analyzed perimeter.

(2.3.5) Will you be disclosing a list/spatial map of priority locations?

Select from:

☑ No, we have a list/geospatial map of priority locations, but we will not be disclosing it

[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

☑ 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

☑ Frequency of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

The substantive impact of the climate-related risks on the Group is established in the final steps of the Group Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) procedure, based on exceeding a certain threshold of acceptability (Risk Appetite/Tolerance). The assessment procedure applied for the risk universe involve the use of quantitative and qualitative methods. Each scenario is evaluated in terms of probability-weighted impact.The calculation of such estimated is based on three key factors: the calculation of Impact, weighted with the likelihood of occurrence of the scenario (Probability) and taking into account the potential impact in terms of brand reputation (Reputational Risk Multiplier). The severity is shown below: - Impact: 5 levels, from 5% (low) to 7% (high) - Reputational Risk Multiplier: 3 levels, from 1 (low) to 3 (high) - Probability: 5 levels, from 2% (low) to 30% (high) The use of this methodology guarantees the possibility of comparing and prioritizing the scenarios based on the three factors which combine: - the assessment of individual risk owners - quantitative data and evidence - the Group's strategic direction The percentage resulting from the combination of these three factors ("combined impact") allows the definition of the Risk Appetite/Tolerance threshold and thus enables the isolation of risk factors that could have a substantive impact on the achievement of strategic objectives. The Risk Appetite/Tolerance threshold is obtained when the severity of the scenario exceeds a % value in terms of probability weighted impact on total product sales forecasts. The Risk Manager initiates Risk Assessment activities quarterly with the aim of: updating the risk universe, where necessary; coordinating risk assessment activities to identify relevant risks; for the relevant risks, coordinating the activities to update scenario assessment/design new scenarios and subsequent evaluation; supporting the definition of Risk Appetite/Tolerance

thresholds; coordinating the update of scenario ranking; identifying critical scenarios, i.e., those positioned above the acceptability thresholds (Risk Appetite/Tolerance).

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**Not Applicable

(2.4.7) Application of definition

The Group identifies opportunities related to environmental issues within the ERM framework, but these do not undergo a separate evaluation process. All the Group's opportunities are considered for the definition of its strategy, including updating the sustainability plan and continuously monitoring its performance. Environmental and energy-related opportunities are evaluated not only within the ERM but also as part of the ISO 14001 and ISO 50001 Management Systems. At least annually, and whenever there are significant changes in the context or stakeholder needs and expectations, the risk and opportunity analysis is updated to encompass all potential opportunities. The opportunities deemed strategic are pursued by the Group and become strategic objectives, for which specific actions and related KPIs are defined to monitor the progress of these actions. The opportunities and established objectives are reviewed by top management. In 2023, the Group launched a project to integrate a specific qualitative and quantitative framework into its ERM Model to address climate change-related risks and opportunities. This framework aligns with key international standards, such as the TCFD for risk and opportunity categorization and the European Taxonomy for physical risk analysis. The analysis also incorporates references from the IPCC for long-term risk assessment based on climate and socioeconomic scenarios. Moreover, in 2024, the analysis of risks and opportunities was further refined and quantitatively assessed according to the ERM scale, strengthening the Group's decision-making and strategic process in relation to ESG factors.

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Frequency of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

The substantive impact of the climate-related risks on the Group is established in the final steps of the Group Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) procedure, based on exceeding a certain threshold of acceptability (Risk Appetite/Tolerance). The assessment procedure applied for the risk universe, involve the use of quantitative and qualitative methods. Each scenario is evaluated in terms of probability-weighted impact.The calculation of such estimated is based on three key factors: the calculation of the potential revenue loss (Impact), weighted with the likelihood of occurrence of the scenario (Probability) and taking into account the potential impact in terms of brand reputation (Reputational Risk Multiplier). The impact is assessed by combining quantitative metrics and the qualitative metric related to legal and regulatory aspects, with a rating scale divided into 5 levels. The severity is shown below: - Impact: 5 levels, from negligible impact on organizational operations (low) to severe impact on organizational operations (high) - Reputational Risk Multiplier: 3 levels, from 1 (low) to 2 (high) - Probability: 5 levels, from 2% (low) to 30% (high) The use of this methodology guarantees the possibility of comparing and prioritizing the scenarios based on the three factors which combine: - the assessment of individual risk owners -quantitative data and evidence - the Group's strategic direction The percentage resulting from the combination of these three factors ("combined impact") allows the definition of the Risk Appetite/Tolerance threshold and thus enables the isolation of risk factors that could have a substantive impact on the achievement of strategic objectives. The Risk Appetite/Tolerance threshold is obtained when the severity of the scenario exceeds a % value in terms of probability weighted impact on total product sales forecasts. The Risk Manager initiates Risk Assessment activities quarterly with the aim of: updating the risk universe, where necessary; coordinating risk assessment activities to identify relevant risks; for the relevant risks, coordinating the activities to update scenario assessment/design new scenarios and subsequent evaluation; supporting the definition of Risk Appetite/Tolerance thresholds; coordinating the update of scenario ranking; identifying critical scenarios, i.e., those positioned above the acceptability thresholds (Risk Appetite/Tolerance).
[Add row]

(2.5) Does your organization identify and classify potential water pollutants associated with its activities that could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health?

(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:

☑ No, we do not identify and classify our potential water pollutants

(2.5.3) Please explain

Considering the Group’s activity and the fact that production is outsourced, no pollutants are released into the water and no changes are planned with respect to this.To monitor indirect impacts related to its business, since August 2021 the company has joined the Leather Working Group: a nonprofit organization that develops audit protocols with the aim of verifying the environmental compliance and performance of tanners around the world. Through this membership, the Group monitors the environmental performance of its main suppliers that have a potential impact on the water resource in terms of pollutant release.
[Fixed 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?

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Water

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

☑ Environmental risks exist, but none with the potential to have a substantive effect on our organization

(3.1.3) Please explain

The Group does not specifically evaluate risks and opportunities related to the plastic theme, as it constantly monitors regulatory developments and is well aware of its impact associated with the use of plastic for packaging its products. In this context, within the Sustainability Plan under the pillar "sustainable materials with focus on leather," the following targets are defined: "Elimination of problematic and unnecessary plastics in B2C packaging by 2025, and in B2B packaging by 2030" and "At least half of all necessary plastic packaging made from 100% recycled material by 2025 for B2C, and by 2030 for B2B". The goal for 2024 is to gradually reduce the use of single-use plastics and continue to select innovative materials that have an increasingly reduced environmental impact. Concrete actions include transitioning from recycled plastic to paper, adopting recycled paper instead of virgin paper, and removing unnecessary components to reduce waste. To this end, the Group plans to draft a strategic-decision-making document for packaging materials, concerning both packaging intended for the end customer and that used in logistics.
[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

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

(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

☑ Chile
☑ China
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Japan
☑ Monaco
☑ Austria
☑ Belgium
☑ Germany
☑ Malaysia
☑ Switzerland
☑ Taiwan, China
☑ Hong Kong SAR, China
☑ United States of America
☑ Democratic People's Republic of Korea
☑ Spain
☑ Brazil
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Mexico
☑ Thailand
☑ Argentina
☑ Australia
☑ Singapore
☑ Netherlands
☑ China, Macao Special Administrative Region
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

From the risk analysis conducted in 2023 using the dedicated framework for climate change introduced in the ERM, a risk related to atmospheric emissions has been identified. This risk is a transition risk belonging to the reputational category: "Failure in achieving sustainability/climate-related targets." This risk has been considered to evaluate how initiatives and disclosure activities on climate-related issues and the relationships with main stakeholders could impact the Group's reputation. It is considered one of the most relevant risks that summarizes the damage in terms of reputation and corporate image caused by various endogenous and exogenous events/facts. The Group could suffer damage due increased exposure to reputational aspects related to achieving sustainability targets and tightening regulations. Furthermore, given the Group's climate targets' dependence on the supply chain, it could also suffer damage due to a supplier or producer that does not meet operational capacity, resilience to climate change, and current environmental regulations. This risk applies to the entire direct and indirect scope of the Group: considering the presence of a network of 374 directly operated stores (DOS) and a network of 171 third-party operated stores and/or personalized monobrand spaces (TPOS) and the numerous renewable energy supply contracts that must be defined annually to achieve environmental targets, and therefore risks due to the lack of green energy supply, or to the l

(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

☑ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☑ Unlikely

(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

The Company adopts an integrated risk management model, in line with Enterprise Risk Management ("ERM") standards and best practices. The ERM process is intended to help top management identify the main business risks and how they can be managed, as well as define how to organize the system of measures protecting against such risks.The ERM model analyzes the main risk areas that have a direct/indirect impact on the achievement of the Strategic Plan objectives. Notably, the ERM Framework requires the identification of specific forward-looking scenarios for each relevant risk, which are then assessed in terms of estimated net risk, with the aim of sorting them by relevance. Risk identification and measurement processes require the necessary involvement of the company's top management, i.e., the Risk Owners and, more generally, all the heads of the functions involved in the ERM process, who are periodically asked to express their views on risk factors that may jeopardize the achievement of the organization's objectives.During 2023, the company strengthened the analysis of ESG factors within its risk management model, through the implementation of specific methodological solutions consistent with the main recommendations in the area (for example CoSO ERM). Risk scenarios with potential direct impacts that also influence the achievement of the targets defined by the Company in the Sustainability Plan were classified as "Sustainability-Relevant". In this context, the Group estimates the financial effects related to the risks identified in the ERM, calculated using 2023 EBITDA as quantitative metrics.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2518000

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

17626000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

In the ERM methodology transition risks related to the process of transitioning from the current situation to the projected situation of limiting the increase in global temperature are evaluated. A probability level and a weighted impact level are assigned, considering economic-financial impact, operational impact, reputational impact, and legal and regulatory impact.To calculate the economic-financial impact level, the Group uses 2023 EBITDA as quantitative metrics, defining percentage thresholds. The transition risks, including risk 1, are evaluated as a “medium-low” risk level, given an "unlikely" probability level, a “medium” reputational impact, and a “medium-low” economic-financial impact, corresponding to an impact on EBITDA in a percentage varying between 1% to 10%.Thus, the financial impact of the risk in the medium-term is between 2518000 and 17626000. In addition to the indicated economic-financial impact, the medium-low impact level is weighted considering an operational impact corresponding to a limited business impact, minor loss of competitive advantage, a medium reputational impact such as sustained negative coverage in national or local media, and a legal and regulatory impact of minor impact on organizational operations. The "medium-low" risk level obtained from the assessment requires continuous monitoring by the Group.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☑ Greater compliance with regulatory requirements

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

150658

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The costs were calculated considering, for example, these actions: A.Annual update of the Sustainability Plan and monitoring of the progress, B.Market analysis, sales trend monitoring, customer experience activities, C.Approval of Supplier Code of Conduct, D.Implementation of a multi-year audit to ensure contract manufacturers/contract manufacturers' subcontractors comply with the Supplier Code of Conduct, E.Adherence to the Leather Working Group, F.Subscription to the CVPPA, G.Maintenance of environmental certifications, H.Definition of a water resource strategy, H.Definition of a biodiversity strategy, I.Logistics optimization study. Costs associated with the mgmt actions are mainly linked to the point A,D,G,H,J.Implementation cost falls in the range between 0% and 1% of the consultancy costs and compensation to third parties equals to 30132000. The estimated cost of management refers to the average of the range cost corresponding to 0% and 1% as: (01% 30132000)/2150660.*

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

With reference to the risk "Failure in achieving sustainability/climate-related targets in an increasingly demanding environment and stakeholders expectations (e.g. on Scope 1, 2, or full value chain GHG emissions, design for durability, repairability and recyclability, waste generation etc.)", the Group constantly monitors the evolution of environmental laws, in order to align with global objectives and mitigate the potential risk of non-compliance. Over the years, the Group strengthened the monitoring of environmental risks stemming from activities, products, or services over which the organization has direct control, (e.g emissions released into the atmosphere) or over which the organization has an indirect influence or control (risks associated to the Supply Chain).For example, actions related to the risk of not achieving climate-related targets emerge as a cross-cutting element in the implementation of the strategies and targets defined within the Sustainability Plan, adopted in line with the Group's Strategic Plan and the SDGs. To monitor that the targets identified in the plan, update annually, and the actions have the intended effect and are implemented in line with what is declared, an ESG Steering Committee has been established (composed of the heads of the functions involved in the Plan and the CEO) which meets every two months. Key actions include monitoring both the potential and actual negative impacts of business activities across the supply chain, achieved through participation in the Leather Working Group (LWG). The Group also promotes the use of renewable energy by investing in clean energy infrastructure, such as through a Collective Virtual Power Purchase Agreement (CVPPA) in Europe. Additionally, it has achieved key environmental certifications (ISO 14001, 50001, 14064) and initiated an analysis under the Science Based Target Network (SBTN) Framework to assess its impact on nature, with a focus on biodiversity and ecosystem protection.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☑ Water stress

(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

☑ Italy

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Arno

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Among the chronic physical risks, water stress risk has been identified, and an assessment of exposure levels has been conducted considering the priority locations (as defined in question 2.3 column 4). A level of high exposure has been associated with the Group's sites in Florence, in Cabazon (California), in Punta Norte (Mexico), and the sites in Italy in the Florence area of the main Business Suppliers selected based on relevance criteria. For a comprehensive analysis, the Group, has mapped the levels of water stress associated with all the Group's sites to be aware of the sites highly exposed to this chronic risk and is currently extending the mapping related to its value chain to verify the indirect impacts on the water resource. This assessment applies to direct operations and the upstream value chain. For example, the level of water stress risk associated with the Osmannoro site due to its proximity to the Arno River is a focus for the Group, in addition to a direct impact on the damage to the building and property in general, medium to long-term consequences for the entire Group, given that the Group's most senior management positions and in general the most financially and strategically crucial divisions are located at the Osmannoro site. In addition, it is important to consider the possible implications of this environmental risk, such as increased insurance costs on assets exposed to extreme weather events, with an obvious impact on the Group's finances.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased indirect [operating] 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

☑ Short-term

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

Select from:

☑ Unlikely

(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

The Company adopts an integrated risk management model, in line with Enterprise Risk Management ("ERM") standards and best practices. The ERM process is intended to help top management identify the main business risks and how they can be managed, as well as define how to organize the system of measures protecting against such risks.The ERM model analyzes the main risk areas that have a direct/indirect impact on the achievement of the Strategic Plan objectives. Notably, the ERM Framework requires the identification of specific forward-looking scenarios for each relevant risk, which are then assessed in terms of estimated net risk, with the aim of sorting them by relevance. Risk identification and measurement processes require the necessary involvement of the company's top management, i.e., the Risk Owners and, more generally, all the heads of the functions involved in the ERM process, who are periodically asked to express their views on risk factors that may jeopardize the achievement of the organization's objectives.During 2023, the company strengthened the analysis of ESG factors within its risk management model, through the implementation of specific methodological solutions consistent with the main recommendations in the area (for example CoSO ERM). Risk scenarios with potential direct impacts that also influence the achievement of the targets defined by the Company in the Sustainability Plan were classified as "Sustainability-Relevant". In this context, the Group estimates the financial effects related to the risks identified in the ERM, calculated using 2023 EBITDA as quantitative metrics.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

2518000

(3.1.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

17626000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

In the ERM methodology, with the update to 2023, physical risks are evaluated by associating them with business disruption due to climate change. This is done by assigning a level of probability and a weighted impact level, considering economic-financial impact, operational impact, reputational impact, and legal and regulatory impact. To calculate the economic-financial impact level, the Group uses 2023 EBITDA as quantitative metrics, defining percentage thresholds. The physical risks, including risk 2, are evaluated as a “medium-low” risk level, given an "unlikely" probability level, a “medium” reputational impact, and a “medium-low” economic-financial impact, corresponding to an impact on 2023 EBITDA in a percentage varying between 1% to 10%.Thus, the financial impact of the risk in the medium-term is between 2518000 and 17626000. In addition to the indicated economic-financial impact, the medium-low impact level is weighted considering an operational impact corresponding to a limited business impact, minor loss of competitive advantage, a medium reputational impact such as sustained negative coverage in national or local media, and a legal and regulatory impact of minor impact on organizational operations. The "medium-low" risk level obtained from the assessment requires continuous monitoring by the Group.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Adopt water efficiency, water reuse, recycling and conservation practices

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

75330

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The costs were calculated considering, for example, these actions: A.Annual update of the Sustainability Plan and monitoring of the progress, B.development of a water action plan;C.Approval of Supplier Code of Conduct, D.Implementation of a multi-year audit to ensure contract manufacturers/contract manufacturers' subcontractors comply with the Supplier Code of Conduct,E.Maintenance of environmental certifications, F.Definition of a biodiversity strategy;I. Obtain leed certifications. Costs associated with the mgmt actions are mainly linked to the point A,B,D,E,I.Implementation cost falls in the range between 0% and 0,5% of the consultancy costs and compensation to third parties equals to 30132000. The estimated cost of management refers to the average of the range cost corresponding to 0% and 0,5% as: (00,5% 30132000)/275330.*

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Regarding the water stress risk, the Group promotes the responsible and conscious use of water, mainly allocated internally for sanitary use and externally for production. Over the years, the Group has strengthened the monitoring of environmental risks arising from activities, products, or services over which it has direct or indirect control (Supply Chain risks), including the impact on water resources. For example, actions related to managing the "water stress" risk are a cross-cutting element in the 2023 Sustainability Plan update. This plan considers the UN Sustainable Development Goal No. 14 "Life Below Water," and includes the target "Definition of a strategy for the management of water resources, including the use of chemical agents for a progressive phase-out" under the "Supply chain transparency and local focus" pillar. This target involves defining a water action plan to quantify the Group's direct and indirect impacts on water resources, set more specific strategic objectives, and engage further with both internal and external stakeholders.In line with this commitment, the Group, aware of local units in water-

stressed areas, is optimizing water usage. For example, in Osmannoro, numerous plant adjustments have led to a 50% reduction in total water consumption for irrigation and a 100% reduction in potable water consumption.Over the years, the Group has committed to obtaining LEED certifications for the main buildings in Osmannoro and the retail area. Among the various indicators, LEED certifications evaluate the building's overall water efficiency. For indirect impacts, the Group, through a platform, requires its main suppliers to declare their impact on water resources in terms of withdrawals and chemical use. The Group also requires signing its code of conduct, encouraging recipients to adopt an environmental management system and implement specific actions to promote environmental responsibility within the organization.
[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:
☑ Other, please specify :EBITDA

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

17626000

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

Select from:
☑ 1-10%

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

17626000

(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 Group has assessed the vulnerability of EBITDA to the substantial effects associated with climate-related physical and transition risks, as part of the analyses conducted in the ERM. The analysis conducted on climate-related physical and transition risks has led to the attribution of a "medium-low" impact level, corresponding to an impact on 2023 EBITDA in a percentage varying between 1% to 10%, which amount to a value not higher than of approximately 17626000 eur. This vulnerability is due to the fact that the occurrence of a climate-related physical risk can lead to business disruptions, and transition risks can entail possible market, regulatory, technological, and reputational discontinuities. In terms of protection, the Group actively works to mitigate these risks through various strategies related to material environmental issues and their significant impacts. The governance itself takes into account the context of reference and the balance/mitigation of ESG risks, with responsibility for sustainability assigned to the Control and Risks Committee – composed entirely of independent directors – and to the Board of Directors, the creation of the corporate Transformation & Sustainability function, and the establishment of an ESG Steering Committee to provide in-depth oversight of the progress of the Sustainability Plan, where strategies and targets to combating climate change are defined. The Group is also committed to monitoring the potential impacts suffered and negative impacts generated by business activities throughout its supply chain.

Water

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**EBITDA

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

17626000

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

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

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

17626000

(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 Group has assessed the vulnerability of EBITDA to the substantial effects associated with water-related risks, as part of the analyses conducted in the ERM. The analysis conducted on water-related risks has led to the attribution of a "medium-low" impact level, corresponding to an impact on 2023 EBITDA in a percentage varying between 1% to 10%, which amount to a value not higher than of approximately 17626000 eur. This vulnerability is due to the fact that the occurrence of a water-related risk can lead to business disruptions, and transition risks can entail possible market, regulatory, technological, and reputational discontinuities. In terms of protection, the Group actively works to mitigate these risks through various strategies related to material environmental issues and their significant impacts. The governance itself takes into account the context of reference and the balance/mitigation of ESG risks, with responsibility for sustainability assigned to the Control and Risks Committee – composed entirely of independent directors – and to the Board of Directors, the creation of the corporate Transformation & Sustainability function, and the establishment of an ESG Steering Committee to provide in-depth oversight of the progress of the Sustainability Plan, where strategies and targets related to water are defined. The Group is also committed to monitoring the potential impacts suffered and negative impacts generated by business activities throughout its supply chain.
[Add row]

(3.2) Within each river basin, how many facilities are exposed to substantive effects of water-related risks, and what percentage of your total number of facilities does this represent?

Row 1

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Italy

☑ Other, please specify **:**Arno

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization’s total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.6) Number of facilities in upstream value chain exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.10) % organization’s total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

The Group has activated, in addition to a climate change risk analysis, intended as a vertical, coherent but differentiated with respect to ERM, with a specific methodology built in alignment with the main international frameworks and standards (TCFD/IFRS, EU Taxonomy, CSRD/EFRAG, IPCC, CDP, etc.), opting for qualitative-quantitative solutions (when data is available), also a project to define a water action plan, which in the initial phase involved quantifying the direct and indirect impacts on the water resource. Specifically, an assessment was conducted on all local units where direct activities are carried out (both proprietary and non-proprietary assets) to identify the level of exposure to the following risks: physical quantity (water stress; water depletion; groundwater table decline; drought risk), physical quality (untreated connected wastewater), regulatory and reputational (unimproved/no drinking water and unimproved/no sanitation). This mapping, carried out through the Aqueduct tool, has led to the identification of local units that are exposed to an "extremely high" water stress risk level. The number of such units reported for the year 2023 corresponds to 138. Among these 138 local units, the most significant have been categorized as the Osmannoro site among the offices and warehouses, and the Beverly Hills store among the DOS stores. which represent less than 25% of the total Group's local units. In parallel with the mapping explained above, an assessment was also conducted on the upstream suppliers of the value chain. This assessment started with the identification of the Group's main indirect production processes with a high impact on the water resource, identifying the macro categories of raw material and finished product suppliers and suppliers of external processing, selecting the main ones based on relevance criteria (e.g. expenditure, supplier type, quantities purchased, etc.), and subsequently mapping the level of exposure to the water-related risks (physical quantity, physical quality, regulatory and reputational). This process led to the identification of the

main suppliers for analysis that are exposed to an "extremely high" water stress risk level. The objective in the coming years is to expand the scope of analysis for the upstream value chain.

Row 2

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

☑ Other, please specify **:**Major basin: California, Minor basin: Santa Monica

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization’s total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization’s total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

The Group has activated, in addition to a climate change risk analysis, intended as a vertical, coherent but differentiated with respect to ERM, with a specific methodology built in alignment with the main international frameworks and standards (TCFD/IFRS, EU Taxonomy, CSRD/EFRAG, IPCC, CDP, etc.), opting for qualitative-quantitative solutions (when data is available), also a project to define a water action plan, which in the initial phase involved quantifying the direct and indirect impacts on the water resource. Specifically, an assessment was conducted on all local units where direct activities are carried out (both proprietary and non-

proprietary assets) to identify the level of exposure to the following risks: physical quantity (water stress; water depletion; groundwater table decline; drought risk), physical quality (untreated connected wastewater), regulatory and reputational (unimproved/no drinking water and unimproved/no sanitation). This mapping, carried out through the Aqueduct tool, has led to the identification of local units that are exposed to an "extremely high" water stress risk level. The number of such units reported for the year 2023 corresponds to 138. Among these 138 local units, the most significant have been categorized as the Osmannoro site among the offices and warehouses, and the Beverly Hills store among the DOS stores. which represent less than 25% of the total Group's local units. In parallel with the mapping explained above, an assessment was also conducted on the upstream suppliers of the value chain. This assessment started with the identification of the Group's main indirect production processes with a high impact on the water resource, identifying the macro categories of raw material and finished product suppliers and suppliers of external processing, selecting the main ones based on relevance criteria (e.g. expenditure, supplier type, quantities purchased, etc.), and subsequently mapping the level of exposure to the water-related risks (physical quantity, physical quality, regulatory and reputational). This process led to the identification of the main suppliers for analysis that are exposed to an "extremely high" water stress risk level. The objective in the coming years is to expand the scope of analysis for the upstream value chain.
[Add row]

(3.3) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations?

	Water-related regulatory violations
	Select from: ☑ No

[Fixed 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:* ☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized
Water	*Select from:* ☑ 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

Energy source

☑ Use of renewable energy sources

(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

- ☑ Chile
- ☑ China
- ☑ India
- ☑ Italy
- ☑ Japan
- ☑ Monaco
- ☑ Austria
- ☑ Belgium
- ☑ Germany
- ☑ Malaysia
- ☑ Switzerland
- ☑ Taiwan, China
- ☑ Hong Kong SAR, China
- ☑ United States of America
- ☑ Democratic People's Republic of Korea
- ☑ Spain
- ☑ Brazil
- ☑ Canada
- ☑ France
- ☑ Mexico
- ☑ Thailand
- ☑ Argentina
- ☑ Australia
- ☑ Singapore
- ☑ Netherlands
- ☑ China, Macao Special Administrative Region
- ☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

With the integration of a Framework focused on climate change within the ERM Model, a mapping of environmental transition opportunities has been carried out, allowing for the strengthening of awareness, understanding, and integrated monitoring of risks and opportunities within the Group, in line with the main regulatory and contextual elements. Among the transition opportunities identified, connected to risk 1 indicated in question 3.1.1, in the "reputational" category, the following opportunity has been identified: "Exceeding stakeholders' expectations through achievement/overperformance of targets/objectives." This opportunity is related, for example, to the achievement of targets established in the "Carbon emission reduction" pillar, which has led the Group for years to be involved in environmental protection activities, further concretized by the goal of achieving Net zero by 2050. The strategy for achieving the established targets in order to meet stakeholder expectations includes, for example: energy efficiency initiatives including the installation of photovoltaic systems; installation of BMS monitoring systems; obtaining LEED certifications for stores globally and for major buildings; supplier engagement activities to obtain primary data; reuse of packaging cardboard by footwear manufacturers; projects to reduce impacts related to transportation and distribution activities; and the signing of a collective virtual power purchase agreement for the European area.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Reduced indirect (operating) 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 opportunity to achieve the Group's environmental targets related to GHG emissions could positively influence the financial position, financial performance, and cash flows in the medium term. The implementation of efficiency measures such as investment in more energy-efficient technologies, the installation of photovoltaic systems to reduce the amount of purchased electricity, consumption monitoring to assess trends through BMS measurement systems, the installation of climate management films, and the increase in smart working lead to a reduction in electricity costs each year due to reduced consumption and lower management and maintenance costs of the systems, positively impacting the Group's financial position in the medium term. Furthermore, this opportunity would generally lead to an improvement in the organization's profitability due to the positive corporate image associated with sustainability, which could attract investors and clients sensitive to these issues. Overall, the identified opportunity and the implementation of actions related to achieving the stated environmental targets lead to immediate savings on operating costs and financial benefits in the medium term, improving cash flows and the overall financial position of the Group.

(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)

150000

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

750000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

The estimated financial impact reported in the column "Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term(currency)" has been estimated as the monetary savings that could be achieved thanks to energy savings, considering the medium-term time horizon. This is possible because every year the Group, in line with the objectives of its Energy Management System, implements various energy efficiency projects. Considering those implemented during 2023, as better defined in answer 7.55.2, the anticipated financial effect is calculated. Specifically, the financial impact is calculated by considering the reduction in consumption achieved through the implementation of each project (electricity and fuels) shown in question 7.55.2 and considering the average cost of the related energy carrier (electricity and fuels), evaluating the benefits in terms of annual energy savings for the medium-term time horizon. The anticipated financial effect figure minimum is estimated to be approximately 150000 (calculated as the achievable annual savings considering a medium-term period of 1 year), and the maximum is estimated to be approximately 750000 (calculated as the achievable annual savings considering a medium-term period of 5 years).

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

830890

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The costs were calculated considering, for example, these actions: A.purchase of guarantees of origin;B.installation of photovoltaic systems;C.construction of buildings in line with LEED certification principles;D.installation of microclimatic films;E.installation of BMS systems;F.maintenance of Management Systems;G.analysis of climate-related risks and opportunities;H.study of optimization of logistics sector flows;I.LCA analysis on stores;L.purchase of lower-impact raw materials;M.subscription to the CVPPA.. Costs associated with the mgmt actions are mainly linked to the point A,B,C,D,E,L,M.Implementation cost falls in the range between 0% and 0,5% of the consultancy costs and compensation to third parties equals to 30132000, plus the range between 0% and 0,15% of the Operating costs equals to 767410, plus the range between 0% and 0,5% of the CAPEX equals to 360000.The estimated cost of management refers to the average of the range cost: (00,5% 30132000)/2(00,15%* 767410)/2(00,5%* 72000000)/2 75330 575560180.000830890*

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

With reference to the opportunity "Exceeding stakeholders' expectations through achievement/overperformance of targets/objectives", over the years the Group has significantly accelerated its ESG agenda, achieving important results ahead of schedule. For example, in the Sustainability Plan, under the "carbon emission

reduction" pillar, the target of "100% renewable energy in all its offices" was set to be achieved by 2030. However, by 2023, the Group had already covered most of its energy needs with renewable energy. Specifically, 82% of the total global electricity consumption is covered by Guarantee of Origin, and 4% is derived from self-production from photovoltaic plants. in 2023, to accelerate the adoption of renewable electricity by investing in new clean energy infrastructure, the Group, as part of the Fashion Pact and in collaboration with 11 other brands, signed a Collective Virtual Power Purchase Agreement (CVPPA) for the European region. The first of its kind for the fashion industry, the CVPPA aims to add more than 100,000 MWh per year of new renewable electricity generation to the grid.Other examples of strategies that the Group has implemented and intends to implement related to this opportunity include: strengthening supply chain monitoring processes and promoting collaboration with suppliers for the development of shared ESG projects, using low-impact materials within collections, minimizing impacts related to logistics flows, using sustainable packaging with a view to progressively reducing single-use plastics, globally installing BMS systems in 49 stores connected to a central platform to digitally and centrally monitor energy consumption in order to set specific consumption reduction strategies for each store type, etc.To further strengthen its strategy for realizing the considered opportunity, the Group has updated the Sustainability Plan with more ambitious targets, including the Net Zero target by 2050, among others. In order to ensure the achievement of the established targets, Risk scenarios with potential direct impacts that also influence the achievement of the targets defined by the Company in the Sustainability Plan were classified as "Sustainability-Relevant". These are subject to periodic monitoring and the outcomes are periodically reported to the Control and Risks Committee, composed exclusively of independent directors, which supports the assessments and decisions of the Board of Directors.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

☑ Reduced water usage and consumption

(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

☑ Chile
☑ China
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Japan
☑ Monaco
☑ Austria
☑ Belgium
☑ Germany
☑ Malaysia
☑ Switzerland
☑ Taiwan, China
☑ Hong Kong SAR, China
☑ United States of America
☑ Democratic People's Republic of Korea
☑ Spain
☑ Brazil
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Mexico
☑ Thailand
☑ Argentina
☑ Australia
☑ Singapore
☑ Netherlands
☑ China, Macao Special Administrative Region
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**Not applicable, considering this king of opportunity

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

With the integration of a Climate Change-focused Framework into the ERM Model, the Group has mapped environmental transition opportunities, enhancing awareness, understanding, and integrated risk and opportunity monitoring. This aligns with key regulatory and contextual elements. Among the identified transition opportunities in the "market" category is "Initiatives to collect and reuse production waste and scraps." This is linked to achieving targets in the "circular economy and recycling" pillar, aiming to "Increase the circularity performance of materials and the durability of products by creating value from reuse, recycling and recovery" by 2026. Circular economy practices not only reduce overall environmental impact but also mitigate water stress risk (as per risk 2 in 3.1.1) by promoting efficient and sustainable water use. The company's commitment has strengthened through memberships in key associations like the Circular Economy Manifesto, fostering sustainable projects, and the Re.Crea Consortium, managing textile product end-of-life phases and advancing recycling R&D. For sustainable water resource management, it integrates circular economy principles by promoting material recycling, such as the Icon-up capsule collection, which involves the use of silk and materials from pre-existing products, and also for more efficient irrigation practices by collecting rainwater.

(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

☑ 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 adoption of circular economy practices and sustainable resource management initiatives is anticipated to positively impact our financial position, financial performance, and cash flows over the selected future time horizons. By implementing these strategies, we expect to achieve significant cost savings through reduced operational expenses, enhanced resource efficiency, and lower energy costs. Additionally, the valorization of materials through reuse, recycling, and recovery efforts is projected to create new revenue streams and reduce procurement costs. These actions not only align with our sustainability goals but also strengthen our competitive edge by improving our reputation and appeal to environmentally conscious consumers. Moreover, the integration of circular economy principles supports our efforts to mitigate the impact on water-stressed areas. Initiatives such as efficient water use practices, including rainwater harvesting for irrigation and water recycling in production processes, are expected to contribute to conserving water resources and reducing our water footprint. This proactive approach not only helps in achieving regulatory compliance but also positions us as a responsible corporate citizen committed to environmental stewardship.Furthermore, by participating in industry alliances and consortia focused on circular economy and sustainable practices, such as the Circular Economy Manifesto and the Re.Crea Consortium, we leverage collaborative efforts to advance innovative solutions for water management and recycling. These partnerships enhance our ability to access knowledge, technology, and funding opportunities that further support our sustainability objectives.In conclusion, the anticipated financial benefits from our circular economy initiatives, coupled with the positive environmental impacts on water-stressed areas, underscore our commitment to long-term sustainable growth. By reducing costs,

enhancing efficiency, and promoting responsible resource management, we aim to foster resilience, innovation, and competitive advantage in a rapidly evolving market landscape.

(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)

1849615000

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

9248075000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

*The estimated financial impact reported in the column "Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term(currency)" has been estimated as a sum of two types of effects. The first component consists of revenues resulting from the increased demand for goods/services. This is an estimate of the annual impact of revenues linked to the future potential sale of products made with the use of sustainable and innovative materials, considering a medium-term horizon. In 2023, revenues coming from the sustainable collection accounted for 0%-3.2% of the Company revenues, amounting to 1,156,000,000. The first component of the anticipated financial effect figure has been estimated as the average of the range revenues corresponding to 0% and 3.2% as: (03.2*1,156,000,000)/2 1849600000. The other component consists of the reduction of operational costs that could be achieved thanks to the reduction of water consumption through obtaining LEED certifications for the Group's local units. As such, a 50% reduction in total irrigation water consumption is estimated at the Osmannoro site. Therefore, with reference to the Osmannoro site, the achievable savings were estimated considering an average cost of water per cubic metre (1.5/mc). The final calculation is therefore as follows: 1.5 * 10,000mc 15,000. Without the numerous expedients in the technical systems, which lead to the optimization of water consumption, the demand would have been double: hence 20,000 mc.The above-identified components, the 1849600000 intended as potential revenue increase and the 15,000 intended as operational cost reduction, are summed to identify the expected financial effect annually, amounting to approximately 1849615000.The anticipated financial effect figure minimum is estimated to be approximately 1849615000 (calculated as anticipated financial effect considering a medium-term period of 1 year), and the maximum is estimated to be approximately 9248075000 (calculated as anticipated financial effect considering a medium-term period of 5 years).*

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

75330

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The costs were calculated considering, for example, these actions: A.Launch of the "Salvatore Ferragamo Icon-up" capsule collection composed of materials recovered from the Maison's stock;B. Evaluation of the use of sustainable materials included in each collection;C. Choice of FSC certified packaging and packaging made from materials with reduced environmental impact (e.g. cellulose, leather supply chain residues, linen, natural cotton, recycled polyester, air bubbles made from renewable plant sources, etc.);D. Supplier and sub-supplier auditing activities;E. Preparation of the Annual Report;F. Alliance for the Circular Economy;G.maintenance of Management Systems;H.analysis of climate-related risks and opportunities. The costs to implement the opportunity are linked to the points mentioned above.Implementation cost falls in the range between 0% and 0,5% of the consultancy costs and compensation to third parties equals to 30132000. The estimated cost of management refers to the average of the range cost: (00,5% 30132000)/275330*

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Regarding the opportunity "Initiatives to collect and reuse production waste and scraps," and to help reduce water stress in operational areas, the Group has been promoting sustainable resource management for years. This effort improves operational efficiency, enhances supply chain transparency, intensifies traceability, and monitors supplier sustainability, boosting the brand's reputation. The Group's strategy includes an annual update of the Sustainability Plan, featuring a pillar on the circular economy: expanding waste reduction processes, upcycling, design for recycling, and extending product life cycles.In line with this objective, the Group increasingly maximizes the level of product circularity and its impact on water resources through a series of actions such as: audits on its direct suppliers and sub-suppliers, assessing their actual compliance with the principles set out in its Supplier Code of Conduct through both the request for a self-assessment, by filling in a questionnaire, and on-site audits with interviews with workers and management and an inspection of suppliers' production sites (in 2023 46 self-assessments and 81 audits were conducted, both direct suppliers and sub-suppliers); commitment to the use of recycled materials, such as the Icon-up capsule collection, which has seen the creation of shoes and belts embellished with silks and materials from pre-existing product, or the reusable product protective bag made with printed fabrics recovered from stock, or the use of packaging boxes made of 30% post-consumer recycled cellulose and 25% residues from the leather goods industry, or the use of 100% post-consumer recycled plastic hangers; implementation of reuse programmes such as the reuse of packaging boxes by shoe manufacturers or the use of returnable pallets by workers; collaboration with the Re.Crea Consortium to manage the end-of-life phase of textile and fashion products and promote research and development of innovative recycling solutions, and in France, with the Citeo Consortium and the Re-Fashion Consortium; communications to educate stakeholders through statements in the Annual Report about the importance of responsible water use and adoption of circular economy practices; etc.These actions illustrate the Group's strategy to reduce its water resource impacts, further strengthened by the target "Definition of a strategy for the management of water resources, including the use of chemical agents for a progressive phase-out".
[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)

1980000

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

In 2023, the Group incurred significant costs, to seize the environmental opportunities described in question 3.6.1 and to achieve the climate change targets. The methodology used to identify the costs incurred involved identifying the cost items associated with the most significant activities that contributed to the opportunity in 2023. Specifically, the following operating costs were considered, the following CAPEX were considered:1. Installation of BMS systems in the stores, the costs related to the installation of Building Management System (BMS) systems in the stores were considered as capital expenditure. These systems improve energy efficiency and reduce GHG emissions, thus contributing to the achievement of climate targets.2.LEED certification acquisition, the expenses incurred to obtain LEED certifications for the main buildings and stores were classified as CAPEX. These certifications ensure that the constructions are in line with sustainability standards, reducing environmental impact and improving energy efficiency. In 2023, therefore, CAPEX amounted to about 1980000. These metrics, compared to the total expenses of the organization, reflect the group's commitment to sustainability in its business operations.

Water

(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)

10813054

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

Select from:

☑ 11-20%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

During 2023, the Group incurred significant costs, to seize the environmental opportunity related to water resources, particularly those linked to the "Initiatives to collect and reuse production waste and scraps" initiative, which also aims to reduce the Group's impact on water-stressed areas and promote sustainability, as described in question 3.6.1.The methodology used to identify the incurred costs involved identifying the cost items associated with the most significant activities that contributed to the opportunity in 2023. Specifically, the following costs were considered, with a detailed explanation of the method used:1. Use of sustainable materials in each collection, with costs calculated considering the price difference incurred by the Group between the purchase of sustainable materials and conventional materials.2. Choice of FSC certified packaging and/or low environmental impact materials, with costs calculated considering the price difference between sustainable packaging and conventional packaging.3. Audit activities undertaken on its direct suppliers and subcontractors, with costs calculated considering the expenditure incurred for the assignment entrusted to an external company.4. Maintenance of the Environmental Management System, with costs related to external consultancy for system maintenance activities considered. 5. Italian Alliance for the Circular Economy, with costs related to membership fees and expenses for participation in events and workshops considered.6. Adherence to the Re.Crea, Citeo Consortium, and Re-Fashion Consortium, with costs calculated considering membership fees and expenses for collaboration in R&D projects for innovative recycling solutions.7. Update of the Sustainability Plan, with costs related to consultancy considered. Additionally, CAPEX connected to the initial investments made by the Group for research and development, production, and marketing of product lines that enhance circularity, such as the Icon Up capsule collection, were also considered. In 2023, CAPEX totalled 10813054. These metrics, compared to the total organisation expenses, reflect the group's commitment to sustainability in its business operations.
[Add row]

C4. Governance

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

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

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

Select all that apply

☑ Executive directors or equivalent

(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 Ferragamo Group has adopted criteria to ensure inclusion, as stated in the 2023 Corporate Governance Report, which serves as a policy on diversity and inclusion-related matters to promote and protect the values of inclusion in all business activities. This policy, available on the Company's website in the Governance/Whistleblowing, Code of Ethics, Model 231, and Policies section, applies to employees, corporate bodies, and collaborators acting on behalf of the Group. The management and enhancement of the Group's human capital are oriented towards inclusion and the promotion of respect for the principles of equality and dignity. In line with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and ILO conventions on non-discrimination, Salvatore Ferragamo commits to supporting multiculturalism, ensuring respectful and fair conduct, promoting equality and combating discrimination, promoting equal opportunities and gender balance, condemning harassment, and fostering meritocracy and fairness. The Group requires adherence to these principles at all stages of the employment relationship, from selection to conclusion. The Company applies diversity criteria, including gender diversity, in the composition of the Board of Directors, ensuring the competence and

professionalism of its members, in accordance with Article 147-ter, paragraph 1-ter, of the TUF and the Code, which promotes equal treatment and opportunities between genders, monitoring their effective implementation
[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:* ☑ Yes
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ 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
☑ Director on board
☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)
☑ Other, please specify :Control and Risks 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

☑ Board mandate

☑ Individual role descriptions

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

☑ 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 and guiding value chain engagement

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The primary corporate governance body is the Board of Directors, responsible for determining and pursuing the Group's strategic objectives, including the sustainable development goals defined in the Sustainability Plan. This plan, updated annually, focuses on five pillars for 2023-2025: Carbon Emission Reduction, Sustainable Materials, Circular Economy and Recycling, Supply Chain Transparency, and Promoting Diversity and Inclusion. The Board continuously monitors this plan's implementation, updating its goals, as occurred in the meeting on December 20, 2023, following a review by the Control and Risk Committee (CCR). The CCR,

responsible for Related Party Transactions and Corporate Sustainability, was established by the Board and performs preparatory, propositional, and advisory functions. It promotes the integration of best practices in corporate governance and ESG (environmental, social, and governance) factors into business strategies. The Committee reports to the Board at least semi-annually on its activities and the observations, recommendations, and opinions formulated. In carrying out its sustainability functions, the CCR is supported by the Chief Transformation & Sustainability Officer, the Sustainability Director, the CFO, and the Risk Management Officer. The CCR is composed of direct reports from the CEO involved in the implementation of the Plan and meets every two months to assess the progress of sustainability initiatives against the targets set in the Plan. To complete compliance with the Corporate Governance Code recommendations, the Committee provided guidelines on integrating sustainability initiatives into the Company's strategic and financial planning; these recommendations were incorporated into the new Strategic Plan and the 2023-2025 Sustainability Plan. In 2023, the CCR held eighteen meetings, and on December 20, 2023, the Board of Directors approved the updated Sustainability Plan goals for 2024-2026 after review by the CCR. In 2023, an ESG Steering Committee was also established to provide thorough oversight of the Sustainability Plan's progress, ensuring constant monitoring and feedback for optimizing corporate sustainability performance. Topics discussed in these meetings included: updating the 2024-2026 Sustainability Plan, discussing ESG ambitions for 2024, supply chain transparency focusing on raw material traceability, approving the Remuneration Policy with environmental KPIs for variable bonuses, and validating the ERM framework policy. The Board of Directors oversees the internal control and risk management system, setting guidelines and monitoring key risks, including long-term sustainability risks. The company adopted an integrated risk management model (ERM) and, in 2023, enhanced risk management by incorporating ESG factors aligned with major recommendations (e.g., CoSO ERM). Risk scenarios impacting Sustainability Plan goals, like GHG reduction targets per STBi, are deemed "sustainability-relevant."

Water

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

Select all that apply

☑ Director on board

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

☑ Other, please specify :Control and Risks 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

☑ Board mandate

☑ Individual role descriptions

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

☑ 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 and guiding value chain engagement

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The main corporate governance body is the Board of Directors, responsible for determining and pursuing the Group's strategic objectives, including sustainable development goals outlined in the Sustainability Plan. This plan, updated annually, focuses on five pillars for 2023-2025: Carbon Emission Reduction, Sustainable Materials with a Focus on Leather, Circular Economy and Recycling, Supply Chain Transparency and Local Focus, and Promoting Diversity and Inclusion. The Board continuously monitors the plan, as at the meeting on December 2023, reviewied by the Control and Risk Committee (CCR). The CCR, responsible for Related Party Transactions and Corporate Sustainability, was established by the Board and performs propositional and advisory functions. It promotes the integration of best practices in corporate governance and ESG factors into business strategies. The CCR reports to the Board at least semi-annually on its activities and oversee the remuneration policy, including variable bonuses with environmental KPIs. It is supported by the Chief Transformation & Sustainability Officer, the Sustainability Director, the CFO, and the Risk Management Officer. The CCR comprises direct reports from the CEO involved in implementing the Plan and meets every two months to assess the progress of sustainability initiatives against the targets set in the Plan. To comply with the Corporate Governance Code recommendations, the Committee provided guidelines on integrating sustainability initiatives into the Company's strategic and financial planning; these recommendations were incorporated into the Sustainability Plan and the Group's Strategic Plan. The Board has defined the Group's sustainability goals, starting with an analysis of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and translating them into actionable steps. After signing the Fashion Pact in 2019, the Group furthered its commitment by integrating three additional SDGs into the Sustainability Plan, including one focused on "Life Below Water. The Group aims to safeguard water resources, focusing on oceans and marine life by minimizing single-use plastics. A goal within the Supply Chain Transparency and Local Focus pillar is to devise a water management strategy, eliminating harmful chemicals. This includes impact assessment, setting sustainable use targets, and engaging stakeholders. In 2023, the CCR conducted eighteen meetings, and on December 2023, the Board approved revised Sustainability Plan goals with CCR review. In 2023, an ESG Steering Committee was formed to oversee the Sustainability Plan’s progress. The Board defines and manages the internal control and risk management system, including identifying, measuring, and

monitoring key risks for medium- to long-term sustainability. The Company adopted an ERM Model integrating ESG factors to strengthen risk management, focusing on climate-related risks and water resource management solutions

Biodiversity

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

Select all that apply

☑ Director on board

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(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

☑ Board mandate

☑ Individual role descriptions

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

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

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The main corporate governance body is the Board of Directors, which has the primary responsibility for determining and pursuing the strategic objectives of the Group, including the sustainable development objectives defined in the Sustainability Plan. With reference to sustainability, the Board of Directors, with the support of the CCR, is in charge of the management of risks deriving from unfavorable events and facts, which the Board has become aware of. Climate change risks are integrated within the Group's ERM system (conducted and concluded in 2022) giving the Board the awareness, monitoring of the risks and opportunities important for the Company's business. The CCR, in supporting the Board of Directors performs the following tasks: - Assesses the adequacy of periodic information, both financial and non-financial, to accurately represent the business model, the Company's strategies, the impact of its activities, and the achieved performance - Provides opinions on specific aspects related to identifying key business risks and supports the Board of Directors' evaluations and decisions regarding risk management arising from adverse events known to the Board, including those that may have significant implications for the Company's sustainability over the medium to long term. - Examines periodic reports assessing the internal control system and risk management - Reports to the Board on the activities conducted and the adequacy of the internal control and risk management system. -With respect to ESG issues, the remuneration plan envisages that a part of the variable remuneration of the participants in the plan is linked to the achievement of objectives approved by the board of directors. The 2023 Sustainability Plan is aligned with the Group's Strategic Plan, which views ESG dimensions as a key element for achieving growth and relevance in the market. An example of strategic decisions involving the Board of Directors is the definition of the Group's sustainability goals. To reaffirm its commitment to sustainable development, the Plan identifies 14 specific objectives distributed across different pillars, each with a specified timeframe for implementation. During the 2023 update, priorities identified in previous years were considered, such as those stemming from the adoption of SDGs, the signing of the Fashion Pact, the establishment of Science-Based Targets, and regulatory requirements. The defined objectives, including supporting zero deforestation and sustainable forest management through the development of the Ferragamo Biodiversity Strategy, aim to protect key species and safeguard and restore critical natural ecosystems. The Plan is updated annually, with the aim of building and strengthening a shared vision of the strategic direction undertaken in the environmental, social and governance spheres at the Group level.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply
☑ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
☑ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues

☑ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process
☑ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)
☑ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Additional training

☑ Training in an environmental subject by a certified organization, please specify :CSRD Training

Experience

☑ Management-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
☑ Experience in an academic role focused on environmental issues
☑ Experience in an organization that is exposed to environmental-scrutiny and is going through a sustainability transition
☑ Active member of an environmental committee or organization

Other

☑ Other, please specify :Induction sessions aimed at the executives of Salvatore Ferragamo S.p.A. and the Board of Directors, organized with the support of expert technical consultants to deepen their understanding of the ESG landscape.

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

☑ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
☑ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues
☑ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process

☑ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)
☑ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Additional training

☑ Training in an environmental subject by a certified organization, please specify :CSRD Training

Experience

☑ Experience in an academic role focused on environmental issues
☑ Experience in an organization that is exposed to environmental-scrutiny and is going through a sustainability transition

Other

☑ Other, please specify :Induction sessions aimed at the executives of Salvatore Ferragamo S.p.A. and the Board of Directors, organized with the support of expert technical consultants to deepen their understanding of the ESG landscape.

[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:* ☑ Yes
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ 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

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements

☑ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a climate transition plan

☑ Implementing a climate transition plan
☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes
☑ 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 board directly

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

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Below board level, climate-related responsibilities are managed by the Chief Transformation & Sustainability Officer and the Control and Risks Committee (CRC), aligning business strategy with environmental goals. The Company appointed a CTS, responsible for transformational initiatives and sustainability efforts, including Animal Welfare, biodiversity, and sustainable forest management. CTS reports directly to the Group's Board, providing periodic updates on all activities, including: • Supervision of the DNF • Oversight of all activities related to environmental issues defined within the Sustainability Plan • Supervision of strategies aimed at achieving environmental targets such as Carbon Emission reduction projects, Sustainable Materials Sourcing, Supply Chain Transparency, Circular Economy and Recycling • Coordinating climate engagement strategies with suppliers and customers, managing relationships in activities that could influence public policies on climate issues, including direct engagement with policymakers (e.g., Ministry of Environment and Protection of Land and Sea), industry associations (e.g., National Chamber of Italian Fashion) • Collaboration with the CRC for the annual risk mapping • Coordinating preparatory activities to comply with regulatory requirements • Active monitoring of major ESG ratings On a monthly basis, the CSO meets with the CEO and the Board to review the implementation of the sustainability strategy. This includes defining climate-related targets, monitoring their progress, managing value chain engagement, and engaging in public policy (the CSO also oversees institutional affairs, including Fashion Pact). Additionally, the CSO provides an update at nearly every Board meeting. The CSO is supported by the Sustainability Director and a team of sustainability experts, who are responsible for operational sustainability management across the Group and its supply chain. During 2023, the CSO attended all Board meetings

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements

☑ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a climate transition plan

☑ Implementing a climate transition plan

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

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

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Below board level, climate-related responsibilities are managed by the Chief Transformation & Sustainability Officer and the Control and Risks Committee (CRC), aligning business strategy with environmental goals. The Company appointed a CTS, responsible for transformational initiatives and sustainability efforts, including Animal Welfare, biodiversity, and sustainable forest management. CTS reports directly to the Group's Board, providing updates on all activities: • Supervision of the DNF • Oversight of all activities related to environmental issues defined within the Sustainability Plan • Supervision of strategies of targets such as Carbon Emission reduction projects, Sustainable Materials Sourcing, Supply Chain Transparency, Circular Economy and Recycling • Coordinating climate engagement strategies with suppliers and customers, managing relationships in activities that could influence public policies on climate issues, including direct engagement with industry associations • Collaboration with the CRC for the annual risk mapping • Coordinating preparatory activities to comply with regulatory requirements • Active monitoring of major ESG ratings • Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements and engaging the entire value chain on environmental issues through a structured data collection process to monitor water usage and chemicals within its factories. On a monthly basis, the CSO meets with the Board to review the implementation of the sustainability strategy. This includes defining climate-related targets, monitoring their progress, managing value chain engagement, and engaging in public policy (including Fashion Pact). The CSO provides an update at nearly every Board meeting. The CSO is supported by the Sustainability Director and a team of sustainability experts, who are responsible for operational sustainability management across the Group and its supply chain. During 2023, the CSO attended all Board meetings.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements

☑ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a climate transition plan

☑ Implementing a climate transition plan

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

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

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Below board level, climate-related responsibilities are managed by the Chief Transformation & Sustainability Officer and the Control and Risks Committee (CRC), aligning business strategy with environmental goals. The Company appointed a CTS, responsible for transformational initiatives and sustainability efforts, including Animal Welfare, biodiversity, and sustainable forest management. CTS, a member of the Executive Committee, reports directly to the Group's Board, providing regular updates on all activities for which she is responsible. providing periodic updates on all activities, including: • Supervision of the DNF • Oversight of all activities related to environmental issues defined within the Sustainability Plan • Supervision of strategies aimed at achieving environmental targets such as Carbon Emission reduction projects, Sustainable Materials Sourcing, Supply Chain Transparency, Circular Economy and Recycling • Coordinating climate engagement strategies with suppliers and customers, managing relationships in activities that could influence public policies on climate issues, including direct engagement with policymakers (e.g., Ministry of Environment and Protection of Land and Sea), industry associations (e.g., National Chamber of Italian Fashion) • Collaboration with the CRC for the annual risk mapping • Coordinating preparatory activities to comply with regulatory requirements • Active monitoring of major ESG ratings The CSO meets with the Board of Directors monthly to review the implementation of the sustainability strategy, including the Throughout 2023, the CSO, supported by the Sustainability Director and team, managed sustainability operations across the Group and its supply chain, focusing on biodiversity protection and aiding brands in strategy implementation. Additionally, the CSO provides an update at nearly every Board meeting.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

☑ Risk committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a climate transition plan

☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

Other

☑ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Below board level, climate-related responsibilities are managed by the Chief Transformation & Sustainability Officer and the Control and Risks Committee (CRC), aligning business strategy with environmental goals. The Company appointed to Risk Committee, responsible for transformational initiatives and sustainability efforts, including Animal Welfare, biodiversity, and sustainable forest management. The Risk Committee, reports directly to the Group's Board, providing regular updates on all activities for which she is responsible. providing periodic updates on all activities, including: • The Risk Committee provides specific opinions on the identification of corporate risks, including environmental risks, and supports the Board of Directors in managing these risks, taking into account those relevant to medium- to long-term sustainability • The Risk Committee reviews periodic reports on the evaluation of the internal control and risk management system, including those from Internal Audit, which contain information on the Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) Model and its ability to address ESG risks, including environmental ones. • Supervision of the DNF • Oversight of all activities related to environmental issues defined within the Sustainability Plan • Collaboration with the CSO for the annual risk mapping • Coordinating preparatory activities to comply with regulatory requirements • Active monitoring of major ESG ratings On a monthly basis, the Risk Committee meets with the Board to review the implementation of the sustainability strategy. This includes defining climate-related targets, monitoring their progress, managing value chain engagement, and engaging in public policy. During 2023, the Risk Committee attended all Board meetings.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

☑ Risk committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a climate transition plan

☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Below board level, climate-related responsibilities are managed by the Chief Transformation & Sustainability Officer and the Control and Risks Committee (CRC), aligning business strategy with environmental goals. The Company appointed to Risk Committee, responsible for transformational initiatives and sustainability efforts, including Animal Welfare, biodiversity, and sustainable forest management. The Risk Committee, reports directly to the Group's Board, providing updates on all activities: • The Risk Committee provides specific opinions on the identification of corporate risks, including environmental risks, and supports the Board of Directors in managing these risks, taking into account those relevant to medium- to long-term sustainability • The Risk Committee reviews periodic reports on the evaluation of the internal control and risk management system, including those from Internal Audit, which contain information on the Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) Model and its ability to address ESG risks, including environmental ones. • Supervision of the DNF • Oversight of all activities related to environmental issues defined within the Sustainability Plan • Collaboration with the CSO for the annual risk mapping • Coordinating preparatory activities to comply with regulatory requirements • Active monitoring of major ESG ratings • Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements and engaging the entire value chain on environmental issues through a structured data collection process to monitor water usage and chemicals within its factories. On a monthly basis, the

Risk Committee meets with the Board to review the implementation of the sustainability strategy. This includes defining climate-related targets, monitoring their progress, managing value chain engagement, and engaging in public policy. During 2023, the Risk Committee attended all Board meetings.
[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

20

(4.5.3) Please explain

The Group has in place different positive monetary and non-monetary rewards to incentivize the well-management of climate-related issues, including the attainment of targets, and stimulate sustainable behaviors. The strong focus on ESG dimensions is, in fact, one of the pillars of the new Strategic Plan 2023-2025, with the intention of pursuing economic growth objectives that also take into consideration the impacts, both positive and negative, of its activities within the social and environmental spheres. In 2023, as reported in the remuneration policy published 2024, Ferragamo allocated a significant portion of the total monetary incentive package for senior executives to managing environmental issues. Specifically, at the board level, performance objectives included a 20% weight tied to specific ESG metrics related to the environmental sphere, such as emissions, sustainable material usage, and circularity

Water

(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

20

(4.5.3) Please explain

The Group has in place different positive monetary and non-monetary rewards to incentivize the well-management of climate-related issues,including the attainment of targets, and stimulate sustainable behaviors.The strong focus on ESG dimensions is one of the pillars of the new Strategic Plan 2023-2025,with the intention of pursuing economic growth objectives that also take into consideration the impacts.In 2023,Ferragamo's remuneration policy allocated a significant portion of incentives to senior executives for managing environmental issues.Board-level performance objectives included a 20%weight on ESG metrics related to the environment, sustainable material usage, and circularity.Regarding water resource-related performance,metrics related to sustainable materials and chemicals are relevant. Sustainable materials as this metric pays attention to leather(material with relevant water consumption);while monitoring of chemicals allows for the reduction of potential pollutants of water
[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

☑ Board/Executive board

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

☑ Organization performance against an environmental sustainability index

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Board approval of climate transition plan

☑ Achievement of climate transition plan

Emission reduction

☑ Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Energy efficiency improvement

☑ Other resource use and efficiency-related metrics, please specify **:**Procurement of 65% of leather from LWG Gold or Silver sources

Pollution

☑ Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances

Engagement

☑ Increased engagement with suppliers on environmental issues

☑ Increased value chain visibility (traceability, mapping)

☑ Implementation of employee awareness campaign or training program on environmental issues

(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 variable remuneration of Executive Directors, Strategic Managers, and Top Management is linked to economic-financial and non-financial parameters related to corporate strategies and strategic pillars, approved by the Board, which also include ESG objectives, according to short and long-term incentive systems. The plan envisages that a part of the variable remuneration of the CEO-GM, Strategic Executives, Top Management, and a wide managerial population (including strategic figures in the development of the Group's sustainability strategy) is linked to the achievement of ESG objectives, divided into three distinct metrics identified based on the update of the Sustainability Plan.The ESG indicator has a 20% weight for the CEO and General Manager, and a 10% weight for Strategic Executives, Top

Management, and the remaining part of the corporate population benefiting from the STI plan. The incentives provided by the STI are divided into three themes: • Emissions: action Plan to engage suppliers and execute a Proof of Concept with two selected suppliers (including manufacturers, tanneries, fabric suppliers, logistics providers) aiming to use renewable energies, invest in R&D technologies, and provide non-financial support. • Sustainable materials: objective linked to sourcing 65% of leather from LWG - Leather Working Group (from LWG Gold or Silver certified suppliers) • Circularity: material circularity and product durability by creating value through reuse, recycling, and recovery. Optimal procedures and practices are implemented to reduce the generation of raw material stocks and increase the reuse, monitored through specific indicators. The evaluation of the ESG objective will be carried out by the Board. Depending on the performance achievement scenarios related to the three ESG metrics, four payment levels are configured, ranging from 0 to 150% of the target incentive. As for LTI, The Plan is divided into three assignment cycles and among the indicators used to evaluate performance within the LTI plan are ESG indicators related to the "Environment" and "Social" spheres (with a total weight of 20%). For each allocation cycle, the Board, determines the award to be granted to each beneficiary. Within the LTI, the achievement of environmental objectives is assessed, as defined by the Sustainability Plan. The highlighted goal for the Supply Chain is increasing transparency by mapping 60% of leather suppliers (Tier 1 and 2) and acquiring ESG information.

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

The incentive system for managerial figures, including the CEO, is linked to the achievement of sustainability objectives updated in the Sustainability Plan 24-26. These objectives include, for example: reducing emissions, increasing the use of renewable energy, using sustainable materials, focusing on the concept of circularity, and enhancing the awareness of the Group's supply chain by increasing its traceability. The STI and LTI plans have been designed to empower and motivate participants to contribute to the achievement of the Group's strategic objectives, including environmental targets, to ensure the creation and maintenance of sustainable values over time. Moreover, these targets are closely related to the Group's science-based targets, with the aim of undertaking and completing a pathway towards decarbonization - reducing by 42% Scope 1 and Scope 2 absolute GHG emissions by 2029 compared to 2019; - reducing by 42% Scope 3 absolute GHG emissions, deriving from the purchase of goods and services and from the downstream transport and distribution, by 2029 compared to 2019 Furthermore, the Group has publicly committed to pursuing the objective of achieving Net Zero by 2050 (a target not yet submitted to the SBTi).

Water

(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

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Improvements in water efficiency – upstream value chain (excluding direct operations)

Pollution

☑ Improvements in wastewater quality – upstream value chain (excluding direct operations)

☑ Improvements in wastewater quality – downstream value chain (excluding direct operations)

☑ Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances

(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 variable remuneration for Executive Directors, Strategic Managers, and Top Management at Ferragamo is tied to both economic-financial and non-financial parameters aligned with corporate strategies and strategic pillars approved by the Board of Directors. These parameters include ESG objectives, integrated into short and long-term incentive frameworks.Ferragamo links a portion of executive variable remuneration to ESG goals, with 20% weight for the Executive Board, based on three metrics in the updated Sustainability Plan. Under the Short-Term Incentive (STI) program, incentives are structured around three key themes: 1. Emissions: Action Plan to engage suppliers and pilot renewable energy initiatives with selected partners across manufacturing, tanneries, fabric suppliers, and logistics providers. 2. Sustainable materials: Setting objectives to source 65% of leather from LWG (Leather Working Group) certified suppliers (Gold or Silver). 3. Circularity: Aiming to enhance material circularity and product durability through effective reuse, recycling, and recovery strategies, monitored via specific performance indicators. Water resource management is integral, with metrics in sustainable materials and chemicals, particularly focusing on leather due to its significant water footprint. Chemical monitoring aims to mitigate potential pollutants discharged into water resources. Evaluation of ESG objectives is overseen by the Board of Directors, aligning with actual metric achievements. Performance across these ESG metrics determines variable remuneration levels, ranging from 0 to 150% of target incentives, based on performance scenarios. In the Long-Term Incentive (LTI) plan, structured over three cycles, ESG indicators carry a 20% weighting. The Board, determines awards per cycle. LTI also assesses environmental achievements outlined in the Sustainability Plan. Notably, efforts within the Supply Chain aim to enhance transparency by mapping 60% of leather suppliers (Tier 1 and 2) and acquiring ESG-related data. The environmental data required includes qualitative and quantitative assessments of water usage: amount consumed, discharged, water recovery systems, monitoring protocols, sustainable water resource management

policies, pollutants, and harmful substance usage. Ferragamo integrates sustainability into governance and operations, ensuring alignment with global performance standards and long-term strategic objectives.

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

The Group's remuneration policy is a tool to support and facilitate the implementation of the Strategic Plan 2024-2025 and contribute to the achievement of sustainable success. The Executive Board Incentive System is linked to targets on use of sustainable materials, circular economy and recycling. The Plan identifies 14 specific targets for each pillar and outlines actions to be implemented over a three-year period. The development of the Plan considered priorities identified in previous years, including those stemming from the adoption of SDGs, such as life below water, the signing of the Fashion Pact, and the adoption of science-based targets. In particular, as part of the Plan update, specific actions have been introduced to achieve significant objectives aimed at ensuring sustainable water resource use over time, such as: • Elimination of problematic and unnecessary plastic in B2C packaging by 2025, and in B2B packaging by 2030. • At least half of all necessary plastic packaging made from 100% recycled material by 2025 for B2C and by 2030 for B2B. • Definition of a water resource management strategy, including the phase-out of chemical agents; Strengthening supply chain monitoring processes and promoting collaboration with suppliers for the development of shared ESG projects, including sustainable water resource management.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Board approval of climate transition plan

☑ Achievement of climate transition plan

Emission reduction

☑ Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Energy efficiency improvement

Pollution

☑ Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances

Engagement

☑ Increased engagement with suppliers on environmental issues

(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 variable remuneration of Executive Directors, Strategic Managers, and Top Management is linked to economic-financial and non-financial parameters related to corporate strategies and strategic pillars, approved by the Board of Directors, which also include ESG objectives (Environmental, Social, Governance), according to short and long-term incentive systems. With respect to ESG issues, as concrete proof of the attention and care that Ferragamo has always dedicated to sustainability, the plan envisages that a part of the variable remuneration of the CEO-GM, Strategic Executives, Top Management, and a wide managerial population is linked to the achievement of ESG objectives, divided into three distinct metrics identified based on the update of the Sustainability Plan (Emission, Sustainable Material, Circularity). Also included in these managerial roles is the Chief Transformation & Sustainability Officer, identified as a strategic executive, who receives monetary incentives based on the achievement of environmental goals defined in the Sustainability Plan 24-26. The incentive is composed of a short-term annual incentive and a medium-long term variable component. Specifically, the short term incentive is linked in the ESG framework to the "emissions". With reference to the target of reducing absolute GHG Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by 42% by 2029 compared to 2019: implement a monitoring system to improve the measurement of energy vectors and intervention strategies aimed at reducing energy consumption in Stand Alone Stores and WW Outlet Stores; Increase the share of renewable electricity to reach 100% green energy by 2023. With reference to the target of reducing absolute GHG Scope 3 emissions by 42% by 2029 compared to 2019: conduct a

campaign to increase supply chain traceability, increase the use of sustainable materials, and implement strategies to enhance circularity and reduce the impact associated with the end of life of products. The incentive related to emissions weighs 10% of the total, considering that 50% of the incentives are related to objectives related to the function they belong to. Furthermore, one of the three long term incentives, weighting 10%, is linked to climate: - 100 per cent renewable energy in all corporate locations worldwide by 2030. These incentives, are applied considering the Group's worldwide performance.

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

The incentive system for managerial figures, including the CSO, is linked to the achievement of sustainability objectives updated in the Sustainability Plan 24-26. These objectives include, for example: reducing emissions, increasing the use of renewable energy, using sustainable materials, focusing on the concept of circularity, and enhancing the awareness of the Group's supply chain by increasing its traceability. The STI and LTI plans have been designed to empower and motivate participants to contribute to the achievement of the Group's strategic objectives, including environmental targets, to ensure the creation and maintenance of sustainable values over time. Moreover, these targets are closely related to the Group's science-based targets, with the aim of undertaking and completing a pathway towards decarbonization - reducing by 42% Scope 1 and Scope 2 absolute GHG emissions by 2029 compared to 2019; - reducing by 42% Scope 3 absolute GHG emissions, deriving from the purchase of goods and services and from the downstream transport and distribution, by 2029 compared to 2019 Furthermore, the Group has publicly committed to pursuing the objective of achieving Net Zero by 2050 (a target not yet submitted to the SBTi).

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Improvements in water efficiency – upstream value chain (excluding direct operations)

Pollution

☑ Improvements in wastewater quality – upstream value chain (excluding direct operations)

☑ Improvements in wastewater quality – downstream value chain (excluding direct operations)

☑ Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances

(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 variable remuneration for Executive Directors, Strategic Managers, and Top Management at Ferragamo is tied to both economic-financial and non-financial parameters aligned with corporate strategies and strategic pillars approved by the Board of Directors. These parameters include Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) objectives, integrated into short and long-term incentive frameworks. With respect to ESG issues, as concrete proof of the attention and care that Ferragamo has always dedicated to sustainability, the plan envisages that a part of the variable remuneration is linked to the achievement of ESG objectives, divided into three distinct metrics identified based on the update of the Sustainability Plan (Emission, Sustainable Material, Circularity). Also included in these managerial roles is the Chief Transformation & Sustainability Officer, identified as a strategic executive, who receives monetary incentives based on the achievement of environmental goals defined in the Sustainability Plan 24-26. Within the objectives identified in the Sustainability Plan, water resource management is crucial, with metrics on sustainable materials and chemical use aimed at mitigating potential pollutants discharged into water resources.. Evaluation of ESG objectives is overseen by the Board of Directors, aligning with actual metric achievements. Performance across these ESG metrics determines variable remuneration levels, ranging from 0 to 150% of target incentives, based on performance scenarios. In the Long-Term Incentive (LTI) plan, structured over three cycles, ESG indicators carry a 20% weighting. The Board of Directors, guided by committee recommendations, determines awards per cycle. LTI also assesses environmental achievements outlined in the Sustainability Plan 24-26. Notably, efforts within the Supply Chain aim to enhance transparency by mapping 60% of leather suppliers (Tier 1 and 2) and acquiring ESG-related data. For example, the environmental data required includes qualitative and quantitative assessments of water usage: amount consumed, discharged, water recovery systems, monitoring protocols, sustainable water resource management policies, pollutants, and harmful substance usage. Ferragamo's comprehensive approach underscores its dedication to integrating sustainability into corporate governance and operational practices, ensuring alignment with global performance standards and long-term strategic objectives.

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

The Group's remuneration policy is a tool to support and facilitate the implementation of the Strategic Plan 2024-2025 and contribute to the achievement of sustainable success. The Executive Board Incentive System is linked to targets on use of sustainable materials, circular economy and recycling. The Plan identifies 14 specific targets for each pillar and outlines actions to be implemented over a three-year period. The development of the Plan considered priorities identified in previous years, including those stemming from the adoption of SDGs, such as life below water, the signing of the Fashion Pact, and the adoption of science-based targets. In particular, as part of the Plan update, specific actions have been introduced to achieve significant objectives aimed at ensuring sustainable water resource use over time, such as: • Elimination of problematic and unnecessary plastic in B2C packaging by 2025, and in B2B packaging by 2030. • At least half of all necessary plastic packaging made from 100% recycled material by 2025 for B2C and by 2030 for B2B. • Definition of a water resource management strategy, including the phase-out of chemical agents; Strengthening supply chain monitoring processes and promoting collaboration with suppliers for the development of shared ESG projects, including sustainable water resource management
[Add row]

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

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	Select from: ☑ 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
☑ Water
☑ Biodiversity

(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

Salvatore Ferragamo's Sustainability Plan includes specific goals and actions to enhance environmental sustainability throughout the company's production and distribution processes. In particular, the company's direct operations, as outlined in the plan, encompass objectives such as reducing carbon emissions, using renewable energy, and eliminating plastics in packaging, directly impacting daily operations and company locations. Salvatore Ferragamo also has goals related to supply chain transparency and sustainable water resource management, which directly influence suppliers and raw material procurement processes. Objectives related to material circularity, recycling, and sustainable packaging management are crucial for the entire downstream value chain, including distribution and consumer product usage phases.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to a circular economy strategy

☑ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

☑ Other environmental commitment, please specify **:**Environmental issues

Climate-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to 100% renewable energy

☑ Commitment to net-zero emissions

Water-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to reduce or phase out hazardous substances

☑ Commitment to reduce water consumption volumes

☑ Commitment to reduce water withdrawal volumes

Social commitments

☑ Commitment to promote gender equality and women's empowerment

☑ Commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights

(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

Annual Report 2023 ENG.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

☑ Leather Working Group

☑ The Fashion pact

☑ UN Global Compact

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

Over the years, the company’s commitment to sustainability has grown stronger thanks to its involvement in key associations and networks aimed at sharing experiences and best practices. Since August 2019, Salvatore Ferragamo has been a signatory of the Fashion Pact, a coalition that unites over 200 leading fashion and textile brands with the goal of setting strategic and concrete targets to reduce the environmental impact of the industry. The Group is also part of the Fashion Pact Steering Committee, which includes CEOs from member brands. This platform facilitates an open dialogue among company executives, fostering the exchange of ideas, guidelines, and progress updates. One of the main objectives of the Fashion Pact is to mitigate the effects of climate change, requiring its members to adopt specific CO2 emission reduction targets. Within this framework, the Group has prioritized CO2 emission reduction and offsetting as a key focus of its Sustainability Plan. To confirm its dedication to decarbonization and align with the global need to avoid the worst effects of climate change, the Group set science-based targets to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, approved by the Science Based Targets initiative in 2020. In its ongoing commitment to sustainable development, the Group began in 2016 a process of defining its sustainability goals, which involved analyzing the United Nations’ Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and translating them into actionable strategies. This effort culminated in identifying the main objectives for the company’s operations and the launch of its first Sustainability Plan in 2017. The Sustainability Plan emphasizes environmental protection by developing strategies and initiatives designed to minimize the environmental impacts of the Group’s activities. Furthermore, the Group actively monitors the potential impacts and negative externalities of its entire supply chain. In the leather supply chain specifically, the Group has joined the Leather Working Group (LWG), gaining access to an established environmental audit system developed by experts in the global leather industry. This system supports continuous improvement in environmental performance. To further the adoption of sustainability principles and advance the United Nations' objectives, Salvatore Ferragamo joined the United Nations Global Compact in December 2018, the largest corporate sustainability initiative worldwide. After signing the Fashion Pact in 2019, the Group enhanced its environmental protection efforts by integrating three additional United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into its Sustainability Plan: “Climate Action,” “Life Below Water,” and “Life on Land.” In line with its support for the United Nations' goals, the Group has continued to participate in the United Nations Global Compact initiative, reinforcing its commitment to sustainability and the environment. In 2021, Salvatore Ferragamo contributed to drafting the Position Paper "Italian Business and Decarbonization: a Just and Inclusive Transition." This paper highlighted the commitment of Italian companies, including those adhering to the United Nations Global Compact, in achieving decarbonization goals. It also outlined the efforts and results achieved in support of the Paris Agreement’s objectives and Europe’s ambition to reach climate neutrality by 2050. As part of its Sustainability Plan update for 2024-2026, the Group reaffirmed its pledge to reach net zero emissions by 2050. The company also regularly participates in workshops and webinars organized by the Global Compact, providing training and support in various sustainability-related areas. Recognizing the urgency of the climate crisis, Salvatore Ferragamo has fully committed to playing a proactive role in environmental protection. After establishing Science Based Targets for reducing carbon emissions, the Group aligned itself with the most ambitious goal of the Paris Agreement: limiting global temperature rise to 1.5C. Additionally, in 2023, the Group, along with 11 other brands under the Fashion Pact, signed a Collective Virtual Power Purchase Agreement (CVPPA) for the European area. This initiative, the first of its kind in the fashion industry, aims to add over 100,000 MWh of new renewable electricity to the grid annually. Furthermore, in 2023, the Group participated in the Monitor for Circular Fashion, a multi-stakeholder project promoted by the Sustainability Lab of SDA Bocconi. This initiative aims to identify key performance indicators (KPIs) for circularity in the fashion industry, showcase best practices, and enhance technical, managerial, and scientific skills for sustainable business models. Salvatore Ferragamo contributed to the project by developing a pilot initiative that involved creating a new version of its iconic Varina ballet flat, using eco-design principles and circular economy practices in sourcing raw materials and manufacturing semi-finished products.

[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 directly with policy makers

☑ 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

Ferragamo COmmitment SBT.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

At the organizational level, to ensure integrated management of sustainability issues, an ESG Steering Committee was established in 2023, with the explicit aim of carrying out an in-depth oversight of the progress of the Sustainability Plan, ensuring constant monitoring and providing feedback to optimize performance in the corporate sustainability sphere. The Committee is composed of the CEO's direct reports involved in the implementation of the Plan and meets every two months to assess the progress of sustainability initiatives with respect to the targets set in the same Plan. The structure of the ESG Steering Committee enables the development of sustainability initiatives within the field of materials research and development, communication, packaging, information systems, logistics, operations, environment and safety, community & charity, purchasing of raw materials, human resources, mobility, store planning and merchandising. Moreover, since 2016, the Internal CRC, as part of its supporting role for the Board of Directors, has been responsible for overseeing sustainability issues with the aim of monitoring the integration of responsible behaviors in business strategies and supervising the Group's relationships with its stakeholders. Thanks to this process, the Group engages with important trade associations and networks such as the Italian Alliance for a Circular Economy, the Fashion Pact and, since 2021, the Leather Working Group To confirm its commitment to sustainability, the Group has set science-based targets in 2020 to reduce its GHG emissions. Important reduction targets, validated by SBTi and expressed among the Group's targets in the new Sustainability Plan for 2024-2026. In this context, during the update of its plan, the Group has made a public commitment to reach net zero emissions by 2050. Additionally, to ensure the achievement of important environmental goals aimed at protecting natural resources (e.g., life on land and underwater), the Group has publicly committed to defining a water resource management strategy by 2025. This includes the phased elimination of chemical agents. The achievement of the Plan's targets and Science-Based Targets (SBTs) is ensured and monitored through a structured incentive system for Ferragamo's managers. This system includes Short-Term Incentives for immediate goals and Long-Term Incentives for aligning with the Group's long-term sustainability vision, including reaching net zero emissions by 2050.
[Fixed row]

(4.11.1) On what policies, laws, or regulations that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Row 1

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

The Italian Alliance for Circular Economy is a network of internationally recognized companies from several Italian industries with the aim to place Circular Economy at the center of the political agenda and to put forward proposals that can be used as the basis for initiating dialogue for developing an Italian approach for circular economy, with the prospect of expanding the horizons of the European Green Deal and the European Commission's Circular Economy Action Plan 2020. The Alliance, born i

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change
☑ Water

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Low-impact production and innovation
☑ Circular economy
☑ Recycling and recyclability
☑ Water use and efficiency

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:
☑ National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply
☑ Italy

(4.11.1.6) Your organization’s position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:
☑ Neutral

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply
☑ Provided funding or in-kind support

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

As outlined in the Non-Financial Statement, the Group reaffirms its commitment to the circular economy and supports the goals of the Alliance. In 2023, the Group continued its active participation by integrating alliance principles into its business strategies, as detailed in its Sustainability Plan spanning 2024 to 2026, which is organized around five pillars: Carbon Emission Reduction, Sustainable Materials, Circular Economy, Supply Chain Transparency, and Fostering Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion. The commitment to the circular economy is carried forward by the Brand with a 360-degree approach: from the inclusion of regenerated and circular raw materials in the collection, to the choice of certified and post-consumer packaging; from the focus on reuse or donation of obsolete raw materials, to the choice to strengthen in the coming years the consumption of energy from renewables. Furthermore, with reference to water resources, an important target has been added to the Plan aimed at enhancing the Group's supply chain traceability, involving engagement actions with its suppliers for the development of shared ESG projects. This includes sustainable water resource management in industrial processes. In 2023, Ferragamo significantly revamped its product packaging to align with its Sustainability Plan, adopting new institutional paper sourced from responsibly managed forests certified by FSC. This packaging includes 80% post-consumer recycled fibers and 100% recycled cardboard reinforcement Throughout 2023, Ferragamo expanded its sustainable material usage to office supplies by replacing virgin paper with PEFC-certified 100% recycled paper, constituting 27% of their annual procurement. In the same year, Ferragamo deepened its commitment to sustainability by participating in the Monitor for Circular Fashion. They spearheaded a pilot project to develop a new iteration of the Varina ballerina, incorporating eco-design and circular economy principles throughout sourcing and manufacturing. The recycled leather upper underwent rigorous durability and chemical safety testing, with full traceability ensured from breeding to product assembly.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization’s engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 2

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Re.Crea Consortium is an organisation dedicated to the promotion of sustainability in the fashion and textile sector and coordinated by CNMI (National Chamber for Italian Fashion). Its objective is to manage the endof-life phase of textile and fashion products and to promote the research and development of innovative recycling solutions. The Company has joined the Re.Crea Consortium to ensure better compliance with the Extended Producer Responsibility(EPR)requirements for textile waste disposal

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Low-impact production and innovation

☑ Circular economy

☑ Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)

☑ Recycling and recyclability

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☑ Italy

(4.11.1.6) Your organization’s position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Neutral

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Provided funding or in-kind support

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

10000

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

The Consorzio Re.Crea is highly relevant to Ferragamo's environmental commitments and transition plan, particularly in achieving sustainability goals and enhancing waste management practices, as outlined in the Non-Financial Statement,. In this context, the company has also joined, in Italy, the Consorzio Re.Crea to better comply with Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) requirements for textile waste disposal, and in France, the Consorzio Citeo and the Consorzio Re-Fashion. Ferragamo's commitment to achieving net-zero emissions and reducing environmental impact aligns with Re.Crea's goal of effectively managing and recycling packaging waste. By partnering with Re.Crea and other consortia, Ferragamo integrates circular economy principles into its operations, ensuring that packaging and textile materials are efficiently recycled and minimizing waste. This collaboration informs Ferragamo's engagement by aligning waste management strategies with industry best practices and regulatory standards. Success is measured through the reduction of waste sent to landfills, improvements in recycling rates, and progress towards achieving the company's sustainability targets. Regular monitoring and reporting against these metrics help assess the effectiveness of the engagement and its contribution to Ferragamo's broader environmental goals.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

[Add 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

Europe

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

(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

☑ Water

(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 Camera Nazionale della Moda Italiana (CNMI) is the nonprofit making Association which disciplines, co-ordinates and promotes the development of Italian Fashion. In 2010, CNMI had already committed to implementing sustainability as a founding value of the Italian fashion system, given the various environmental and social factors at play. CNMI promotes the adoption of practices that minimize water usage, reduce water pollution, and encourage the recovery and reuse of water resources in production processes. This initiative is crucial due to water's significant role in textile manufacturing and throughout the fashion supply chain. In 2012, CNMI published a “Sustainability Manifesto for Italian fashion”, a 10-point guide to the development of responsible management models along the entire fashion industry’s value chain. CNMI has published the document called "Guidelines on eco-toxicological requirements for clothing, leather goods, footwear and accessories", in collaboration with many entities such as, e.g, SMI-Sistema Moda Italia, Associazione Tessile e Salute, Federchimica, UNIC-Unione Nazionale Industria Conciaria and Altagamma, all as partners of the sustainability roadmap of CNMI. Concerning the retail area, the CNMI issued the “CNMI Retail Sustainability Standards”. These guidelines concern sustainable design techniques for fashion retail operations, and Salvatore Ferragamo actively contributed to developing them through the CNMI's Working Group on Sustainability. The Group's position is consistent with that of the National Chamber of Italian Fashion, as confirmed by the goals set by the Group in its Sustainability Plan, which include the following areas: Using materials with low environmental impact, extending product life, and Reducing CO2 emissions. In 2023, the company actively participated in CNMI's meetings organized with other Italian brands, attending numerous sessions, meetings, and events held throughout the year. Also on the subject of Extended Producer Responsibility, the company has joined the EPR (Extended Producer Responsibility) consortium, promoted by the National Chamber of Italian Fashion and the CNMI Strategic Committee brands. The consortium-named Re.Crea-is intends to respond in a timely manner to the European directive on "Extended Producer Responsibility for Textile Waste (EPR)" and the relevant national implementing legislation, which is currently being defined and coordinated by the Ministry of Ecological Transition.

(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

With the payment of a membership fee, since 2011, the Salvatore Ferragamo Group has been a member of the Sustainability Workgroup sponsored by the Camera Nazionale della Moda Italiana (CNMI), which aims to find an Italian way to making fashion responsible and sustainable as well as promote the adoption of responsible business models throughout the fashion industry's value chain. Salvatore Ferragamo took part in the Round Table on the Sustainability of the CNMI, collaborating on the drafting of the “CNMI Retail Sustainability Standards” guidelines for sustainable fashion design techniques. The guideline has been issued in 2017. On the basis of these guidelines, Salvatore Ferragamo drawn up its own RSLs (Restricted Substances Lists). The lists, which were drawn up voluntarily in order to eliminate or restrict the use of some chemical substances during the manufacturing process were updated in 2018 and were shared with all suppliers and workshops and signed by them. During 2019, the subscription of the Group’s RSLs by suppliers of special works and structures, with both direct and indirect relationships with the Group was completed. In 2019, Salvatore Ferragamo Group participated in the International Roundtable on Sustainability organized by the CNMI. The event highlighted the importance of the development of an international conversation about sustainability in the fashion industry. The Group proudly took part in the event knowing that it was a fundamental occasion for the circulation and exchange of competencies and development of information among the most important actors of the sustainable

revolution occurring in the luxury fashion world. In 2020, many roundtables organized by the CNMI saw the participation of Salvatore Ferragamo Group, where climate change and sustainable management of water topics were discussed. Also in 2023, the company actively participated in CNMI's meetings organized with other Italian brands, attending numerous sessions, meetings, and events held throughout the year

(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 **:**Leather Working Group

(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

☑ Water

(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 Leather Working Group (LWG) is a not-for-profit organization for stakeholders in the leather supply chain, who work in synergy to improve the environmental management of the leather manufacturing industry. The main objective of the LWG is to provide, maintain and develop audit protocols, with the aim of verifying the compliance and environmental performance of leather manufacturing facilities around the world, promoting sustainable and appropriate practices in respect of the environment. The Leather Working Group (LWG) is committed to improving environmental stewardship within the leather manufacturing industry, contributing to the UN Sustainable Development Goals. Regarding responsible water management, the Leather Working Group not only sets high standards for wastewater treatment in tanneries but also promotes collaboration and innovation to enhance water efficiency and reduce the environmental footprint of the global leather industry. The Group fully supports the organization's commitment to the extent that it incorporates among its sustainability pillars the focus on sustainable materials with a particular focus on leather. In fact, the Salvatore Ferragamo Group's new Sustainability Plan, with a three-year time horizon (2023- 2025), is outlined on five pillars: Carbon Emission Reduction, Sustainable Materials with Focus on Leather, Circular Economy and Recycling, Supply Chain Transparency and Local Focus, and Foster Diversity & Inclusion. The inclusion of low environmental impact materials in the collection is one of the Brand's top priorities. By 2023, approximately 92% of the turnover from suppliers used by the Group, both for bovine/sheep leathers and fine leathers, comes from LWG-certified tanneries, with about 63% originating from LWG-certified Gold or Silver level tanneries.

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

10221

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

Since 2021, the Salvatore Ferragamo has joined the Leather Working Group, participating with the payment of a membership fee on an annual basis. Thanks to its participation in the LWG, the Group has access to a consolidated environmental audit system, developed by the leading international players in the leather industry and is audited with the aim of promoting responsible environmental practices across the leather supply chain, including an approach to responsible water management in tannery operations. As part of the Leather Working Group, the Company is committed to involving 25% of the leather value chain within 3 years of membership, reaching 50% within 6 years, as well as to declare the volumes of leather purchased, the types of raw materials and the percentage of materials sourced from LWG-certified suppliers in italiano. The inclusion of low environmental impact materials in the collection is one of the Brand's top priorities. By 2023, approximately 92% of the turnover from suppliers used by the Group, both for bovine/sheep leathers and fine leathers, comes from LWG-certified tanneries, with about 63% originating from LWG-certified Gold or Silver level tanneries.

(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 **:**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

☑ Water

(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

Presented by the French President,Emmanuel Macron, to Heads of State at the G7 Summit in Biarritz, the Fashion Pact is a global coalition that brought together over 250 leading fashion and textile brands to set out strategic and concrete targets for reducing the environmental impact of this important industry. Supported by some of the leading experts in scientific research and ecosystem preservation, the Fashion Pact has set concrete targets focusing on three areas:1) Climate: implementation of science-based targets (SBTs) to achieve zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050; 2) Biodiversity: protection of key species, preservation and restoration of critical natural ecosystems; 3) Oceans: reduction of the negative impacts of the fashion industry on the oceans by eliminating problematic and unnecessary plastics in packaging. Among the various objectives of the Fashion Pact, there is also the promotion of sustainable and responsible practices in the management of water resources throughout the fashion supply chain. In October 2020, on the occasion of the Copenhagen Fashion Summit, the Fashion Pact presented its first Progress Report, a document describing the progress made in this first year towards achieving the identified objectives. In December 2020, at the Fashion Awards promoted by the British Fashion Council, the Fashion Pact was awarded the Positive Change prize, an award given as a "celebration of individuals and organizations that have driven change". In 2023, the Fashion Pact worked with partners and experts to align member knowledge and achieve its goals through activities, webinars, and shared documents. Salvatore Ferragamo is part of the Steering Committee, fostering dialogue among CEOs to exchange ideas and track progress openly.

(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

In August 2019, Salvatore Ferragamo subscribed the Fashion Pact and continues to participate with the payment of a membership fee. In order to bring the knowledge of all members of the Pact into line and ensure the achievement of the set objectives, during 2021, the Fashion Pact, in collaboration with the delivery partners - companies with technical expertise on the three pillars - organized several activities and webinars and shared information documents. Moreover, Salvatore Ferragamo is part of the Steering Committee of the Fashion Pact, a committee made up of a number of CEOs of member brands, in order to maintain an open dialogue between company executives and openly share ideas, guidelines and progress. The Group, confirming its commitment to achieving the objectives set by the Fashion Pact in concrete terms, has set important targets for the three areas of competence: - Climate: implementation of the principles of the United Nations Climate Action Charter is underway. By 2025, 25% of the main raw materials will be low climate impact and by 2030 100% renewable energy will be used in all Group operations. Biodiversity: by 2020, individual biodiversity projects must be developed and by 2025: zero deforestation and sustainable forest management must be supported; - Ocean: the elimination of problematic and unnecessary plastics in B2C packaging by 2025 and B2B packaging by 2030. Also want to ensure that at least half of all plastic packaging has 100% recycled content, by 2025 for B2C and by 2030 for B2B. Moreover, Ferragamo, through its participation in the Fashion Pact, aligns with global efforts to promote sustainable water management practices in the fashion industry Finally, in 2023, in addition to participating in numerous activities and webinars, to accelerate the adoption of renewable electricity by investing in new clean energy infrastructure, the Group, as part of the Fashion Pact and in collaboration with 11 other brands, launched a Collective Virtual Power Purchase Agreement (CVPPA) for the European region. The first of its kind for the fashion industry, the CVPPA aims to add more than 100,000 MWh per year of new renewable electricity generation to the grid.

(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

☑ Forests

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy
☑ Governance
☑ Emission targets
☑ Emissions figures
☑ Risks & Opportunities
☑ Value chain engagement
☑ Dependencies & Impacts
☑ Public policy engagement
☑ Water accounting figures
☑ Other, please specify **:Mitigation of Environmental Impacts**

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

102-117; 126-133; 143-144; 156-177; 190-205; 206-209; 228-234

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

Annual Report 2023 ENG.pdf
[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:
☑ First time carrying out analysis

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:
☑ First time carrying out analysis
[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

☑ IEA NZE 2050

(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

☑ Market

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

☑ Liability

(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

☑ 2030

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

Finance and insurance

☑ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer attention to impact

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

Direct interaction with climate

☑ On asset values, on the corporate

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The Group has conducted a scenario analysis in line with key standards (S&P, CSA, TCFD, CDP, etc.) using a long-term perspective (2023-2030), analyzing transition risks and opportunities categorized into market, regulatory & legal (liability and policy), technological, and reputational risks. The assumptions made revolve around these elements: it is assumed that local, regional, national, and international policies will continue to evolve towards increased regulation to address the adverse effects of climate change or to promote adaptation through new low-emissions systems (e.g. new stringent emission regulations, including plastic taxes and carbon taxes, focus on water usage, chemical reduction, etc.); it is assumed that there will be continued economic growth that takes into account the positive and negative impacts of its activities, with particular attention to environmental aspects, an increase in raw material costs, increased insurance costs related to the Group's assets due to the upward trend for natural catastrophes aggravated by climate change, extra costs for plant upgrades, and in general, an increase in operating costs and CAPEX; at the national or regional level, it is considered that increasingly invasive human intervention, the main cause of global warming, will continue to accelerate climate change, undermining the symbiotic adaptive capacity of nature and humans, and therefore an increase in temperatures, an upward trend for natural catastrophes is considered; an increase in R&D investments is expected to develop low-chemical/water/carbon products and low-impact environmental production processes; volatile energy market costs are considered. With regard to driving forces, the Group assesses climate change, regulatory

developments, technological advancements, changes in stakeholder demands, in terms of probability levels implicit in the definition of the three scenarios, economic impact, and reputational impact. The assessments also include the effectiveness of implemented risk mitigation measures. The Group plans to continue the scenario analysis in order to understand the main business developments, the strategic plan, and the context, i.e. to assess uncertainties regarding future regulations, development of new technologies, economic variations, and customer demands. The scenario analysis considers the entire scope of the Group.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The chosen scenario is relevant for our business strategy's resilience, enabling us to tackle environmental challenges and regulatory changes while meeting our 2030 sustainability goals, as outlined in our Sustainability Plan. Firstly, the scenario analysis includes assessing climate-related risks and opportunities, crucial due to our reliance on raw materials and supply chains, and the impact of extreme weather on business continuity. The increasing relevance of sustainability issues has led environmental factors to play an increasingly important role in medium to long-term investment decisions and to internally implement tools (e.g. ESG Steering Committee, Risk Control Committee, monitoring of environmental risks, etc.) to ensure that the Group's operations, from production to distribution, are resilient to the impacts of climate change. Secondly, the conducted scenario analysis aligns with our sustainability policies aimed at reducing the environmental impact of our production and operations. For example, the objective of incorporating low-impact environmental materials into collections, achieving net zero by 2050, and continuously strengthening the assessment of climate change risk on potential impacts on the Group's assets and processes are key aspects of the Group's strategy. These objectives allow us to manage potential reputational, market, legal, regulatory, and technological risks as they are inherently associated with actions whose progress and adequacy are continuously monitored.The long-term analysis considered three forecast scenarios indicated by the IPCC which, starting from the increase in the global average temperature, describe the effects of climate change in the long term on chronic climatic phenomena (including intensification of extreme precipitation, sea level rise, etc.) and acute climatic events (including hail, water scarcity, etc.). The first scenario (best) foresees limited climate evolution, the second (mid) a progressive intensification of natural phenomena, and the third (worst) a significant intensification of the same. These scenarios help us identify potential physical and transition risks that could influence the Group's operations and adapt the strategy to comply with increasingly stringent environmental laws and customer demands. The sources of the scenarios used include data and models from recognized international bodies, such as the IPCC, which provide a solid scientific basis for our forecasts and strategies.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Water scenarios

☑ WRI Aqueduct

(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

☑ Market

☑ Liability

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

Finance and insurance

☑ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer attention to impact

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

Direct interaction with climate

☑ On asset values, on the corporate

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The Group has conducted a scenario analysis in line with key standards (S&P, CSA, TCFD, CDP, etc.) using a long-term perspective (2023-2030), analysing transition risks and opportunities categorised into market, regulatory & legal (liabilitiy and policy), technological, and reputational risks. The assumptions made revolve around these elements: it is assumed that local, regional, national, and international policies will continue to evolve towards increased regulation to address the adverse effects of climate change or to promote adaptation through new low-emissions systems (e.g. new stringent emission regulations, including plastic taxes and carbon taxes, focus on water usage, chemical reduction, etc.); it is assumed that there will be continued economic growth that takes into account the positive and negative impacts of its activities, with particular attention to environmental aspects, an increase in raw material costs, increased insurance costs related to the Group's assets due to the upward trend for natural catastrophes aggravated by climate change, extra costs for plant upgrades, and in general, an increase in operating costs and CAPEX; at the national or regional level, it is considered that increasingly invasive human intervention, the main cause of global warming, will continue to accelerate climate change, undermining the symbiotic adaptive capacity of nature and humans, and therefore an increase in temperatures, an upward trend for natural catastrophes is considered; an increase in R&D investments is expected to develop low-chemical/water/carbon products and low-impact environmental production processes; volatile energy market costs are considered. With regard to driving forces, the Group assesses climate change, regulatory developments, technological advancements, changes in stakeholder demands, in terms of probability levels implicit in the definition of the three scenarios, economic impact, and reputational impact. The assessments also include the effectiveness of implemented risk mitigation measures. The Group plans to continue the scenario analysis in order to understand the main business developments, the strategic plan, and the context, i.e. to assess uncertainties regarding future regulations, development of new technologies, economic variations, and customer demands. The scenario analysis considers the entire scope of the Group.

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extreme precipitation, sea level rise, etc.) and acute climatic events (including hail, water scarcity, etc.). The first scenario (best) foresees limited climate evolution, the second (mid) a progressive intensification of natural phenomena, and the third (worst) a significant intensification of the same. These scenarios help us identify potential physical and transition risks that could influence the Group's operations and adapt the strategy to comply with increasingly stringent environmental laws and customer demands. The sources of the scenarios used include data and models from recognized international bodies, such as the IPCC, which provide a solid scientific basis for our forecasts and strategies.

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:

☑ SSP5

(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

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 3.5ºC - 3.9ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

Finance and insurance

☑ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer attention to impact

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

Direct interaction with climate

☑ On asset values, on the corporate

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The Group has conducted a scenario analysis in line with key standards (S&P, CSA, TCFD, CDP, etc.) using a long-term perspective (2023-2030), analysing transition risks and opportunities categorised into market, regulatory & legal (liabilitiy and policy), technological, and reputational risks. The assumptions made revolve around these elements: it is assumed that local, regional, national, and international policies will continue to evolve towards increased regulation to address the adverse effects of climate change or to promote adaptation through new low-emissions systems (e.g. new stringent emission regulations, including plastic taxes and carbon taxes, focus on water usage, chemical reduction, etc.); it is assumed that there will be continued economic growth that takes into account the positive and negative impacts of its activities, with particular attention to environmental aspects, an increase in raw material costs, increased insurance costs related to the Group's assets due to the upward trend for natural catastrophes aggravated by climate change, extra costs for plant upgrades, and in general, an increase in operating costs and CAPEX; at the national or regional level, it is considered that increasingly invasive human intervention, the main cause of global warming, will continue to accelerate climate change, undermining the symbiotic adaptive capacity of nature and humans, and therefore an increase in temperatures, an upward trend for natural catastrophes is considered; an increase in R&D investments is expected to develop low-chemical/water/carbon products and low-impact environmental production processes; volatile energy market costs are considered. With regard to driving forces, the Group assesses climate change, regulatory developments, technological advancements, changes in stakeholder demands, in terms of probability levels implicit in the definition of the three scenarios, economic impact, and reputational impact. The assessments also include the effectiveness of implemented risk mitigation measures. The Group plans to continue the scenario analysis in order to understand the main business developments, the strategic plan, and the context, i.e. to assess uncertainties regarding future regulations, development of new technologies, economic variations, and customer demands. The scenario analysis considers the entire scope of the Group.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The chosen scenario is relevant for our business strategy's resilience, enabling us to tackle environmental challenges and regulatory changes while meeting our 2030 sustainability goals, as outlined in our Sustainability Plan. Firstly, the scenario analysis includes assessing climate-related risks and opportunities, crucial due to our reliance on raw materials and supply chains, and the impact of extreme weather on business continuity. The increasing relevance of sustainability issues has led environmental factors to play an increasingly important role in medium to long-term investment decisions and to internally implement tools (e.g. ESG Steering Committee, Risk Control Committee, monitoring of environmental risks, etc.) to ensure that the Group's operations, from production to distribution, are resilient to the impacts of climate change. Secondly, the conducted scenario analysis aligns with our sustainability policies aimed at reducing the environmental impact of our production and operations. For example, the objective of incorporating low-impact environmental materials into collections, achieving net zero by 2050, and continuously strengthening the assessment of climate change risk on potential impacts on the Group's assets and processes are key aspects of the Group's strategy. These objectives allow us to manage potential reputational, market, legal, regulatory, and technological risks as they are inherently associated with actions whose progress and adequacy are continuously monitored.The long-term analysis considered three forecast scenarios indicated by the IPCC which, starting from the increase in the global average temperature, describe the effects of climate change in the long term on chronic climatic phenomena (including intensification of extreme precipitation, sea level rise, etc.) and acute climatic events (including hail, water scarcity, etc.). The first scenario (best) foresees limited climate evolution, the second (mid) a progressive intensification of natural phenomena, and the third (worst) a significant intensification of the same. These scenarios help us identify potential physical and transition risks that could influence the Group's operations and adapt the strategy to comply with increasingly stringent environmental laws and customer demands. The sources of the scenarios used include data and models from recognized international bodies, such as the IPCC, which provide a solid scientific basis for our forecasts and strategies.
[Add row]

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

(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

(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

The long-term analysis considered the three forecast scenarios defined by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). Starting from the increase in the global average temperature, the scenarios describe the effects of climate change in the long term on chronic climate phenomena (including intensification of extreme rainfall, rising water levels, temperature increase, etc.) and acute climatic events (including hail, landslides, water shortages, etc.). The first scenario (best) foresees limited climate evolution: the emissions scenario used by the IPCC RCP 1.9 was considered, representing a very ambitious path with low GHG emissions, aiming to keep global warming well below 2C compared to pre-industrial levels, in line with the Paris Agreement; the SSP1 socioeconomic scenario characterised by a globally sustainable development; the IEA NZE pathway to achieve net zero by 2050. The second scenario (mid) anticipates a progressive intensification of natural phenomena: the emissions scenario used by the IPCC RCP 4.5 was considered, representing a mitigation scenario involving an increase in global average temperatures of about 1.8C by 2100 compared to pre-industrial levels; the SSP2 socioeconomic scenario characterised by moderate economic growth, stable population growth, and moderate challenges for mitigation and adaptation to climate change; the IEA APS pathway to represent a future based on commitments announced by governments on energy and climate policies. The third scenario (worst) anticipates a significant intensification of the same: the emissions scenario used by the IPCC RCP 8.5 was considered, representing a high emissions scenario, considering a "business as usual" scenario; the SSP5 socioeconomic scenario characterised by rapid and intensive economic development in fossil fuel use, with a sharp increase in greenhouse gas emissions; the IEA STEPS pathway considering energy development based on energy and climate policies already declared and announced by governments. The time horizon considered for the analysis is long-term, from 2023 to 2030. The identified transition risks are evaluated by assigning them a "severity" level, which coincides with the highest severity assessed in the analysis between economic and reputational impact. Probability is not explicitly assessed as it is implicit in the definition of the three scenarios (i.e. scenario analysis). For example, a reputational risk has been identified: "Supplier's difficulty in keeping up with Ferragamo's requirements in terms of emissions, waste generation, and other climate-related requirements, leading to potential delays in reaching Group sustainability targets communicated to the market". In the long term, the "best" scenario is the most risk-affecting (severity "high"). At the same time, if the Company is able to adapt to this environment, these risks could be an opportunity. In the "worst" scenario, on the other hand, since future strengthening of policy actions and governments will fail to meet announced targets, the exposure toward these risks decreases (severity "midlow"), while the occurrence of extreme events increases. As a consequence of this reputational risk identified by the scenario analysis, in 2023 the Group joined the Leather Working Group (LWG) and as a member has access to a consolidated environmental audit system, developed by global leather industry experts, and is evaluated with the aim of promoting continuous improvement in environmental performance; it conducted 81 audits and 46 self-assessments on direct suppliers and sub-suppliers to verify compliance with the Supplier Code of Conduct; it introduced the following target in the

Sustainability Plan under the "supply chain transparency and local focus" pillar: "Strengthening of supply chain monitoring processes and promoting collaboration with suppliers for the development of shared ESG projects". The trends from various scenarios help the Group plan financial and strategic responses to climate change. For example, rising costs of electricity with guarantees of origin and energy policy variability led to signing a CVPPA for Europe, adding 100,000 MWh/year of new renewable electricity. Due to extreme weather events, we analyzed exposure to physical risks and managed business interruption risks with insurance policies. We have a plan to reduce GHG emissions, verified annually, aiming for net zero by 2050. The Group accelerates its ESG agenda with ambitious targets, a governance model assigning sustainability responsibility to the Control and Risks Committee, and an ESG Steering Committee reviewing sustainability investments in response to climate change. Our scenario analysis includes transition risks, focusing on climate change and water resources.

Water

(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

(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

The long-term analysis considered the three forecast scenarios defined by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). Starting from the increase in the global average temperature, the scenarios describe the effects of climate change in the long term on chronic climate phenomena (including intensification of extreme rainfall, rising water levels, temperature increase, etc.) and acute climatic events (including hail, landslides, water shortages, etc.). The first scenario (best) foresees limited climate evolution: the emissions scenario used by the IPCC RCP 1.9 was considered, representing a very ambitious path with low GHG emissions, aiming to keep global warming well below 2C compared to pre-industrial levels, in line with the Paris Agreement; the SSP1 socioeconomic scenario characterised by a globally sustainable development; the IEA NZE pathway to achieve net zero by 2050. The second scenario (mid) anticipates a progressive intensification of natural phenomena: the emissions scenario used by the IPCC RCP 4.5 was considered, representing a mitigation scenario involving an increase in global average temperatures of about 1.8C by 2100 compared to pre-industrial levels; the SSP2 socioeconomic scenario characterised by moderate economic growth, stable population growth, and moderate challenges for mitigation and adaptation to climate change; the IEA APS pathway to represent a future based on commitments announced by governments on energy and climate policies. The third scenario (worst) anticipates a significant intensification of the same: the emissions scenario used by the IPCC RCP 8.5 was considered, representing a high emissions scenario, considering a "business as usual" scenario; the SSP5 socioeconomic scenario characterised by rapid and intensive economic development in fossil fuel use, with a sharp increase in greenhouse gas emissions; the IEA STEPS pathway considering energy development based on energy and climate policies already declared and announced by governments. The time horizon considered for the analysis is long-term, from 2023 to 2030. The identified transition risks are evaluated by assigning them a "severity" level, which coincides with the highest severity assessed in the analysis between economic and reputational impact. Probability is not explicitly assessed as it is implicit in the definition of the three scenarios (i.e.

scenario analysis). For example, a reputational risk has been identified: "Supplier's difficulty in keeping up with Ferragamo's requirements in terms of emissions, waste generation, and other climate-related requirements, leading to potential delays in reaching Group sustainability targets communicated to the market". In the long term, the "best" scenario is the most risk-affecting (severity "high"). At the same time, if the Company is able to adapt to this environment, these risks could be an opportunity. In the "worst" scenario, on the other hand, since future strengthening of policy actions and governments will fail to meet announced targets, the exposure toward these risks decreases (severity "midlow"), while the occurrence of extreme events increases. As a consequence of this reputational risk identified by the scenario analysis, in 2023 the Group joined the Leather Working Group (LWG) and as a member has access to a consolidated environmental audit system, developed by global leather industry experts, and is evaluated with the aim of promoting continuous improvement in environmental performance; it conducted 81 audits and 46 self-assessments on direct suppliers and sub-suppliers to verify compliance with the Supplier Code of Conduct; it introduced the following target in the Sustainability Plan under the "supply chain transparency and local focus" pillar: "Definition of a strategy for the management of water resources, including the use of chemical agents for a progressive phase-out". The trends from various scenarios help the Group plan financial and strategic responses to climate change, which are linked to water resources. For example, water scarcity and the impact generated by Group Operations led the Group to set a specific target related to water in 2023. Currently, this involves initiating a pathway towards quantifying direct and indirect impacts on water resources, subsequently defining quantitative targets, and engaging internal and external stakeholders to support the Group in achieving its established goals. Due to extreme weather events, we have analyzed exposure to physical risks and manage business interruption risks with insurance policies. The Group accelerates its ESG agenda with ambitious targets, a governance model assigning sustainability responsibility to the Control and Risks Committee, and an ESG Steering Committee reviewing sustainability investments in response to climate change. Our scenario analysis includes transition risks, focusing on climate change and water resources.
[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

Our 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 our business in the fashion sector, where our primary focus is on the production and sale of fashion products. Our production processes are primarily outsourced, and we predominantly use electricity for these processes. While we recognize the importance of transitioning to renewable energy sources and reducing reliance on fossil fuels, the current infrastructure and market conditions do not always allow for a complete and immediate shift away from fossil fuel-derived energy. The variability in energy policies and availability of renewable energy in different regions where our production partners are located poses a challenge. However, we are committed to making significant strides towards sustainability. We have implemented initiatives such as signing a Corporate Virtual Power Purchase Agreement (CVPPA) for Europe, which adds over 100,000 MWh per year of new renewable electricity to the grid. Additionally, we have established a plan to reduce our GHG emissions with the goal of achieving net zero by 2050, which is verified annually. Our strategy includes continuous evaluation and adoption of sustainable practices within our supply chain, as well as engagement with our production partners to encourage the use of renewable energy sources wherever possible. While we do not have an explicit commitment to cease all activities related to fossil fuel expansion at this time, our ongoing efforts and long-term goals reflect our dedication to minimizing our environmental impact and transitioning towards a more sustainable business model.

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

Select from:

☑ We do not have a feedback mechanism in place, but we plan to introduce one within the next two years

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

In line with the decarbonization needed to mitigate climate change, the Group has defined SBTs to reduce its GHG emissions aligned with the 1,5C scenario, approved by SBTi: the Group commits to reduce absolute scope 1 and scope 2 GHG emissions by 42% by 2029 from a 2019 base year. The Group also commits to reduce absolute scope 3 GHG emissions from purchased goods and services and downstream transportation and distribution by 42% over the same period. These objectives are expressed within the Sustainability Plan which defines specific actions for their achievement. Furthermore, in 2023, the Group committed to achieving net zero by 2050.The Group's transition plan considers these key assumptions:increasing demand for sustainable products and changing consumer preferences, greater availability of low-impact materials; stricter global environmental regulations (e.g. restrictions on water usage, local mission laws, carbon taxes and plastic taxes, etc.); progress in technologies for a transition to low-chemical, water, carbon products. The plan depends on stakeholders' cooperation, including suppliers and industry partners, for the adoption of low-emission sustainable practices; alignment of the Group's climate policies with its value chain; access to competitively priced low-impact raw materials and innovative technologies; availability of renewable energy to meet the Group's and suppliers' energy needs. To ensure the plan's effectiveness, the Group has allocated financial resources (energy efficiency projects, R&D investments, purchase of low-impact raw materials), human resources (cross-functional teams for the inclusion of sustainable materials in its collections, training programs), and investments in technologies (photovoltaic systems, BMS systems, CVPPA subscription). These assumptions, dependencies, and resource strategies ensure that the transition plan is comprehensive and adaptable to future market, regulatory, and technological developments.

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

During 2023, the Group continued to develop its strategy for reducing GHG emissions and transitioning to the use of sustainable materials, demonstrating significant progress compared to previous years. In 2023, an activity to acquire Guarantees of Origin for almost all regions globally was carried out, resulting in a significant reduction in Scope 2 indirect emissions – market-based, with a decrease of 69.8% compared to 2022. This effort highlights our commitment to achieving the target of "100% renewable energy in all its offices" by 2030. An activity was undertaken to improve data quality through targeted interviews with various functions and interface with suppliers, where possible, allowing for more accurate and detailed emission reporting, which in turn led to reporting significantly lower emission values than in the previous reporting period. The significant decrease is due to the combined action of reducing the use of the spend-based method for estimating emissions related to the purchase of certain raw materials and identifying more representative emission factors for external processes, made possible by the improvement in the quality of primary data obtained from various business functions. Compared to 2022, Scope 3 emissions have undergone a reduction of 46.6%, mainly due to the ability to identify, for all major emission categories, more granular and accurate input data and emission factors than in the past, as well as responsible sourcing of raw materials.

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

Annual Report 2023 ENG.pdf

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

Select all that apply

☑ No other environmental issue considered

[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

☑ Water

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

The risks and opp associated with increasing customer demand for sustainable products and materials, as well as sustainable business practices in the luxury fashion market (as detailed in questions 3.1.1 and 3.6.1), have significantly influenced our strategy and product portafolio.Our business strategy includes a Sustainability Plan (2024-2026), with specific targets extending to 2030. This Plan involves pillars such as: Carbon emission reduction, Sustainable materials with focus on leather, circular economy and recycling, supply chain transparency and local focus, foster diversity & inclusion.The inclusion of materials with a low environmental impact into its collection is one of the top priorities for the Brand, which has set up a cross-functional work team dedicated to this initiative. The Group has also adopted specific guidelines on materials and fibers to be preferred with the aim of promoting respect for the environment and the planet. An internal strategic-decision-making document fully updated in October 2023, which continues to be updated to ensure compliance with respect to the applicable certifications and reference standards. In 2023, we use materials with low environmental impact, such as: - the reinterpretation of F-80 Skeleton watches, the case is composed of 60% ceramic powder from natural minerals and 40% nylon, with 63% bio-based content from renewable sources, while the strap is made using TPU with 39% bio-based content - new sun and optical creations with lenses and frames in Tritan Renew Eastman, made by introducing 50% recycled polyester29 derived from plastic residues into the production process - Continuing the Ferragamo "Icon-Up" capsule collection since 2021, which has seen the creation of shoes and belts embellished with silks and materials from pre-existing Ferragamo products. We've also launched initiatives to use recycled materials in packaging, adhering to the European Directive on single-use plastics, such as the reusable product protective bag made with printed fabrics recovered from stock, packaging paper boxes composed of 30% post-consumer

recycled cellulose and 25% residues from the leather goods industry, as well as 100% post-consumer recycled plastic hangers.These innovations required significant human and financial resources to capture market opportunities and manage risks associated with volatile costs and raw materials. They also drove substantial changes in our supply and production chains to support this transformation.Product enhancements have bolstered our transition plan. Notably, GHG emissions relating to Scope 3 "Purchase of raw materials and services" category saw a significant decrease in 2023. This decrease is also due to the identification of emission factors that are more representative of contracted work, which can be used thanks to the improvement in the quality of the primary data obtained by the various corporate functions.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(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

☑ Water

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

As highlighted in 3.1.1 Risk 1, the Group faces the risk of decreased revenues due to stakeholder concerns or negative feedback and is aware of how its business depends on the value chain (upstream and downstream). To manage the risk and related impacts, the Group annually defines strategic decisions and continues initiatives started in previous years related to reducing its impacts on the value chain, both in terms of carbon dioxide emissions and water resource usage.Suppliers are required to sign the Supplier Code of Conduct. EU legislation relating to chemical security is based on the REACH regulation. Environmental and toxicity tests are conducted on several components and finished products by selecting collaborators exclusively among certified raw materials suppliers. All suppliers and workers, both with direct and indirect relations with the Group, and the new partner must subscribe the Group's Restricted Substances Lists (RSL). Curbing GHG emissions and calculating the Company's carbon footprint play a key role in the Group's commitment to protecting the environment. In 2023, Salvatore Ferragamo conducted a feasibility study aimed at the optimization of the logistics sector, analyzing the process efficiency possibilities and laying the foundations for a sustainable logistics strategy. In particular, the options that can be pursued and included in the 2024-2026 Sustainability Plan are the involvement and activation of partnerships with logistics service providers and the inclusion of green logistics aspects within procurement processes: lower-carbon means of transport, the optimization of loads and routes, as well as measurement and acquisition of increasingly more accurate and punctual data related to logistics-related emissions. Ferragamo joined again the "Air France KLM Corporate SAF Program" project, an initiative launched by Air France and KLM. The Program allows for the reduction of the environmental impact generated by employees' air travel, thanks to a more significant use of fuels produced from food oil waste. In addition, with a view to reducing the environmental impact linked to the supply chain, the Group continued its initiative aimed at promoting the reuse of packaging boxes by shoe manufacturers in order to reduce CO2

emissions linked to cardboard production and to use returnable pallets. Since 2021 the Company has joined the Leather Working Group, a non-profit organization for stakeholders in the tanning value chain, working to improve the environmental management of the leather manufacturing industry.The main objective of the LWG is to provide, maintain and develop audit protocols, with the aim of verifying the compliance and environmental performance of tanners around the world, promoting sustainable and appropriate practices in respect of the environment and monitoring their water resource use.

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

☑ Water

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

As highlighted in 3.6.2 Opp 2, as part of its creative and production studies and to mitigate risk, the Group invests in research and development for the study of new sustainable products and the use of new materials. The Group consolidated the tradition of experimenting with sustainable and alternative materials by setting up a dedicated function, aiming at updating what is used. The Group has always interacted with realities committed to research and experimentation and acknowledges the importance of raising the awareness of its creative teams with respect to the use of sustainable, innovative and high-quality materials. The constant search for innovation is still a key value for the Brand.The Group consolidated its tradition of experimentation by setting up a cross-functional work team dedicated to the discovery and inclusion of alternative, regenerated and circular materials in its collections and has also adopted specific guidelines on materials and fibers to be preferred (and conversely those to be discouraged or avoided), with the aim of promoting respect for the environment, people and the planet. An internal strategic-decision-making document fully updated in October 2023, which continues to be updated to ensure compliance with respect to the applicable certifications and reference standards. Aware that the quality of materials and processes require continuous development, the Group has always been in dialogue with companies dedicated to research and experimentation. Since 2017 the Group has joined the Alliance for Circular Economy with particular regard to the involvement of industrial supply chains. It seeks to develop business models based on the principles of sharing, extending the useful life of products, recycling and using renewable energy sources. In 2021, four thematic working papers were published: “Measuring Circularity”, “Circular Economy and Finance”, “Circularity and Climate Change” and “The Circular Economy in Territories and Cities”. The Papers, presented through online meetings, were published on the Alliance website. During 2022, the Alliance produced two sets of guidelines: one on circular declarations and communications and the other on circular procurement. The Company also adheres to Confindustria Moda with the aim of cooperating, within the framework of sector regulations, in the prevention and/or reduction/remediation of negative impacts resulting from its business. With this in mind, in Italy the Company has also joined the Re.Crea Consortium, an organisation dedicated to the promotion of sustainability in the fashion

and textile sector and its objective is to manage the end of-life phase of textile and fashion products and to promote the research and development of innovative recycling solutions. In addition, some activities to mitigate its impact on water, such as activities to reduce plastic in packaging, involve some investment in R&D, due to the need to replace plastic with alternative, low-impact materials

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

☑ Water

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

The extensive presence of the business, particularly through a network of 374 directly operated stores (DOS) and 171 third-party operated stores and/or personalized monobrand spaces (TPOS) across Europe, Asia, Japan, North America, and Latin America, exposes the Group to various risks related to natural disasters that could damage its assets. For this reason, acute and chronic physical risks are assessed by the Group in terms of exposure to its assets, both owned and non-owned, and in terms of exposure to key suppliers, as explained in question 3.1.1 Risk 2. The Group manages the risks of temporary business interruption due to external events or natural catastrophes by taking out insurance policies to cover direct damage to company assets and any related indirect losses due to business interruption. For example, for the protection of assets (Property) there are policies in cases of malicious, culpable, natural and vandalic events, also with reference to damage linked to business interruption. In 2018, the Logistics Hub in Osmannoro became operational and at the same time the Property cover was integrated by including the new hub with an update of the sums insured, the "machine breakdown" cover was introduced, including the interruption damage coverage. These policies covering all group sites allow the risk associated with operating costs to be transferred to the insurance market. In addition, management systems are in place and maintained in Italy (ISO 14001, ISO 50001, ISO 14064) in order to reduce its environmental impact and aiming at continuous improvement of performance in environmental, with focus on water resource and climate change
[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

☑ Indirect costs

☑ Assets

(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

☑ Water

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

Our organization's financial planning has been significantly influenced by environmental risks and opportunities. For instance, including low-impact materials in collections and adopting circular economy practices have required strategic financial and human resource allocation. This is linked to climate-related risks and opportunities, such as the market risk of a "shift in consumer preferences." The Group expects increased demand for sustainable products, driving investments in new low-impact products, increasing indirect costs for eco-friendly raw materials and innovative technologies.Regarding the financial element "assets" and the physical risks identified, such as water stress and hailstorms, the Group manages risks from temporary business interruptions due to external or natural events through insurance policies covering direct damage to assets and related indirect damages, ensuring operational continuity and financial protection. The estimated financial impact is mid-low, with a medium-term horizon of 1 to 5 years. For the financial element "revenues" and market risks identified, the Group introduced the Ferragamo "Icon-Up" capsule collection, requiring significant investments in R&D and supply chain reorganization to support upcycling and the circular economy. Financial planning for this project spans a medium to long-term horizon, aligning with consumer expectations to avoid revenue loss. The estimated financial impact is mid-low, with a medium-term period of 1 to 5 years.Considering the financial element "indirect cost" and risks associated with not achieving targets, the Group has identified opportunities to use low-emission energy sources and implement energy efficiency initiatives. Exploiting these opportunities could influence short-term

financial planning, decreasing indirect (operational) costs with a medium financial impact. Initiatives such as photovoltaic systems installation, LEED-certified asset structuring, Energy Management System maintenance, and the CVPPA subscription for Europe could reduce indirect costs and are prioritized in financial planning.In conclusion, our climate transition plan and emission reduction initiatives are supported by robust financial planning. This involves investments in new technologies, sustainable materials, and more efficient production processes. These actions reduce greenhouse gas emissions and create long-term value for the organization and its stakeholders.
[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
	Select from: ☑ No, but we plan to in the next two years

[Fixed row]

(5.9) What is the trend in your organization's water-related capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) for the reporting year, and the anticipated trend for the next reporting year?

(5.9.1) Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)

0

(5.9.2) Anticipated forward trend for CAPEX (+/- % change)

5

(5.9.3) Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

0

(5.9.4) Anticipated forward trend for OPEX (+/- % change)

5

(5.9.5) Please explain

Compared to previous years, there have been no significant changes in Capex and Opex. However, for the future, a gradual increase in water-related expenses is expected, considering that in 2023 the Group launched an important project to develop a Water Action Plan aimed at addressing challenges related to sustainable water management throughout the entire value chain. The actions to be implemented to achieve the objectives defined within the Water Action Plan, along with the technical consultancy support, will therefore result in a progressive increase in the expenses that the Group will have to bear in the future.
[Fixed row]

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

	Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities	Environmental externality priced
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Carbon

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:
☑ Implicit price

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

☑ Drive energy efficiency

☑ Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

☑ Cost of required measures to achieve climate-related targets

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

*The approach followed by Salvatore Ferragamo to set the internal carbon price is an evolutionary price, a price that develops over time. This method is based on the quantification of CO2 emissions avoided through the purchase of electricity certified with GO with reference to the Italian perimeter only. Every year this assessment is updated considering the variability of the cost of GO, due also to energy market. The Group annually monitors the evolution of the renewable energy sector and energy policies, as these costs could also have an impact on the Group's strategic choices. In the future, it is planned to expand these analyses by including all locations worldwide, with the goal of increasing the share of certified electricity (RECs). In 2023, to determine the carbon price it was considered the GO cost of 2.5/MWh. The purchase of about 28459 MWh of certified electricity avoided the emission of about 13002 tCO2e, so: (28459*2,5)/13002 5.47 /tCO2e*

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

☑ Uniform

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

☑ Evolutionary

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

The approach followed by Salvatore Ferragamo to set the internal carbon price is an evolutionary price, a price that develops over time. This method is based on the quantification of CO2 emissions avoided through the purchase of electricity certified with GO with reference to the Italian perimeter only. Every year this assessment is updated considering the variability of the cost of GO, due also to energy market. The Group annually monitors the evolution of the renewable energy sector and energy policies, as these costs could also have an impact on the Group's strategic choices. In the future, it is planned to expand these analyses by including all locations worldwide, with the goal of increasing the share of certified electricity (RECs).

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

5.47

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

5.47

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

Select all that apply

☑ Capital expenditure

☑ Operations

☑ Procurement

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

100

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

The Group's focus on combating climate change emerges as a cross-cutting element in the declination of strategies and targets defined within the Sustainability Plan approved in 2023 and in line with the Group's Strategic Plan. In this regard, in 2020 the Group defined its science-based targets, targets to reduce direct and indirect emissions by 42 percent by 2029, with a 2019 baseline. To ensure that the reduction targets are met, the Group has put in place strategic actions, including increasing GO-certified electricity, and increasing this share of energy for locations worldwide as well. The assessment based on the internal price of CO2, while not a mandatory issue, is a crucial aspect that guides the Board of Directors' decisions to assess the feasibility of its investments in terms of decarbonization strategies. As done in 2022, in 2023 the carbon price has been calculated by dividing total Guarantee of Origins investment by total tons of CO2 abated related to such consumption for the Italian perimeter. With reference to this perimeter, this calculation helps Salvatore Ferragamo quantify the capital investments required to meet the Science Based Targets set. In the future, it is planned to expand these analyses by including all locations worldwide in these assessments, with the goal of increasing the share of certified electricity (RECs), thereby achieving the goal of having 100% renewable energy by 2030 in all locations worldwide. Due to the boost given by the internal carbon price, this goal is considered a priority by the board and must necessarily be completed by 2030.
[Add row]

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

Suppliers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change
☑ Water

Customers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

Investors and shareholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(5.11.3) Primary reason for not engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.11.4) Explain why you do not engage with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Ferragamo has not engaged with this investor on environmental issues because, at the moment, these initiatives are not an immediate strategic priority. However, this does not mean the company disregards the importance of environmental matters. Ferragamo acknowledges the growing value of a sustainable approach, both for its development and to meet market expectations, which are increasingly oriented towards responsible practices. The company recognizes that environmental sustainability is becoming a key factor in investment decisions. For this reason, Ferragamo has planned to engage with this stakeholder within the next two years. This timeframe will allow the company to better define its operational priorities and allocate the necessary resources to effectively and comprehensively address these issues, thereby strengthening its long-term position.

Other value chain stakeholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ 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

☑ Dependence on ecosystem services/environmental assets

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

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

The Group assesses suppliers based on their contribution to Scope 3 emissions, focusing on Category 1, which includes emissions from purchasing raw materials and services, accounting for about 65% of total Scope 3.Out of 270 suppliers, 67 were engaged: 50 tanneries and 17 textile suppliers covering 94.2% of leather and 73% of textile spend. This assessment also considers dependence on ecosystem services and natural resources, as production processes involve significant water and resource usage.

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

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

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

67

Water

(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

☑ Dependence on water

☑ Dependence on ecosystem services/environmental assets

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

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

The group assesses suppliers based on their impact on water resources, defining criteria for evaluation based on the % of supply and the level of water stress. Specifically, suppliers covering 80% of the spend on raw material purchases and those with assets exposed to extremely high water stress levels are selected. Out of 403 suppliers, 21 were engaged.

(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

21
[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

☑ Procurement spend

☑ Strategic status of suppliers

☑ Supplier performance improvement

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Rationale for using the criteria selected: Following an evaluation of the suppliers' contribution to the carbon footprint of our organization, raw material suppliers account for a significant portion of upstream Scope 3 CO2 emissions. Hence, we focus our engagement on raw material suppliers to reduce our supply chain emissions in line with our environmental strategy.

Water

(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 water

☑ Procurement spend

☑ Strategic status of suppliers

☑ Supplier performance improvement

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

The engagement activity was carried out considering the materiality of tier 1 suppliers in terms of impact on water resources. The evaluation criteria for determining which suppliers to involve as a priority in this initiative are based on two assessments: the relevance of the supplier in terms of revenue and, at the same time, their level of exposure to water risk. It is emphasized that, prior to carrying out any supplier engagement activity, a risk analysis was conducted to precisely identify the potential risk level of all the Group's suppliers.
[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

Among the principles and rules of conduct of the Supplier Code of Conduct, which are also required to be adhered to by their respective sub-suppliers, specific environmental requirements are included. Based on the results of the checks carried out, in the event of non-compliance with the provisions of the Code, the recipients are required to implement the necessary actions to adapt their activities and operations in order to remove, prevent, or mitigate any identified non-compliance. The plan includes specific actions to be implemented within agreed timeframes or suggestions for improvement activities. In the case of serious or repeated violations of the Code, the Group reserves the right to terminate the business relationship with the suppliers, as well as in the event of failure to implement the agreed improvement plan for the removal of any identified significant non-compliance or lack of cooperation in carrying out monitoring activities.

Water

(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

Among the principles and rules of conduct of the Supplier Code of Conduct, which are also required to be adhered to by their respective sub-suppliers, specific environmental requirements are included. Based on the results of the checks carried out, in the event of non-compliance with the provisions of the Code, the recipients are required to implement the necessary actions to adapt their activities and operations in order to remove, prevent, or mitigate any identified non-compliance. The plan includes specific actions to be implemented within agreed timeframes or suggestions for improvement activities. In the case of serious or

repeated violations of the Code, the Group reserves the right to terminate the business relationship with the suppliers, as well as in the event of failure to implement the agreed improvement plan for the removal of any identified significant non-compliance or lack of cooperation in carrying out monitoring activities.
[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
☑ First-party verification
☑ Grievance mechanism/ Whistleblowing hotline
☑ On-site third-party audit
☑ 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:
☑ 100%

(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:

☑ 100%

(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:

☑ 1-25%

(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

Among all the suppliers audited, relevant non-conformities were only found in 3 cases (corresponding to 4% of the suppliers examined), for which corrective actions and on-site follow-up were carried out. The most significant critical issues that emerged related to compliance with the standards provided for by applicable regulations on health, safety and hygiene in the workplace and, to a lesser extent, with respect to environmental issues and compliance with labor conditions and contracts. In 2023, no reports or complaints were received with reference to issues related to human rights or violations of the Supplier Code of Conduct. In no case have critical issues been identified that present real or potential risks related to respect for human rights (e.g. child labor, forced labor, freedom of association and

collective bargaining). Recognizing the importance of carefully monitoring its production chain, during 2024, the Salvatore Ferragamo Group will commit to continuing and increasing this activity, ensuring responsible management of its supply chain in compliance with current regulations in force.

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Waste and resource reduction and material circularity

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ First-party verification

☑ Grievance mechanism/ Whistleblowing hotline

☑ On-site third-party audit

☑ 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:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.5) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.6) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue that are in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(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:

☑ 1-25%

(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

Among all the suppliers audited, relevant non-conformities were only found in 3 cases (corresponding to 4% of the suppliers examined), for which corrective actions and on-site follow-up were carried out. The most significant critical issues that emerged related to compliance with the standards provided for by applicable regulations on health, safety and hygiene in the workplace and, to a lesser extent, with respect to environmental issues and compliance with labor conditions and contracts. In 2023, no reports or complaints were received with reference to issues related to human rights or violations of the Supplier Code of Conduct. In no case have critical issues been identified that present real or potential risks related to respect for human rights (e.g. child labor, forced labor, freedom of association and collective bargaining). Recognizing the importance of carefully monitoring its production chain, during 2024, the Salvatore Ferragamo Group will commit to continuing and increasing this activity, ensuring responsible management of its supply chain in compliance with current regulations in force.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Waste and resource reduction and material circularity

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ First-party verification

☑ Grievance mechanism/ Whistleblowing hotline

☑ On-site third-party audit

☑ 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:

☑ 100%

(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:

☑ 100%

(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:

☑ 1-25%

(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

Among all the suppliers audited, relevant non-conformities were only found in 3 cases (corresponding to 4% of the suppliers examined), for which corrective actions and on-site follow-up were carried out. The most significant critical issues that emerged related to compliance with the standards provided for by applicable regulations on health, safety and hygiene in the workplace and, to a lesser extent, with respect to environmental issues and compliance with labor conditions and contracts. In 2023, no reports or complaints were received with reference to issues related to human rights or violations of the Supplier Code of Conduct. In no case have critical issues been identified that present real or potential risks related to respect for human rights (e.g. child labor, forced labor, freedom of association and collective bargaining). Recognizing the importance of carefully monitoring its production chain, during 2024, the Salvatore Ferragamo Group will commit to continuing and increasing this activity, ensuring responsible management of its supply chain in compliance with current regulations in force.
[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:

☑ Circular economy

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☑ Support suppliers to set their own environmental commitments across their operations

Information collection

☑ Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Collaborate with suppliers on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

☑ Collaborate with suppliers to develop reuse infrastructure and reuse models

☑ Invest jointly with suppliers in R&D of relevant low-carbon technologies

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

☑ Tier 3 suppliers

☑ Tier 4+ suppliers

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.7.8) Number of tier 2+ suppliers engaged

610

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

The Group relies on a network of Tier 1 workers with 110 suppliers of processing services and finished products and 270 suppliers of raw materials and components. The Tier 2 includes approximately 370 sub-suppliers of processing services and finished products and 240 sub-suppliers of raw materials and components. To monitor the supply chain, the Group conducts audits on direct suppliers and sub-suppliers, verifying compliance with the Supplier Code of Conduct. 100% of suppliers are engaged and must sign the Code of Conduct, which includes: compliance with environmental laws, commitment to mitigating negative environmental impacts, adopting an environmental management system, and promoting environmental responsibility. Adherence to these commitments allows suppliers to improve their environmental performance: monitoring their impacts, implementing new technologies, using sustainable materials, and introducing energy efficiency projects. The success of this initiative was measured with 3 non-conformities in 2023 out of 81 audits and 46 self-assessments. In 2023, the Group partnered with logistics providers (UPS and DHL) to offset CO2 emissions from shipments through certified carbon-neutral projects: the success is measured by the amount of emissions offset in 2023, totaling 25 tons CO2eq. A working group with specialized consulting in the leather supply chain was launched for three LCAs on the Mocassino Grandioso, Ballerina Vara, and Borsa Hug models, involving the tanneries that supply the raw materials for these models, and a leather traceability project involving 24 tanneries selected for Ferragamo production. Success will be assessed once the environmental impact of the products is obtained. In the logistics sector, an evaluation is underway for sea shipping of the company's stock program to the USA, currently managed mostly by air, engaging the main supplier. Success will be measured by the reduction in GHG emissions. The initiative promoting the reuse of packaging cartons by shoe factories and the use of returnable pallets with workers continues. Success is measured by emissions saved in 2023, totaling 22 tons of CO2.

(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 :Compliance with environmental laws

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

Water

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Circular economy

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☑ Support suppliers to set their own environmental commitments across their operations

Information collection

☑ Collect water quality information at least annually from suppliers (e.g., discharge quality, pollution incidents, hazardous substances)

☑ Collect water quantity information at least annually from suppliers (e.g., withdrawal and discharge volumes)

(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:

☑ 100%

(5.11.7.7) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive impacts and/or dependencies related to this environmental issue covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.7.8) Number of tier 2+ suppliers engaged

610

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

To monitor the supply chain, the Group conducts audits on direct suppliers and sub-suppliers, verifying compliance with the Supplier Code of Conduct. 100% of suppliers are engaged and must sign the Code of Conduct, which includes compliance with environmental laws, commitment to mitigating negative environmental impacts, etc. Adherence to these commitments allows suppliers to improve their environmental performance by monitoring impacts, implementing new technologies and introducing water efficiency projects.The success of this initiative was measured with 3 non-conformities in 2023 out of 81 audits and 46 self-assessments.In

2023, an engagement activity was launched to collect ESG data with the aim of assessing the adoption rate of a chemical management system along the supply chain and evaluating impacts in terms of water consumption and the release of pollutants into water resources. Of the 67 suppliers involved, selected based on their dependence on water resources and the significance of their production processes, 47 shared information: 34 tanneries and 13 textile suppliers, covering 83.5% of total leather spend and 60.5% of total textile spend, respectively. This result measures the success of this initiative.The commitment towards the progressive reduction of single-use plastic continues, involving ongoing engagement with raw material suppliers to find low environmental impact materials. The success of this activity is evidenced by these results: the replacement of polybags for transporting products with recycled and recyclable plastic alternatives; hangers used for Ferragamo garments made of 100% post-consumer recycled plastic; and bags used for packaging products such as shoes, bags, and accessories made of 100% cotton fabric, 78% of which is organic cotton, as well as garment bags with a 100% recycled polyester lining.The Group is also committed to increasing the number of suppliers involved in the LWG initiative annually, which means that more suppliers will undergo audits to analyze and evaluate resource management dynamics, with specific sections on water management focusing on withdrawals, discharges, and treatment. The success of this activity is verified through a supplier evaluation process where each section contributes to the final grade, particularly water usage, with timely measurement of all in-out flows, specifying the source of supply, quantities withdrawn, purposes of use, and any reductions in source usage.

(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 **:**Compliance with environmental laws

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

☑ Support suppliers to set their own environmental commitments across their operations

Information collection

☑ Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Collaborate with suppliers on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

☑ Collaborate with suppliers to develop reuse infrastructure and reuse models

☑ Invest jointly with suppliers in R&D of relevant low-carbon technologies

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

☑ Tier 3 suppliers

☑ Tier 4+ suppliers

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.7.8) Number of tier 2+ suppliers engaged

610

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

The Group relies on a network of Tier 1 workers with 110 suppliers of processing services and finished products and 270 suppliers of raw materials and components. The Tier 2 includes approximately 370 sub-suppliers of processing services and finished products and 240 sub-suppliers of raw materials and components. To monitor the supply chain, the Group conducts audits on direct suppliers and sub-suppliers, verifying compliance with the Supplier Code of Conduct. 100% of suppliers are engaged and must sign the Code of Conduct, which includes: compliance with environmental laws, commitment to mitigating negative environmental impacts, adopting an environmental management system, and promoting environmental responsibility. Adherence to these commitments allows suppliers to improve their environmental performance: monitoring their impacts, implementing new technologies, using sustainable materials, and introducing energy efficiency projects. The success of this initiative was measured with 3 non-conformities in 2023 out of 81 audits and 46 self-assessments. In 2023, the Group partnered with logistics providers (UPS and DHL) to offset CO2 emissions from shipments through certified carbon-neutral projects: the success is measured by the amount of emissions offset in 2023, totaling 25 tons CO2eq. A working group with specialized consulting in the leather supply chain was launched for three LCAs on the Mocassino Grandioso, Ballerina Vara, and Borsa Hug models, involving the tanneries that supply the raw materials for these models, and a leather traceability project involving 24 tanneries selected for Ferragamo production. Success will be assessed once the environmental impact of the products is obtained. In the logistics sector, an evaluation is underway for sea shipping of the company's stock program to the USA, currently managed mostly by air, engaging the main supplier. Success will be measured by the reduction in GHG emissions. The initiative promoting the reuse of packaging cartons by shoe factories and the use of returnable pallets with workers continues. Success is measured by emissions saved in 2023, totaling 22 tons of CO2.

(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 :Compliance with environmental laws

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Waste and resource reduction and improved end-of-life management

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☑ Support suppliers to set their own environmental commitments across their operations

Information collection

☑ Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Collaborate with suppliers on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

☑ Collaborate with suppliers to develop reuse infrastructure and reuse models

☑ Invest jointly with suppliers in R&D of relevant low-carbon technologies

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

☑ Tier 3 suppliers

☑ Tier 4+ suppliers

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.7.8) Number of tier 2+ suppliers engaged

610

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

The Group relies on a network of Tier 1 workers with 110 suppliers of processing services and finished products and 270 suppliers of raw materials and components. The Tier 2 includes approximately 370 sub-suppliers of processing services and finished products and 240 sub-suppliers of raw materials and components. To monitor the supply chain, the Group conducts audits on direct suppliers and sub-suppliers, verifying compliance with the Supplier Code of Conduct. 100% of suppliers are engaged and must sign the Code of Conduct, which includes: compliance with environmental laws, commitment to mitigating negative environmental impacts, adopting an environmental management system, and promoting environmental responsibility. Adherence to these commitments allows suppliers to improve their environmental performance: monitoring their impacts, implementing new technologies, using sustainable materials, and introducing energy efficiency projects. The success of this initiative was measured with 3 non-conformities in 2023 out of 81 audits and 46 self-assessments. In 2023, the Group partnered with logistics providers (UPS and DHL) to offset CO2 emissions from shipments through certified carbon-neutral projects: the success is measured by the amount of emissions offset in 2023, totaling 25 tons CO2eq. A working group with specialized consulting in the leather supply chain was launched for three LCAs on the Mocassino Grandioso, Ballerina Vara, and Borsa Hug models, involving the tanneries that supply the raw materials for these models, and a leather traceability project involving 24 tanneries selected for Ferragamo production. Success will be assessed once the environmental impact of the products is obtained. In the logistics sector, an evaluation is underway for sea shipping of the company's stock program to the USA, currently managed mostly by air, engaging the main supplier. Success will be measured by the reduction in GHG emissions. The initiative promoting the reuse of packaging cartons by shoe factories and the use of returnable pallets with workers continues. Success is measured by emissions saved in 2023, totaling 22 tons of CO2.

(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 :Compliance with environmental laws

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Adaptation to climate change

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☑ Support suppliers to set their own environmental commitments across their operations

Information collection

☑ Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Collaborate with suppliers on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

☑ Collaborate with suppliers to develop reuse infrastructure and reuse models

☑ Invest jointly with suppliers in R&D of relevant low-carbon technologies

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

☑ Tier 3 suppliers

☑ Tier 4+ suppliers

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.7.8) Number of tier 2+ suppliers engaged

610

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

The Group relies on a network of Tier 1 workers with 110 suppliers of processing services and finished products and 270 suppliers of raw materials and components. The Tier 2 includes approximately 370 sub-suppliers of processing services and finished products and 240 sub-suppliers of raw materials and components. To monitor the supply chain, the Group conducts audits on direct suppliers and sub-suppliers, verifying compliance with the Supplier Code of Conduct. 100% of suppliers are engaged and must sign the Code of Conduct, which includes: compliance with environmental laws, commitment to mitigating negative environmental impacts, adopting an environmental management system, and promoting environmental responsibility. Adherence to these commitments allows suppliers to improve their environmental performance: monitoring their impacts, implementing new technologies, using sustainable materials, and introducing energy efficiency projects. The success of this initiative was measured with 3 non-conformities in 2023 out of 81 audits and 46 self-assessments. In 2023, the Group partnered with logistics providers (UPS and DHL) to offset CO2 emissions from shipments through certified carbon-neutral projects: the success is measured by the amount of emissions offset in 2023, totaling 25 tons CO2eq. A working group with specialized consulting in the leather supply chain was launched for three LCAs on the Mocassino Grandioso, Ballerina Vara, and Borsa Hug models, involving the tanneries that supply the raw materials for these models, and a leather traceability project involving 24 tanneries selected for Ferragamo production. Success will be assessed once the environmental impact of the products is obtained. In the logistics sector, an evaluation is underway for sea shipping of the company's stock program to the USA, currently managed mostly by air, engaging the main supplier. Success will be measured by the reduction in GHG emissions. The initiative promoting the reuse of packaging cartons by shoe factories and the use of returnable pallets with workers continues. Success is measured by emissions saved in 2023, totaling 22 tons of CO2.

(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 :Compliance with environmental laws

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain transparency and human rights

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☑ Support suppliers to set their own environmental commitments across their operations

Information collection

☑ Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Collaborate with suppliers on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

☑ Collaborate with suppliers to develop reuse infrastructure and reuse models

☑ Invest jointly with suppliers in R&D of relevant low-carbon technologies

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

☑ Tier 3 suppliers

☑ Tier 4+ suppliers

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.7.8) Number of tier 2+ suppliers engaged

610

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

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(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 :Compliance with environmental laws

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

Water

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Substitution of hazardous substances with less harmful substances

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☑ Support suppliers to set their own environmental commitments across their operations

Information collection

☑ Collect water quality information at least annually from suppliers (e.g., discharge quality, pollution incidents, hazardous substances)

☑ Collect water quantity information at least annually from suppliers (e.g., withdrawal and discharge volumes)

(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:

☑ 100%

(5.11.7.7) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive impacts and/or dependencies related to this environmental issue covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.7.8) Number of tier 2+ suppliers engaged

610

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

To monitor the supply chain, the Group conducts audits on direct suppliers and sub-suppliers, verifying compliance with the Supplier Code of Conduct. 100% of suppliers are engaged and must sign the Code of Conduct, which includes compliance with environmental laws, commitment to mitigating negative environmental impacts, etc. Adherence to these commitments allows suppliers to improve their environmental performance by monitoring impacts, implementing new technologies and introducing water efficiency projects.The success of this initiative was measured with 3 non-conformities in 2023 out of 81 audits and 46 self-assessments.In

2023, an engagement activity was launched to collect ESG data with the aim of assessing the adoption rate of a chemical management system along the supply chain and evaluating impacts in terms of water consumption and the release of pollutants into water resources. Of the 67 suppliers involved, selected based on their dependence on water resources and the significance of their production processes, 47 shared information: 34 tanneries and 13 textile suppliers, covering 83.5% of total leather spend and 60.5% of total textile spend, respectively. This result measures the success of this initiative.The commitment towards the progressive reduction of single-use plastic continues, involving ongoing engagement with raw material suppliers to find low environmental impact materials. The success of this activity is evidenced by these results: the replacement of polybags for transporting products with recycled and recyclable plastic alternatives; hangers used for Ferragamo garments made of 100% post-consumer recycled plastic; and bags used for packaging products such as shoes, bags, and accessories made of 100% cotton fabric, 78% of which is organic cotton, as well as garment bags with a 100% recycled polyester lining.The Group is also committed to increasing the number of suppliers involved in the LWG initiative annually, which means that more suppliers will undergo audits to analyze and evaluate resource management dynamics, with specific sections on water management focusing on withdrawals, discharges, and treatment. The success of this activity is verified through a supplier evaluation process where each section contributes to the final grade, particularly water usage, with timely measurement of all in-out flows, specifying the source of supply, quantities withdrawn, purposes of use, and any reductions in source usage.

(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 **:**Compliance with environmental laws

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

Water

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Removal of plastic from the environment

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☑ Support suppliers to set their own environmental commitments across their operations

Information collection

☑ Collect water quality information at least annually from suppliers (e.g., discharge quality, pollution incidents, hazardous substances)

☑ Collect water quantity information at least annually from suppliers (e.g., withdrawal and discharge volumes)

(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:

☑ 100%

(5.11.7.7) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive impacts and/or dependencies related to this environmental issue covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.7.8) Number of tier 2+ suppliers engaged

610

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

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(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 **:**Compliance with environmental laws

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

Water

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Total water withdrawal volumes reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☑ Support suppliers to set their own environmental commitments across their operations

Information collection

☑ Collect water quality information at least annually from suppliers (e.g., discharge quality, pollution incidents, hazardous substances)

☑ Collect water quantity information at least annually from suppliers (e.g., withdrawal and discharge volumes)

(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:

☑ 100%

(5.11.7.7) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive impacts and/or dependencies related to this environmental issue covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.7.8) Number of tier 2+ suppliers engaged

610

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

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(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 **:**Compliance with environmental laws

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

Water

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain transparency and human rights

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☑ Support suppliers to set their own environmental commitments across their operations

Information collection

☑ Collect water quality information at least annually from suppliers (e.g., discharge quality, pollution incidents, hazardous substances)

☑ Collect water quantity information at least annually from suppliers (e.g., withdrawal and discharge volumes)

(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:

☑ 100%

(5.11.7.7) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive impacts and/or dependencies related to this environmental issue covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.7.8) Number of tier 2+ suppliers engaged

610

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(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 **:**Compliance with environmental regulation

(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

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce environmental impacts

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

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

With the aim of engaging customers and supporting ongoing exchange on sustainability, inclusivity, and cultural support, since 2021, the sustainability.ferragamo.com website has been maintained, showcasing social and environmental sustainability initiatives, commitment to the community and the territory, and challenging goals for the future, guiding the public on a journey through tradition and innovation, exploring Ferragamo's sustainable culture. The experience within this site is made inclusive and global through optimization for all devices and the availability of the site in 8 languages. Digital initiatives have also involved social media, whose use allows for further customer engagement and ensures a complete Brand experience. In 2023, numerous digital initiatives were launched on major platforms such as Instagram, Facebook, Twitter, Pinterest, YouTube, Weibo, WeChat, LINE, and TikTok, with the aim of strengthening brand and product identity through creativity and diversity. Throughout the year, with the launch of the new branding strategy, each platform was fully utilized to create engaging conversations through products, events, fashion shows, and exhibitions. The website allows customers to delve into specific details about responsible products included in the Brand's collections, view the Group's commitments, and download digital versions of the Group's sustainability-related documents. The Group continues to pursue various initiatives aimed at customer satisfaction, adopting a customer-centric strategy that anticipates the needs of existing and potential customers to create long-term value. All information regarding the materials used in various products, as well as related certifications, is shared on both the website and in the Annual Report.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

By sharing information about the sustainability strategy and climate change performance of the Group, customers may become aware of the sustainability initiatives that the Group is implementing. The online sharing of sustainability strategy and environmental performance allows the Group to engage with 100% of its customers. In addition, Salvatore Ferragamo measures the success of this engagement with its customers by monitoring the main KPIs linked to social channels. In 2023, compared to 2022, there was an increase in the number of visitors to the sustainability.ferragamo.com website by 13,53%, representing the level of customer engagement in climate change issues. Moreover, in 2023, compared to 2022, Ferragamo's social media channels experienced significant growth in audience engagement, with visits increasing by 7.77% on Instagram, 8% on YouTube, 20.9% on both Weibo and WeChat, and 7.9% on LinkedIn.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

The interest of our company's customers is crucial for Salvatore Ferragamo to further clarify our commitment to sustainable development. For Ferragamo, quality is achieved through customer satisfaction. The launch of the sustainability.ferragamo.com website has enabled the Group to have a direct communication channel with customers to share its objectives, targets, and strategies for achievement. With the update of the 2024-2026 Sustainability Plan, customers are aware of our commitment towards reducing impacts on water resources. Furthermore, the Group's active commitment to developing circular economy practices and using low-impact materials serves as a tool to engage customers in applying these principles in their daily lives, such as through the use of reusable packaging and recycling materials from other collections, among others.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

To measure the success of these actions aimed at engaging customers in sustainability initiatives, Salvatore Ferragamo uses these indicators: a 13,5% increase in the number of visitors to the sustainability.ferragamo.com compared to 2022, and an increase in sales of products made from low-impact materials. Moreover, in 2023, compared to 2022, Ferragamo's social media channels experienced significant growth in audience engagement, with visits increasing by 7.77% on Instagram, 8% on YouTube, 20.9% on both Weibo and WeChat, and 7.9% on LinkedIn.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify **:**other partners the players in the fashion industry

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce environmental impacts

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

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

The Group has identified as other partners the players in the fashion industry.The Group has always interacted with realities committed to research and experimentation and acknowledges the importance of raising the awareness of its creative teams with respect to the use of sustainable, innovative and high-quality materials. In particular, the inclusion in the collection of materials with a low environmental impact is one of the top priorities for the Brand, which has set up a cross-functional work team entirely dedicated to this initiative, and has adopted specific guidelines on responsible materials and fibers to be used where possible for the development of its products. Since August 2019, Salvatore Ferragamo has subscribed to the Fashion Pact, a coalition that brings together over 200 leading fashion and textile brands to set out strategic and concrete targets for reducing the environmental impact of this important industry. Throughout 2023, numerous activities and webinars were organized and briefing documents were shared. Since 2011, the Salvatore Ferragamo Group has been a member of the Sustainability Workgroup sponsored by the Italian Chamber of Fashion, which aims to find an Italian way to making fashion sustainable as well as encourage the adoption of responsible business models throughout the fashion industry's value chain. In 2023, the Company actively participated in the CNMI meetings organized with other Italian Brands, taking part in the numerous sessions, in the meetings and in the events promoted over the course of the year. The Company also adheres to Confindustria Moda with the aim of cooperating, within the framework of sector regulations, in the prevention and/or reduction/remediation of negative impacts resulting from its business. In Italy the Company has also joined the Re.Crea Consortium to ensure better compliance with the Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) requirements for textile waste disposal and, in France, the Citeo Consortium and the Re-Fashion Consortium. Finally, in 2023, Ferragamo participated in the Monitor for Circular Fashion, a multi-stakeholder project promoted by the SDA Bocconi Sustainability Lab, which aims to identify the circularity performance indicators in the fashion industry, highlight and disseminate good business practices in this regard, and develop technical, managerial and scientific skills towards sustainable business models.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

By sharing information about its sustainability strategy, the Group improves its environmental performance. The success of these activities is measured by the percentage increase of low environmental impact materials in the collections, with particular reference to the leather category, a material frequently used in products and at the center of a heated environmental debate due to its ecological impact. The percentage of low-impact materials in leather has increased by 20% compared

to 2022. Furthermore, the success is demonstrated by the 100% participation of the Group's representatives in meetings, events, and initiatives promoted by Fashion Pact, CNMI, and the Re.Crea consortium.
[Add row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

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

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

The Ferragamo Group adopts the operational control approach for the preparation of its GHG Inventory. Based on this approach, the organizational boundaries are defined as follows: • At the corporate level, all Legal Entities operating within the Ferragamo Group network are included. • At the local unit level, all locations (both owned and non-owned assets) of the Group operating in Italy, Europe, and worldwide are included. This chosen approach allows the Group to have greater control over its environmental performance, making it easier to implement and monitor energy efficiency initiatives aimed at reducing its carbon footprint. Additionally, this approach enables a clear separation of emissions among the different operational entities. This simplifies reporting and increases transparency, making it easier for stakeholders to understand the company's responsibilities regarding emissions. Additionally, having direct control over its environmental performance can be crucial for managing business risk, including potential reputational impacts and regulatory penalties.

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

The Ferragamo Group pursues the operational control approach for reporting environmental data related to water resources, just as it does for GHG emissions reporting. Based on this approach, the organizational boundaries are defined as follows: • At the corporate level, all Legal Entities operating within the Ferragamo Group network are included; • At the local unit level, all sites (both owned and non-owned assets) operated by the Group in Italy, Europe, and worldwide are included. The chosen approach allows the Group to have greater control over its environmental performance, making it easier to implement and monitor efficiency strategies

aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of water resources. Additionally, this approach allows for a clear separation of environmental data by asset (e.g., water consumption, discharges, withdrawals, etc.). This simplifies reporting and increases transparency, making it easier for stakeholders to understand the company's responsibilities regarding water use and the potential direct and indirect impacts the company has on the natural resource.

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :ongoing analysis

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Currently, a detailed reporting of plastic usage throughout the entire value chain has not yet been initiated. Going forward, the Group is committed to monitoring this issue, considering that one of the objectives defined in the Sustainability Plan involves reducing the use of plastic in packaging.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Ongoing analysis

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

In accordance with the Biodiversity Manifesto and its commitments to safeguard and promote biodiversity and ecosystem services, Ferragamo initiated an analysis in 2023 to identify the impacts and dependencies of the Group's business on nature, in line with the Science Based Targets Network (SBTN) Framework. The analysis followed the SBTN Technical Guidance, particularly Step 1a "Materiality Screening," and allowed the identification of the potential impact of the business on nature, considering both the activities directly performed by the Group and those related to the supply chain. The Group also analyzed the raw materials used in its operations with reference to the SBTN High Impact Commodity List, finding that natural fibers, leather, cotton, and paper used for packaging are the most impactful for the Group. After this initial phase, the analysis will conclude by the first half of 2024 with a quantitative assessment of the impacts of these materials on nature, according to Step 1b "Value Chain Assessment" of SBTN.
[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 ☑ No

[Fixed row]

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

(7.1.2.1) Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?

Select all that apply
☑ Yes, a change in methodology

(7.1.2.2) Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)

In the GHG inventory for 2023, no new facilities or additional Scope 3 categories were included as the inventory was already complete. In 2023, Group GHG emissions, calculated in accordance with the GHG Protocol, decreased primarily due to a quality improvement in the underlying data used for the calculation of emissions and therefore to a more accurate calculations.This improvement led to the reporting of a significantly lower emissions value than that presented in the previous reporting year. The significant decrease is due to the combined action of a reduction in the use of the spend-based method for estimating emissions related to the purchase of certain raw materials and the identification of emission factors that are more representative of contracted work, which can be used thanks to the improvement in the quality of the primary data obtained by the various corporate functions. Additionally, the corporate functions of reference for each category were actively engaged, collecting the data useful for the process and carrying out in-depth studies to refine the calculation methodologies and identify emission factors that better reflect the Group's strategic choices. Compared to 2022, Scope 3 emissions decreased by 46.6%, primarily due to the ability to identify more granular and accurate input data and emission factors for all major emission categories, as well as responsible sourcing of raw materials.
[Fixed row]

(7.1.3) Have your organization’s base year emissions and past years’ emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in 7.1.1 and/or 7.1.2?

(7.1.3.1) Base year recalculation

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.1.3.2) Scope(s) recalculated

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 3

(7.1.3.3) Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold

Ferragamo’s recalculation policy is mainly based on Chapter 5 of the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. The following cases shall trigger a recalculation of the base year emissions: Structural changes: mergers, acquisitions, and divestments, as well as outsourcing and insourcing activities. When significant structural changes occur during the middle of the year, the base year emission should be recalculated for the entire year. Similarly, current year emissions should be recalculated for the entire year to maintain consistency with the base year recalculation. Changes in calculation methodology: situations where the same sources of carbon emissions as in previous years are calculated, but the measure or calculation method is different. The different measures, or calculation methods, aim to obtain more accurate reporting. If however the differences in emissions resulting from such a change are significant, historical data should be recalculated by applying the new data and/or methodology back to the base year. When more accurate data input is not reasonably available for the past years, data points have to be backcasted, or the change may simply be acknowledged and disclosed in order to enhance transparency. Discovery of significant errors or a number of

cumulative errors that are collectively deemed significant. Base year emissions shall be retroactively recalculated to reflect changes within Ferragamo that would otherwise compromise the consistency and relevance of reported emissions. Ferragamo deems any change or a number of cumulative changes that drive an increase or decrease in emission of more than 5% as being significant. Ferragamo may also choose to recalculate emissions for changes less than 5% if appropriate. Methodological changes introduced in reporting year 2022 resulted in an update of Scope 3 Category 1 emissions related to 2019, arriving at 256828 tco2e.

(7.1.3.4) Past years' recalculation

Select from:

☑ 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

☑ Smart Freight Centre: GLEC Framework for Logistics Emissions Methodologies

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

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance

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

(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

As for the European scope, North America, Japan and APAC, almost all the energy used comes from renewable sources thanks to the purchase of energy certified through guarantees of origin, thus reducing the corresponding CO2 emissions determined using the market-based method of calculation
[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:
☑ Yes

(7.4.1) Provide details of the sources of Scope 1, Scope 2, or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure.

Row 1

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

Emissions generated by leakage of F-Gas (HFC) from air conditioning systems are excluded

(7.4.1.2) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 1

(7.4.1.3) Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

Select from:
☑ Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

Emissions generated by leakage of F-Gas (HFC) from air conditioning systems are excluded as considered not material compared to direct emission of CO2.

(7.4.1.11) Explain how you estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents

The incidence has been calculated according to the quantity of F-Gases directly released in air and the related emission factors. The F-Gas emission is about 10 ton during the reporting year, so its incidence is not relevant. The emissions of F-Gas take place only in Osmannoro. Therefore, with respect to the total Scope 1 emissions, these exclusions account for approximately 0.1%

Row 2

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

SF6, NF3, PFC are excluded.

(7.4.1.2) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.4.1.3) Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

Select from:

☑ Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

SF6, NF3, PFC are excluded as not generated by Group activities

(7.4.1.11) Explain how you estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents

The Group does not generate SF6, NF3 and PFC emissions, so the % of exclusion is automatically 0%.

Row 3

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

CH4, N2O

(7.4.1.2) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.4.1.4) Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Select from:

☑ Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

CH4 and N2O generated by the purchase of electricity from the grid are considered not material in accordance to the Technical literature (i.e. ISPRA - Italian institute for environmental protection and research - "Fattori di emission atmosferica di gas ad effetto serra ed altri gas nel settore elettrico") and for this reason not calculated.

(7.4.1.11) Explain how you estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents

The 0.7% is the percentage referring to the quantity of CH4 and N2O gases produced by combustion of fuels. This percentage has been estimated by ISPRA - Italian institute for environmental protection and research - "Fattori di emissione atmosferica di gas ad effetto serra ed altri gas nel settore elettrico nazionale e nei principali Paesi Europei".
[Add row]

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

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1321.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The questionnaire considers the whole Group in the evaluation of data. However, the data for 2019 has the following limitations: - Natural gas consumption covers 81% of the scope considered (approximately 3000 headcount); - non-renewable fuel consumption covers 81% of the scope considered. The scope covers the stores and local units where the Group has a direct operational control and which are considered relevant to ensure the necessary understanding of the Group's business, its performance, results, environmental impact. The scope is in line with the Science Based Target base year, which is increased in comparison with the scope of Sustainability Report 2019. With reference to the information and data relating to environmental issues, during 2023 an analysis was undertaken in order to identify the stores (DOS) which are considered relevant to ensure the necessary understanding of the Group's business, its performance, results and environmental impact. Compared to 2019, the scope has been expanded in line with the baseline identified to meet the criteria for calculating the Group's science-based targets, approved by the Science Based Targets initiative in August 2020. The scope includes all the DOS and local units actually open during the reporting period. Therefore, the Scope 1 emission category includes direct emissions, generated from emission sources included in the reporting boundary. The emission sources considered within Scope 1 can be connected to the use of fossil fuels from stationary or mobile sources (e.g. owned or controlled local units or vehicles of the Organization). For the calculation of Scope 1 emissions, the factors published by the Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy in 2019 (DEFRA) have been used.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14131.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The questionnaire considers the whole Group in the evaluation of data. However, the data for 2019 has the following limitations: - Electricity consumption covers 92% of the scope considered (approximately 3000 headcount); The scope covers the stores and local units where the Group has a direct operational control and which are considered relevant to ensure the necessary understanding of the Group's business, its performance, results, environmental impact. The scope is in line with the Science Based Target base year, which is increased in comparison with the scope of Sustainability Report 2019. With reference to the information and data relating to environmental issues, during 2023 an analysis was undertaken in order to identify the stores (DOS) which are considered relevant to ensure the necessary understanding of the Group's business, its performance, results and environmental impact. Compared to 2019, the scope has been expanded in line with the baseline identified to meet the criteria for calculating the Group's science-based targets, approved by the Science Based Targets initiative in August 2020. The scope includes all the DOS and local units actually open during the reporting period. Therefore, The indirect emissions of Scope 2 therefore result from the consumption of purchased and consumed electricity for the operation of electrical utilities present at the sites considered within the reporting boundary. For the calculation of Scope 2 emissions (Location Based method), the factors published by TERNA have been used.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10928

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The questionnaire considers the whole Group in the evaluation of data. However, the data for 2019 has the following limitations: - Electricity consumption covers 92% of the scope considered (approximately 3000 headcount); The scope covers the stores and local units where the Group has a direct operational control and which are considered relevant to ensure the necessary understanding of the Group's business, its performance, results, environmental impact. The scope is in line with the Science Based Target base year, which is increased in comparison with the scope of Sustainability Report 2019. With reference to the information and data relating to environmental issues, during 2023 an analysis was undertaken in order to identify the stores (DOS) which are considered relevant to ensure the necessary understanding of the Group's business, its performance, results and environmental impact. Compared to 2019, the scope has been expanded in line with the baseline identified to meet the criteria for calculating the Group's science-based targets, approved by the Science Based Targets initiative in August 2020. The scope includes all the DOS and local units actually open during the reporting period. Therefore, The indirect emissions of Scope 2 therefore result from the consumption of purchased and consumed electricity for the operation of electrical utilities present at the sites considered within the reporting boundary. For the calculation of Scope 2 emissions (Market Based method), the factors published by AIB have been used.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

256828.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 3 emissions form purchased goods and services have been calculated by collecting quantitative data on materials purchased in 2019 and multiplying them by their specific emission factors (source: Eurostat and ecoinvent database).

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

188506.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 3 emissions from capital goods have been estimated through Greenhouse Gas Protocol tool “Quantis- Scope 3 Evaluator”. The computation has been conducted allocating Salvatore Ferragamo’s capital goods into Quantis ones.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2981.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 3 emissions from Fuel-and-energy-related activities have been estimated through Greenhouse Gas Protocol tool “Quantis- Scope 3 Evaluator”.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9765.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

*The number of movements, the weight transported, and the distance traveled were calculated for almost all the Group's upstream shipments. Information was collected relating to the movement from the raw material suppliers to the Raw Materials Warehouse at Osmannoro, from the Raw Materials Warehouse to the contract manufacturers and from the latter to the Finished Products Warehouse at Osmannoro. CO2 emissions were calculated with the following formula: [km*number of routes*weight transported*emission factor*allocation factor]. Emission factor: Greenhouse gas reporting: conversion factors 2019 (Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy) Freighting goods. Emissions were allocated based on the methodology reported in the GHG Protocol (Scope 3 Corporate Value Chain Accounting and Reporting Standard). The allocation factor relates the weight transported by the Group to the total weight the vehicle could carry.*

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

76.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 3 emissions from Waste generated in operations has been estimated multiplying the generated waste times the emission factor of the waste disposal for commercial and industrial waste from the UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting 2019.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3498.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 3 emissions from business travel has been estimated multiplying the km travelled by airplanes and trains times the appropriate emission factor from the UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting 2019

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6290.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 3 emissions from employee commuting has been estimated through Greenhouse Gas Protocol tool “Quantis- Scope 3 Evaluator”.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2822.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 3 emissions from upstream leased assets have been estimated through Greenhouse Gas Protocol tool “Quantis- Scope 3 Evaluator”.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

31485.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

*The number of movements, the weight transported, and the distance traveled were calculated for all the Group's downstream shipments. The collection of information regarded the movements from the Finished Products Warehouse at Osmannoro to European customers/ stores and to other warehouses/ customers/stores worldwide and the deliveries from Local Warehouses (outside the EU) to customers/stores worldwide. CO2e emission were calculated with the following formula: [km*number of routes*weight transported*emission factor*allocation factor]. Emission factor: Greenhouse gas reporting: conversion factors 2019 (Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy) Freighting goods. Emissions were allocated based on the methodology reported in the GHG Protocol (Scope 3 Corporate Value Chain Accounting and Reporting Standard). The allocation factor relates the weight transported by the Group to the total weight the vehicle could carry.*

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Salvatore Ferragamo does not directly produce but it relies on external suppliers and contract manufacturers. For this reason, the processing stage is not part of Salvatore Ferragamo's activities.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Salvatore Ferragamo produces products that do not imply any relevant impact when used, as: shoes, leather products, ready-to-wear and accessories.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 3 emissions from End of life has been estimated through Greenhouse Gas Protocol tool “Quantis- Scope 3 Evaluator”. The computation has been conducted allocating the quantitative of the packaging used for the sale of the Salvatore Ferragamo products into Quantis ones.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

18058.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 3 emissions from downstream leased assets has been estimated through Greenhouse Gas Protocol tool “Quantis- Scope 3 Evaluator”.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1069.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 3 emissions from franchises has been estimated through Greenhouse Gas Protocol tool “Quantis- Scope 3 Evaluator”.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable to Salvatore Ferragamo. The greater part of the investments consists in capital goods, so excluding the category this entry is not relevant for the business.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable
[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)

1128

(7.6.3) Methodological details

For the calculation of Scope 1 emissions, the consumption of fossil fuels (natural gas, petrol, etc.) resulting from the activities of sources (stationary and mobile) within the reporting boundary (i.e. owned or under the operational control of the Group) has been considered. The factors used for the calculation of emissions have been derived from DEFRA 2023. For more details, please refer to the 2023 Annual Report, also published on the Group's website.
[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)

14634

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

3095

(7.7.4) Methodological details

For the calculation of indirect GHG emissions from consumption of acquired electricity, the two methods provided for by the GHG Protocol, the Location-based method and the Market-based method, were considered. With reference to electricity consumption, regarding the European, North American, Japanese, and APAC scope, almost all of the energy used comes from renewable sources thanks to the purchase of certified energy through guarantees of origin. The massive purchase of certified energy with guarantees of origin has led to a drastic reduction in Scope 2 Market Based emissions compared to 2022. The 2023 data includes, for energy consumption, all owned DOS stores, offices, and warehouses open in 2023, totaling 391 DOS and 60 additional assets. The electricity consumption data was obtained from the underlying (invoices/summaries for Region or Legal Entity) once the scope was identified. For the calculation of Scope 2 - Location Based emissions, the factors used are those published by Terna Confronti Internazionali for the year 2019 - the latest updated version available (only for Italy, the ISPRA 2023 factor for the year 2021 was used), while for the calculation of Scope 2 Market Based emissions for European countries, the factors published by AIB 2023 (Association of Issuing Bodies) have been used. Finally, for non-European countries, the factors published by Terna Confronti Internazionali for the year 2019 (latest available version) have been used.
[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)

93138

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

☑ Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

The data relating to direct purchases made during the reporting year were collected with the involvement of the relevant corporate functions. The quantities of the main purchase categories (Ready-to-Wear, Leather, Accessories, Office Materials, and Packaging) were multiplied by the specific emission factors for each material: the quantities of materials purchased during the reporting period (expressed in kg) were multiplied by emission factors representing the upstream phase of the product's life cycle (cradle-to-grave approach): source Ecoinvent or Environmental Product Declarations (EPD). Therefore, the related emissions were calculated using the average method. Regarding indirect purchases, the data were derived from the cost items in the consolidated financial statements, net of depreciation, as required by the GHG Protocol. The emissions were calculated by multiplying the monetary expenditure by emission factors expressed in kg CO2e/ (source CEDA database). Therefore, the related emissions were calculated using the spend-based method. Finally, this category also takes into account any external processing: the Group outsources production, purchasing raw materials from suppliers which are then sent to contractors who manage the production processes for the finished products. The calculation of related emissions is carried out using the spend-based method, considering the amount spent () on these "outsourced" services as primary data and multiplying these amounts by an emission factor representative of the type of processing in question (source: CEDA Database).

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

11375

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

For capital goods, the calculation of greenhouse gas emissions is based on the Group's annual investments (CAPEX), such as: equipment, fittings, store furnishings, furniture, etc. The CAPEX in is multiplied by the relevant monetary emission factor obtained from the CEDA Database. Therefore, the related emissions were calculated using the spend-based method.

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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

1610

(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

The calculation on category 3 was conducted using the Average Data method. The Scope 3 emissions from fuel and energy-related activities have been calculated by multiplying: - the quantities of fossil fuels used in the reporting year (m3 for natural gas, liters for diesel and gasoline) by the respective emission factors, representative of the upstream phase of the individual energy carriers (source: DEFRA). For methane gas, the factors are expressed in kg CO2eq/m3. For fossil fuels such as diesel and gasoline, the factors are expressed in kg CO2 eq/l; - the quantity of electricity consumed (expressed in kWh) by the respective emission factors representative of the upstream phase and expressed in gCO2/kWh (source IEA). The primary data analyzed for this emission category were collected and shared for each individual asset through an environmental data collection campaign, which involved all internal functions of the Ferragamo Group, under the coordination of the Sustainability team.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

21160

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier-specific method

☑ 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

The calculation of this emission category was conducted using both a distance-based approach and a supplier-specific approach. For some volumes transported during the reporting period, the emissions calculation related to such transports is directly performed by the logistics service providers and shared annually with the Group's logistics department. For the volumes not covered by this type of approach, the calculation is based on distances and volumes per type of transport collected

during the annual environmental reporting campaign, on which ad-hoc emission factors are applied: The weight carried, the number of journeys and the distance travelled have been multiplied by kgCO2eq/tonne.km emission factors relating to the mode of transport used -truck, aircraft, ship (source DEFRA 2023). According to this approach, in 2023, 100% of emissions in this emission category were calculated using suppliers or value chain partners.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

39

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Waste-type-specific method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

For the waste generated in operations, hence at Ferragamo Group sites, the calculation of greenhouse gas emissions is based on the actual data collected annually at the site level regarding the amount of waste generated throughout the year. Through the annual environmental data reporting campaign, 100% of the sites report the amount of waste generated per type of waste and treatment method (recycling, energy recovery, or landfill). CO2 emissions are then estimated using ad-hoc emission factors (in particular, the treatment method and the type of waste are considered in the emission factors used, expressed as kgCO2eq/ton of waste. Source DEFRA 2023). In 2023, 100% of emissions from waste generated in operations were calculated using suppliers or value chain partners. Therefore, the calculation of emissions related to this emission category was carried out using the West Type specific method.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

2237

(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

Scope 3 emissions from business travel has been estimated by multiplying distance in km by appropriate emission factors taken from the UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting and expressed as kgCO2eq/tonne.km, specific for each mode of transport used. The activity data (travel distances in km) were received by the travel agency through special Non Financial Statement data collection sheets and the database provided by the company. According to this data sharing and collection system, in 2023, 100% of the emissions related to business travel were calculated through the involvement of suppliers or value chain partners.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

3958

(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

17

(7.8.5) Please explain

The calculation on category 7 was conducted by: Average data method. The emissions of this category were calculated as follows: - for Ferragamo SPA employees, a survey was conducted, collecting specific information regarding: number of employees, mode of transport, distance traveled, and any days of smart working (emissions calculated through the dedicated survey represent 17% of category 7); - for the remaining Legal Entities for which it was not possible to conduct a dedicated survey, the emissions calculation was based on the number of employees and smart working days provided by the Human Resources Department, assuming possible scenarios for commuting to work, considering the use of specific modes of transport based on the distance to be traveled by each employee (e.g. for distances over 20km, the use of private car was assumed). In both above-described cases, the emission factors used were taken from DEFRA 2023.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

844

(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

For calculating category 8 emissions resulting from activities in rented warehouses, since primary data were not available, it was necessary to estimate the energy consumption from the use of these premises by multiplying the square meters of each property by an estimated consumption index for the type of asset, expressed in kWh/m2, using the average data method. The consumption indices were estimated by analyzing the consumption data reported for local units included in the Group's Scope 1 and 2 emissions reporting boundary: properties were clustered based on their predominant use, extrapolating consumption indices that were representative of the type of asset under review. Using these indices, the energy consumption assigned to leased units in this emissions category was calculated. The resulting emissions were then determined by multiplying the estimated energy consumption by an emission factor specific to the energy source in question (for electricity: source AIB 2023).

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

5427

(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

The calculation of greenhouse gas emissions uses a distance-based approach. The calculation is based on distances and volumes per type of transport collected during the annual environmental reporting campaign, on which ad-hoc emission factors are applied. The weight carried, the number of journeys and the distance travelled have been multiplied by kgCO2eq/tonne.km emission factors relating to the mode of transport used -truck, aircraft, ship (source DEFRA 2023). According to this approach, in 2023, 100% of emissions in this emission category were calculated using suppliers or value chain partners.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Salvatore Ferragamo does not directly produce but it relies on external suppliers and contract manufacturers. For this reason, the processing stage is not part of Salvatore Ferragamo's activities. Moreover, Ferragamo's finished products are not further processed once they are sold and they exit the company's gate.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

The Ferragamo Group is not directly responsible for the use phase of the products sold. Furthermore, the absence of primary data and the limited materiality of the indirect emissions deriving from the use of the goods sold, supported the decision to exclude this emission category: the majority of the products marketed by the brand do not in fact cause energy consumption (e.g. shoes, bags, accessories, etc.)

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

30

(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

Scope 3 emissions from End of life has been estimated through the usage of DEFRA emission factors and statistical of waste disposal. The computation has been conducted allocating the quantitative mass of the packaging used for the sale of the Salvatore Ferragamo products. Salvatore Ferragamo produces leather products, shoes, ready-to-wear and accessories. Considering that it operates in the luxury sector, every product sold is supposed to have a very long useful life. For this reason, the end-of-life treatment is attributed strictly to the packaging used for the sale of the Salvatore Ferragamo products.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

1215

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

For the calculation of the cat. emissions 13 deriving from the activities of the leased assets, as primary data were not available, it was necessary to estimate the emissions deriving from the use of these premises by multiplying the monetary value of rent received by the Ferragamo Group by an emission factor (CEDA) based on real estate activity, expressed in kgCO2e/, using the spend-based method.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

3069

(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

To calculate category 14 emissions resulting from activities in franchised stores (TPOS and franchises), since primary data were not available, it was necessary to estimate the energy consumption from the use of these premises by multiplying the square meters of each property by an estimated consumption index for the type of asset, expressed in kWh/m2, using the average data method. The consumption indices were estimated by analyzing the consumption data reported for local units included in the Group's Scope 1 and 2 emissions reporting boundary: properties were clustered based on their predominant use, extrapolating consumption indices that were representative of the type of asset under review. Using these indices, the energy consumption assigned to franchises in this emissions category was calculated. The resulting emissions were then determined by multiplying the estimated energy consumption by an emission factor specific to the energy source in question (for electricity: source AIB 2023).

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

The calculation on category 15 is not applicable to Salvatore Ferragamo. The greater part of the investments consists in capital goods, so excluding the category this entry is not relevant for the business.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

All the most relevant upstream emissions are already covered in the upstream categories listed above.

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

All the most relevant downstream emissions are already covered in the downstream categories listed above.
[Fixed row]

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

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

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(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

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(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISAE3000

(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 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

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(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

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(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(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

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(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

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(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISAE3000

(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

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(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Pag pag. 236-239

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISAE3000

(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)

9885

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

87

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*During 2023, an activity of acquiring Guarantees of Origin was carried out for almost all regions globally, which allowed for a significant reduction in indirect Scope 2 – market-based emissions. In fact, 82% of the energy purchased and consumed by the Group is covered by Guarantees of Origin. In 2023, Salvatore Ferragamo purchased 28469 MWh of GO certified electricity, corresponding to 13122 tCO2e of avoided emissions, compared to 3216 tCO2e avoided in 2022 (for the purchase of 7044 MWh). Additionally, in 2023, the PV array expansion avoided 642 tCO2 through self-consumption of 1401 MWh compared to 663 tCO2e avoided in 2022 (for self-generation of about 1451 MWh). Therefore, the Group emitted about 9885 tCO2e less compared to 2022, considering: (13122642) - (3216 663) 9885 tCO2e. Therefore, by dividing the emissions resulting from this comparison by the total 2022 Scope 1 and 2 emissions of 11379 tCO2e, we obtained the following percentage reduction: (9885/11378) *100 87%.*

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

300.1

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

3

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

During 2023, Salvatore Ferragamo implemented numerous emission reduction initiatives, identified in question 7.55.2 as "implemented initiatives." Thanks mainly to these emission reduction activities, about 300.1 tCO2e (Scope 1 Scope 2 MB) were avoided in 2023. Our total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions in the previous year

*(2022) were 11378 tCO2e. Excluding the increase in renewable energy consumption in both years 2022 and 2023, explained in the previous row, by dividing the avoided emissions by the total Scope 1 and 2 emissions of 2022, we obtained the following percentage reduction: (300.1/11378) *100 3%.*

Divestment

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

Mergers

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2982

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

26

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*In 2023, the Group laid the foundations for product, visibility, and brand positioning by investing in the production phase, marketing of new products, and consequently increasing all daily operations, including those carried out in various stores. Indeed, there was a general increase in electricity consumption in 2023 compared to 2022, particularly in the APAC, EMEA, and LATAM regions, resulting in an electricity consumption value of 34,741 MWh in 2023 compared to 28,201 MWh in 2022. This difference corresponds to an increase in emissions of 2,982 tons of CO2e (15,842 - 12,860 t CO2eq). Our total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions in the previous year (2022) were 11,378 tCO2e. Dividing the increase in emissions by the total Scope 1 and 2 emissions for 2022, we obtained the following percentage increase: (2982/11378) * 100 26%.*

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

Unidentified

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

Other

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ 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:
☑ Yes

(7.15.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used global warming potential (GWP).

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ CO2

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

1120

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 20 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ CH4

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

2

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 20 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ N2O

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

6

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 20 year)
[Add row]

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

Argentina

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

8.79

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

8.79

Australia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

68.73

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

0

Austria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2.1

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

0

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

0

Belgium

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.76

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

6.31

(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)

38.91

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

38.91

Canada

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1.58

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

40.78

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

0

Chile

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

19.5

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

19.5

China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

3960.21

(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)

106.9

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

0

Democratic People's Republic of Korea

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

26.2

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

1600.7

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

1600.7

France

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2.86

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

24.48

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

0

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

139.4

(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)

436

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

0

India

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Italy

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

765.34

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

1945.88

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

74.7

Japan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

94.11

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

875.15

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

367.99

Malaysia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

132.95

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

0

Mexico

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

41.18

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

478.32

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

478.32

Monaco

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

2.12

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

0.22

Netherlands

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.19

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

69.4

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

12.65

Singapore

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

462.53

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

354.24

Spain

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

53.27

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

0

Switzerland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

5.93

(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)

220.96

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

80.28

Thailand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

175.78

(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)

150.38

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

0

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

193.27

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

3610.63

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

58.38
[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ By business division

☑ By activity

(7.17.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

Row 2

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Ferragamo (Thailand) Limited

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

0

Row 3

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Ferragamo Retail Netherland B.V.

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

0.19

Row 4

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Ferragamo Retail HK Ltd.

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

0

Row 5

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Ferragamo France S.A.S.

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

2.86

Row 6

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Ferragamo (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd.

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

0

Row 7

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Ferragamo España S.L.

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

0

Row 8

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Ferragamo (Suisse) S.A.

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

0

Row 9

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Ferragamo Monte-Carlo S.A.M.

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

0

Row 10

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Ferragamo Mexico S. de R.L. de C.V.

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

41.18

Row 11

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Ferragamo USA Inc.

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

175.97

Row 12

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Salvatore Ferragamo SpA

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

765.34

Row 13

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Ferragamo Chile S.A

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

0

Row 14

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Ferragamo Moda (Shangai) Co.Ltd.

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

0

Row 15

(7.17.1.1) Business division

S-Fer International Inc.

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

17.3

Row 16

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Ferragamo Argentina S.A.

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

0

Row 17

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Ferragamo Hong Kong Ltd.

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

0

Row 18

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Ferragamo (Singapore) Pte Ltd

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

0

Row 19

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Ferragamo Australia Pty Ltd.

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

0

Row 20

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Ferragamo Retail Taiwan Limited

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

0

Row 21

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Ferragamo Retail Macau Limited

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

0

Row 22

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Ferragamo Austria GmbH

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

2.1

Row 23

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Ferragamo Retail Italia

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

0

Row 24

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Ferragamo Canada Inc.

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

1.58

Row 25

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Ferragamo Korea Ltd.

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

26.23

Row 26

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Ferragamo Japan K.K.

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

94.11

Row 27

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Ferragamo Fashion Trading (Shangai) Co. Ltd.

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

0

Row 28

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Sator Realty Inc.

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

0

Row 29

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Ferragamo Brasil Roupas e Accessorios Ltda.

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

0

Row 30

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Ferragamo U.K. Limited

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

0

Row 31

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Ferragamo Deutschland GmbH

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

0

Row 32

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Ferragamo Belgique SA

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

0.76
[Add row]

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

	Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Row 2	*Mobile combustion (use of fuel for company vehicles)*	*591.4*
Row 3	*Stationary combustion (use of natural gas for heating)*	*536.17*

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ By business division

☑ By activity

(7.20.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.

Row 2

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Ferragamo Retail Netherland B.V.

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

69.4

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

12.65

Row 3

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Ferragamo U.K. Limited

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

150.38

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

0

Row 4

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Ferragamo France S.A.S.

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

24.48

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

0

Row 5

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Ferragamo Retail Italia

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

514.96

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

74.7

Row 6

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Ferragamo (Thailand) Limited

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

175.78

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

0

Row 7

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Ferragamo Hong Kong Ltd.

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

73.41

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

0

Row 8

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Ferragamo Retail Taiwan Limited

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

220.96

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

80.28

Row 9

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Ferragamo Austria GmbH

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

21.46

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

0

Row 10

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Ferragamo Australia Pty Ltd.

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

68.73

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

0

Row 11

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Ferragamo Retail HK Ltd.

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

362.62

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

0

Row 12

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Ferragamo Fashion Trading (Shangai) Co. Ltd.

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

3279.54

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

0

Row 13

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Ferragamo Retail Macau Limited

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

106.97

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

0

Row 14

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Ferragamo Belgique SA

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

6.31

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

0

Row 15

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Ferragamo Deutschland GmbH

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

139.38

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

0

Row 16

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Ferragamo Chile S.A

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

19.5

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

19.5

Row 17

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Ferragamo Canada Inc.

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

40.78

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

0

Row 18

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Ferragamo (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd.

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

132.95

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

0

Row 19

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Ferragamo Japan K.K.

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

875.15

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

367.99

Row 20

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Ferragamo Mexico S. de R.L. de C.V.

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

478.32

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

478.32

Row 21

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Ferragamo Korea Ltd.

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

1600.71

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

1600.71

Row 22

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Ferragamo (Singapore) Pte Ltd

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

462.53

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

354.24

Row 23

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Ferragamo (Suisse) S.A.

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

5.93

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

0

Row 24

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Ferragamo Monte-Carlo S.A.M.

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

2.12

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

0.22

Row 25

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Ferragamo Brasil Roupas e Accessorios Ltda.

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

38.91

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

38.91

Row 26

(7.20.1.1) Business division

S-Fer International Inc.

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

2238.39

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

0

Row 27

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Salvatore Ferragamo SpA

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

1430.92

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

0

Row 28

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Sator Realty Inc.

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

913.51

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

58.38

Row 29

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Ferragamo España S.L.

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

53.27

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

0

Row 30

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Ferragamo Argentina S.A.

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

8.79

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

8.79

Row 31

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Ferragamo Moda (Shangai) Co.Ltd.

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

680.67

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

0

Row 32

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Ferragamo USA Inc.

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

458.74

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

0
[Add row]

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

	Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 2	*Office activities*	*3095.67*	*228.33*
Row 3	*Retail activities*	*11538.402*	*2866.367*

[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)

1128

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

14634

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

3095

(7.22.4) Please explain

Emissions here reported refer to all entities that fall within the consolidated accounting group (same values of emissions reported in 7.6 and 7.7).

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

Entered zero in each column for the "All other entities" row, since our response does not include any other entities (emissions data reported in 7.6 and 7.7 refers to the group of entities that fall within the consolidated accounting group).
[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:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	*Select from:*

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
	☑ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	*Select from:* ☑ 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

5049.3

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

5049.3

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

28469.3

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

6136.9

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

34741.2

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

1406.22

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

1406.22

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

29875.5

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

11186.2

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

41196.7
[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:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	*Select from:* ☑ No

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	*Select from:* ☑ 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

Not Applicable

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

Not Applicable

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

Not Applicable

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

Not Applicable

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

2405.1

(7.30.7.8) Comment

The values here inserted refer to both the diesel and motor gasoline consumed by the Group in order to fuel the company fleet.

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

2644.2

(7.30.7.8) Comment

The values here inserted refer to the natural gas consumed by the Group in order to provide heat

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

Not Applicable

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

5049.3

(7.30.7.8) Comment

The values refer to the fuels used by the Group for two main reasons: heating the company by using natural gas and fueling the company fleet by using diesel and motor gasoline.
[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)

1406.22

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

1406.22

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

1406.22

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

1406.22

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:

☑ 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)

7100

(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:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

In 2023, Ferragamo purchased electricity from renewable sources, covered by both Guarantee of Origin (GO) certificates and Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs), as stated in the contract signed with the electricity supplier. In most cases, the electricity consumption was lower than that specified in the purchase certificate.

Row 2

(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)

188

(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:

☑ Singapore

(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

In 2023, Ferragamo purchased electricity from renewable sources, covered by both Guarantee of Origin (GO) certificates and Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs), as stated in the contract signed with the electricity supplier. In most cases, the electricity consumption was lower than that specified in the purchase certificate.

Row 3

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Thailand

(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)

305.17

(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:

☑ Thailand

(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

In 2023, Ferragamo purchased electricity from renewable sources, covered by both Guarantee of Origin (GO) certificates and Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs), as stated in the contract signed with the electricity supplier. In most cases, the electricity consumption was lower than that specified in the purchase certificate.

Row 4

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Malaysia

(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)

230.81

(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:

☑ Malaysia

(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

In 2023, Ferragamo purchased electricity from renewable sources, covered by both Guarantee of Origin (GO) certificates and Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs), as stated in the contract signed with the electricity supplier. In most cases, the electricity consumption was lower than that specified in the purchase certificate

Row 5

(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)

6502.8

(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:

☑ 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

In 2023, Ferragamo purchased electricity from renewable sources, covered by both Guarantee of Origin (GO) certificates and Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs), as stated in the contract signed with the electricity supplier. In most cases, the electricity consumption was lower than that specified in the purchase certificate.

Row 6

(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)

109.97

(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:

☑ Australia

(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

In 2023, Ferragamo purchased electricity from renewable sources, covered by both Guarantee of Origin (GO) certificates and Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs), as stated in the contract signed with the electricity supplier. In most cases, the electricity consumption was lower than that specified in the purchase certificate.

Row 7

(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)

175.64

(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:

☑ China, Macao Special Administrative Region

(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

In 2023, Ferragamo purchased electricity from renewable sources, covered by both Guarantee of Origin (GO) certificates and Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs), as stated in the contract signed with the electricity supplier. In most cases, the electricity consumption was lower than that specified in the purchase certificate.

Row 8

(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)

715.97

(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:

☑ Hong Kong SAR, 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

In 2023, Ferragamo purchased electricity from renewable sources, covered by both Guarantee of Origin (GO) certificates and Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs), as stated in the contract signed with the electricity supplier. In most cases, the electricity consumption was lower than that specified in the purchase certificate.

Row 9

(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)

231

(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:

☑ Taiwan, 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

In 2023, Ferragamo purchased electricity from renewable sources, covered by both Guarantee of Origin (GO) certificates and Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs), as stated in the contract signed with the electricity supplier. In most cases, the electricity consumption was lower than that specified in the purchase certificate.

Row 10

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Austria

(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:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify :any tech

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

134.97

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ 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

In 2023, Ferragamo purchased electricity from renewable sources, covered by both Guarantee of Origin (GO) certificates and Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs), as stated in the contract signed with the electricity supplier. In most cases, the electricity consumption was lower than that specified in the purchase certificate

Row 11

(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:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify :any tech

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

437.12

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ 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

In 2023, Ferragamo purchased electricity from renewable sources, covered by both Guarantee of Origin (GO) certificates and Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs), as stated in the contract signed with the electricity supplier. In most cases, the electricity consumption was lower than that specified in the purchase certificate.

Row 12

(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:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify :any tech

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

576.16

(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:

☑ 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

In 2023, Ferragamo purchased electricity from renewable sources, covered by both Guarantee of Origin (GO) certificates and Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs), as stated in the contract signed with the electricity supplier. In most cases, the electricity consumption was lower than that specified in the purchase certificate.

Row 13

(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:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify :any tech

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

185.23

(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:

☑ 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

In 2023, Ferragamo purchased electricity from renewable sources, covered by both Guarantee of Origin (GO) certificates and Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs), as stated in the contract signed with the electricity supplier. In most cases, the electricity consumption was lower than that specified in the purchase certificate.

Row 14

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Monaco

(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:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify :any tech

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

36

(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:

☑ 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

In 2023, Ferragamo purchased electricity from renewable sources, covered by both Guarantee of Origin (GO) certificates and Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs), as stated in the contract signed with the electricity supplier. In most cases, the electricity consumption was lower than that specified in the purchase certificate.

Row 15

(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:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify :any tech

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

138

(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:

☑ 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

In 2023, Ferragamo purchased electricity from renewable sources, covered by both Guarantee of Origin (GO) certificates and Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs), as stated in the contract signed with the electricity supplier. In most cases, the electricity consumption was lower than that specified in the purchase certificate.

Row 16

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Belgium

(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:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify :any tech

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

35.87

(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:

☑ 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

In 2023, Ferragamo purchased electricity from renewable sources, covered by both Guarantee of Origin (GO) certificates and Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs), as stated in the contract signed with the electricity supplier. In most cases, the electricity consumption was lower than that specified in the purchase certificate.

Row 17

(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:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify :any tech

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

354.66

(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:

☑ 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

In 2023, Ferragamo purchased electricity from renewable sources, covered by both Guarantee of Origin (GO) certificates and Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs), as stated in the contract signed with the electricity supplier. In most cases, the electricity consumption was lower than that specified in the purchase certificate.

Row 18

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Spain

(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:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify :any tech

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

253.68

(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:

☑ 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

In 2023, Ferragamo purchased electricity from renewable sources, covered by both Guarantee of Origin (GO) certificates and Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs), as stated in the contract signed with the electricity supplier. In most cases, the electricity consumption was lower than that specified in the purchase certificate.

Row 19

(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)

9498

(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:

☑ 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

In 2023, Ferragamo purchased electricity from renewable sources, covered by both Guarantee of Origin (GO) certificates and Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs), as stated in the contract signed with the electricity supplier. In most cases, the electricity consumption was lower than that specified in the purchase certificate.

Row 20

(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)

334.25

(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:

☑ 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

In 2023, Ferragamo purchased electricity from renewable sources, covered by both Guarantee of Origin (GO) certificates and Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs), as stated in the contract signed with the electricity supplier. In most cases, the electricity consumption was lower than that specified in the purchase certificate.

Row 21

(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:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

1061

(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:

☑ 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

In 2023, Ferragamo purchased electricity from renewable sources, covered by both Guarantee of Origin (GO) certificates and Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs), as stated in the contract signed with the electricity supplier. In most cases, the electricity consumption was lower than that specified in the purchase certificate.
[Add row]

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Argentina

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

31.63

(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)

31.63

Australia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

109.97

(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)

109.97

Austria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

134.97

(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)

134.97

Belgium

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

35.87

(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)

35.87

Brazil

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

279.91

(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)

279.91

Canada

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

334.25

(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)

334.25

Chile

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

61.33

(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)

61.33

China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

6502.8

(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)

6502.80

China, Macao Special Administrative Region

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

175.64

(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)

175.64

Democratic People's Republic of Korea

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2628.43

(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)

2628.43

France

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

437.12

(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)

437.12

Germany

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

354.66

(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)

354.66

Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

715.96

(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)

715.96

India

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(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)

0.00

Italy

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

7263.45

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

1406.22

(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)

8669.67

Japan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1830.86

(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)

1830.86

Malaysia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

230.81

(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)

230.81

Mexico

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1268.74

(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)

1268.74

Monaco

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

37.79

(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)

37.79

Netherlands

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

166.82

(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)

166.82

Singapore

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

803

(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)

803.00

Spain

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

253.68

(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)

253.68

Switzerland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

185.23

(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)

185.23

Taiwan, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

362.82

(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)

362.82

Thailand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

305.17

(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)

305.17

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

576.16

(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)

576.16

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

9654.1

(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)

9654.10
[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

0.00000365

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

4222

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:
☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

1156271000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:
☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

60

(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

☑ Change in revenue

(7.45.9) Please explain

*In 2023 the total scope 1 and 2 (market-based) emissions amounted 4222 tCO2 with 1156271000 total revenue corresponding to a CO2 ton intensity per of (4222 / 1156271000) 0.00000365. In 2022 the total scope 1 and 2 (market-based) emissions amounted to 11378 tCO2 with 1251808000 total revenue corresponding to a CO2 ton intensity per of (11378 / 1251808000) 0.00000909. The decrease of the figure of 2023 in equal to 60% (0.00001008-0.00000909/0.00001008)*100). The purchase of guarantees of origin that certify the purchase of renewable energy has enormously reduced scope 2 market based emissions. Therefore, in 2023 the Ferragamo Group recorded a reduction in emission intensity of about 60% (0.00000365-0.00000909/0.00000909)*100).: a significant result achieved thanks to the increase in the share of energy from renewable sources and the implementation of energy efficiency strategies. As described in questions 7.10 and 7.55, in line with the Group's defined objectives regarding the containment and reduction of GHG emissions, an activity of acquiring Guarantees of Origin was carried out for almost all regions globally in 2023, which allowed for a significant reduction in indirect Scope 2 market-based emissions. In fact, 82% of the energy purchased and consumed by the Group is covered by Guarantees of Origin. Additionally, the expansion of the photovoltaic plant and the implementation of energy efficiency strategies led to a significant reduction in Scope 12 (MB) emissions compared to 2022.*

Row 2

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.049

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

4222

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☑ square meter

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

85586

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

72

(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

☑ Change in boundary

(7.45.9) Please explain

For the calculation of emission intensity, the denominator used in this case was the square meter value of the stores included in the perimeter. Considering the Scope 1 2 (MB) value, the intensity was calculated as follows: 4222 / 85586 sqm 0.049. Compared to 2022, the emission intensity value saw a decrease of approximately 72% ((0.049 - 0.1737) / 0.1737) considering that the emission intensity value for 2022 was 0.1737. This result was achieved thanks to the increase in the share of energy from renewable sources and the implementation of energy efficiency strategies. Despite the perimeter expansion, the massive renewable energy purchase campaign ensured a significant reduction in Scope 2 emissions. Additionally, the installation of BMS systems for precise internal temperature control in many stores worldwide and the reprogramming of nighttime emission intensity contributed to containing energy consumption, in line with the Group's objectives in the Sustainability Plan.
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☑ Waste

(7.52.2) Metric value

711.13

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

tons

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

2.9

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

The Group is committed to taking action in order to reduce the production of waste arising from its operations, as well as to raise awareness among its employees with respect to proper management and disposal practices, encouraging to reuse and recycle materials as well as minimize waste. In order to understand and mitigate the impacts of its activities, the Group is also committed to verifying the incoming and outgoing flows that may generate waste. In line with the requirements of the ISO 14001:2015 environmental management system, adopted for all of the Group's Italian offices and stores, Salvatore Ferragamo developed specific procedures to ensure the effective and efficient management of waste, as well as a correct periodic monitoring of the waste produced. This management includes monitoring the ratio of hazardous waste to total waste generated, the amount of waste produced in relation to turnover and the amount of waste recycled in relation to the total waste produced. In Italy, waste management is entrusted to third parties, which deliver the waste to a temporary deposit facility, transport it to recycling or disposal plants and then process it. In order to verify that these third parties comply with the relevant legislation and environmental requirements in force, internal audits are periodically carried out. In 2023, the Salvatore Ferragamo Group's waste production stood at 711.13 tons (of which 99.7% was non-hazardous waste and the remaining 0.3% was hazardous waste). The waste generated by the Group's activities primarily refers to office materials, packaging, as well as fabric and leather waste.
[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ Absolute 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 1

(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

SALV-ITA-001-OFF Decision Letter.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

06/10/2020

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

(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

12/30/2019

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

1321

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

10927

(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)

12248.000

(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

96.6

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

96.92

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2029

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

42

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

7103.840

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

1128

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

3095

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

4223.000

(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

156.00

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target is company-wide and covers 96.92% of both Group's Scope 1 and Scope 2. The signing of the Fashion Pact in August 2019 further enhanced the commitment taken on by the Group to reduce its environmental impact in terms of climate change. The reduction and offsetting of CO2 emissions is thus one of the priorities established by the Group in its Sustainability Plan. The Group has implemented a science-based targets (SBTs) in line with limiting global warming to 1.5C. This target is covering scope 1, scope2 market-based emissions. The Salvatore Ferragamo Group commits to reduce scope 1, scope 2 market-based by 42% by 2029 from a 2019 base-year. The exclusions regard stores that are considered not relevant based on their date of opening/closing and on the analysis of their energy consumptions. We have not included any emissions or removals from bioenergy within the target boundary.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

The Group places great importance on protecting and preserving the environment in which it operates. Since 2017, when the Sustainability Policy was first introduced in alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Group has aimed to ensure long-term sustainable development. In 2020, reinforcing its dedication to sustainability and in line with the necessary decarbonization levels to prevent severe climate change impacts, the Group publicly committed to ambitious emission reduction targets, which were later validated by the SBTi. Over the years, the company's sustainability commitment has grown, supported by its involvement in significant associations and networks like the Fashion Pact, which sets crucial objectives such as defining Science-Based Targets to achieve net-zero emissions by 2050. This commitment aligns with international agreements like the Paris Agreement, which aims to keep the global temperature rise well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels. By setting ambitious emission reduction goals, the Ferragamo Group actively supports global climate change mitigation efforts. Following

the establishment of the science-based targets, numerous initiatives have been launched to reduce the Group's carbon footprint, enhance environmental performance, optimize processes for energy savings, and achieve net-zero emissions by 2050.

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

Following the definition of the science-based targets, numerous activities have been initiated to reduce the Group's carbon footprint and energy consumption, resulting in a Sustainability Plan based on five fundamental Pillars, including "Carbon Emission Reduction." Specific targets and timelines have been set for each Pillar. In this Pillar, the goals include achieving the SBTs (Scope 12 and Scope 3) by 2029, reaching 100% renewable energy in all sites by 2030, and achieving Net Zero by 2050. To ensure proper monitoring of the progress of the initiatives and declared targets, the Group has strengthened its governance by establishing an ESG Steering Committee composed of the heads of the functions involved in implementing the Plan and the CEO, which meets every two months. Monthly internal meetings are also held under the supervision of the Sustainability Team to monitor the implementation status of individual planned initiatives and the percentage of target achievement, aiming to identify potential corrective actions in advance by involving all functions. Another metric used to monitor GHG emission reduction targets is emission intensity: a KPI that relates overall emissions to the revenue recorded during the year. The definition of the Sustainability Plan and its related targets has considered the regulatory context, the goals from the Paris Agreement, and the European ambition to achieve climate neutrality by 2050. The company's commitment to sustainability has strengthened over the years, also due to its membership in important associations and networks such as the Fashion Pact and the United Nations Global Compact, which support the ambitious goals set by the Ferragamo Group to implement universal sustainability principles and support the United Nations' decarbonization goals. To mitigate the effects of climate change, the Group has implemented actions and objectives for the reduction and offsetting of CO2 emissions. These initiatives are a priority and are already defined within the Group's Sustainability Plan, as specified in column 86. Thanks to the joint and progressive implementation of these actions, the Group expects to achieve and exceed the set reduction targets, despite expected business growth. For this reason, in 2023, the Group included an additional challenging goal among its reduction objectives: achieving net zero emissions by 2050.

(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 2

(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

SALV-ITA-001-OFF Decision Letter.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

06/10/2020

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ 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 1 – Purchased goods and services

☑ Scope 3, Category 9 – Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2019

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

256828

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

31485

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

288313.000

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

288313.000

(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)

100.0

(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)

100.0

(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)

67.09

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

100.0

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2029

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

42

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

167221.540

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

93138

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

21160

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

114298.000

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

114298.000

(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

143.71

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target is company-wide and covers 67.09% of all the Group's Scope 3 emissions. The signing of the Fashion Pact in August 2019 further enhanced the commitment taken on by the Group to reduce its environmental impact in terms of climate change. The reduction and offsetting of CO2 emissions is thus one of the priorities established by the Group in its Sustainability Plan. The Group has implemented a Science-Based Targets (SBTs) in line with limiting global warming to 1.5C. This target is covering scope 3 GHG emissions from Purchased goods and services and Downstream transportation and distribution. The Salvatore Ferragamo Group commits to reduce absolute scope 3 GHG emissions from Purchased goods and services and Downstream transportation and distribution by 42% by 2029 from a 2019 base-year. In order to achieve these targets, special attention was paid during the yeart, to the use of materials with a low environmental impact in its collections, to minimizing the impact of logistics flows and to rethinking packaging with a view to gradually eliminating single-use plastics. Other indirect emissions generated by other organizations, and which are a consequence of the Group's activities (known as "SCOPE 3 emissions") have been calculated in accordance with the "GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (SCOPE 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard". For each of the SCOPE 3 categories identified as relevant, GHG emissions were quantified by multiplying the organization's activity data by the specific emission factor. It should be noted that the percentage shown in column 50 was calculated based on the base year 2019 GHG inventory and reported when the targets were submitted to SBTi and approved in 2020. Following an improvement in the calculation methodology, base year Scope 3 emissions were recalculated. As required by the SBTi, the base year will be recalculated at the end of the 5 years following the submission and approval of the targets, incorporating these adjustments.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

The Group places great importance on protecting and preserving the environment in which it operates. Since 2017, when the Sustainability Policy was first introduced in alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Group has aimed to ensure long-term sustainable development. In 2020, reinforcing its dedication to sustainability and in line with the necessary decarbonization levels to prevent severe climate change impacts, the Group publicly committed to ambitious emission reduction targets, which were later validated by the SBTi. Over the years, the company's sustainability commitment has grown, supported by its involvement in significant associations and networks like the Fashion Pact, which sets crucial objectives such as defining Science-Based Targets to achieve net-zero emissions by 2050. This commitment aligns with international agreements like the Paris Agreement, which aims to keep the global temperature rise well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels. By setting ambitious emission reduction goals, the Ferragamo Group actively supports global climate change mitigation efforts. Following the establishment of the science-based targets, numerous initiatives have been launched to reduce the Group's carbon footprint, enhance environmental performance, optimize processes for energy savings, and achieve net-zero emissions by 2050.

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

Following the definition of the science-based targets, numerous activities have been initiated to reduce the Group's carbon footprint and energy consumption, resulting in a Sustainability Plan based on five fundamental Pillars, including "Carbon Emission Reduction." Specific targets and timelines have been set for each Pillar. In this Pillar, the goals include achieving the SBTs (Scope 12 and Scope 3) by 2029, reaching 100% renewable energy in all sites by 2030, and achieving Net Zero by 2050. To ensure proper monitoring of the progress of the initiatives and declared targets, the Group has strengthened its governance by establishing an ESG Steering Committee composed of the heads of the functions involved in implementing the Plan and the CEO, which meets every two months. Monthly internal meetings are also held under the supervision of the Sustainability Team to monitor the implementation status of individual planned initiatives and the percentage of target achievement, aiming to identify potential corrective actions in advance by involving all functions. Another metric used to monitor GHG emission reduction targets is emission intensity: a KPI that relates overall emissions to the revenue recorded during the year. The definition of the Sustainability Plan and its related targets has considered the regulatory context, the goals from the Paris Agreement, and the European ambition to achieve climate neutrality by 2050. The company's commitment to sustainability has strengthened over the years, also due to its membership in important associations and networks such as the Fashion Pact and the United Nations Global Compact, which support the ambitious goals set by the Ferragamo Group to implement universal sustainability principles and support the United Nations' decarbonization goals. To mitigate the effects of climate change, the Group has implemented actions and objectives for the reduction and offsetting of CO2 emissions. These initiatives are a priority and are already defined within the Group's Sustainability Plan, as specified in column 86. Thanks to the joint and progressive implementation of these actions, the Group expects to achieve and exceed the set reduction targets, despite expected business growth. For this reason, in 2023, the Group included an additional challenging goal among its reduction objectives: achieving net zero emissions by 2050.

(7.53.1.85) 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

(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 1

(7.54.1.2) Date target was set

12/31/2018

(7.54.1.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Country/area/region

(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

12/30/2019

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

10225

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

99

(7.54.1.10) End date of target

12/30/2029

(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?

No, this target is not part of an emission target

(7.54.1.17) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☑ No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

(7.54.1.19) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The Group is committed to maintain constant at 100% the share of electricity consumption from renewable sources by 2029. The consumption of electricity from renewable sources refers to the Italian scope (Salvatore Ferragamo S.p.A. and its Italian subsidiaries). 100% of the energy used in Italy comes from renewable sources thanks to the purchase of certified energy through a guarantee of origin from the energy supplier. In this regard, with the signing of the Fashion Pact, the Group has undertaken to achieve specific targets linked to the climate, including the commitment to ensure 100% renewable energy in its operations by 2030.

(7.54.1.20) Target objective

With a view to environmental protection, the Salvatore Ferragamo Group pays close attention to its consumption, promoting several initiatives to improve efficiency, aware that the consumption of electricity has negative impacts on the environment and on the reduction of energy stocks. In this context, the objective of this target is to: adopt practices and behaviors aimed at mitigating and adapting to climate change; promote policies and practices to contribute to the fight against climate change, including through the use and adoption of 'green' technologies and energy from renewable sources; define and pursue a climate strategy with medium/ long-term emission reduction targets in line with the Paris Agreement (SBTs).

(7.54.1.22) List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

The actions which contributed most to achieving this target consist of the purchase of certified energy from renewable sources through guarantee of origin from the energy supplier. The objective of the Group is maintaining this achievement for the Italian perimeter and expand this target to the international perimeter.

Row 2

(7.54.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Low 2

(7.54.1.2) Date target was set

12/31/2018

(7.54.1.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Country/area/region

(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

12/30/2019

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

10225

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

0

(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

82

(7.54.1.13) % of target achieved relative to base year

82.00

(7.54.1.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.1.16) Is this target part of an emissions target?

No, this target is not part of an emission target

(7.54.1.17) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☑ No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

(7.54.1.19) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The Group is committed to achieve 100% the share of electricity consumption from renewable sources by 2030 for all stores and offices worldwide.

(7.54.1.20) Target objective

With a view to environmental protection, the Salvatore Ferragamo Group pays close attention to its consumption, promoting several initiatives to improve efficiency, aware that the consumption of electricity has negative impacts on the environment and on the reduction of energy stocks. In this context, the objective of this target is

to: adopt practices and behaviors aimed at mitigating and adapting to climate change; promote policies and practices to contribute to the fight against climate change, including through the use and adoption of 'green' technologies and energy from renewable sources; define and pursue a climate strategy with medium/ long-term emission reduction targets in line with the Paris Agreement (SBTs).

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

The actions which will contribute most to achieving this target consist of the purchase of certified energy from renewable sources through guarantee of origin from the energy supplier, Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) or Purchase of International RECs (I-RECs). During the 2023, the Company acquired Guarantees of Origin for almost all Regions globally, which led to a significant reduction in indirect Scope 2 – market-based emissions. Electricity consumption amounted to 129645 GJ, of which 102490 covered by Guarantees of Origin. As for the European scope, North America, Japan and APAC, almost all the energy used comes from renewable sources thanks to the purchase of energy certified through guarantees of origin. In the next years, the Group intends to maintain the purchase of such guarantees of origin certificates and to extend their scope to the remaining regions in order to achieve 100% of purchased electricity covered by guarantees of origin certificates. [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

12/31/2022

(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

☑ Abs1

☑ Abs2

(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, we consider this a science-based target, and we have committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative in the next two years

(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

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The Salvatore Ferragamo Group has been involved in environmental protection activities for years, which it has carefully integrated into the corporate culture. This commitment has been achieved through the definition of tangible and challenging targets, aimed at minimizing environmental impacts, affirming its intent to achieve Net Zero by 2050. The target does not include exclusions and is intended to be submitted for validation by the Science Based Target initiative during 2024.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

With a view to environmental protection, the Salvatore Ferragamo Group pays close attention to its consumption, promoting several initiatives to improve efficiency, aware that the consumption of electricity has negative impacts on the environment and on the reduction of energy stocks. In this context, the objective of this target is to: adopt practices and behaviors aimed at mitigating and adapting to climate change; promote policies and practices to contribute to the fight against climate change, including through the use and adoption of 'green' technologies and energy from renewable sources; define and pursue a climate strategy with medium/ long-term emission reduction targets in line with the Paris Agreement (SBTs).

(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:

☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(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 plan to purchase and cancel 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

In line with the criteria of the Science Based Target Initiative and the Corporate Net Zero Standard, the Group intends to neutralise emissions once the long-term targets have been achieved, and therefore once GHG emissions have been reduced by at least 90% compared to the base year by 2050. In 2024, it intends to update its targets to SBTi in order to align with the requirements of the net zero standard, formalising its commitments in line with its climate strategy. Given this, the investments that the Group will make in the near term are primarily dedicated to reducing GHG emissions.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ New

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

Recalculating emission targets is essential to maintain the integrity of emission reduction commitments and to ensure that corporate goals remain aligned with climate science and international best practices. In line with the guidelines provided by the SBTi, the Ferragamo Group assesses the possibility of recalculating the base year and the related target year in the event of significant changes. Ferragamo's recalculation policy is primarily based on Chapter 5 of the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. The following cases will trigger a recalculation of base year emissions: Structural changes: mergers, acquisitions, and divestitures, as well as outsourcing and insourcing activities. When significant structural changes occur in the middle of the year, base year emissions should be recalculated for the entire year. Similarly, current year emissions should be recalculated for the entire year to maintain consistency with the base year recalculation. Changes in calculation methodology: situations where the same sources of carbon emissions as in previous years are calculated, but the measurement or calculation method is different. The different measures or calculation methods aim to achieve more accurate reporting. However, if the differences in emissions resulting from such changes are significant, historical data should be recalculated by applying the new data and/or methodologies back to the base year. When more accurate data input is not reasonably available for the past years, data points must be backcasted, or the change may simply be acknowledged and disclosed to enhance transparency. Discovery of significant errors or several cumulative errors that are collectively deemed significant. Base year emissions must be retroactively recalculated to reflect changes within Ferragamo that would otherwise compromise the consistency and relevance of reported emissions. Ferragamo considers any change or several cumulative changes that drive an increase or decrease in emissions of more than 5% as significant. Ferragamo may also choose to recalculate emissions for changes less than 5% if appropriate.
[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	*1*	*`Numeric input*
To be implemented	*1*	*5*
Implementation commenced	*2*	*57*

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Implemented	*7*	*300.1*
Not to be implemented	*2*	*`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

Energy efficiency in buildings

☑ Lighting

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

14.11

(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)

6893

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

99328

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

This activity involved the replacement of traditional lamps with LED lamps in building Palazzo Feroni and in building P and Q at the Headquarters.

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings
☑ Motors and drives

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

27.11

(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)

17488

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

120000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

This activity involved the Installation of a charging stations of 50kW for electric vehicles cars in the Headquarters.

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

☑ Solar PV

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

80

(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)

62178

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

300943

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 16-20 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

This activity involved the expansion of the photovoltaic system already installed in building F of the Osmannoro site, reaching a maximum peak power of 1,526.64 kWp through the installation of 221.88 kWp of photovoltaic panels, corresponding to a net installed area of 6,500 square meters.

Row 4

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☑ Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC)

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

55

(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)

24523

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

586597

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 16-20 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

The following two initiatives were implemented: - Replacement of chiller unit 1 in building M - Replacement of 2 chiller units and 2 boilers in buildings E-D with 1 heat pump (PDC)

Row 5

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☑ Solar shading

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

40.01

(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)

19540

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

106234

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

This activity involved the installation of films for the management of the microclimate on the 6th and 7th floors of the "Corso Matteotti" offices in Milan and in the buildings H,G,M in Osmannoro. The thermal insulation achieved consists in the application of special films on the glass surfaces of the buildings in order to shield part of the sun's rays and their thermal energy. This therefore makes it possible to save a portion of the electricity for cooling during the year.

Row 6

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings
☑ Building Energy Management Systems (BEMS)

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

68.63

(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)

30809

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

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ >30 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

The intervention led to a reduction in the total gas consumption, due to a change in the temperature setpoints at Osmannoro sites

Row 7

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☑ Building Energy Management Systems (BEMS)

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

15.24

(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)

7442

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

68000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

This activity involved the installation of multimeters and counters in the Store of Firenze, in the framework of the BMS system.
[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

Regarding energy efficiency projects (as reported in 5.33.2), the input comes from organizational needs and therefore from the Top Management. The internal project manager, together with the support of the designer, defines all the requirements of the project including the energy performance (insulation, LED, new heating systems etc.) and the financial estimate. After that, the project has to be approved by the Top Management for contents and financial estimates. After the approval, a call for tender is launched and the selection is based on the ability to satisfy the requisites required in the expected financial terms. From 2018 the Group had an Energy Management System according to the ISO 50001: 2018 Standard: through a systemic approach, the certification aims to facilitate the achievement of the objectives defined in the Policy, such the commitment to projects aimed at improving energy performance, the dissemination within the company of the objectives of the Energy Management System and the related implementation programs, the optimization of the use of energy resources and the increase in the use of alternative and renewable energy sources. An Energy Management System compliant with the ISO 50001 standard implies that the organization has to conduct periodic energy audits and implement, year by year, energy initiatives in line with the requirements of the certification. The energy audits results allow to identify areas where efficiency actions need to be taken. Hence, the EMS is one of the drivers for energy efficiency investments.

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards

(7.55.3.2) Comment

One of the methods used by Salvatore Ferragamo to drive investments in emission reduction activities is the compliance with new regulatory standards and requirements.
[Add row]

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

Row 1

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:
☑ Product or service

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

Select from:
☑ No taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low carbon

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power
☑ Other, please specify :garments with sustainable content

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

The inclusion of materials with a low environmental impact into its collection is one of the top priorities for the Brand, which has set up a cross-functional work team dedicated to this initiative. The Group has also adopted specific guidelines on materials and fibers to be preferred (and conversely those to be discouraged or avoided), with the aim of promoting respect for the environment, people and the planet. An internal strategic-decision-making document fully updated in October 2023, which continues to be updated to ensure compliance with respect to the applicable certifications and reference standards. The raw materials with the lowest environmental impact listed in the guidelines include, by way of example, organic cotton and silk (e.g. GOTS or OCS certified), regenerated nylon and polyester yarns, post-consumer recycled wool and cashmere, viscose from responsibly managed forests, metal-free leather and leather from Leather Working Group certified tanneries. From 2021, Salvatore Ferragamo started to identify with the "ST" symbol products manufactured using a majority of lower environmental impact materials. This symbol, which stands for "Sustainable Thinking", is used exclusively for products which respect criteria identified by the company. The materials used for the products are detailed within the product's page on the eCommerce.

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

3.24
[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:

☑ Agriculture

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

Salvatore Ferragamo collaborates with Rete Clima and PEFC Italy for the safeguard and protection of a cork forest in Tuscany, by supporting a project aimed to its certification and to its sustainable management. This project is focused on certification and improvement of forests: thanks to the PEFC forest certification and the following management actions on the cork wood and on the surrounding forestry areas, new ecosystem services will be generated in favor of both local quality of territory and global climate mitigation. The place of this forestry project is located in Province of Grosseto, inside the "Tenuta of Paganico", a beautiful natural place that covers 1,200 ha in South Tuscany. Referring to the ecosystem services of cork wood, the absorption of CO2 produced by this local action is equal to the amount of greenhouse gases emissions due to the production of 500 pieces of the Earth Top Handle bag.

(7.79.1.4) Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

0

(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:

☑ No

(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:

☑ Not issued by a program

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

Ferragamo has embarked on a series of significant projects aimed at reducing the environmental impact of its operations through carbon offsetting and carbon in setting initiatives. These projects are part of an ongoing commitment to environmental responsibility and sustainable innovation, aligned with the company's goals to promote more eco-friendly practices and reduce CO2 emissions throughout the product life cycle. The main projects carried out include: •2020: Carbon offsetting for the Viva Collection shoes life cycle, a project aimed at offsetting the emissions generated during the production and distribution of this line of products. • 2021: Carbon offsetting for the life cycle of the F-80 Skeleton watch, where Ferragamo offset the emissions produced during the life cycle of this iconic watch. • 2021: Carbon in setting for the production of the Earth Top Handle bag, focusing on improving sustainable practices within the supply chain and reducing emissions locally. • 2022: Another carbon offsetting project for the Viva Collection shoes life cycle, reinforcing the company's commitment to offsetting emissions associated with its production. In parallel, Ferragamo has explored the use of sustainable and locally sourced materials, with a particular focus on cork, a material that can be easily sourced regionally in Tuscany or nationally in Sardinia, offering significant sustainability benefits. Cork has already been used in previous carbon in setting projects, as demonstrated by the project on the ecosystem services of cork oak. These efforts showcase Ferragamo's dedication to promoting innovative, low-impact production practices, with the aim of reducing its carbon footprint and contributing to the fight against climate change. For more details, you can visit the Ferragamo company page on Rete Clima and explore the completed carbon in setting and offsetting projects.
[Add row]

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?

Select from:

☑ No

(9.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

The measurement is carried out through the distribution of data collection forms to individual Region managers, who annually report the impacts on the water resource for each site. Additionally, for the Osmannoro site, the measurement is conducted through monthly monitoring by consulting specific meters.

(9.2.4) Please explain

The sum of all water withdrawals within the Group's boundaries is measured and monitored. In 2023, considering its scope, the Group initiated the definition of a water action plan, which includes an initial phase of evaluating the Group's direct and indirect impacts on the water resource. In this context, a request for the collection of qualitative and quantitative data regarding the water resource was activated. As part of the first phase of the Water Action Plan, the types and associated levels of water risk exposure were mapped for all sites. This assessment revealed that the water aspect is relevant for only 7% of our sites. A request for water resource data collection was sent to all relevant sites, and 81% provided information in this regard.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

The measurement is carried out through the distribution of data collection forms to individual Region managers, who annually report the impacts on the water resource for each site. Additionally, for the Osmannoro site, the measurement is conducted through monthly monitoring by consulting specific meters.

(9.2.4) Please explain

The sum of all water withdrawals within the boundaries of the Group is measured and monitored. In 2023, considering its perimeter, the Group initiated the definition of a water action plan, which includes an initial phase of assessing the Group's direct and indirect impacts on the water resource. In this context, a request was made to collect qualitative and quantitative data regarding the water resource. Among the requested data is the volume withdrawn in relation to the type of source. As part of the first phase of the Water Action Plan, the types and associated levels of water risk exposure were mapped for all sites. This assessment revealed that the water aspect is relevant for only 7% of our sites. A request for water resource data collection was sent to all relevant sites, and 81% provided information in this regard.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

The group promotes the responsible and conscious use of water, which is primarily intended for hygienic and sanitary use by its employees. For this reason, the quality of the withdrawn water is not relevant.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

The measurement is carried out through the distribution of data collection forms to individual Region managers, who annually report the impacts on the water resource for each site. Additionally, for the Osmannoro site, the measurement is conducted through monthly monitoring by consulting specific meters.

(9.2.4) Please explain

The water discharges into the boundaries of the Group are measured and monitored. In 2023, considering its scope, the Group initiated the definition of a water action plan, which includes an initial phase of evaluating the Group's direct and indirect impacts on the water resource. In this context, a request for the collection of qualitative and quantitative data regarding the water resource was activated. As part of the first phase of the Water Action Plan, the types and associated levels of water risk exposure were mapped for all sites. This assessment revealed that the water aspect is relevant for only 7% of our sites. A request for water resource data collection was sent to all relevant sites, and 81% provided information in this regard.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

The measurement is carried out through the distribution of data collection forms to individual Region managers, who annually report the impacts on the water resource for each site. Additionally, for the Osmannoro site, the measurement is conducted through monthly monitoring by consulting specific meters.

(9.2.4) Please explain

The water discharges into the boundaries of the Group are measured and monitored. In 2023, considering its scope, the Group initiated the definition of a water action plan, which includes an initial phase of evaluating the Group's direct and indirect impacts on the water resource. In this context, a request for the collection of qualitative and quantitative data regarding the water resource was activated. As part of the first phase of the Water Action Plan, the types and associated levels of water risk exposure were mapped for all sites. This assessment revealed that the water aspect is relevant for only 7% of our sites. A request for water resource data collection was sent to all relevant sites, and 81% provided information in this regard

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

The sum of all water discharges into the boundaries of the Group are not measured and monitored, since no treatment method is applied.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

The sum of all water discharges into the boundaries of the Group are not measured and monitored, since no treatment method is applied.

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

The group promotes the responsible and conscious use of water, which is primarily intended for hygienic and sanitary use by its employees. For this reason, the quality of the water discharge is not relevant.

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

The group promotes the responsible and conscious use of water, which is primarily intended for hygienic and sanitary use by its employees. For this reason, the quality of the water discharge is not relevant.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

The measurement is carried out through the distribution of data collection forms to individual Region managers, who annually report the impacts on the water resource for each site. Additionally, for the Osmannoro site, the measurement is conducted through monthly monitoring by consulting specific meters

(9.2.4) Please explain

The total consumption into the boundaries of the Group is measured and monitored. In 2023, considering its scope, the Group initiated the definition of a water action plan, which includes an initial phase of evaluating the Group's direct and indirect impacts on the water resource. In this context, a request for the collection of qualitative and quantitative data regarding the water resource was activated. As part of the first phase of the Water Action Plan, the types and associated levels of water risk exposure were mapped for all sites. This assessment revealed that the water aspect is relevant for only 7% of our sites. A request for water resource data collection was sent to all relevant sites, and 81% provided information in this regard.

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

The group promotes the responsible and conscious use of water, which is primarily intended for hygienic and sanitary use by its employees. At this moment, the Group doesn't' monitor the quantity of water recycled/reused.

The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

The group promotes the responsible and conscious use of water, which is primarily intended for hygienic and sanitary use by its employees. At this moment, the Group doesn't' monitor the quantity of water recycled/reused.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

46.44

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

The Group promotes a sensible and responsible use of water, intended primarily for employees' hygiene-sanitary purposes, in that almost all production is outsourced. During 2023, water consumption in relation to the Parent Company's offices alone was 46,44 megaliters (of which 79% from the aqueduct and 21% from ground water23).In 2022, water consumption was 36.7 megaliters (of which 73.8% from the aqueduct and 26.2% from ground water). Compared to 2022, water withdrawals are roughly the same, though slightly increased due to improved reliability in data collection across the different regions. The Group has initiated a process to define a water action plan. The initial phase of the activities carried out in 2023 involved sending data collection forms to various regional managers to gather increasingly detailed information on the impact on the water resource (e.g., withdrawals, discharges, consumption, type of discharges, etc.). For the next 5 years, the volume of water is expected to remain almost unchanged as the Group's direct water withdrawals are for domestic purposes (store cleaning, washers, garden irrigation, etc.) in offices, retail stores, etc. It is anticipated that any increase in demand will be offset by an improvement in efficiency, so that water withdrawals will remain about the same.

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

46.44

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

The Group promotes a sensible and responsible use of water, intended primarily for employees' hygiene-sanitary purposes, in that almost all production is outsourced. During 2023, water discharges in relation to the Parent Company's offices alone was 46,44 megaliters. In 2022, water discharges was 36.7 megaliters. Compared to 2022, water discharges are roughly the same, though slightly increased due to improved reliability in data collection across the different regions. The Group has initiated a process to define a water action plan. The initial phase of the activities carried out in 2023 involved sending data collection forms to various regional managers to gather increasingly detailed information on the impact on the water resource (e.g., withdrawals, discharges, consumption, type of discharges, etc.). For the next 5 years, the volume of water is expected to remain almost unchanged as the Group's direct water discharges are for domestic purposes (store cleaning, washers, garden irrigation, etc.) in offices, retail stores, etc. It is anticipated that any increase in demand will be offset by an improvement in efficiency, so that water withdrawals will remain about the same.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

0

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

The Group promotes a sensible and responsible use of water, intended primarily for employees' hygiene-sanitary purposes, in that almost all production is outsourced. In 2023, there was no water consumption as all the water withdrawn was fully discharged, and it is estimated that consumption will remain the same in the coming years. The Group has initiated a process to define a water action plan. The initial phase of the activities carried out in 2023 involved sending data collection forms to various regional managers to gather increasingly detailed information on the impact on the water resource (e.g., withdrawals, discharges, consumption, type of discharges, etc.). For the next 5 years, the volume of water is expected to remain almost unchanged as the Group's direct water consumptions are for domestic purposes (store cleaning, washers, garden irrigation, etc.) in offices, retail stores, etc. It is anticipated that any increase in demand will be offset by an improvement in efficiency, so that water withdrawals will remain about the same.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.4) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the volume, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

(9.2.4.1) Withdrawals are from areas with water stress

Select from:
☑ Yes

(9.2.4.2) Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

49.36

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Change in accounting methodology

(9.2.4.5) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.4.7) % of total withdrawals that are withdrawn from areas with water stress

106.29

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Select all that apply

☑ WRI Aqueduct

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

The Group has defined a target related to water in the Sustainability Plan for 2023 within the "Supply Chain Transparency and local focus" Pillar: Definition of a strategy for the management of water resources, including the use of chemical agents for a progressive phase-out. For this target, the Group is currently defining a Water Action Plan, the initial phase of which involved mapping all local units for the following water risks using the WRI Aqueduct tool: physical quantity, physical quality, regulatory, and reputational. Among the water risks, physical quantity has been identified as water stress, defined as the ratio between total water demand and available renewable water resources, both surface and underground. The level of water risk for the Group's local units has been determined using their respective geographical coordinates and specific address for each type of Local Unit (Offices, warehouses, DOS, TPOS). The assessment covered the entire Group's perimeter and allowed the identification of the amount of water withdrawals made in water-stressed areas. This evaluation will be conducted regularly, at least once a year. The Group, aware of its exposure to business risks associated with water stress, is conscious that its direct water use is exclusively limited to domestic use. However, recognizing the importance of indirect uses, i.e., outsourced production processes, within the Water Action Plan, the same mapping has been carried out for external processing suppliers and raw materials considered significant in terms of % of supply (selected suppliers to cover 80% of the amount spent). In the coming years, objectives related to the Group's direct and indirect impacts and actions to reduce its impacts will also be defined.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

We do not have this source of water withdrawal

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

We do not have this source of water withdrawal

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

9.75

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

During 2023, water withdrawls in relation to the Group's offices alone was 46,44 megaliters (of which 79% from the aqueduct and 21% from ground water). Compared to 2022, water withdrawals were about the same.

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

We do not have this source of water withdrawal

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

We do not have this source of water withdrawal

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

36.69

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

During 2023, water withdrawls in relation to the Group's offices alone was 46,44 megaliters (of which 79% from the aqueduct and 21% from ground water). Compared to 2022, water withdrawals were about the same.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

Fresh surface water

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

We do not have this destination of water discharges

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

We do not have this destination of water discharges

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

We do not have this destination of water discharges

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

The Group conducts its direct activities in Offices, Warehouses, and Stores, where the main type of destination for wastewater is the municipal sewer system. The water used for hygienic purposes, cleaning, and other activities is channeled through pipes to the wastewater treatment system of the city or locality where the site is located.
[Fixed row]

(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Direct operations

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:
☑ Yes, we have assessed this value chain stage and identified facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

2

(9.3.3) % of facilities in direct operations that this represents

Select from:
☑ 100%

(9.3.4) Please explain

The Group has initiated an activity to quantify the direct and indirect impacts on the water resource. For the quantification of direct impacts, a mapping of the local units has been carried out, considering all the local units in which the Group carries out its activities, both owned and non-owned, including offices, stores, and warehouses. In relation to the specific coordinates of the individual local units, water risks have been mapped using the Aqueduct tool. The water risks considered include physical quantity (water stress, water depletion, groundwater table decline, drought risk), physical quality (untreated connected wastewater), regulatory and reputational (unimproved/no drinking water, unimproved/no sanitation). The individual indicators considered are related to the management and quality of water resources, which have been classified by severity levels: extremely high, medium-high, medium, low-medium, low, insignificant trend. From the mapping of risk exposure levels, the Group has initiated a process aimed at collecting quantitative and qualitative data for all local units whose level of exposure to "water stress" is

"extremely high". This information collection is the starting point for the subsequent definition of quantitative objectives for reducing direct impacts. The physical risks have, however, been subject to further analysis as part of the climate-related risk assessment, where specific impacts, including economic and reputational damages, have also been evaluated. In the column "total number of facilities exposed to water risk," the number 2 was indicated because the information was aggregated by type of local unit: offices and warehouses and DOS stores. DOS stores are a network of single-brand directly operated stores.

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have assessed this value chain stage and identified facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

2

(9.3.4) Please explain

The Group has initiated an activity to quantify the direct and indirect impacts on the water resource. For the quantification of indirect impacts, a mapping of the local units of the main suppliers of external processing and raw materials and finished products has been carried out, identified based on the percentage of supply covered for the year 2023 corresponding to an 80% coverage of the amount spent. This mapping led to the identification of 55 suppliers, including 32 suppliers of raw materials and finished products and 23 suppliers of external processing. In relation to the specific coordinates of the individual local units of the identified suppliers, water risks have been mapped using the Aqueduct tool. The water risks considered include physical quantity (water stress, water depletion, groundwater table decline, drought risk), physical quality (untreated connected wastewater), regulatory and reputational (unimproved/no drinking water, unimproved/no sanitation). The individual indicators considered are related to the management and quality of water resources, which have been classified by severity levels: extremely high, medium-high, medium, low-medium, low, insignificant trend. From the mapping of risk exposure levels, the Group has initiated a process aimed at collecting quantitative and qualitative data for all local units whose level of exposure to "water stress" is "extremely high". This information collection is the starting point for the subsequent definition of quantitative objectives for the reduction of direct impacts. In the column "total number of facilities exposed to water risk," number 2 was indicated because the information was aggregated by supplier type: external processing suppliers and raw material and finished product suppliers.
[Fixed row]

(9.3.1) For each facility referenced in 9.3, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year.

Row 1

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 1

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Offices and warehouses

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Italy

☑ Other, please specify **:**Arno

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

11.11

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

43.39

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

46.44

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

9.75

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

36.69

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

46.44

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

46.44

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

The Group operates in 2 types of sites: Offices and Warehouses and DOS Stores,.In 2023, there are 45 sites classified as offices and warehouses where administrative activities and material storage activities are carried out,with 31 in Europe (26 in Italy),10 in Asia,4 in America. 2023 is the first year in which specific data on impacts on the water resource are collected, and for this reason, it has been primarily evaluated to map this information for the local units exposed to an extremely high level of "water stress" risk.Of the 45 sites, 23 sites face extremely high level of water stress risk, 20 in Italy, 2 in China, and 1 in Spain.Reported volumes refer to these 23 sites, with data provided by Region representatives. The river basin and geographical location data refer to the Osmannoro site in Italy, whose volumes are the most significant in this cluster of facilities. The Group is currently defining a Water Action Plan, the first phase of which involves quantifying the direct and indirect impacts on the water resource: in 2023, water risk areas were defined, and the related quantitative and qualitative data were collected. Subsequently, parameters useful for the identification of impacts will be defined: in fact, even though the Group has sites exposed to significant water stress levels, the water withdrawals carried out in the different local units are not impactful. Once impacts are quantified, specific objectives will be set for sustainable water management.

Row 2

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 2

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Store DOS

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

☑ Other, please specify :California, Minor basin: Santa Monica Bay

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

34.06907

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-118.40286

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

2.92

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

2.92

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

2.92

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

2.92

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

The Group conducts its direct activities in 2 types of sites: Offices and Warehouses, DOS Stores. In 2023, it has 462 sites classified as DOS stores, where sales activities are carried out globally: 114 in Europe, 183 in Asia, 61 in North America, 38 in Latin America, and 66 in Japan. 2023 is the first year in which specific data on direct impacts on the water resource are collected, and thus the primary focus has been on mapping this information for local units exposed to an "extremely high" water stress risk level. Of the 462 sites, 98 are exposed to an extremely high water stress risk: 57 in Italy, 26 in China, 9 in the USA, 6 in Latam. The reported volumes refer to 41 sites, selected from among the 98 sites based on the following criteria: Water stress: extremely high; Gross area 200 sqm; one unit per type and location. The data was provided by various regional representatives. The river basin and geographical location data refer to the DOS Store Rodeo Drive site in Beverly Hills, whose volumes are the most significant in this cluster of facilities. The Group is currently defining a Water Action Plan. In 2023, water risk areas were defined, and relevant quantitative and qualitative data were collected. Subsequently, parameters for identifying impacts will be defined. Despite having sites exposed to significant water stress, the water withdrawals in the different local units are not impactful.
[Add row]

(9.3.2) For the facilities in your direct operations referenced in 9.3.1, what proportion of water accounting data has been third party verified?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

The entity entrusted with the audit of this NFS is KPMG S.p.A., which certifies the compliance of the information provided herein in accordance with article 3, paragraph 10 of Italian Legislative Decree 254/2016 in a separate report. The audit was conducted in accordance with the procedures outlined in the "Independent Auditor's Report" section of this document. KPMG has issued a report regarding the Non-financial Statement, which complies with the ISAE 3000 standard. Among the various data audited are those of GRI indicator 303, which addresses the topic of water and effluents. The percentage indicated in the "% verified" column refers to the fact that the verified water consumption data for the 2023 fiscal year pertains to the offices of the Parent Company.

Water withdrawals – volume by source

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

The Group did not report this information in 2023 as it was considered immaterial.

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

The Group did not report this information in 2023 as it was considered immaterial.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

The entity entrusted with the audit of this NFS is KPMG S.p.A., which certifies the compliance of the information provided herein in accordance with article 3, paragraph 10 of Italian Legislative Decree 254/2016 in a separate report. The audit was conducted in accordance with the procedures outlined in the "Independent Auditor's Report" section of this document. KPMG has issued a report regarding the Non-financial Statement, which complies with the ISAE 3000 standard. Among the various data audited are those of GRI indicator 303, which addresses the topic of water and effluents. The percentage indicated in the "% verified" column refers to the fact that the verified water consumption data for the 2023 fiscal year pertains to the offices of the Parent Company.

Water discharges – volume by destination

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

The Group did not report this information in 2023 as it was considered immaterial.

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

The Group did not report this information in 2023 as it was considered immaterial.

Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

The Group did not report this information in 2023 as it was considered immaterial.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

The entity entrusted with the audit of this NFS is KPMG S.p.A., which certifies the compliance of the information provided herein in accordance with article 3, paragraph 10 of Italian Legislative Decree 254/2016 in a separate report. The audit was conducted in accordance with the procedures outlined in the "Independent Auditor's Report" section of this document. KPMG has issued a report regarding the Non-financial Statement, which complies with the ISAE 3000 standard. Among the various data audited are those of GRI indicator 303, which addresses the topic of water and effluents. The percentage indicated in the "% verified" column refers to the fact that the verified water consumption data for the 2023 fiscal year pertains to the offices of the Parent Company.
[Fixed row]

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.

(9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

1.16

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

0.02

(9.5.3) Anticipated forward trend

The volume of water is expected to remain almost unchanged since the Group's direct water withdrawal is derived from domestic purposes (store cleaning, washers, garden irrigation, etc.) in offices, retail stores, etc. it is expected that any increase in demand will be offset by an improvement in efficiency, so that consumption will remain about the same.
[Fixed row]

(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

(9.13.1) Products contain hazardous substances

Select from:
☑ No

(9.13.2) Comment

The Group prioritizes manufacturing and selling products that comply with global chemical safety laws to protect workers, consumers, and the environment throughout the product life cycle. EU legislation, especially the REACH regulation, governs the use of chemicals. Environmental and toxicity tests are conducted on various components and products, including accessories, footwear, textiles, and rubber soles. The Group carefully selects suppliers with relevant certifications (e.g. ZDHC). Since 2016, the Group has implemented a Restricted Substances List (RSL), stricter than REACH, updated in 2023, requiring all suppliers and manufacturers to adhere to it.
[Fixed row]

(9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

(9.14.1) Products and/or services classified as low water impact

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to address this within the next two years

(9.14.3) Primary reason for not classifying any of your current products and/or services as low water impact

Select from:

☑ Important but not an immediate business priority

(9.14.4) Please explain

The new Plan for the 2024-2026 three-year period, updated during 2023, aims to create a culture of sustainability that respects, protects and promotes excellence, through a new direction that integrates past objectives with the new challenges for the future. As further evidence of the Group's deep commitment to integrating sustainability into its business operations, it is noted that the pillar "supply chain transparency and local focus" has introduced the target: "Definition of a strategy for the management of water resources, including the use of chemical agents for a progressive phase-out." In relation to this target, the Group has initiated a process to develop a water action plan. As part of this process, the Group will assess whether to include strategic objectives aimed at introducing low-impact materials on water resources within its production.
[Fixed row]

(9.15) Do you have any water-related targets?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.15.1) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

Water pollution

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(9.15.1.2) Please explain

The Group, in defining a water action plan in line with its commitments outlined in the 2024-2026 sustainability plan, will consider the possibility of setting targets related to this issue. The definition of strategic objectives will occur once the impact quantification phase is completed, in order to have an effective assessment that can guide the Group's strategy to reduce its impact on water resources. In general, the Group has a low direct environmental impact on water consumption, considering the type of activity and the company's water use. In the future, the Group will not alter its dependence on water and the related impact, as its activities and management will not change. Given the above, the organization currently does not have targets related to water pollution.

Water withdrawals

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(9.15.1.2) Please explain

The Group, in defining a water action plan in line with its commitments outlined in the 2024-2026 sustainability plan, will consider the possibility of setting targets related to this issue. The definition of strategic objectives will occur once the impact quantification phase is completed, in order to have an effective assessment that can guide the Group's strategy to reduce its impact on water resources. In general, the Group has a low direct environmental impact on water consumption, considering the type of activity and the company's water use. In the future, the Group will not alter its dependence on water and the related impact, as its activities and management will not change. Given the above, the organization currently does not have targets related to water withdrawals

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

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

(9.15.1.2) Please explain

The Group, in defining a water action plan in line with its commitments outlined in the 2024-2026 sustainability plan, will consider the possibility of setting targets related to this issue. The definition of strategic objectives will occur once the impact quantification phase is completed, in order to have an effective assessment that

can guide the Group's strategy to reduce its impact on water resources. Across the Group, most of the consumed water is used for domestic purposes (store cleaning, lavatories, garden irrigation, etc.) in offices, retail stores, etc. since most of the production is outsourced. The only relevant direct uses are for domestic purposes, since most industrial production is outsourced, this leads to a very low amount of water consumed. Due to the small amount of water consumption, the organization currently does not have targets relating to Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services.

Other

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(9.15.2) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Row 1

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 3

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Monitoring of water use

☑ Increase in the proportion of sites monitoring water withdrawal by source

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

12/31/2022

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/30/2022

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

0

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/30/2023

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

174

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

174

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

100

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Zero Discharge of Hazardous Chemicals (ZDHC)

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The defined target is company-wide and primarily covers the perimeter of the stores. Specifically, as part of defining the water action plan, the Group has extended its water data reporting process to include the stores. The target covers DOS and TPOS stores that are exposed to an extremely high water stress risk. In the years prior to 2022, only office withdrawals were monitored, but in order to understand its impacts, the Group initiated a data collection process for stores located in extremely high water stress areas. Specifically, out of 439 DOS stores and 171 TPOS stores, 125 and 49 respectively were subject to specific data collection..

(9.15.2.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

The Group, in order to effectively define a water action plan, started with a complete mapping of all local units where the Group's direct activities are conducted (both owned and non-owned), to identify in 2023 the units exposed to water risks to consider for its strategic planning in the coming years. In this context, it prioritized involving the individual Region managers to map detailed information regarding water resources specifically for each local unit exposed to extremely high levels of water stress risk. This exercise allowed for the monitoring of data related to 174 stores, including quantitative data (e.g., discharges, withdrawals, and water consumption) and qualitative data (e.g., policies, initiatives, proximity to basins, etc.).

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

In the coming years, the Group will evaluate whether to further extend the monitoring of data related to water resources.

Row 3

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 1

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Product use phase

☑ Other product use phase, please specify **:**(% reduction of problematic and unnecessary plastics

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

12/31/2018

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/30/2019

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/30/2030

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

0

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Zero Discharge of Hazardous Chemicals (ZDHC)

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The Group stepped up its commitment in the field of environmental protection by integrating an additional SDG into the Sustainability Plan: "Life below water". Among the goals to be achieved is the one regarding the minimization of harmful plastics in the oceans. The Group sets the company-wide target of eliminating of problematic and unnecessary plastics in B2C packaging by 2025, and in B2B by 2030. To track this target, the Group has established a cross-functional work team entirely dedicated to the activity to reduce its environmental impacts related to materials and has adopted specific guidelines on materials and fibers to be used for the development of its products, including the packaging of its products sold

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

To achieve this target, in 2023 the Group completed the replacement of polybags for transporting products with recycled and recyclable plastic alternatives. Moreover, the hangers used for Ferragamo garments are made of 100% post-consumer recycled plastic and the bags used for packaging products such as shoes, bags and accessories are Made in Italy and made of 100% cotton fabric, 78% of which is organic cotton, as are the bags used for clothing, which also have a 100% recycled polyester lining.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

In the coming years, the Group is expected to continue its activities to achieve the established target.

Row 4

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 2

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Product use phase

☑ Other product use phase, please specify **:**% of packaging from recycled or certified sustainable sources

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

12/31/2018

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/30/2019

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/30/2030

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

0

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Zero Discharge of Hazardous Chemicals (ZDHC)

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The Group sets another target related to the water in its sustainability plan (company-wide target): "At least half of all necessary plastic packaging made from 100% recycled material by 2025 for B2C, and by 2030 for B2B". To track this target, the Group has established a cross-functional work team entirely dedicated to the activity to reduce its environmental impacts related to materials and has adopted specific guidelines on materials and fibers to be used for the development of its products, including the packaging of its products sold. At the moment, the data collected are estimates and will be considered to statement in the coming years.

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

To achieve this target, in 2023 The iconic red packaging is entirely made with a new institutional paper from responsibly managed forests (e.g. FSC certified), composed of 80% post-consumer recycled fibers and 100% recycled cardboard reinforcements. Other solutions have also been adopted to reduce the environmental impact of the Group's packaging materials: paper from responsibly managed forests was chosen for the handles of shopping bags, for adhesive labels, and as a substitute for the plastic used in shoe trees. In addition, the bags used for costume jewelry are made of 100% cotton fabric. Also the reusable product protective bag is made with printed fabrics recovered from stock. The packaging sees Favini Remake paper boxes, made of 30% post-consumer recycled cellulose and 25% residues from the leather goods industry. In addition, a 100% recycled and recyclable filler tissue paper was selected.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

In the coming years, the Group is expected to continue its activities to achieve the established target.
[Add row]

C10. Environmental performance - Plastics

(10.1) Do you have plastics-related targets, and if so what type?

(10.1.1) Targets in place

Select from:

☑ Yes

(10.1.2) Target type and metric

Plastic packaging

☑ Eliminate problematic and unnecessary plastic packaging

☑ Reduce the total weight of virgin content in plastic packaging

☑ Increase the proportion of plastic packaging that is recyclable in practice and at scale

Plastic goods/products

☑ Eliminate single-use plastic products

☑ Eliminate problematic and unnecessary plastics within our goods/products

☑ Reduce the total weight of virgin content in plastic goods/products

(10.1.3) Please explain

The Sustainability Plan of the Group, with a three-year horizon (2024-2026), rests on five pillars: Carbon Emission Reduction, Sustainable Materials with Focus on Leather, Circular Economy and Recycling, Supply Chain Transparency and Local Focus, Foster Diversity, Equity, Inclusion & Belonging. The Plan identifies 14 specific targets, divided among the different pillars, and defines the timeframe for each action. During the update carried out in 2023, the priorities identified in past years were taken into consideration, such as those deriving from the adoption of the SDGs, the signing of the Fashion Pact, the definition of Science-Based Targets and applicable regulatory requirements. As a confirmation of its commitment to addressing plastic issues, the objectives of the SF Group include: - Elimination of problematic and unnecessary plastics in B2C packaging by 2025, and in B2B packaging by 2030; (Elimination of composition polyester tags for RTW and Accessories articles and of tag thread used for leather goods articles; Replacement of tag threads for RTW and Accessories with natural fibers (e.g. cotton) and of

plastic shoe tensioners with recycled plastic alternatives; Replacing bijoux bags from current flocked polyester to cotton; Replacement of plastic shipping tape with alternatives in Low Climate Impact material, of conventional buckle/accessory cover plastic film with recycled plastic film, of conventional belts and shoulder bags protective plastic film with paper, of conventional shoulder bag plastic tubular film with paper, of conventional belt plastic tubular film with paper, of bio-based Airpad with recycled paper filler for the shipment of eCommerce orders in Europe) -At least half of all necessary plastic packaging made from 100% recycled material by 2025 for B2C, and by 2030 for B2B (Replacement of conventional protective plastic film for shipments with recycled plastic alternative; Replacement of conventional plastic polybags used in the Italian logistc Hub with recycled plastic polybags) - Increase the circularity performance of materials and the durability of products by creating value from reuse, recycling and recovery by 2026 - 25% of raw materials with reduced environmental impact by 2025 In 2022 the Group completed the replacement of polybags for transporting products with bioplastic and recycled plastic alternatives and continued the gradual replacement of labels with a 100% recycled polyester alternative. The hangers used for Ferragamo garments are made of 100% post-consumer recycled plastic and the bags used for packaging products such as shoes, bags and accessories are Made in Italy and made of 100% cotton fabric, as are the bags used for clothing, which also have a 100% recycled polyester lining. Innovative and environmentally friendly materials are also used for the packaging of some eCommerce shipments. In 2023, the SF Group renewed the packaging of Ferragamo products to align with sustainability goals, using paper from responsibly managed forests and recycled materials. Eco-friendly solutions were adopted for shopping bag handles, adhesive labels, shoe tensioners, and jewelry bags, now made from 100% cotton. In the office, virgin paper was replaced with PEFC-certified recycled paper, with 27% of the purchased paper being entirely recycled. Similar measures were applied to catalogs, invitations, and other printed materials to ensure they are sustainable and environmentally friendly. The goal for 2024 is to gradually reduce the use of single-use plastics, select innovative low-impact materials, and create a strategic decision-making document for packaging materials, both for customer packaging and logistics. In the context of our objectives, it is important to highlight that our commitment to eliminating problematic plastics and adopting recycled materials is in line with extended producer responsibility schemes and external frameworks such as the United Nations Environment Programme, thus reflecting our support for global sustainability standards. [Fixed row]

(10.2) Indicate whether your organization engages in the following activities.

Production/commercialization of plastic polymers (including plastic converters)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Salvatore Ferragamo does not engage in manufacturing, as it outsources almost the entire production process.

Production/commercialization of durable plastic goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Salvatore Ferragamo does not engage in manufacturing, as it outsources almost the entire production process

Usage of durable plastics goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Salvatore Ferragamo does not engage in manufacturing, as it outsources almost the entire production process

Production/commercialization of plastic packaging

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Salvatore Ferragamo does not engage in manufacturing, as it outsources almost the entire production process

Production/commercialization of goods/products packaged in plastics

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Salvatore Ferragamo does not engage in manufacturing, as it outsources almost the entire production process.

Provision/commercialization of services that use plastic packaging (e.g., food services)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

SF Group engages in the provision and commercialization of services or goods that use plastic packaging. As a luxury goods company, Ferragamo utilizes plastic packaging for various products such as footwear, leather goods, apparel, silk goods, jewels, and other accessories. These plastic packaging materials play a crucial role in protecting and preserving the quality and presentation of the products throughout the supply chain and until they reach the customers. However, SF recognizes the potential environmental and human health impacts associated with plastic packaging and is committed to addressing these concerns through its sustainability initiatives and assessments of the overall plastic impact in its value chain. The Group strives to minimize the environmental footprint of its packaging materials by exploring sustainable alternatives. Ferragamo is dedicated to finding innovative solutions to reduce plastic packaging materials to mitigate the negative impacts.

Provision of waste management and/or water management services

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Salvatore Ferragamo does not engage in manufacturing, as it outsources almost the entire production process.

Provision of financial products and/or services for plastics-related activities

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Salvatore Ferragamo does not engage in manufacturing, as it outsources almost the entire production process.

Other activities not specified

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:
☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

N/A
[Fixed row]

(10.5) Provide the total weight of plastic packaging sold and/or used and indicate the raw material content.

Plastic packaging used

(10.5.1) Total weight during the reporting year (Metric tons)

672.9

(10.5.2) Raw material content percentages available to report

Select all that apply
☑ % virgin renewable content
☑ % pre-consumer recycled content
☑ % post-consumer recycled content

(10.5.4) % virgin renewable content

0

(10.5.5) % pre-consumer recycled content

5

(10.5.6) % post-consumer recycled content

50

(10.5.7) Please explain

At present, this data is in the mapping process: in fact, the Group is strongly committed to reducing the consumption of materials such as unnecessary plastics and eliminating single-use plastics. Following the release of the European Single-Use Plastics Directive, which aims to prevent and reduce the impact of particular plastic products on the environment and promote the transition to a circular economy, each year the Company assesses its use of single-use plastics in packaging in order to map quantities and identify concrete solutions to eliminate or reduce consumption. The Group has been trying to expand its monitoring over the years, but at the moment it believes that the values mapped are estimations that need to be improved.
[Fixed row]

(10.5.1) Indicate the circularity potential of the plastic packaging you sold and/or used.

Plastic packaging used

(10.5.1.1) Percentages available to report for circularity potential

Select all that apply
☑ % reusable
☑ % technically recyclable

(10.5.1.2) % of plastic packaging that is reusable

2

(10.5.1.3) % of plastic packaging that is technically recyclable

2

(10.5.1.5) Please explain

At present, this data is in the mapping process: in fact, the Group is strongly committed to reducing the consumption of materials such as unnecessary plastics and eliminating single-use plastics. Following the release of the European Single-Use Plastics Directive, which aims to prevent and reduce the impact of particular plastic products on the environment and promote the transition to a circular economy, each year the Company assesses its use of single-use plastics in packaging in order to map quantities and identify concrete solutions to eliminate or reduce consumption. The Group has been trying to expand its monitoring over the years, but at the moment it believes that the values mapped are estimations that need to be improved.
[Fixed 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

☑ Land/water protection

☑ Land/water management

☑ Education & awareness

☑ Law & policy

☑ Other, please specify **:**Ferragamo published its Manifesto for Biodiversity, a document that formalizes its commitment to safeguarding and promoting biodiversity by highlighting the principles that guide the Brand's activities in this area. Moreover, Salvatore Ferragamo part

[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?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
	Select from:	*Select all that apply*

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
	☑ Yes, we use indicators	☑ Pressure indicators

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

Legally protected areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

Ferragamo does not have activities located directly in legally protected areas, UNESCO World Heritage sites, UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves, Ramsar sites, or Key Biodiversity Areas. However, the company recognizes the importance of monitoring and evaluating its operations in relation to such areas and has developed tools and methodologies to analyze and manage risks and opportunities related to biodiversity within its supply chains. Salvatore Ferragamo uses the WWF's Biodiversity Risk Filter (BRF) as a tool to analyze biodiversity impacts and dependencies along the company's value chain. The WWF's BRF is based on sector classification, sector materiality classification, and the locations of company sites. Ferragamo also utilizes the WWF's BRF to align with the Science Based Target Network (SBTN) methodology for conducting value chain assessments. The SBTN methodology requires combining business activity pressures with the natural status of specific locations, resulting in a prioritization of actions due to their exposure to biodiversity loss and nature degradation risks. In addition to the WWF's BRF, Ferragamo also uses the WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter database to inform prioritization of sites where activities are conducted. While the WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter database provides precompiled charts for risk and opportunity analysis, Ferragamo acknowledges the need to analyze charts in more detail because store locations, farms, and factories are not grouped together.

UNESCO World Heritage sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

Ferragamo does not have activities located directly in legally protected areas, UNESCO World Heritage sites, UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves, Ramsar sites, or Key Biodiversity Areas. However, the company recognizes the importance of monitoring and evaluating its operations in relation to such areas and has developed tools and methodologies to analyze and manage risks and opportunities related to biodiversity within its supply chains. Salvatore Ferragamo uses the WWF's Biodiversity Risk Filter (BRF) as a tool to analyze biodiversity impacts and dependencies along the company's value chain. The WWF's BRF is based on sector classification, sector materiality classification, and the locations of company sites. Ferragamo also utilizes the WWF's BRF to align with the Science Based Target Network (SBTN) methodology for conducting value chain assessments. The SBTN methodology requires combining business activity pressures with the natural status of specific locations, resulting in a prioritization of actions due to their exposure to biodiversity loss and nature degradation risks. In addition to the WWF's BRF, Ferragamo also uses the WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter database to inform prioritization of sites where activities are conducted. While the WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter database provides precompiled charts for risk and opportunity analysis, Ferragamo acknowledges the need to analyze charts in more detail because store locations, farms, and factories are not grouped together.

UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

Ferragamo does not have activities located directly in legally protected areas, UNESCO World Heritage sites, UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves, Ramsar sites, or Key Biodiversity Areas. However, the company recognizes the importance of monitoring and evaluating its operations in relation to such areas and has developed tools and methodologies to analyze and manage risks and opportunities related to biodiversity within its supply chains. Salvatore Ferragamo uses the WWF's Biodiversity Risk Filter (BRF) as a tool to analyze biodiversity impacts and dependencies along the company's value chain. The WWF's BRF is based on sector classification, sector materiality classification, and the locations of company sites. Ferragamo also utilizes the WWF's BRF to align with the Science Based Target Network (SBTN) methodology for conducting value chain assessments. The SBTN methodology requires combining business activity pressures with the natural status of specific locations, resulting in a prioritization of actions due to their exposure to biodiversity loss and nature degradation risks. In addition to the

WWF's BRF, Ferragamo also uses the WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter database to inform prioritization of sites where activities are conducted. While the WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter database provides precompiled charts for risk and opportunity analysis, Ferragamo acknowledges the need to analyze charts in more detail because store locations, farms, and factories are not grouped together.

Ramsar sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

Ferragamo does not have activities located directly in legally protected areas, UNESCO World Heritage sites, UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves, Ramsar sites, or Key Biodiversity Areas. However, the company recognizes the importance of monitoring and evaluating its operations in relation to such areas and has developed tools and methodologies to analyze and manage risks and opportunities related to biodiversity within its supply chains. Salvatore Ferragamo uses the WWF's Biodiversity Risk Filter (BRF) as a tool to analyze biodiversity impacts and dependencies along the company's value chain. The WWF's BRF is based on sector classification, sector materiality classification, and the locations of company sites. Ferragamo also utilizes the WWF's BRF to align with the Science Based Target Network (SBTN) methodology for conducting value chain assessments. The SBTN methodology requires combining business activity pressures with the natural status of specific locations, resulting in a prioritization of actions due to their exposure to biodiversity loss and nature degradation risks. In addition to the WWF's BRF, Ferragamo also uses the WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter database to inform prioritization of sites where activities are conducted. While the WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter database provides precompiled charts for risk and opportunity analysis, Ferragamo acknowledges the need to analyze charts in more detail because store locations, farms, and factories are not grouped together.

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

Ferragamo does not have activities located directly in legally protected areas, UNESCO World Heritage sites, UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves, Ramsar sites, or Key Biodiversity Areas. However, the company recognizes the importance of monitoring and evaluating its operations in relation to such areas and has developed tools and methodologies to analyze and manage risks and opportunities related to biodiversity within its supply chains. Salvatore Ferragamo uses the WWF's Biodiversity Risk Filter (BRF) as a tool to analyze biodiversity impacts and dependencies along the company's value chain. The WWF's BRF is based on sector classification, sector materiality classification, and the locations of company sites. Ferragamo also utilizes the WWF's BRF to align with the Science Based Target Network (SBTN) methodology for conducting value chain assessments. The SBTN methodology requires combining business activity pressures with the natural status of specific locations, resulting in a prioritization of actions due to their exposure to biodiversity loss and nature degradation risks. In addition to the WWF's BRF, Ferragamo also uses the WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter database to inform prioritization of sites where activities are conducted. While the WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter database provides precompiled charts for risk and opportunity analysis, Ferragamo acknowledges the need to analyze charts in more detail because store locations, farms, and factories are not grouped together.

Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ No

[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: ☑ 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

☑ Water

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Introduction

☑ All data points in module 1

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

The module and data selected in column "Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured" have been subject to assurance based on the ISAE3000 (Revised) standard within the drafting of the 2023 Group Annual Report. he verification/assurance is conducted annually. The scope of the verification includes the Group's direct operations as well as specific regions, facilities, and products. The data used to obtain the verified data have been subject to assurance within the drafting of the 2023 Group Annual Report, in accordance with the criteria established in the "International Standard on Assurance Engagements ISAE 3000 (Revised) - Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information" (hereinafter "ISAE 3000 Revised"), issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB) for limited assurance engagements. The annual third-party assurance activity was conducted through interviews and discussions with the management of Salvatore Ferragamo S.p.A. and with the employees of the main legal entities of the Group, as well as limited document checks to gather information about the processes and procedures that support the collection, aggregation, processing, and transmission of non-financial data and information to the department responsible for the preparation of the Non-Financial Statement. The level of assurance provided by the verification is limited. Some data may be excluded from the verification process due to their nature or difficulty in collection, but these exclusions are minimal and do not significantly affect the overall accuracy of the verified data.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

Lettera di Attestazione 23.pdf

Row 2

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

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

☑ All data points in module 2

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

The module and data selected in column "Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured" have been subject to assurance based on the ISAE3000 (Revised) standard within the drafting of the 2023 Group Annual Report. he verification/assurance is conducted annually. The scope of the verification includes the Group's direct operations as well as specific regions, facilities, and products. The data used to obtain the verified data have been subject to assurance within the drafting of the 2023 Group Annual Report, in accordance with the criteria established in the "International Standard on Assurance Engagements ISAE 3000 (Revised) - Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information" (hereinafter "ISAE 3000 Revised"), issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB) for limited assurance engagements. The annual third-party assurance activity was conducted through interviews and discussions with the management of Salvatore Ferragamo S.p.A. and with the employees of the main legal entities of the Group, as well as limited document checks to gather information about the processes and procedures that support the collection, aggregation, processing, and transmission of non-financial data and information to the department responsible for the preparation of the Non-Financial Statement. The level of assurance provided by the verification is limited. Some data may be excluded from the verification process due to their nature or difficulty in collection, but these exclusions are minimal and do not significantly affect the overall accuracy of the verified data.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

Annual Report 2023 ENG-238-241.pdf

Row 3

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Disclosure of risks and opportunities

☑ All data points in module 3

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

The module and data selected in column "Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured" have been subject to assurance based on the ISAE3000 (Revised) standard within the drafting of the 2023 Group Annual Report. he verification/assurance is conducted annually. The scope of the verification includes the Group's direct operations as well as specific regions, facilities, and products. The data used to obtain the verified data have been subject to assurance within the drafting of the 2023 Group Annual Report, in accordance with the criteria established in the "International Standard on Assurance Engagements ISAE 3000 (Revised) - Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information" (hereinafter "ISAE 3000 Revised"), issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB) for limited assurance engagements. The annual third-party assurance activity was conducted through interviews and discussions with the management of Salvatore Ferragamo S.p.A. and with the employees of the main legal entities of the Group, as well as limited document checks to gather information about the processes and procedures that support the collection, aggregation, processing, and transmission of non-financial data and information to the department responsible for the preparation of the Non-Financial Statement. The level of assurance provided by the verification is limited. Some data may be excluded from the verification process due to their nature or difficulty in collection, but these exclusions are minimal and do not significantly affect the overall accuracy of the verified data.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

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Row 4

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Governance

☑ All data points in module 4

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

The module and data selected in column "Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured" have been subject to assurance based on the ISAE3000 (Revised) standard within the drafting of the 2023 Group Annual Report. he verification/assurance is conducted annually. The scope of the verification includes the Group's direct operations as well as specific regions, facilities, and products. The data used to obtain the verified data have been subject to assurance within the drafting of the 2023 Group Annual Report, in accordance with the criteria established in the "International Standard on Assurance Engagements ISAE 3000 (Revised) - Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information" (hereinafter "ISAE 3000 Revised"), issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB) for limited assurance engagements. The annual third-party assurance activity was conducted through interviews and discussions with the management of Salvatore Ferragamo S.p.A. and with the employees of the main legal entities of the Group, as well as limited document checks to gather information about the processes and procedures that support the collection, aggregation, processing, and transmission of non-financial data and information to the department responsible for the preparation of the Non-Financial Statement. The level of assurance provided by the verification is limited. Some data may be excluded from the verification process due to their nature or difficulty in collection, but these exclusions are minimal and do not significantly affect the overall accuracy of the verified data.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

Annual Report 2023 ENG-238-241.pdf

Row 5

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Business strategy

☑ All data points in module 5

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

The module and data selected in column "Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured" have been subject to assurance based on the ISAE3000 (Revised) standard within the drafting of the 2023 Group Annual Report. he verification/assurance is conducted annually. The scope of the verification includes the Group's direct operations as well as specific regions, facilities, and products. The data used to obtain the verified data have been subject to assurance within the drafting of the 2023 Group Annual Report, in accordance with the criteria established in the "International Standard on Assurance Engagements ISAE 3000 (Revised) - Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information" (hereinafter "ISAE 3000 Revised"), issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB) for limited assurance engagements. The annual third-party assurance activity was conducted through interviews and discussions with the management of Salvatore Ferragamo S.p.A. and with the employees of the main legal entities of the Group, as well as limited document checks to gather information about the processes and procedures that support the collection, aggregation, processing, and transmission of non-financial data and information to the department responsible for the preparation of the Non-Financial Statement. The level of assurance provided by the verification is limited. Some data may be excluded from the verification process due to their nature or difficulty in collection, but these exclusions are minimal and do not significantly affect the overall accuracy of the verified data.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

Annual Report 2023 ENG-238-241.pdf

Row 6

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Consolidation approach

☑ All data points in module 6

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

The module and data selected in column "Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured" have been subject to assurance based on the ISAE3000 (Revised) standard within the drafting of the 2023 Group Annual Report. he verification/assurance is conducted annually. The scope of the verification includes the Group's direct operations as well as specific regions, facilities, and products. The data used to obtain the verified data have been subject to assurance within the drafting of the 2023 Group Annual Report, in accordance with the criteria established in the "International Standard on Assurance Engagements ISAE 3000 (Revised) - Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information" (hereinafter "ISAE 3000 Revised"), issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB) for limited assurance engagements. The annual third-party assurance activity was conducted through interviews and discussions with the management of Salvatore Ferragamo S.p.A. and with the employees of the main legal entities of the Group, as well as limited document checks to gather information about the processes and procedures that support the collection, aggregation, processing, and transmission of non-financial data and information to the department responsible for the preparation of the Non-Financial Statement. The level of assurance provided by the verification is limited. Some data may be excluded from the verification process due to their nature or difficulty in collection, but these exclusions are minimal and do not significantly affect the overall accuracy of the verified data.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

Annual Report 2023 ENG-238-241.pdf

Row 7

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☑ All data points in module 7

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

The module and data selected in column "Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured" have been subject to assurance based on the ISAE3000 (Revised) standard within the drafting of the 2023 Group Annual Report. he verification/assurance is conducted annually. The scope of the verification includes the Group's direct operations as well as specific regions, facilities, and products. The data used to obtain the verified data have been subject to assurance within the drafting of the 2023 Group Annual Report, in accordance with the criteria established in the "International Standard on Assurance Engagements ISAE 3000 (Revised) - Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information" (hereinafter "ISAE 3000 Revised"), issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB) for limited assurance engagements. The annual third-party assurance activity was conducted through interviews and discussions with the management of Salvatore Ferragamo S.p.A. and with the employees of the main legal entities of the Group, as well as limited document checks to gather information about the processes and procedures that support the collection, aggregation, processing, and transmission of non-financial data and information to the department responsible for the preparation of the Non-Financial Statement. The level of assurance provided by the verification is limited. Some data may be excluded from the verification process due to their nature or difficulty in collection, but these exclusions are minimal and do not significantly affect the overall accuracy of the verified data.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

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Row 8

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Water security

☑ All data points in module 9

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

The module and data selected in column "Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured" have been subject to assurance based on the ISAE3000 (Revised) standard within the drafting of the 2023 Group Annual Report. he verification/assurance is conducted annually. The scope of the verification includes the Group's direct operations as well as specific regions, facilities, and products. The data used to obtain the verified data have been subject to assurance within the drafting of the 2023 Group Annual Report, in accordance with the criteria established in the "International Standard on Assurance Engagements ISAE 3000 (Revised) - Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information" (hereinafter "ISAE 3000 Revised"), issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB) for limited assurance engagements. The annual third-party assurance activity was conducted through interviews and discussions with the management of Salvatore Ferragamo S.p.A. and with the employees of the main legal entities of the Group, as well as limited document checks to gather information about the processes and procedures that support the collection, aggregation, processing, and transmission of non-financial data and information to the department responsible for the preparation of the Non-Financial Statement. The level of assurance provided by the verification is limited. Some data may be excluded from the verification process due to their nature or difficulty in collection, but these exclusions are minimal and do not significantly affect the overall accuracy of the verified data.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

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[Add row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

CSO

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:
☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)
[Fixed row]

(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub website.

Select from:
☑ No