



Davide Campari-Milano N.V.

CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2026

Word version

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions

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

[Read full terms of disclosure](#)

Contents

C1. Introduction	9
(1.1) In which language are you submitting your response?	9
(1.2) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.	9
(1.3) Provide an overview and introduction to your organization.	9
(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....	10
(1.4.1) What is your organization's annual revenue for the reporting period?	11
(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.	11
(1.6) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?	11
(1.7) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.	13
(1.11) Are greenhouse gas emissions and/or water-related impacts from the production, processing/manufacturing, distribution activities or the consumption of your products relevant to your current CDP disclosure?	13
(1.23) Which of the following agricultural commodities that your organization produces and/or sources are the most significant to your business by revenue?	15
(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?	21
(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?	23
C2. Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities	24
(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?	24
(2.2) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts?	26
(2.2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities?	26
(2.2.2) Provide details of your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities.	26
(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed?	42
(2.3) Have you identified priority locations across your value chain?	43
(2.4) How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization?	44
(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?	47
(2.5.1) Describe how your organization minimizes the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants on water ecosystems or human health associated with your activities.	47

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities.....	51
(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?.....	51
(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.	52
(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.	70
(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?	73
(3.3) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations?	75
(3.5) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?	76
(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?	76
(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.	76
(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.	102
C4. Governance.....	105
(4.1) Does your organization have a board of directors or an equivalent governing body?	105
(4.1.1) Is there board-level oversight of environmental issues within your organization?	106
(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.....	107
(4.2) Does your organization's board have competency on environmental issues?	110
(4.3) Is there management-level responsibility for environmental issues within your organization?.....	111
(4.3.1) Provide the highest senior management-level positions or committees with responsibility for environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).	112
(4.5) Do you provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues, including the attainment of targets?	116
(4.5.1) Provide further details on the monetary incentives provided for the management of environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).	117
(4.6) Does your organization have an environmental policy that addresses environmental issues?	119
(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.	119
(4.10) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?	122
(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?	122

(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.	124
(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?	133
(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.	133

C5. Business strategy 136

(5.1) Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes?	136
(5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization’s scenario analysis.	136
(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization’s scenario analysis.....	154
(5.2) Does your organization’s strategy include a climate transition plan?.....	157
(5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning?.....	159
(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy.....	159
(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning.	163
(5.4) In your organization’s financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization’s climate transition?	165
(5.4.1) Quantify the amount and percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization’s climate transition.	165
(5.4.2) Quantify the percentage share of your spending/revenue that was associated with eligible and aligned activities under the sustainable finance taxonomy in the reporting year.....	168
(5.4.3) Provide any additional contextual and/or verification/assurance information relevant to your organization’s taxonomy alignment.	173
(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?.....	174
(5.10) Does your organization use an internal price on environmental externalities?	175
(5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues?	176
(5.11.1) Does your organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment?	177
(5.11.2) Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues?	180
(5.11.5) Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization’s purchasing process?	182
(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.	183
(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization’s supplier engagement on environmental issues.	187
(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain.	191

C6. Environmental performance - Consolidation approach	199
(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.....	199
C7. Environmental performance - Climate change.....	201
(7.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?.....	201
(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?.....	201
(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?	201
(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?....	202
(7.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.	203
(7.3) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.....	204
(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 excluded from your disclosure of climate-related data?	204
(7.4.1) Provide details of the sources of Scope 1, Scope 2, or Scope 3 emissions which are not included in your disclosure.	204
(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions.	206
(7.6) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO ₂ e?	215
(7.7) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO ₂ e?	217
(7.8) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.	219
(7.8.1) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.	230
(7.9) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.....	237
(7.9.1) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.	238
(7.9.2) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.	240
(7.9.3) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.	243
(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?	246
(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.	246
(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?	252
(7.12) Does your organization have significant land sector activities in its operations or value chain?	252
(7.12.1) Which of the following land sector accounting subcategories are relevant to your organization in the reporting year?	252

(7.12.3) Account for biogenic carbon data pertaining to your direct operations and identify any exclusions.	257
(7.13) Does your organization choose to account for and report technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage, or have you done so in previous years?	260
(7.14) Do you calculate greenhouse gas emissions for each agricultural commodity reported as significant to your business?	260
(7.15) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 and/or Scope 2 emissions by greenhouse gas type?	262
(7.16) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions by country/area.	263
(7.17) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.	268
(7.17.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business facility.....	268
(7.18) Do you include emissions pertaining to your business activity(ies) in your direct operations as part of your global gross Scope 1 figure?.....	279
(7.18.3) Why do you not include greenhouse gas emissions pertaining your business activity(ies) in your direct operations as part of your global gross Scope 1 figure? Describe any plans to do so in the future.	279
(7.20) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.	280
(7.20.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business facility.....	280
(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.	288
(7.23) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?	290
(7.29) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?	290
(7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.	290
(7.30.1) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.....	291
(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.	292
(7.30.7) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.	293
(7.30.9) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.	298
(7.30.14) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.	300
(7.30.15) Provide details on the electricity purchases that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the reporting year.	308
(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.	322
(7.52) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.....	325
(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?	327
(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.	327
(7.53.2) Provide details of your emissions intensity targets and progress made against those targets.	331
(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?.....	344

(7.54.1) Provide details of your targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production.	345
(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.	347
(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.	348
(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.	348
(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?	355
(7.67) Do you implement agriculture or forest management practices on your own land with a climate change mitigation and/or adaptation benefit?	356
(7.67.1) Specify the agricultural or forest management practice(s) implemented on your own land with climate change mitigation and/or adaptation benefits and provide a corresponding emissions figure, if known.	356
(7.68) Do you encourage your suppliers to undertake any agricultural or forest management practices with climate change mitigation and/or adaptation benefits?	360
(7.68.1) Specify which agricultural or forest management practices with climate change mitigation and/or adaptation benefits you encourage your suppliers to undertake and describe your role in the implementation of each practice.	360
(7.68.2) Do you collect information from your suppliers about the outcomes of any implemented agricultural/forest management practices you have encouraged?	368
(7.69) Do you know if any of the management practices implemented on your own land disclosed in 7.67.1 have other impacts besides climate change mitigation/adaptation?	368
(7.69.1) Provide details on those management practices that have other impacts besides climate change mitigation/adaptation and on your management response.	369
(7.70) Do you know if any of the management practices mentioned in 7.68.1 that were implemented by your suppliers have other impacts besides climate change mitigation/adaptation?	372
(7.70.1) Provide details of those management practices implemented by your suppliers that have other impacts besides climate change mitigation/adaptation.	372
(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?	373
(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?	373

C9. Environmental performance - Water security 374

(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?	374
(9.1.1) Provide details on these exclusions.	374
(9.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?	376
(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?	383
(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.	385
(9.2.6) What proportion of the sourced agricultural commodities that are significant to your organization originate from areas with water stress?	387

(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.	390
(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.	393
(9.2.9) Indicate the highest level to which your wastewater is treated (either by your organization or a third party) before being discharged to the environment.	396
(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?	400
(9.3.1) For each facility referenced in 9.3, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year.	401
(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?	415
(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.	418
(9.9) Provide water intensity information for each of the agricultural commodities significant to your organization that you source.	418
(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?	422
(9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?	423
(9.15) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.	424
(9.15.1) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.	425

C10. Environmental performance - Plastics 433

(10.1) Do you have plastics-related targets?	433
(10.1.1) Provide details of your plastics-related targets.....	433
(10.2) Indicate whether your organization engages in the following activities.	435
(10.4) Provide the total weight of plastic durable goods and durable components produced, sold and/or used, and indicate the raw material content.	438
(10.5) Provide the total weight of plastic packaging sold and/or used and indicate the raw material content.	438
(10.5.1) Specify the packaging formats across your organization's packaging portfolio and their proportions.	439
(10.5.2) Is any of your packaging designed in compliance with design for recycling and/or composting guidelines?	440
(10.5.3) Indicate the reusability and recyclability of the plastic packaging you sold and/or used.	441
(10.5.4) Provide the proportion of product delivered through reuse models.	442
(10.6) Provide the total weight of waste generated by the plastic you produce, commercialize, use and/or process and indicate the end-of-life management pathways. ...	442

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity..... 444

(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?	444
(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?	444
(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?	445

(11.4.1) Provide details of your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to areas important for biodiversity.	447
---	-----

C13. Further information & sign off 452

(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?.....	452
(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?	452
(13.2) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.	453
(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.	454
(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub to facilitate collective action in priority basins.	454

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

Campari Group is a major player worldwide in the global spirits industry. With a portfolio of over 50 premium and super-premium brands across aperitifs, including iconic brands like Aperol and Campari, agave spirits such as Espolòn tequila, whiskeys and rum with Wild Turkey and Wray&Nephew Overproof, as well as cognac and champagne including Courvoisier and Grand Marnier. Founded in 1860, Campari Group has a global distribution reach, trading in over 190 nations around the world with leading positions in Europe and the Americas. With a corporate domicile in the Netherlands and headquartered in Milan, Italy, Campari Group operates via 21 production sites worldwide (they were 24 until 31 December 2025) and its own distribution network in 27 countries, which today account for approximately 91% of FY 2025 Group revenues. Campari Group employs approximately 4,800 people. The shares of the parent company Davide Campari-Milano N.V. (Reuters CPRI.MI - Bloomberg CPR IM) have been listed on the Italian Stock Exchange since 2001. 2025 net sales accounted for 3,051 million, +2.4% organically and -0.6% on a reported basis compared to 2024. The protection of the Environment is a fundamental milestone for Campari Group. The Group publicly discloses information about its impact on the environment in terms of GHG emissions, waste, water use and energy consumption, as well as related targets and commitments in the Sustainability Statement included in the Group Annual Report. Its medium- and long-term environmental targets are aligned with the UN Sustainable Development Goals. Campari Group also holds a strong track record of successful acquisitions, with over nearly 40 completed since 1995 and over 15 divestments. This means that the reporting boundary for environmental data may change from one year to the next. The scope of reporting includes data of all Campari Group consolidated on a line-by-line basis for the period 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025 (2025 fiscal year).

[Fixed row]

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

(1.4.1) End date of reporting year

12/30/2025

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

Select from:

☒ 3 years

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

Select from:

☒ 3 years

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

Select from:

☒ 3 years

[Fixed row]

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

3051200000

(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.)?

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

NL0015435975

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

CPR

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

213800ED5AN2J56N6Z02

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☒ Italy
☒ Brazil
☒ Canada
☒ France
☒ Greece
☒ United Kingdom
☒ United States of America

☒ Mexico
☒ Jamaica
☒ Argentina
☒ Australia
☒ Martinique

(1.11) Are greenhouse gas emissions and/or water-related impacts from the production, processing/manufacturing, distribution activities or the consumption of your products relevant to your current CDP disclosure?

Production

(1.11.1) Relevance of emissions and/or water-related impacts

Select from:

- ☒ Value chain (including own land)

Processing/ Manufacturing

(1.11.1) Relevance of emissions and/or water-related impacts

Select from:

- ☒ Both direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Distribution

(1.11.1) Relevance of emissions and/or water-related impacts

Select from:

- ☒ Upstream/downstream value chain (excluding direct operations)

(1.11.2) Primary reason emissions and/or water-related impacts from this activity are not relevant

Select from:

- ☒ Other, please specify :Outside the direct operations of the organization

(1.11.3) Explain why emissions and/or water-related impacts from this activity are not relevant

Campari Group relies on external carriers for logistics. Emissions linked to distribution activities are only related to activities that take place elsewhere in the value chain, both upstream and downstream. This applies to the entire network required to transport products through the value chain, up until the distributor. These emissions have been accounted for in the Scope 3 inventory within the categories "Upstream Transportation and Distribution" and "Downstream Transportation and Distribution" according to the GHG Protocol.

Consumption

(1.11.1) Relevance of emissions and/or water-related impacts

Select from:

☒ No

(1.11.2) Primary reason emissions and/or water-related impacts from this activity are not relevant

Select from:

☒ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

(1.11.3) Explain why emissions and/or water-related impacts from this activity are not relevant

Campari Group's products are not associated with emissions that can be included in Scope 3 category "Use of sold products". Thus, in line with the GHG Protocol's guidance on Scope 3 category "Use of sold products", related emissions are considered not relevant and have not been included in the 2025 Scope 3 calculation, in line with previous years. Furthermore, as in previous years, emissions linked to the Scope 3 category "End-of-life treatment of sold products" have been included in the 2025 Scope 3 calculation, in order to take into account the climate impact related to packaging. These emissions can still be considered residual as they make up around 1% of total Scope 3 emissions (11,348 tCO₂e out of 938,314 tCO₂e). Beyond emissions accounting, Campari Group is working to reduce the environmental impact of its products and improve circularity.

[Fixed row]

(1.23) Which of the following agricultural commodities that your organization produces and/or sources are the most significant to your business by revenue?

Cattle products

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ No

Cocoa

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ No

Coffee

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ No

Cotton

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ No

Dairy & egg products

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ No

Farmed seafood / Aquaculture

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ No

Fruit

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ No

Maize/corn

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ Sourced

(1.23.2) % of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

Select from:

☒ 1-10%

(1.23.3) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.23.4) Please explain

Based on detailed raw material inventories we decided to distinguish this commodity as it is the main ingredient of American bourbon. The share of revenue reflects the business' position as well as recent acquisitions. Specifically, the share of Campari Group total revenue dependent on corn accounts for 1,56%. This figure was calculated taking into account the share of 2025 revenue associated with Campari Group main categories (American bourbons) whose production depends significantly on corn.

Nuts

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ No

Other grain (e.g., barley, oats)

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ Sourced

(1.23.2) % of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

Select from:

☒ 1-10%

(1.23.3) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.23.4) Please explain

Other grains refers to malted barley. The percentage of Campari Group's total revenue dependent on such range of cereals accounts for 1.18%. This figure was calculated taking into account the share of 2025's revenue associated with Campari Group's main categories (Scotch whisky) whose production depends significantly on these agricultural commodities.

Other oilseeds (e.g. rapeseed oil)

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ No

Palm oil

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ No

Poultry & hog

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ No

Rice

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ No

Rubber

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ No

Soy

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ No

Sugar

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ No

Tea

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ No

Timber products

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ No

Tobacco

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ No

Vegetable

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ No

Wheat

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ No

Wild-capture seafood

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ No

Other commodity

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ Sourced

(1.23.2) % of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

Select from:

☒ 1-10%

(1.23.3) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.23.4) Please explain

Another significant commodity for Campari Group is Agave, used to produce Tequila. It accounts for 10% of total 2025 net sales.
[Fixed row]

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

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

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☒ Upstream value chain

☒ Downstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☒ Tier 4+ suppliers

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

The Group first identified its upstream and downstream value chain activities, including raw materials and services directly related to its products. Based on a regulatory assessment and benchmarking against key industry peers, six priority ESG topics were identified to guide the Sustainable Procurement Strategy: Human Rights, Carbon, Circularity, Water, Biodiversity, and Local Communities. To strengthen human rights due diligence across its supply chain, the Group aims to obtain a signed Supplier Code of Conduct from its Tier 1 suppliers by 2028. This target population represents approximately 95% of product-related (PR) procurement spend and 60% of indirect procurement spend, reflecting the Group's highest-priority suppliers based on procurement expenditure. For the Carbon pillar, supplier prioritization is based not only on procurement spend, but also on the supplier's relative contribution to the Group's carbon footprint and the supplier's strategic or critical importance, particularly in relation to long-term business engagement. The Group uses supply chain transparency and risk assessment tools to evaluate suppliers' exposure to ESG risks. A combined risk score is applied, taking into account factors such as geographic risk exposure, commodity-specific risks, and audit history, including completed and planned audits. Where a supplier has not been assessed, or where critical or severe non-compliances are identified, the Group requires the implementation of corrective action plans aimed at preventing, mitigating, and remediating risks. Risk mitigation measures may include collaboration with industry peers, engagement with relevant stakeholders, and the definition of strategic approaches to address systemic risks. Such support measures are evaluated on a case-by-case basis to promote continuous improvement and responsible business practices throughout the value chain.

[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?

(1.24.1.1) Plastics mapping

Select from:

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

(1.24.1.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

- ☒ Upstream value chain
- ☒ Downstream value chain
- ☒ End-of-life management

(1.24.1.4) End-of-life management pathways mapped

Select all that apply

- ☒ Recycling
- ☒ Waste to Energy
- ☒ Landfill
- ☒ Mismanaged waste

[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)

2

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

Time horizons have been chosen according to Campari Group's Self Risk Assessment (SRA) and Double Materiality Assessment (DMA) process requirements. The SRA is the main tool used by Campari Group as risk management system, which is aimed at identifying, assessing, managing and monitoring events or situations that could impact the Group's activities and the achievement of its goals. The SRA aims to help the business to promptly identify risks and consequently make strategic and operational decisions; strengthen the understanding of the Group's risk profile to allow decision makers to analyze risks and monitor how they evolve over time; ensure traceability of risk assessment activities for the financial and sustainability information communicated to stakeholders. Starting in 2024, Campari Group has integrated its materiality analysis with financial considerations, and continued this work in 2025 with a refresh of the DMA assessment. This enhanced approach evaluates external risks and opportunities based on their potential impact on the company's financial stability, in line with the framework of the DMA. The integration of both the SRA and the DMA ensures a more consistent and holistic management of key sustainability risks.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

3

(2.1.3) To (years)

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

Time horizons have been chosen according to Campari Group's Self Risk Assessment (SRA) and Double Materiality Assessment (DMA) process requirements. The SRA is the main tool used by Campari Group as risk management system, which is aimed at identifying, assessing, managing and monitoring events or situations that could impact the Group's activities and the achievement of its goals. The SRA aims to help the business to promptly identify risks and consequently make strategic and operational decisions; strengthen the understanding of the Group's risk profile to allow decision makers to analyze risks and monitor how they evolve over time; ensure traceability of risk assessment activities for the financial and sustainability information communicated to stakeholders. Starting in 2024, Campari Group has integrated its materiality analysis with financial considerations, and continued this work in 2025 with a refresh of the DMA assessment. This enhanced approach evaluates external risks and opportunities based on their potential impact on the company's financial stability, in line with the framework of the DMA. The integration of both the SRA and the DMA ensures a more consistent and holistic management of key sustainability risks.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

6

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

Select from:

☒ No

(2.1.3) To (years)

10

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

Time horizons have been chosen according to Campari Group's Self Risk Assessment (SRA) and Double Materiality Assessment (DMA) process requirements. The SRA is the main tool used by Campari Group as risk management system, which is aimed at identifying, assessing, managing and monitoring events or situations that could impact the Group's activities and the achievement of its goals. The SRA aims to help the business to promptly identify risks and consequently make strategic and operational decisions; strengthen the understanding of the Group's risk profile to allow decision makers to analyze risks and monitor how they evolve over time; ensure traceability of risk assessment activities for the financial and sustainability information communicated to stakeholders. Starting in 2024, Campari Group has integrated its materiality analysis with financial considerations, and continued this work in 2025 with a refresh of the DMA assessment. This enhanced

approach evaluates external risks and opportunities based on their potential impact on the company's financial stability, in line with the framework of the DMA. The integration of both the SRA and the DMA ensures a more consistent and holistic management of key sustainability risks.

[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

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

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Impacts

☒ Risks

☒ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

☒ Upstream value chain

☒ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☒ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ More than once a year

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

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

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

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

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- ☒ Site-specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

- ☒ EcoVadis
- ☒ SEDEX

Enterprise Risk Management

- ☒ Risk models

International methodologies and standards

- ☒ IPCC Climate Change Projections
- ☒ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Systems

Databases

- ☒ Nation-specific databases, tools, or standards, please specify :National Interdisciplinary Climate Risk Assessment (Germany), JRC Horizon Scanning (EU), Climate Mapping Resilience & Adaptation (USA), Climate Risk Country Profiles for LATAM (World Bank), Climate Change and Shipping (Univ of Rhode Island)

Other

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

(2.2.2.15) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- ☒ Drought
- ☒ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
- ☒ Heat wave
- ☒ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Chronic physical

- ☒ Heat stress
- ☒ Water stress
- ☒ Change in land/freshwater/ocean use
- ☒ Increased severity of extreme weather events
- ☒ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
- ☒ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Policy

- ☒ Carbon pricing mechanisms
- ☒ Changes to national legislation

Market

- ☒ Lack of availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material
- ☒ Lack of availability and/or increased cost of raw materials

Reputation

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

Technology

- ☒ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

Liability

- ☒ Non-compliance with regulations and legislation

(2.2.2.16) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Employees
- ☒ Investors
- ☒ Local communities
- ☒ Suppliers

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

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(2.2.2.18) Further details of process

Campari has a risk management system aimed at identifying, assessing, managing and monitoring situations that could potentially impact its activities and the achievement of objectives. We do this via the Self Risk Assessment (SRA), which allows for the self-assessment of risk exposure through a direct participation of operational management. The outcomes of the analysis are available every two years. After this, the risks are reviewed at the regional/group level. The results are verified based on a 3-level internal control and subject of a monthly business review attended by officers and the Group's senior managers. For high ratings risks, the related legal entity is asked to provide a detailed description of such risks and mitigation actions, and to disclose them in the Group's consolidated financial statements. Results are shared with group functions and officers, to undergo further assessments and discuss additional actions. They are then shared with the insurance function to review risks that may be subject to insurance. Any critical issue is subject to audit and included in the annual audit plan approved by the BoD. A specific climate-related risk assessment has been conducted in 2025 and the results have been integrated in the latest 2025 SRA. The assessment has identified external sustainability risks such as water scarcity risk, biodiversity loss, climate-related physical risks, and scope 3 emissions, as well as internal sustainability risks like circular economy and climate-related transitional risks. The assessment covers risks related to the entire value chain. For each existing risk and opportunity, the metrics addressed are: 1) if the risk is external (outside-in) or internal (inside-out); 2) the likelihood for the risk to happen; 3) its business impact (i.e. the proportion of business units affected, the size of impact, potential stakeholders' concerns or response, impact on reputation); 4) rapidity of the risk impact; 5) rapidity of the response to risk; 6) where in the value chain the risk occurs; 7) the time horizon. For the most urgent risks/opportunities, the assessment has been deepened with a specific financial impact analysis, including description of the financial impact and description of response and related costs. This process is aimed at integrating the Campari Group risk assessment with a detailed analysis of climate-related risks. In 2025, the Group also reinforced its Double Materiality Assessment (DMA), evaluating environmental impacts, risks and opportunities across its value chain and considering both impact and financial dimensions. The results of the assessment are published in the 2025 Annual Report. The main IROs identified include climate change adaptation risks (failed transition to a low-carbon and energy-efficient economic system, financial effects due to physical climate change risks, climate-driven distribution vulnerability, agricultural raw material availability and/or scarcity); climate change mitigation (contributions to GHG emissions across the value chain (impact), increase of agricultural raw material prices due to new environmental regulations (risk); and energy risks (increasing energy consumption contributing to negative environmental impacts due to manufacturing activities), impacts (financial risk due to increasing fossil fuel and electricity prices), and opportunities (reducing energy consumption and invest in renewables).

Row 2

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Water

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

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Impacts

☒ Risks

- ☒ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations
- ☒ Upstream value chain
- ☒ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(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
- ☒ Sub-national

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

- ☒ WRI Aqueduct
- ☒ WWF Water Risk Filter

Enterprise Risk Management

- ☒ Risk models

International methodologies and standards

- ☒ IPCC Climate Change Projections
- ☒ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Systems
- ☒ Other international methodologies and standards, please specify :Water Footprint Assessment

Databases

- ☒ Nation-specific databases, tools, or standards, please specify :World Drought Atlas (UN/EU), Climate Mapping Resilience & Adaptation (USA), Climate Risk Country Profiles for LATAM (World Bank)

Other

- ☒ Desk-based research
- ☒ Internal company methods

- ☑ Materiality assessment
- ☑ Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis
- ☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.15) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

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

Chronic physical

- ☑ Water stress
- ☑ Groundwater depletion
- ☑ Rationing of municipal water supply
- ☑ Precipitation or hydrological variability
- ☑ Seasonal supply variability/interannual variability
- ☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
- ☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Policy

- ☑ Changes to national legislation
- ☑ Limited or lack of river basin management
- ☑ Poor coordination between regulatory bodies
- ☑ Poor enforcement of environmental regulation
- ☑ Increased difficulty in obtaining water withdrawals permits
- ☑ Statutory water withdrawal limits/changes to water allocation

Market

- ☑ Inadequate access to water, sanitation, and hygiene services (WASH)
- ☑ Lack of availability and/or increased cost of raw materials

Reputation

- ☑ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g., GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress, excessive bycatch)
- ☑ Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level

Technology

- ☒ Limited access to drought-resistant crop varieties

Liability

- ☒ Non-compliance with regulations and legislation

(2.2.2.16) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|--|
| ☒ Customers | ☒ Local communities |
| ☒ Employees | ☒ Water utilities at a local level |
| ☒ Investors | ☒ Other water users at the basin/catchment level |
| ☒ Suppliers | |
| ☒ Regulators | |

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

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(2.2.2.18) Further details of process

The water-related risk assessment process includes first the identification of value chain elements with high-water consumption potential and geographical concentration. Major water hotspots in the value chain are then short-listed and localized them on a water risk map for further assessment. For risk assessments we use the WRI Aqueduct Water Stress Indicator (Aqueduct Version 4.0). Our analysis was focused on direct operations and sourcing areas of agricultural commodities. Regarding the manufacturing sites of tier 1 suppliers, we reviewed the resilience of the supplier network for water risks (specifically for water intensive industries), business continuity, as well as the materiality of water topics (semi-finished products and farming commodities). Results of top-down water stress analysis are discussed with local teams to collect feedback, identify issues and develop action plans. Other steps include the identification of water risks for the most exposed commodities in the supplier engagement process as well as in the market analysis. In 2025, the Group reinforced its Double Materiality Assessment (DMA), evaluating environmental impacts, risks and opportunities along its value chain considering both impact and financial dimensions. The results of the assessment are published in the Group's 2025 Annual Report. The main IROs identified during the DMA include water supply depletion due to own and upstream operations - especially in areas of high water risk - and the opportunity to improve water management systems efficiency in water-stressed areas.

Row 3

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Plastics

(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

☒ Impacts

☒ Risks

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☒ Upstream value chain

☒ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☒ Partial

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(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

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

☒ A specific environmental risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☒ Not location specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☒ Plastic Footprint Network

Enterprise Risk Management

☒ Risk models

International methodologies and standards

☒ Life Cycle Assessment

Databases

☒ Other databases, please specify :mismanaged plastics per country (our world in data)

Other

☒ Desk-based research

- ☒ Internal company methods
- ☒ Materiality assessment

(2.2.2.15) Risk types and criteria considered

Chronic physical

- ☒ Increased levels of macro or microplastic leakage to air, soil, freshwater and/or marine bodies

Policy

- ☒ Changes to national legislation

Market

- ☒ Lack of availability and/or increased cost of recycled or renewable content

Technology

- ☒ Transition to increasing recycled content
- ☒ Transition to increasing renewable content
- ☒ Transition to reusable products

Liability

- ☒ Non-compliance with regulations and legislation

(2.2.2.16) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Customers
- ☒ Regulators
- ☒ Suppliers

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

Select from:

☒ No

(2.2.2.18) Further details of process

Campari Group performed a plastic materiality mapping, which allowed us to identify only two business activities focused on plastics: product packaging and Point-of-Sale materials. In our general materiality analysis, plastics are in fact considered as a sub-topic of material usage and circularity due to the limited amount of plastics introduced to the market compared to the rest of packaging (plastics account for 1737.2 tons of overall packaging). The main actions Campari Group is carrying out on plastics are packaging redesign (eliminate plastics, increase recycled content, improve recyclability - a specific target has been set to guarantee >50% of recycled plastic (PET) in packaging) and POS material redesign (eliminate or reduce plastics, increase recycled content, improve end-of-life practices). Individual suppliers are also given agreed targets to achieve within specific timeframes.

Row 4

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ 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

☒ Impacts

☒ Risks

☒ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

☒ Upstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☒ Partial

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☒ Qualitative only

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☒ As important matters arise

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☒ Medium-term

☒ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

☒ A specific environmental risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☒ Local

☒ Not location specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

- ☒ BISI – Biodiversity Indicators for Site-based impacts
- ☒ WBCSD Corporate Ecosystem Services Review
- ☒ WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter

Enterprise Risk Management

- ☒ Risk models

International methodologies and standards

- ☒ Other international methodologies and standards, please specify :ENCORE (Exploring Natural Capital Opportunities, Risks and Exposure)

Other

- ☒ Desk-based research
- ☒ External consultants
- ☒ Internal company methods
- ☒ Materiality assessment

(2.2.2.15) Risk types and criteria considered

Chronic physical

- ☒ Water stress
- ☒ Soil degradation
- ☒ Declining ecosystem services
- ☒ Increased ecosystem vulnerability
- ☒ Change in land/freshwater/ocean use
- ☒ Increased levels of environmental pollutants in freshwater or marine bodies

Policy

- ☒ Changes to national legislation
- ☒ Lack of mature certification and sustainability standards

Market

- ☒ Lack of availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material

Technology

- ☒ Limited access to soil conservation and other sustainable techniques

(2.2.2.16) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- ☒ NGOs
- ☒ Regulators
- ☒ Suppliers

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

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(2.2.2.18) Further details of process

One of the 2025 DMA's results include a specific negative impact related to biodiversity, specifically the ongoing loss of biodiversity, deterioration of soil and ecosystem resilience in farming activities of ingredient production and directly managed crops. The materiality of biodiversity impacts is primarily linked to the upstream supply chain, encompassing agricultural and natural commodities, while the direct impact of the Group's operations, such as manufacturing and self-managed farmland, is more limited in scale and scope. Consequently, the implementation of the Group's biodiversity policy and strategy relies on both its own demonstration projects and, more importantly, on a strong collaboration across the value chain. The current approach focuses on fostering widely recognized standards and third-party certifications that promote biodiversity and ecosystems stewardship, including traceability of raw materials. The company continues to engage and strengthen local initiatives related to biodiversity topics in its owned sites and farms, as well as with agricultural suppliers globally. Campari Group also supports biodiversity and ecosystem conservation through sustainable practices in its own operations (i.e. France and Martinique), regional collaborations with certified farm schemes in France for champagne and cognac production, diverse upstream supply chain initiatives across multiple regions and commodities, and research into resilient agricultural methods like breeding disease-resistant bitter oranges.

[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

Our approach for the assessment of environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities is based on the CSRD regulation (EU) and TNFD recommendations (global). Input information is derived from industry-specific references (literature, peer companies and organizations, ESG guidance for alcoholic beverages) and adapted to site/ and supply chain-specific features of Campari Group (types of supply chains, geographies), with guidance and support from external consultants. Environmental dependencies are understood as reliance on nature. Our business depends on water and crop supply. Their availability is therefore a key dependency for the Group. Impacts are described as impacts on nature caused, or contributed to, by our company and its value chain. Key impacts include CO2 emissions, water withdrawals, water pollution and ecosystems change, and are related to packaging, crops, distillation, and distribution. Impacts are evaluated in our double materiality analysis. Risks to our company are linked with both dependencies and impacts: climate change, water stress, ecosystem decline, lack of circularity of material flows, to name a few. Opportunities are chances that our company pursue that benefit nature through positive impact or mitigation of negative impacts on nature: less emissions, less pollution, circularity, resilient soils and diverse or restored ecosystems, less water stress. Financial perspective of both risks and opportunities is evaluated in our double materiality analysis, which was carried out for the first time in 2024, and reassessed in 2025. Finally, to make dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities meaningful/effective, a prioritization (including trade-offs and synergies) of their magnitude was conducted. It is specifically achieved thanks to a materiality rating, to help focus on relative contributions of Campari Group globally. A second prioritization includes the readiness of our organization to advance on material topics: we need to choose the battles and define longer-term progress plan on material topics to stay focused and deliver expected improvements. For example our strategy on CO2, water and packaging circularity is at the most advanced stage globally, including manufacturing and supplier engagement, while we have sufficient maturity on biodiversity and ecosystems only in selected geographies (e.g. France, Martinique). We intend to scale up our efforts based on initial experiences from these regions. Supplier engagement on material topics for their industry is a good example of integrated and holistic approaches to sustainability. Instead of defining action for an isolated material topic we handle the portfolio of risks and opportunities together with suppliers.
[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

Sensitive locations

- ☒ Areas important for biodiversity
- ☒ Areas of high ecosystem integrity
- ☒ Areas of limited water availability, flooding, and/or poor quality of water
- ☒ Other sensitive location, please specify :Most energy and water intensive distilleries

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 :Opportunities of implementing decarbonisation projects at scale and build energy resilience in the local utility systems.

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

In order to identify priority locations for environmental issues we followed the TNFD definitions and guidance. As locations we considered clusters of major manufacturing sites with locally connected supply chains (crops as key ingredients) as those having the highest dependence and impact. For location sensitivity, we analyzed high biodiversity value, high ecosystem integrity index and water stress. For location materiality, we looked at the outcomes of our evaluation of dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities, by selecting those locations with the highest relative magnitude contribution to the whole Group. Materiality meant specifically the biggest sites in terms of CO2 emissions, water withdrawal impact and water stress, sites with the biggest improvement on water pollution and biomaterial recovery, the biggest dependence on locally sourced crops, location in areas with highest stress on water, the biggest opportunity of improving ecosystems with local farmers at scale, the biggest opportunity to reduce energy and water use and generate renewable energy.

(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

- ☒ Qualitative
- ☒ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

- ☒ EBITDA

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

- ☒ Absolute decrease

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

24000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

- ☒ Frequency of effect occurring
- ☒ Time horizon over which the effect occurs
- ☒ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

In the context of climate-related risks and opportunities, the financial impact scale is based on the company's short-term financial materiality threshold, where an impact of approximately €24 million in a single year is considered material. This threshold defines a major impact and is extrapolated proportionally to the medium-term (five years) and long-term (ten years) horizons. The scale ranges from Severe/Critical impacts (above €48 million short term, €240 million medium term, and

€480 million long term) to Negligible impacts, reflecting decreasing levels of financial consequence. The likelihood scale complements this assessment by measuring the probability of occurrence, from Almost Certain (90–100%) to Rare (0–10%).

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☒ Qualitative

☒ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☒ EBITDA

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☒ Absolute increase

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

24000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☒ Frequency of effect occurring

☒ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☒ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

In the context of climate-related risks and opportunities, the financial impact scale is based on the company's short-term financial materiality threshold, where an impact of approximately €24 million in a single year is considered material. This threshold defines a major impact and is extrapolated proportionally to the medium-term (five years) and long-term (ten years) horizons. The scale ranges from Severe/Critical impacts (above €48 million short term, €240 million medium term, and €480 million long term) to Negligible impacts, reflecting decreasing levels of financial consequence. The likelihood scale complements this assessment by measuring the probability of occurrence, from Almost Certain (90–100%) to Rare (0–10%).
[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:
☒ Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants

(2.5.2) Details of policies and processes in place to identify and classify potential water pollutants

Based on sites environmental management system procedures, potential pollutants are evaluated through documented environmental aspects and impacts assessments, regulatory compliance reviews, wastewater characterization, incident investigations, management of change processes, and routine operational inspections. Appropriate controls are established to prevent and mitigate impacts, including wastewater treatment, spill prevention measures, chemical management programs, monitoring and sampling, operational controls, employee training, and corrective action processes.
[Fixed row]

(2.5.1) Describe how your organization minimizes the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants on water ecosystems or human health associated with your activities.

Row 1

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:
☒ Other nutrients and oxygen demanding pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Based on the literature process analysis and own monitoring with standard analytical methods, the main water pollutants of our industry are organic and inorganic compounds left from raw materials in the distillation and blending processes (including post-fermentation products, alcohols, etc). Wastewater can be highly concentrated, but it is well biodegradable, and can be treated with other food industry and municipal type of effluents. The main parameters we use to measure pollutants are organic indexes (Chemical Oxygen Demand, Biological Oxygen Demand) and solids (Total Suspended Solids). In the aquatic environment, the untreated effluent can cause serious environmental problems, mainly by significant depletion of dissolved oxygen.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

- ☒ Resource recovery
- ☒ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response
- ☒ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes

(2.5.1.5) Indicators for measuring and evaluating the success of the procedure

Select all that apply

- ☒ Compliance with discharge permits / regulatory limits
- ☒ 100% of wastewater treated
- ☒ Zero incidents (spills, exceedances, waterborne disease cases)
- ☒ Other, please specify :Beneficial Reuse and Diversion of High Strength Waste

(2.5.1.6) Please explain

The prevention/diversion of high loads to discharge (e.g. diversion tanks to collect high load volumes), separate collection and recovery of by-products (stillage, vinasse, bagasse) as feed (including by-product drying or concentration to reduce water content) or bioenergy value (to produce solid bioenergy or biogas from anaerobic digestion), pre- or full effluent treatment on site (if required) and effluent treatment downstream in industrial or municipal facilities are all examples of procedures that help us manage the risks of potential impacts of water pollutants. In our European locations we often use the collective by-product processing facilities to reduce the impact of effluent on local municipal systems (e.g. in France and Scotland), while in other locations we are investing into specific infrastructure

(e.g. dunder treatment plant in Jamaica, stillage drying plant in Kentucky, anaerobic digestion of vinasse in Mexico). In each location the success of these measures is evaluated against the criteria of compliance, economic impact, and cross-media effect (circularity, energy consumption).

Row 2

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

- ☒ Other physical pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

In locations with open cooling water systems (for process cooling, for utilities) the most important physical parameter of water pollution is the increase of ambient water temperatures that can adversely affect the aquatic ecosystem (abnormal temperature regime) and disturb oxygen availability to aquatic organisms. Discharge of cooling waters to adjacent rivers is regulated by permits at all affected sites (in Jamaica, Scotland, etc) and temperature conditions are monitored.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

- ☒ Upgrading of process equipment/methods

(2.5.1.5) Indicators for measuring and evaluating the success of the procedure

Select all that apply

- ☒ Compliance with discharge permits / regulatory limits
- ☒ Other, please specify :Cooling Water Loop Optimization and Water Efficiency Projects

(2.5.1.6) Please explain

Temperature impacts from cooling water discharges are managed through permit conditions and routine monitoring at sites where cooling water is discharged to receiving water bodies. Discharge permits establish temperature-related requirements designed to protect aquatic ecosystems, and compliance is verified through regular monitoring programs. In addition to these controls, Campari Group continues to evaluate and implement opportunities to reduce thermal impacts through water efficiency projects, optimization of cooling systems, transition to closed-loop cooling where feasible, and heat recovery initiatives that reduce the amount of heat requiring discharge. Several projects have already been implemented across our manufacturing network, and ongoing assessments are used to identify further opportunities to reduce cooling water demand and minimize thermal loading to the environment.

[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

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

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 most used materials for packaging are glass, metal and cardboard. Plastic is not used significantly, however specific initiatives aimed at limiting its usage have been developed and implemented.

[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:

☒ Risk6

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☒ Carbon pricing mechanisms

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Italy

☒ Brazil

☒ France

☒ United States of America

- ☒ Mexico
- ☒ United Kingdom

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

This risk is related to regional and global increase of carbon pricing policies on fuels and industries. Given the geopolitical and policy context, we assume this risk in the mid-term will be affecting particularly the glass industry in Europe due to existing regulations and the Emission Trading Scheme. Other sectors affected by carbon pricing considered mid- and long-term are: alcohol and sugar refining in EU, transportation services under ETS2 and IMO carbon scheme (road transport, maritime shipping), carbon credit support to farmers. If carbon pricing mechanisms will evolve to other sectors and regions we may expect indirect pressure on costs of raw materials, packaging and services that are energy intensive. The risk is evaluated upon each substantial change of regulatory context in our value chain.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- ☒ Increased direct costs

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Medium-term
- ☒ Long-term

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

Select from:

- ☒ More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- ☒ Medium-low

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

The anticipated effects of climate-related transition risks include increased price volatility and margin pressure, particularly in sectors with significant carbon exposure or reliance on non-EU suppliers. Given uncertainty around future policy developments, the assessment focused on current and emerging carbon-pricing mechanisms across Europe, the United States and Brazil, including carbon taxes, emissions trading schemes and fuel taxes. The Group's 2025 transition-risk assessment evaluated policy-driven risks across the value chain under three IEA transition scenarios: the Stated Policies Scenario (STEPS), the Announced Pledges Case (APC) and the Net Zero Emissions Scenario (NZE). These scenarios represent more stringent climate policies and carbon-pricing trajectories and were used to assess potential impacts on agricultural input costs, energy prices and market competitiveness. Under the APC and NZE scenarios, higher carbon prices and stricter climate regulations are expected to increase production costs, particularly for European sugar beet farmers. The assessment highlights that EU climate-related policies, including the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM), restrictions on key plant protection products and expanding free trade agreements, may increase production costs for European sugar growers while exposing them to competition from lower-cost imports. In particular, CBAM-related increases in fertiliser prices could raise farm-gate production costs and create additional supply-side pressure. Regulatory changes affecting crop protection products may also increase vulnerability to climate-driven pest and disease outbreaks, further expanding transition risks for agricultural suppliers. Campari Group also assessed transition risks within its glass-packaging supply chain, a significant contributor to both emissions and procurement spend. Glass production is highly energy-intensive and dependent on high-temperature furnace processes, making suppliers particularly exposed to increasing carbon prices and tightening decarbonization requirements. Scenario analysis under low-, moderate- and high-transition pathways indicates that supplier exposure to carbon-pricing and regulatory costs is expected to increase steadily through 2050, with substantially higher risk levels under more ambitious climate-policy scenarios. While supplier EBITDA-at-risk remains relatively moderate in low-transition pathways, exposure rises materially in stricter scenarios.

(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)

2600000

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

6300000

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

10000000

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

17000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Figures in EUR. Currently, our company is sourcing approx. 160.000 tons of glass from Europe. The financial effect of increased cost of CO2 allowances was calculated by multiplying average CO2 emission factor per ton of container glass (0.46tCO2/t) and forecasted increase of price of allowances in 2030: (forecast price 100- current price 65 EUR) in minimum scenario and 150-65 EUR in maximum scenario respectively. In the long-term, we assumed 200-300 EUR per ton price range (reference: Bloomberg NEF forecasts and other models). Individual exposure of different suppliers will depend on their current performance of glass furnaces and assumed upgrades and replacements. Other risks considered (EU ETS2).

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Engagement

☒ Engage with suppliers

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

10000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

We expect glass industry to transfer the risk on final customers through price formula or to offset the investment costs of mitigation (i.e. low emission technologies). A mid-term cost scenario was used to estimate the impact of risk response.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

The primary response is the disclosure and agreement with strategic suppliers on the CO2 transition plans in the sourcing assets. This may be subject to commercial negotiations and embedded in the phasing of supplies.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk1

(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:

☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Greece

☒ Mexico

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Aegean Sea-Greece, Rio Lerma-Mexico

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

The 2024 water scarcity assessments was further strengthened in 2025 through the combined use of the WWF Water Risk Filter and WRI Aqueduct 4.0 tools, enabling a more detailed evaluation of physical water constraints, regulatory developments, reputational factors and local economic activities affecting water availability, as well as the development of updated action plans under pessimistic water stress scenarios. The assessment identified the Group's distilleries in Arandas (Mexico) and Volos (Greece) as operating in water-scarce areas. The Derrimut site in Australia was also located in a water-stressed region but was sold during 2025 and is no longer part of the operational perimeter. The Group prioritises water avoidance, reduction, reuse and recycling through targeted initiatives at high-risk and large-scale sites. At the Volos plant, a multi-year Water Footprint Assessment conducted analysed water withdrawals, consumption and losses across operations, confirming a very low Blue Water Scarcity Index and a limited impact on local water resources. Building on these findings, the site developed a Sustainable Water Management Strategy with measures aimed at reducing water losses, increasing reuse and recycling, improving monitoring systems and strengthening employee awareness. The Group continues to invest in water efficiency and resilience initiatives, including water optimisation projects at key facilities, exploring participation in collective water stewardship initiatives.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Constraint to growth

(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

☒ Long-term

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

Select from:

☒ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ 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

Water stress if translated into restrictions or disruptions in water supply may result in loss of revenue due to decreased production, and limitations in capacity growth of a particular production facility. In defining risk response several dimensions of water stress are taken into account: physical, regulatory, and reputational. The financial implications for water stress would be supported by investments in water reuse, reduction, and recycling technologies at affected sites. Moreover, considering the uncertainties of the regulatory and physical environments, assumptions for the mid- and long-term remain consistent.

(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)

1000000

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

6000000

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

1000000

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

6000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Figures in EUR. Additional capex spend related to water projects (capex estimated based on optional investments and derived from similar projects done or quoted in the company). We assume in our risk analysis that the financial effect of water stress will be equal to risk response in terms of investment into water reuse, reduce and recycle technologies at the sites affected. Due to uncertainties related to regulatory and physical context the mid and long term assumptions are the same.

(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

6000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Figure presented is an estimated capex (in EUR) for water efficiency, reuse and recycling technologies (particularly rinsing water reuse in bottling operations, vinasse water recovery) needed to offset the likely reduction of water supplies in the locations affected.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

The projects are estimated in the long term planning list. The technical response to water shortage risk is deemed sufficient to maintain production capacities in mid-term and long-term.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☒ Increased severity of extreme weather events

(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

☒ Brazil

☒ France

☒ Mexico

☒ Jamaica

☒ Martinique

☒ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Campari Group's upstream value chain is exposed to increasing physical climate risks driven by the higher frequency and severity of extreme weather events, including prolonged droughts, heat waves, extreme rainfall, flooding and changing precipitation patterns. These hazards can affect the availability, quality and productivity of key agricultural raw materials used by the Group, particularly sugar beet and other crop-based inputs. In 2025, the Group assessed projected sugar

beet yields in key European sourcing regions under multiple climate scenarios (SSP1-2.6, SSP3-7.0 and SSP5-8.5). While average yields may remain stable or increase modestly under certain scenarios, climate change is expected to increase production volatility due to greater exposure to heat stress, water scarcity and pest and disease pressure. Under a downside scenario, EU sugar beet production could decline by 6–15% by 2035 compared with current levels. In a high-emission climate scenario, the Group expects more frequent and severe weather-related disruptions affecting agricultural production, transportation networks and supplier operations, increasing uncertainty across the supply chain and reducing the reliability of raw material sourcing.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- ☒ Increased production 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
- ☒ Medium-term
- ☒ Long-term

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

Select from:

- ☒ Very likely

(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

Increased severity of extreme weather events could have material financial implications for Campari Group through higher procurement costs, supply disruptions and increased operational complexity across the value chain. Reduced availability or lower yields of key agricultural commodities, particularly sugar beet, may result in price volatility and increased raw material costs. Climate-related impacts such as droughts, flooding and heat waves could also disrupt supplier operations, logistics networks and transportation infrastructure, leading to sourcing delays and potential shortages of critical inputs. In response, the Group may need to implement

mitigation measures such as alternative sourcing strategies, supplier diversification, higher inventory levels or adjustments to production planning, resulting in additional costs. Under high-emission climate scenarios, the Group also expects a greater risk of disruption to physical assets, infrastructure, energy and water supplies across the value chain. Potential financial impacts therefore include increased purchasing costs, business continuity expenses, logistics inefficiencies, reduced production capacity and additional investments required to maintain supply security and service levels.

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

Select from:

☒ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

☒ Amend the Business Continuity Plan

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

100000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Due to nature of risk response the cost estimation is very hypothetical. The mitigation and adaptation actions are included in supplier-side business continuity efforts and covered by insurance policies. In case of supply disruption the likely cost of response is the change of sourcing facility and related transportation cost. A figure was calculated to provide an order of magnitude for a extra transportation/ alternative supply for main raw materials in one plant per year.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Through supplier engagement we are assessing if our key suppliers of goods and services have material physical risks of their assets affecting our supplies, are updating business continuity plans with the climate acute risks of extreme weather, and have mitigation measures to secure supply. For example an extensive business continuity assessment was done for key packaging and raw material categories.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk3

(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

☒ France

☒ Italy

☒ Mexico

☒ United States of America

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Mississippi River

☒ Seine

☒ Other, please specify :East Coast-Italy, Rio Lerma-Mexico, Charente (France, Cognac Region)

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Campari Group's sourcing of agricultural raw materials (grapes, cereals, sugar, alcohol) may contribute to water stress in regions already facing scarcity. Key commodities (grapes, sugar, agave) are sourced from areas with varying levels of water risk, including France, Italy, Mexico and the US. Water scarcity assessments conducted through Aqueduct 4.0 identified limited exposure for cereals under current sourcing arrangements, while agave sourced from Jalisco (Mexico) remains fully exposed to water stress. Climate scenario analysis (RCP4.5) indicates a high likelihood of worsening conditions by 2040. To monitor these challenges, the Group

combines supplier-provided information with market intelligence, industry reports and external studies assessing water-related risks in sourcing regions. It engages suppliers to identify mitigation actions and reduce supply chain and financial exposure. Initiatives support water resilience across the value chain, including research on drought-resistant crop varieties, improvements in irrigation efficiency, adoption of sustainable farming practices and, if feasible, diversification of sourcing towards less vulnerable regions, e.g. resilient crop research in the UK, innovative wine production techniques in France, the use of treated wastewater for sugarcane irrigation in Martinique. In parallel, the Group benchmarks water intensity across recipes and production sites against industry standards and implements targeted efficiency projects.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Increased production costs

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

Select all that apply

☒ Long-term

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

Select from:

☒ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ 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

Financial effects of persistent and vast drought conditions are contributing to market volatility, particularly for the commodities of geographically restricted origin (e.g. grapes from defined geographical denominations) and for those globally traded. The risk is increasing with the progressing climate change and weather instability, so we assumed the material risk particularly in long-term horizon to be profound.

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

20000000

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

68000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Figures in EUR. Incremental spend for agricultural commodities. Currently the annual spend for raw materials and semi-finished products related to farming commodities is exceeding 250m EUR (excluding agave), and coming from 3 different geographic zones (Europe, Northern America, Southern America with the Caribbean). Based on market intelligence and recent history of severe regional drought events, we assume the commodity prices (excluding processing costs of semi-finished materials) may be as high as 30% to 100% over the average levels. In the financial exposure we assumed a hypothetical scenario of 30% (minimum) to 100% (maximum) price spikes due to drought occurring in one of the regions.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Engagement

☒ Engage with suppliers

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

20000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Due to early stage of development of risk response - also due to actions taken by suppliers at their discretion (not disclosed in detail) - we are not in a position to provide the cost estimation of risk response measured (development of drought-resistant varieties, improved irrigation techniques, shifting sourcing areas). We have assumed the cost transfer (coming from price volatility) to mitigate the risks.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Through supplier engagement we are assessing the status of R&D and transition of farmers to more crop-resistant varieties and adjusted irrigation practices in the areas affected. For example there are positive developments in research and early adoption of crop-resistant varieties and farming practices in the UK (barley), and grapes and vineyard practices (France), irrigation based on wastewater reuse for sugar cane (Martinique), farming practices agreed by industry (Brazil, Bonsucro initiative), precision irrigation solutions (Argentina, Italy).

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk4

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Technology

☒ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

(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

☒ France

☒ Italy

☒ United Kingdom

☒ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

The risk is that the glass packaging industry, which represents the majority of value chain CO₂ emissions in the spirits industry, may not transition quickly enough to low-emission technologies, including higher recycled content, alternative raw materials, advanced furnace technologies and renewable energy sources. The transition

is inherently complex because existing glass production assets can only deliver limited emission reductions through measures such as energy efficiency improvements, increased recycled content and oxy-fuel technologies. Significant decarbonization requires furnace rebuilds or replacement with hybrid and electric furnaces, combined with the adoption of renewable electricity and low-carbon fuels such as biomethane. As a result, the pace of industry-wide transformation may not be sufficient to meet growing demand for low-emission glass packaging, potentially leading to temporary or persistent shortages and increasing supply-chain constraints. To mitigate this risk, Campari Group engages strategic suppliers to ensure transparent emissions disclosure and alignment on decarbonization roadmaps and CO₂ transition plans.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Inability to fully achieve the external commitments including those related to new regulations (CSRD, CSDDD)

(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

☒ Long-term

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

Select from:

☒ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium

(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

Financial effect perceived for the risk is that there will be a temporary or persistent shortage of supply of low-emission glass containers for beverage industry. The glass industry transition to new technologies and fuels will not fully cover the demand and geographies needed to accomplish the emission reduction commitments of beverage companies and the glass industry itself. This may result in a price advantage of suppliers able to deliver substantial emission reductions through changed technology.

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

Select from:

☒ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Engagement

☒ Engage with suppliers

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

20000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The risk response calculation is hypothetical, assuming the funding of alternative emission reduction measures as the value of carbon price for glass industry (e.g. buying low-emission products from other categories using mass-balance allocations, buying carbon removal credits).

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

The primary response is the execution of full emission disclosure by strategic suppliers and reaching an agreement with those suppliers on the CO2 transition plans in the sourcing assets (mainly glass containers factories, with their plans of increasing recycled content, reducing Scope 3 raw material emissions, modifying or replacing their glass furnaces). This may be subject to commercial negotiations and embedded in the phasing of the contracts over time. Alternative solutions are to source more low-emission suppliers in other categories (cross-category emission contributions to the common target) and from mid-term carbon removals.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk5

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Technology

- ☒ Limited access to soil conservation and other sustainable techniques

(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

- ☒ France
- ☒ Italy
- ☒ Mexico
- ☒ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

This is a risk related to the second biggest value chain category in terms of CO2 emissions, the farming (sugar cane, sugar beet, wheat, maize, barley, rye, agave) and processing of agricultural commodities (sugar, alcohol). The risk is that due to emerging and still not well-established farming techniques (diversity of standards, pending scientific evidence of efforts to impacts) of regenerative farming (soil conservation and beyond: fertilizer and fuel use, ecosystem services and biodiversity) the transition will not be at a sufficient scale and speed needed for the decarbonization of farming value chains.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- ☒ Other, please specify :Inability to meet the external commitment on CO2 reductions

(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
- ☒ Long-term

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

Select from:

☒ Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium

(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

Financial effect of the risk is that farming will become more vulnerable to rising cost of energy, chemical fertilizers, degradation of soil health, ecosystem stability and diminished ecosystem services. The financial impact is difficult to measure at the current stage of understanding the complex nature of the subject. We are expecting more guidance on assessing financial effects in the near future, e.g. through the provisions of EU CSRD regulations.

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

Select from:

☒ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Engagement

☒ Engage with suppliers

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

1800000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Due to early stage of cost accounting for this risk category we are not in a position to provide a reliable figure but rather a hypothetical extrapolation from existing projects (vineyards, cereal farms): 90.000 tons CO2 eq from FLAG emissions x 20 EUR per ton support price for farmers at 100% coverage. The main cost is the price adjustment and direct support to farming suppliers related to new practices, participation in relevant certification schemes. For some commodities the incremental costs of regenerative farming are not disclosed and absorbed by the suppliers.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

The principal response through supplier engagement is the promotion of relevant certification schemes among the suppliers that embed regenerative farming practices, biodiversity care, water stewardship and other important dimensions of environmental sustainability on the farm level. Campari Group is endorsing the certification schemes that are globally or regionally recognized and supported by wider industry to create impact of scale of adoption. Our directly managed farms (e.g. vineyards in France) are also certified and we set requirements for farmers to adhere to the schemes, with % participation as the primary KPI to track progress. Examples of certification schemes used include: CEC in cognac region, Viticulture Durable in champagne region, regenerative farming schemes in the UK.
[Add row]

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

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ OPEX

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

100000000

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

Select from:

☒ 11-20%

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

45000000

(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

Figures represent a high-level estimate of exposure in EUR of total Product-Related Spend on purchased goods (raw materials and packaging). The estimate was made by identifying the portion of the spend coming from affected sourcing areas. Vulnerability to climate risks can be understood differently depending on the criteria chosen and relative significance. Based on 2025 revised understanding of supply chain vulnerability the following conclusions can be made: (1) physical risks are related to our direct operations at a limited number of sites (discussed in a separate row as exposure of asset value), physical risks of our strategic suppliers is an ongoing process of evaluation and disclosure, subject to contractual provisions of business continuity, (2) transitional risks are mainly driven by compliance (Europe), cost of energy transition (packaging suppliers, EU agriculture), transition to regenerative agriculture and climate adaption (Europe, Americas), (3) chronic physical risks are primarily connected with some sourcing areas for cereals, sugar, and alcohol (drought risks affecting large and concentrated footprint), identified in arid parts of USA, irrigated agriculture in Italy, spots in Latin America, Australia. In 2025 we carried out a detailed transitional risk analysis of sugar and alcohol commodities in Europe, where the specific risks and their possible financial effects were estimated.

Water

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ Revenue

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

292000000

(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)

292000000

(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

Based on the water stress risk assessment confirmed in 2025, local verification of the water risks both of physical and transitional nature, the location that is at high vulnerability to water supply restrictions is our tequila distillery in Arandas, Mexico. As this is the single origin of the tequila brands, regulated by the denomination of origin in agave growing region, the entire brand revenue depends on the location. The risks are both of physical (i.e. water availability for manufacturing and farmers) and regulatory (transitional) nature (i.e. reduced water allocations, limits to capacity growth).

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ Assets

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

0

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

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

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

4340000000

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

Select from:

☒ 61-70%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

Figures in EUR representing total property value insured. Our insurer provided new methodology for scoring climate risks. Based on the physical climate risks done with our insurance company we have identified and scored the most vulnerable assets in relation to type of risks, asset value (property value), inherent and actionable risks (mitigation). The sites that are most vulnerable include: Jamaican facilities exposed to hurricanes (strong winds, inundations, extreme rainfall), production sites and vineyards sites in France (flooding), and one site with acute water risk (Greece).

[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

Greece

☒ Other, please specify : Aegean Sea-Greece

(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:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

In 2024, the Group initiated comprehensive water scarcity assessments to translate global water risk into site-specific issues, risks, and mitigation measures across its operations and value chain. These assessments consider physical limitations, regulatory developments, reputational issues, and economic trends, and were reinforced in 2025 with updated action plans under pessimistic water stress scenarios. The plans prioritise water avoidance, reduction, reuse, and recycling, with targeted initiatives at high-risk or large-scale sites, including water optimization in Arandas (Mexico) and Volos (Greece). at the Volos plant, located in a water-scarce area, a multiyear Water Footprint Assessment was carried out to evaluate water use across all operations in 2023 and 2024 and to identify opportunities to improve efficiency. The analysis mapped water withdrawals, consumption, and losses across individual processes, confirming that the Blue Water Scarcity Index remains very low and that the plant's impact on local resources is minimal. Building on these findings, a Sustainable Water Management Strategy was developed, outlining sixteen operational, technological, and management measures to reduce water losses, promote reuse and recycling, enhance monitoring systems, and strengthen staff awareness. This integrated approach supports both local resource stewardship and the Group's broader water-reduction objectives.

Row 2

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Mexico

☒ Other, please specify :Rio Lerma-Mexico

(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

In 2024, the Group initiated comprehensive water scarcity assessments to translate global water risk into site-specific issues, risks, and mitigation measures across its operations and value chain. These assessments consider physical limitations, regulatory developments, reputational issues, and economic trends, and were reinforced in 2025 with updated action plans under pessimistic water stress scenarios. The plans prioritise water avoidance, reduction, reuse, and recycling, with targeted initiatives at high-risk or large-scale sites, including water optimization in Arandas (Mexico) and Volos (Greece). In Arandas, the Group commissioned the Vinasse Treatment Plant a Low-Rate Multiphase Treatment System allows conversion of organic waste to recoverable biogas and reduce the volume of sludge and make it reusable. This system makes the treated wastewater suitable for reuse or discharge in compliance with environmental regulations and is aimed at offsetting the likely reduction of water supply

[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	Comment
	Select from: ☒ No	<i>In the reporting year no fines and other penalties for water-related regulatory violations were received.</i>

[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:

☒ Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Capital flow and financing

☒ Incentives to promote low-carbon agriculture

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☒ Upstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ France

☒ Italy

☒ Martinique

☒ United Kingdom

☒ United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

The opportunity is to improve the farming practices of intensive agriculture that is relying on fuels, chemical fertilizers and reducing the soil and ecosystem care. Regenerative farming practices, in turn, are aimed at increasing resilience of farms against the effects of climate change, ensuring long-term productivity of soils, reduction of reliance on chemical fertilizers etc. These practices can reduce upstream energy use by lowering dependence on synthetic fertiliser and fossil-fuel-based inputs, while improving soil health and long-term productivity. The Group aims to enhance farm returns by supporting certification schemes for regenerative farming, biodiversity, and water stewardship. It endorses globally or regionally recognised schemes to drive widespread adoption. The Group's own farms, like those in France, are also certified, with progress tracked by participation rates. Key certifications include CEC in Cognac and Viticulture Durable in Champagne.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Increased resilience of agricultural production

(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

☒ Long-term

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

Select from:

☒ About as likely as not (33–66%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium-low

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

Regenerative farming practices are aimed at increasing resilience of farms against the effects of climate change, ensuring long-term productivity of soils, reduction of reliance on chemical fertilizers etc. The adoption of those practices is believed to strengthen the long term yields from farms, reinforcing interdependent ecosystem services of the farmland.

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

Select from:

☒ No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Due to current visibility of the costs for this opportunity no reliable figures can be provided. In the future efforts will be undertaken to measure the financial effect of this opportunity.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

The principal response through supplier engagement is the promotion of relevant certification schemes among the suppliers that embed regenerative farming practices, biodiversity care, water stewardship and other important dimensions of environmental sustainability on the farm level. Campari Group is endorsing the certification schemes that are globally or regionally recognized and supported by wider industry to create impact of scale of adoption. Our directly managed farms (e.g. vineyards in France) are also certified and we set requirements for farmers to adhere to the schemes, with % participation as the primary KPI to track progress. Examples of certification schemes used include: CEC in cognac region, Viticulture Durable in champagne region, regenerative farming schemes in the UK.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp1

(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

☒ Greece

☒ Mexico

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :As discussed with disclosure of water stressed sites: rivers and stream of Aegean Sea (Greece), rivers inland of Jalisco state (Mexico).

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

In response to growing risk of water stress, and related to the risk of water supply restrictions and disruptions, the countermeasure is to enhanced water improvement program at our sites, including water reduce, reuse, and recycle measures. Aggressive water reductions can result in freeing up the additional production capacities in case of future growth.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☒ Increased revenues resulting from increased production capacity

(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

☒ Long-term

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

Select from:

☒ About as likely as not (33–66%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium-low

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

Water reuse and recycling projects can unlock the production capacity when facing the water supply limitations, disruptions or to enable growth of production capacities.

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

Select from:

☒ No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

6

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Figure in m EUR capex spend needed to achieve aggressive reductions of water withdrawal (water reuse and recycle) in the sites subject to high water stress.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

The projects are estimated in the long-term planning list. The technical response to water shortage risk is deemed sufficient to maintain production capacities in mid- and long-term.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp3

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Markets

☒ Increased demand for certified and sustainable materials

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

- ☒ Upstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- ☒ France
- ☒ Italy
- ☒ United Kingdom
- ☒ United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Increased demand for sustainable materials and products is driving innovation in packaging, including the adoption of recycled content and low-emission production technologies, which contribute to lower energy intensity in both sourcing and manufacturing, particularly for bottles, closures, and cans. Setting CO2 targets, spirits and beverage companies are pushing for the glass industry's transformation, making it more resilient to rising carbon costs, particularly in the EU ETS. The adoption of new furnace technologies and renewable fuels will lower costs and improve competitiveness in low-carbon packaging. Subsidies for demonstration projects in the EU and the United States can further support this transition. Additionally, demand for certified packaging materials, such as those from sustainable forestry or farming, will aid the adoption of new, sustainable products. Campari Group's response involves collaborating with strategic suppliers on CO2 transition plans.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- ☒ Returns on investment in low-emission technology

(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
- ☒ Long-term

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

Select from:

☒ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium

(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

By setting CO2 targets in our industry, the spirits and beverage companies are collectively demanding the transformation of glass industry (and to a lesser impact other packaging as well) and this industry will be more future proof and less exposed to rising cost of carbon (at least in EU ETS). High adoption of new furnace technologies and renewable fuels are reduce the costs of those and improve competitiveness of the industry offering low-carbon packaging. Subventions for demonstration projects in EU and USA can also greatly help in adoption process (examples already known in France and USA). For other packaging categories the demand for certified products (e.g. from sustainable forestry or farming, for natural materials such as corks, oak barrels) can also increase and help the packaging industry with the adoption of new product propositions.

(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)

6.3

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

6.3

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

6.3

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

6.3

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Figures are conservative estimates (annual) for the saving of EU ETS allowances of in the sourcing volume of glass from EU region. In the EU area we believe there is the biggest economic and regulatory advantage of rapid energy transition of glass industry due to high costs of natural gas and CO2 allowances. Please refer to risks of carbon pricing for calculation details.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Due to commercial nature the cost of realizing the opportunity cannot be disclosed: likely impact on commercial conditions of glass bottle contracts.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

The primary response is the disclosure and agreement with strategic suppliers on the CO2 transition plans in the sourcing assets. This may be subject to commercial negotiations and embedded in the phasing of supplies.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp4

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

☒ Other products and services opportunity, please specify :Increased demand for low-carbon transportation services

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

- ☒ Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- ☒ France
- ☒ Germany
- ☒ Italy
- ☒ United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Due to CO2 reduction targets set by many beverage and spirits companies there will be an increased demand for low-emission transportation services as distribution of finished goods as supply of raw materials makes a large share of corporate carbon footprints (usually 10-25% of totals). By setting emission reduction targets the industry is collectively demanding a fuel transition (renewable drop-in fuels, electrification of fleets) and more intermodal solutions (more train less trucks), as well as early changes in ocean shipping (fuel efficiency, drop-in fuels) from logistics. This will be the market signal for more infrastructure and changes in company fleets.

(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

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

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

Select from:

☒ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium-low

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

According to global study of 'Making green logistics services profitable' by McKinsey the cost-neutral opportunities by 2030 are for train services based on renewable electricity cargo, and even with -5% savings for truck transportation on selected arrangements (renewable drop-in fuels, electric shuttles on short distance).

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

Select from:

☒ No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Our company is focusing on cost-neutral opportunities of intermodal transportation, exploring and increasing the share of logistics services using renewable drop-in fuels, e-trucks.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Our strategy for logistics is focusing on cost-neutral opportunities of intermodal transportation, exploring and increasing the share of logistics services using renewable drop-in fuels, e-trucks. This is combined with the improvement of loading rate of shipping containers, optimized trucks loads, optimizing routes and warehousing network.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp5

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Markets

☒ Increased availability of products with reduced environmental impact [other than certified products]

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☒ Upstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ France

☒ Italy

☒ Mexico

☒ United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

This opportunity is the developing of new packaging formats (alternative to glass, reuse-refill options), and involves packaging re-design as well as supplier engagement, requiring more recycled content in our packaging.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☒ Reduced direct costs

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Short-term
- ☒ Medium-term

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

Select from:

- ☒ Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

- ☒ Medium

(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

Packaging re-design, reduction of material use (light-weighting), alternative packaging per trade channel, increased recycled content are those measures that provide a win-win opportunity to reduce cost of packaging or route to market while reducing the CO2 impact at the same time. Key actions implemented in 2025 included: increased recycled content in plastic bottles ('PET') and outer cases (cardboard boxes). These actions have resulted in an estimated reduction of 1,500 tonnes of CO2e; light-weighting projects on key glass bottles, which enabled a reduction of 3,000 tonnes of CO2e;- elimination of over packaging, such as gift boxes and dividers, to reduce material intensity, achieving a reduction of 800 tonnes of CO2e; evaluation of new product ideas based on Campari Group's sustainable packaging design criteria, with over 60% adherence to these guidelines; further definition and structured supplier engagement through an annual process of ongoing discussions and material improvement plans, focusing on recycled content, recyclability and material intensity reduction. This supports short- and medium-term planning for CO2e emissions reductions and circularity improvements.

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

Select from:

- ☒ No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Campari Group has a dedicated function of Research & Development for Packaging that is driving the agenda, jointly with Procurement, Sales and Marketing. Current packaging innovation agenda is expected to deliver 2.5-3% yearly reduction in corporate carbon footprint.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Campari Group has a dedicated function of Research & Development for Packaging that is driving the agenda, jointly with Procurement, Sales and Marketing. The Group is committed to continue implementing the global reduction program to achieve the 2030 and 2034 targets. Lightweighting and product redesign initiatives represent key pillars of the delivery strategy. It applies eco-design principles and address the remaining cases where recyclability is still compromised. It continues implementing the global engagement program with suppliers to increase recycled content across all key components, ensuring achievement of minimum material-specific targets. Targets are: Reduce glass material intensity (Kg/L) by 5% by 2030 and by 10% by 2034, with 2022 as a baseline. Guarantee >95% recyclability across all packaging materials. Recycled material content for main packaging materials by 2034: - Glass: > 45% - Paper: > 80% - Aluminium: > 60% - Plastic (PET): > 50%

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp6

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Capital flow and financing

☒ Access to sustainability linked loans

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Italy

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

In 2023 Campari Group entered into a term facility of 400,000,000 and a revolving facility of the same amount, for a total amount of 800,000,000. This is a sustainability-linked facility, which foresees a variable component of the interest rate applicable to the loan depending on the annual achievement of certain ESG targets, namely reducing the GHG emissions intensity (kgCO2e/L) from the total value chain (Scope 1, 2 and 3), lowering the water usage intensity (L/L) in direct operations and increasing the proportion of women in management roles. The achievement of the total value chain target (and thus the possibility of the opportunity materialising) is linked to the risk of non- or slow transition to low-emission technologies, especially in the glass industry which contributes the most to the Group's scope 3 emissions.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☒ Increased access to capital at lower/more favorable rates

(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:

☒ Medium

(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

Depending on the annual achievement of each target, the base margin of both facilities will be adjusted upwards or downwards by up to +/- 5 basis points. In case the targets are achieved, the reduction of the base margin will translate into a reduced amount of the interest to be repaid on the loan, therefore reducing the company's debt and the relative negative cash flows. Specifically, based on the achievement of the other two targets, the successful completion of the GHG emissions intensity target could lead to a 2.5 bps or 5 bps reduction of the base margin.

(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)

851906.25

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

1703812.5

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

The maximum financial effect has been calculated considering the achievement of all of the three targets each year until the end of the loan in 2029, which would trigger the 5 bps reduction of the base margin on the activated 400 million Term Loan. The minimum amount instead has been calculated considering the achievement of two of the three targets, each year until the end of the loan in 2029, which would trigger the 2.5 bps reduction of the base margin on the activated 400 million.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

1600000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The provided figure comes from the 40 bps arrangement fee, applied to the 400 million of the Term Loan. Moreover, the costs to realize the opportunity should be considered, which are those relative to the initiatives implemented to achieve the GHG emissions intensity target, such as the CapEx and OpEx allocated for energy efficiency projects, but they are not precisely quantifiable.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

The strategy to realize the opportunity by reaching the GHG emissions intensity target coincides with the Group's environmental strategy, including energy efficiency and decarbonization projects, the purchase of Guarantee of Origins, supplier engagement programs and partnerships with local farmers.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp9

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Capital flow and financing

☒ Access to sustainability linked loans

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Italy

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :The opportunity is not related to a specific river basin

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

In 2023 Campari Group entered into a term facility of 400,000,000 and a revolving facility of the same amount, for a total amount of 800,000,000. This is a sustainability-linked facility, which foresees a variable component of the interest rate applicable to the loan depending on the annual achievement of certain ESG

targets, namely reducing the GHG emissions intensity (kgCO₂e/L) from the total value chain (Scope 1, 2 and 3), lowering the water usage intensity (L/L) in direct operations and increasing the proportion of women in management roles.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☒ Increased access to capital at lower/more favorable rates

(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:

☒ Medium

(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

Depending on the annual achievement of each target, the base margin of both facilities will be adjusted upwards or downwards by up to +/- 5 basis points. In case the targets are achieved, the reduction of the base margin will translate into a reduced amount of the interest to be repaid on the loan, therefore reducing the company's debt and the relative negative cash flows. Specifically, based on the achievement of the other two targets, the successful completion of the water usage intensity target could lead to a 2.5 bps or 5 bps reduction of the base margin.

(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)

851906.25

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

1703812.5

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

The maximum financial effect has been calculated considering the achievement of all of the three targets each year until the end of the loan in 2029, which would trigger the 5 bps reduction of the base margin on the activated 400 million Term Loan. The minimum amount instead has been calculated considering the achievement of two of the three targets, each year until the end of the loan in 2029, which would trigger the 2.5 bps reduction of the base margin on the activated 400 million.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

1600000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The provided figure comes from the 40 bps arrangement fee, applied to the 400 million of the Term Loan. Moreover, the costs to realize the opportunity should be considered, which are those relative to the initiatives implemented to achieve the water usage intensity target, such as the CapEx and OpEx allocated for water efficiency projects, but they are not precisely quantifiable.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

The strategy to realize the opportunity by reaching the water usage intensity target coincides with the Group's overall environmental strategy, including technical interventions at various distilleries and improvements in several plants through recycling and reuse activities, focusing first on the highest water-consuming sites.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp7

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Reputational capital

☒ Improved ratings by sustainability/ESG indexes

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Italy

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

An improvement of the Group's climate change management will be reflected in the Group's ESG/sustainability ratings and in its position in ESG/sustainability indexes, with the related positive financial effects.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Increased access to capital, increased investments and maintained investment base

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

Select all that apply

☒ Short-term

☒ Medium-term

☒ Long-term

☒ The opportunity has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

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

Select from:

☒ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium-high

(3.6.1.13) Effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the reporting period

Campari Group's efforts led to an improvement of its ESG ratings over the years, reaching a C+ rating by ISS ESG, and 62/100 in the S&P Global Corporate Sustainability Assessment ('CSA'). The Group is also assessed by Sustainalytics and the MSCI ESG Rating. This allowed the Group to maintain its credibility and attractiveness to the investors, thus facilitating the access to capital and funding.

(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 improvement of the ESG ratings and of the Group's position in ESG indexes makes the company more attractive and solid to investors, especially ESG-focused investors. This can translate into higher investments from investors and into more favorable debt conditions, therefore improving the Group's access to capital and a reduced cost of it.

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

Select from:

☒ No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The costs to realize the opportunity are those relative to the initiatives implemented to improve the sustainability performance, which are not precisely quantifiable.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

The strategy to realize the opportunity is in line with the Group's goal to increase transparency and improve disclosure on sustainability matters by providing more information and ensuring comparability among companies.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp10

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Reputational capital

☒ Improved ratings by sustainability/ESG indexes

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Italy

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :The opportunity is not related to a specific river basin

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

An improvement of the Group's water management will be reflected in the Group's ESG/sustainability ratings and in its position in ESG/sustainability indexes, with the related positive financial effects.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Increased access to capital, increased investments and maintained investment base

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

Select all that apply

☒ Short-term

☒ Medium-term

☒ Long-term

☒ The opportunity has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

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

Select from:

☒ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium-high

(3.6.1.13) Effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the reporting period

Campari Group's efforts led to an improvement of its ESG ratings over the years, reaching a C+ rating by ISS ESG, and 62/100 in the S&P Global Corporate Sustainability Assessment ('CSA'). The Group is also assessed by Sustainalytics and the MSCI ESG Rating. This allowed the Group to maintain its credibility and attractiveness to the investors, thus facilitating the access to capital and funding.

(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 improvement of the ESG ratings and of the Group's position in ESG indexes makes the company more attractive and solid to investors, and especially ESG-focused investors. This can translate into higher investments from investors and into more favorable debt conditions, therefore improving the Group's access to capital and a reduce cost of it.

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

Select from:

☒ No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The costs to realize the opportunity are those relative to the initiatives implemented to improve the sustainability performance, which are not precisely quantifiable.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

The strategy to realize the opportunity is in line with the Group's goal to increase transparency and improve disclosure of sustainability matters by providing more information and ensuring comparability among companies.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp8

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Markets

☒ Use of public sector incentives

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Italy

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

The so-called "Parco Agrisolare" (Agrisolar Park) is a financial instrument promoted in the framework of the Italian National Recovery and Resilience Plan (NRRP) which was launched in 2021 to react to the Covid-19 crisis. The Agrisolar Park aims to reduce the high energy consumption in the agri-food sector redeveloping the production facilities and using the roofs of the buildings to install photovoltaic panels. A portion of the investments made for the installation of photovoltaic panels at the Novi Ligure, Alghero and Caltanissetta production sites in Italy was recognized as eligible for funding under the Agrisolar Park incentive program that will be over in 2026.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☒ Increased access to capital

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

Select all that apply

☒ Short-term

☒ The opportunity has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

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

Select from:

☒ Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Low

(3.6.1.13) Effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the reporting period

Access to public funding for similar climate change mitigation initiatives support and accelerate the Group's transition to an increasingly sustainable business while supporting productivity and growth.

(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

Access to public funding for similar climate change mitigation initiatives support and accelerate the Group's transition to an increasingly sustainable business while supporting productivity and growth.

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.6.1.16) Financial effect figure in the reporting year (currency)

417504.3

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

0

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

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Recognized public contribution in 2025 112057,57 euros for Alghero Plant and 305446,73 euros for Novi Ligure Plant.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

35038

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost to realize the opportunity is related to the consultancy cost necessary for the analysis of the call for proposals and submission of the application for funding.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

For the submission of the application and subsequent implementation of this financial opportunity an internal working group has been created involving the following company's functions: Public Affairs & Sustainability, Legal, Procurement, Supply Chain, Tax and Finance. External consultants have also been involved to provide technical assistance and support at all stages of the application procedure and subsequent implementation.

[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:

☒ OPEX

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

310000000

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

Select from:

☒ 41-50%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

From total material and packaging spend (product related goods, figure presented as OPEX) the share of categories and volumes where Campari Group sees the opportunity to pursue actions (prioritized carbon-intensive suppliers revised with 2025 emission results), mainly in transition to low-emission packaging materials (container glass, metal closures), sugar and alcohols, and main agricultural commodities is estimated to cover around 70% of emissions from purchased goods.

Water

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ Revenue

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

292000000

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

Select from:

☒ 1-10%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

The figure is representing the revenue connected with water-stressed operations and agave sourcing region in Mexico. Main opportunity is to respond proactively to future water supply limitation by implementing comprehensive water reuse and recycle measures and define good practice in agave farming and water replenishment projects.

[Add row]

C4. Governance

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

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☒ More frequently than quarterly

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

Select all that apply

☒ Executive directors or equivalent

☒ Non-executive directors or equivalent

☒ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☒ Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

With this policy, the Board recognises the value of diversity and a diverse workforce. It then sets specific quantitative gender targets for Executive Director, Non-Executive Directors, and Senior Managers, namely: a) Executive Directors: at least 33.33% female and 33.33% male Executive Directors by the renewal of the Board in 2028; b) Non-Executive Directors: at least 40% female and 40% male Non-Executive Directors by the renewal of the Board in 2025; c) Senior Management: at least 40% female and 40% male members of Senior Management by the end of 2027. The BoD also commits to report annually on: 1) the goals of the D&I Policy; 2) the plan to achieve the goals of the D&I Policy; 3) the results of the D&I Policy in the past financial year and – where relevant and applicable – insights into the inflow,

progression and retention of employees; 4) the gender composition of the Board and Senior Management of the past financial year; and 5) if one or more D&I Targets are not achieved, an explanation of the reasons thereof and an explanation as to which measures are being taken to attain the goals and by when this is likely to be achieved.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

diversity-and-inclusion-policy.pdf
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes

Water

(4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes

Biodiversity

(4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

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

(4.1.1.2) Primary reason for no board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(4.1.1.3) Explain why your organization does not have board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Biodiversity was confirmed material in 2025 DMA for specific locations. We rely on oversight from local management including Plant Directors, Country Managing Directors and Country Supply Chain Leaders. We aim to increase visibility of biodiversity-related initiatives at Board Level in the near future.
[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

- ☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
- ☒ Board-level committee
- ☒ Other, please specify :Board of Directors

(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 Terms of Reference
- ☒ Individual role descriptions

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

Select from:

- ☒ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets
- ☒ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
- ☒ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- ☒ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
- ☒ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures
- ☒ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy
- ☒ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes
- ☒ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Board of Directors (BoD) approves the Double Materiality Assessment, approves and monitors progress on the Global Sustainability Strategy including environmental issues, the implementation of the Group climate transition plan, as well as the Sustainability Statement contained in the Group Annual Report. Within its Board of Directors, Campari Group has established the Control, Risks and Sustainability Committee to monitor the progress of the Global Sustainability Strategy, which includes climate-related issues, directly reporting to the BoD on these matters. The members of the Control, Risks and Sustainability Committee regularly examine ESG matters including sustainability, diversity and environmental-related topics, addressing relevant actions in the Sustainability disclosure. In 2025, the Control, Risks and Sustainability Committee has continued to assess Campari Group's sustainability strategy, after dedicated meeting on the topic with the Corporate Sustainability and Environmental Sustainability functions and examining the Sustainability Statement incorporated into the Group Annual Report. Moreover, the Control, Risks and Sustainability Committee has examined the results of the SRA (Self Risk Assessment) and the DMA (Double Materiality Assessment). The Control, Risks and Sustainability Committee, together with External Auditors and the Board of Directors, monitors the effectiveness of Campari Group's internal control and risk management system as well. Particularly the SRA (Self Risk Assessment), which includes the evaluation of risks related to physical acute and chronic climate change, as well as the evaluation of risks related to climate-related changes in regulations and to climate-related impacts on the market. The Control, Risks and Sustainability Committee operates above the Sustainability Committee, which is not a Board-level committee, whose role is to define and update the Group's sustainability strategy and ESG goals, as well as to address any sustainability-related matter and monitor progress. It is composed of C-Suite Executives and meets on a quarterly basis. Also, it is responsible for the preparation of the Double Materiality Assessment and approves the Sustainability Statement contained in the Annual Report.

Water

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
- ☒ Board-level committee
- ☒ Other, please specify :Board of Directors

(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 Terms of Reference
- ☒ Individual role descriptions

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

Select from:

- ☒ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

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

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|--|
| ☒ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets | ☒ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures |
| ☒ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets | ☒ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy |
| ☒ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets | ☒ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes |
| ☒ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments | ☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy |
| ☒ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities | ☒ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments |
| ☒ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities | |

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Board of Directors (BoD) approves the Double Materiality Assessment, approves and monitors progress on the Global Sustainability Strategy including environmental issues, and approves the Sustainability Statement contained in the Group's Annual Report. Within its Board of Directors, Campari Group has established the Control, Risks and Sustainability Committee to monitor the progress of the Global Sustainability Strategy, which includes water-related issues, directly reporting to the BoD on these matters. The members of the Control, Risks and Sustainability Committee regularly examine ESG matters including sustainability, diversity and environmental-related topics, addressing relevant actions in the Sustainability disclosure. In 2025, the Control, Risks and Sustainability Committee continued to assess Campari Group's sustainability strategy, after a dedicated meeting on the topic with the Corporate Sustainability function and examining the Sustainability Statement contained in the Annual Report. Moreover, the Control, Risks and Sustainability Committee has examined the results of the SRA (Self Risk Assessment) and the DMA (Double Materiality Assessment). The Control, Risks and Sustainability Committee, together with External Auditors and the Board of Directors, monitors the effectiveness of Campari Group's internal control and risk management system as well. Particularly the SRA (Self Risk Assessment), which includes the evaluation of risks related water, as well as the evaluation of risks related to water-stress areas, water-related changes in regulations and to water-related impacts on the market. The Control, Risks and Sustainability Committee operates above the Sustainability Committee, which is not a Board-level committee, and whose role is to define and update the Group's sustainability strategy and ESG goals, as well as to address any sustainability-related matter and monitor progress. It is composed of C-Suite Executives and meets on a quarterly basis. Also, it is responsible for the preparation of the Double Materiality Assessment and approves the Sustainability Statement contained in the Annual Report.

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

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

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

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

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

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

[Fixed row]

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

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Climate change	Select from: ☒ 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

☒ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify :Chief of Supply Chain

(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

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

- ☒ Implementing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

Other

- ☒ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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

Select from:

- ☒ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Chief of Supply Chain is a C-suite Officer and Campari Group's highest management-level position with direct responsibility for climate change-related issues. He presents to the Board of Directors on climate-related issues at least on a quarterly basis, while further ad-hoc meetings are planned whenever needed. He oversees the Group's performance and achievements in terms of climate change-related issues, and he is responsible for such results. He overlooks the assessment of Campari Group's climate change-related risks and opportunities via his involvement in the Self-Risk Assessment process, covering environmental and climate change risks the company is exposed to. Special attention is devoted to the supply chain exposure and legal entities from local supply chains are also involved. He also

evaluates the Group's climate-related impacts, risks and opportunities through the double materiality assessment process, updated in 2025. The Chief of Supply Chain monitors Campari Group's progress against climate-related corporate targets. The monitoring activity takes place monthly through the company's internal sustainability platform. Each month, climate-related KPIs from all Group's plants are checked, to verify the progress towards local and global climate-related goals. To improve the reliability of the monitoring activity, all the data reported in the platform needs to pass a 2-level validation before final approval at Global level. This monitoring activity allows Campari Group and the Chief of Supply Chain to periodically evaluate indicators and trends concerning progress against climate-related targets. The Chief of Supply Chain is also in charge of integrating climate-related issues into the company's strategy and the implementation of the Climate Transition Plan. An ad-hoc budget is allocated for climate-related projects implementation.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☒ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify :Chief of Supply Chain

(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

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

☒ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

☒ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

☒ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

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

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☒ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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

Select from:

☒ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Chief of Supply Chain is a C-suite Officer and Campari Group's highest management-level position with direct responsibility for water-related issues. He presents to the Board of Directors on water-related issues at least on a quarterly basis, while further ad-hoc meetings are set whenever needed. He oversees the Group's performance and achievements in terms of water-related issues, and he is responsible for such results. He overlooks the assessment of Campari Group's water-related risks and opportunities via his involvement in the Self-Risk Assessment process, covering environmental and water risks the company is exposed to. Special attention is devoted to the supply chain exposure and legal entities from the local supply chain are also involved. He also evaluates Group's water-related impacts, risks and opportunities through the double materiality assessment process, updated in 2025. The Chief of Supply Chain monitors Campari Group's progress against water-related corporate targets. The monitoring activity takes place monthly through the company's internal sustainability platform. Each month, water-related KPIs from all Group's plants are checked, to verify the progress towards local and global climate-related goals. To improve the reliability of the monitoring activity, all the data reported in the platform needs to pass a 2-levels validation before final approval at Global level. This monitoring activity allows Campari Group and the Chief of Supply Chain to periodically evaluate indicators and trends concerning the progress against water-related targets. The Chief of Supply Chain is also in charge of integrating water-related issues into the company's strategy. Finally, water-related issues are integrated into strategy processes across all functions and plants by defining concrete local and global actions. An ad-hoc budget is allocated for water-related projects implementation.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☒ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify :Chief of Supply Chain

(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

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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

Select from:

- ☒ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The biodiversity topic was confirmed as material from the Double Materiality Assessment conducted in 2025. Its materiality is primarily associated with the upstream supply chain, particularly in relation to agricultural and natural commodities, while the direct impact of the Group's operations, such as manufacturing activities and self-managed farmland, is more limited in both scale and scope. A baseline analysis of negative impacts on biodiversity is currently under development, focusing on both direct operation in some business (e.g., vineyards in France, sugarcane plantations in Martinique) and, more significantly, the broader value chain (key commodities identified as relevant to this topic are: grape/wine sourcing, cereals, agave, sugar and alcohols). Additionally, the sensitivity of the Group's manufacturing operations is also being investigated. Campari Groups takes into account external benchmarks on the topic too as well as relevant guidance.
[Add row]

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

Climate change

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

10

(4.5.3) Please explain

As of FY 2024, Campari Group have introduced ESG-linked metrics into the performance-based LTI plan for Board of Directors and senior management. Out of the LTI, the Performance Based plan represents 1/3 of total potential remuneration. This allows a strong link with performance without creating a short-term distortion. 10% of the LTI plan is based on the Renewable Energy adoption target: 90% renewable electricity target is an annual target to be achieved and maintained every year as it will reflect the effects of our most recent acquisitions and of the upcoming ones.

Water

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

Select from:

☒ No, but we plan to introduce them in the next two years

(4.5.3) Please explain

New or different targets to which link monetary incentives (i.e. emissions reduction, water conservation) may be considered from 2026, as current incentives are valid until 2027. Internal discussions are ongoing.

[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

☒ Achievement of environmental targets

Emission reduction

☒ Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☒ Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual multi-year bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

With the submission of the new remuneration policy to the Annual General Meeting on 11 April 2024, the adoption of a new long-term variable incentive for the Board of Directors has been proposed to the shareholders. It consists of a share-based incentive, combining restricted stock units (RSU) and performance share units (PSU), the latter conditional to the achievement of a financial target (relative total shareholder return) as well as of a sustainability target (renewable energy). Based on the external benchmark and Campari Group needs, the PSU KPIs will be related to 2 indices for the 2024-2027 cycle: -90% based on TSR (Total Shareholder Return) – Jan/2024 to Dec/2026. TSR measures the share price and dividends distribution performance versus a pre-defined peer group of competitors during a specific time frame. The panel of companies for the TSR should be consistent with the Compensation benchmark. -10% based on Renewable Energy Adoption – Measured at end of 2026. Target 2027: 93% renewable electricity supplied in our production sites.

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

This equity-based award aims at: -Further aligning the Executive Directors’ commitment to sustainable long-term value creation with shareholders’ interests and with Campari Group’s sustainability agenda, following the implementation of the revised EU Shareholder Rights Directive -Align the Executive Directors’ interests with shareholders’ interests, by providing the Executive Director the opportunity to benefit from long-term success by acquiring a proprietary interest in the Company.
[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

(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

Campari Group's environmental policy is centered around corporate external commitments on reducing GHG emissions, water usage and waste to landfill, compliance with wastewater discharge regulations, eco-design, and circular economy in packaging materials. It emphasises continual improvements and engagement in the value chain. The Policy, which applies to all Group members and operations, was communicated to all Camparistas in multiple languages, using the main internal communication tools and published in the Governance and Sustainability sections of the Group's website. Campari Group ensures compliance of all its operating units with its environmental commitments through its grievance mechanisms, continuously ensuring the effectiveness of its whistleblowing procedures for reporting any illegal behavior and/or irregularities through Campari Safe Line system. The Policy covers the entire value chain without exclusions.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- ☒ Commitment to a circular economy strategy
- ☒ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
- ☒ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance
- ☒ Commitment to engage in integrated, multi-stakeholder landscape (including river basin) initiatives to promote shared sustainability goals
- ☒ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Climate-specific commitments

- ☒ Commitment to 100% renewable energy
- ☒ Commitment to net-zero emissions
- ☒ Commitment to not invest in fossil-fuel expansion
- ☒ Commitment to not funding climate-denial or lobbying against climate regulations

Water-specific commitments

- ☒ Commitment to control/reduce/eliminate water pollution
- ☒ Commitment to reduce water consumption volumes
- ☒ Commitment to reduce water withdrawal volumes
- ☒ Commitment to safely managed WASH in local communities
- ☒ Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action

Social commitments

- ☒ Other social commitment, please specify :The Group has a dedicated policy on human rights, signed by the Group Officers, defining its position with to human rights, working conditions, training and employees' well-being, committing to play an active role in the protection of human rights

Additional references/Descriptions

- ☒ Description of environmental requirements for procurement
- ☒ Description of grievance/whistleblower mechanism to monitor non-compliance with the environmental policy and raise/address/escalate any other greenwashing concerns
- ☒ Reference to timebound environmental milestones and targets

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement
- ☒ Yes, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- ☒ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Global Environmental Policy_30062026_signed.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

☒ UN Global Compact

☒ Other, please specify :UN SDGs (United Nations Sustainable Development Goals)

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

UNGC: Campari Group supports the 10 principles of the United Nations Global Compact on human rights, labour, environment and anti-corruption, and commits to make the UN Global Compact and its principles part of its strategy, culture and day-to-day operations, to engage in collaborative projects which advance the broader development goals of the United Nations, particularly the Sustainable Development Goals, and to report on its progresses and efforts to implement the 10 principles. From 2024, the Group also joined the Gender Equality Accelerator and the Sustainable Procurement Roundtable. UN SDGs: Campari Group contributes to the attainment of 11 of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) established under the UN 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, which promotes the active participation of all stakeholders (i.e., private sector, public sector, institutions and local communities). Campari Group has set up a structure to control environmental pollution, waste, and water disposal and defined and disclosed specific environmental targets aligned with the UN SDGs to be reached by 2025 and 2030.

[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

Yes

☒ 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
- ☒ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

Campari Group_Annual Report_FY_2025.pdf

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

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, my organization is registered

(4.11.6) Types of transparency register your organization is registered on

Select all that apply

- ☒ Voluntary government register

(4.11.7) Disclose the transparency registers on which your organization is registered & the relevant ID numbers for your organization

EU Transparency Register (search details - European Union (europa.eu)), ID number: 598076019980-08

(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

Campari Group engages with several trade associations that take a position on climate issues. By grouping together the most relevant players in the industry and including suppliers and producers of alcoholic beverages, such trade associations may influence policy, law or regulation in a way that can have an impact on climate change. Indeed, Campari is aware of the relevant toll its industry brings in terms of environmental dependencies, risks and opportunities and recognizes the role trade associations may play, possibly acting as an important instrument to drive change in the industry and move toward a decarbonization path. For this reason, Campari Group engages with trade associations that require partners to reduce their emissions or focus at least on the assessment of their carbon footprints. Before engaging with a trade association, the Public Affair and Sustainability team performs a screening of the association and avoids engaging if it appears that: i) the association has made controversial claims about climate change; ii) the association lacks reduction of environmental impact in its key objectives. By doing so, Campari Group ensures that its climate strategy and commitments are aligned with those of the trade associations it engages with.

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☒ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

☒ Other global trade association, please specify :spiritsEUROPE

(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

Spirits EUROPE (<https://spirits.eu/>) represents one of Europe's most valuable agri-food export sectors and, with it, the interests of 30 national associations of spirits producers as well as 11 leading multinational companies. Distilled spirits are as diverse as the EU itself, spanning 44 product categories and including a host of geographically specific products that contribute to the culture of their regions (250 GIs). spiritsEUROPE's mission is to represent, defend and promote the European spirits sector and help members achieve sustainable business growth. Sustainable production processes are in the DNA of the members of Spirits EUROPE. spiritsEUROPE encourages that all of its members are working on dedicated projects to reduce their environmental impact and their carbon footprint in areas such as packaging, distillation, farming and transport. With the aim of addressing climate change challenges, including biodiversity, spiritsEUROPE's members support the ambition to be climate-neutral by 2050. To achieve this objective, various measures are promoted: - increasing the use of renewable energy & reducing overall energy use; - fostering the re-use of by-products in a sustainable, circular, and beneficial manner; - partnering with the glass industry to boost the glass collection rate for recycling (e.g. through 'Close the Glass Loop' action platform); - making logistics processes more resource efficient, supporting the decarbonisation of the transport sector; - moving towards more circular models throughout the business in line with the EU Action Plan for the Circular Economy. Within its activities, spiritsEUROPE developed collaborative working groups on sustainability open to the participant companies, in order to share common objectives and means to achieve them. Moreover, periodically, spiritsEUROPE makes available publications: for example, the #Farm2Glass" brochure, which outlines the ambitious actions taken by distilleries across Europe to advance sustainable production processes. The brochure supports the EU's target of achieving climate neutrality by 2050 and outlines the sector's initial commitments to do so. Campari Group participates in the spiritsEUROPE's roundtables working on publications as done for the #Farm2Glass brochure. Campari Group's Public Affair and Sustainability Function attends these events and always tries to incentivize the most ambitious climate actions.

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

0

(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
☒ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

Row 2

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- ☒ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

- ☒ Other global trade association, please specify :Kentucky Distillers' Association (KDA)

(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 Kentucky Distillers' Association (KDA) is a non-profit trade group representing Kentucky's (USA) large and craft distilleries. The association has always been sensible to environmental issues, including climate-change. In recent years, it has formalized its commitment to environmental sustainability to preserve the industry's ability to grow. As a heritage member of the KDA, Campari Group supports the organization within all its committees, including the Sustainability Committee. KDA Members, including Campari Group, have led the way, sharing best practices and identifying opportunities for collective action, like an environmental benchmarking study with the Beverage Industry Environmental Roundtable (BIER). The results offer an insightful performance analysis of Kentucky's distilleries, combining benchmarking data from KDA and BIER members to analyze Kentucky Bourbon distilleries' efficiency when compared to global industry peers.

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

0

(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

☒ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

Row 3

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- ☒ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

- ☒ Other global trade association, please specify :SWA (Scotch Whisky Association)

(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 mission of the Scotch Whisky Association (SWA) is to drive the best possible global business environment for Scotch Whisky. This means working to achieve: i) a regulatory and tax environment which supports improved competitiveness, profitability and productivity; ii) rules and frameworks that allow Scotch Whisky to trade

freely and compete equally with like products anywhere in the world; iii) legal frameworks to ensure that the Scotch Whisky GI is defended internationally and that Scotch Whisky does not face unfair competition by ensuring intellectual property protection; iv) constructive relationships with national governments and international institutions on the role alcohol plays in society, including promoting responsible consumption and participating in action to tackle misuse. In order to frame the best possible global business environment, tackling climate change is a relevant topic on SWA's agenda. Indeed, it has committed to fully decarbonise its operations by 2040 and achieve net zero across all scopes by 2045. To do that, it aims to reduce its carbon footprint in its operations by 40% by 2030, with 2018 as baseline year. Since heat generation for distillation is the primary source of emissions in the industry, it will harness existing and new technologies such as anaerobic digestion, biomass, hydrogen, and high-temperature heat pumps to move towards net-zero. SWA requires the members to demonstrate what they have achieved and what they still have to do. All members have to publish their annual carbon footprint from 2022 onwards, using the SECR format. Campari Group is aligning itself with SWA's position, since it discloses Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions. Even though Campari Group is committed to becoming net-zero by 2050 rather than 2045, it shares the same mission toward the achievement of the decarbonization pathway. To this extent, periodically, Campari Group's Public Affair and Sustainability Function participates and supports SWA's work by sharing best practices and strategies. Additionally, the Group holds a seat on the SWA's Council and is therefore at the heart of strategic discussion and decision making.

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

0

(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

☒ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

Row 4

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- ☒ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

- ☒ Other global trade association, please specify :DISCUS

(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

Campari Group is a member of the Distilled Spirit Council of the United States (DISCUS), the largest trade association representing distilled spirits in the United States. Among the areas of engagement, DISCUS operates in the area of environmental sustainability with a dedicated committee. In 2022, DISCUS engaged with the Beverage Industry Environmental Roundtable to produce the first comprehensive quantitative and qualitative benchmarking study of water, energy, and emissions efficiency of US distilleries. From 2022, the Craft Distiller Sustainability Taskforce was created to collaborate and share effective strategies for maximizing resource utilization and eliminating waste at every step of the production process. In 2023, DISCUS also received the prestigious Energy Star Partner of the Year from the US

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the US Department of Energy for partnering with the EPA to produce a guide on best practices and resources on energy-saving tools for distilleries. <https://www.distilledspirits.org/news/distilled-spirits-council-earns-2023-energy-star-partner-of-the-year-award/>. As part of this partnership with EPA, active from 2021, DISCUS promote the tools and insights offered by the ENERGY STAR program to help the spirits industry understand best practices related to efficient energy in distilling facilities and beyond.

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

0

(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

☒ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

Row 5

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☒ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

☒ Other global trade association, please specify :CIVYL (Wine and Spirits Industry Association)

(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

CIVYL is committed to inform and support the all the spirits industry associates regarding the obligations for environmental laws and take actions on climate change initiatives, such as environmental tax initiatives on greenhouse gas emissions from federal and Local level, aligned to the strategies and actions from CNIT and CRT. CNIT (Tequila Chamber): affiliated into "The Business Alliance for Climate", which is a joint effort between Jalisco government and several local industries in terms of climate action and sustainability that seeks to promote leadership towards the decarbonization of Jalisco's economy by 2050, as well as to improve the competitiveness of the business sector at national and international level. This initiative stems from Jalisco Government Economic-Environmental Agenda, with main purpose of promoting low-carbon economic development in order to meet Jalisco's goals and objectives in terms of climate action. It was officially launched in November 2021. It promotes within Tequila Makers to protect and restore key ecosystems for the production chain as well as the use of green energies through constant training and sessions of expert companies in the subject, facilitating the incorporation and accompanying Tequila makers; CNIT is aligned with the 2030 Sustainability Strategy for the Agave-Tequila production chain and Responsible agave Certification (ARA), both created and promoted by the CRT. CRT (Tequila Regulatory Council) is an interprofessional organization comprising all actors and producers associated with the Tequila production. The aim of the CRT is to promote the culture and quality of this beverage that has gained an important place among the national identity symbols. It promotes - 2030 Sustainability Strategy of the Agave-Tequila production chain: the strategy lists commitments and measures to ensure a healthy environment and anticipating future risks are part of the agenda for this industry. - Responsible agave certification (ARA), it is a protocol that, based on the tequila traceability system, assures consumers that the agave used for its production has not caused deforestation, and that it was planted only on land with agricultural vocation, thus contributing to improve its environmental footprint.

Campari Group's Public Affair and Sustainability Function participates and supports CIVYL work by sharing best practices and participating in the debate on climate change and transparency on the supply chain.

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

0

(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

☒ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

[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

(4.12.1.2) Is your publication in line with a standard or framework?

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(4.12.1.3) Standard or framework the publication is in line with

Select all that apply

- ☒ ESRS
- ☒ GRI
- ☒ IFRS

(4.12.1.4) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Water
- ☒ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.5) Status of the publication

Select from:

- ☒ Complete

(4.12.1.6) Content elements

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|--|
| ☒ Strategy | ☒ Dependencies & Impacts |
| ☒ Governance | ☒ Biodiversity indicators |
| ☒ Risks & Opportunities | ☒ Climate-related targets |
| ☒ Water-related targets | ☒ Water accounting figures |

- ☒ Value chain engagement
- ☒ Greenhouse gas emissions figures
- ☒ Content of environmental policies
- ☒ Other, please specify :**Resource Use and Circular Economy**
- ☒ Water pollution indicators

(4.12.1.7) Page/section reference

Group Annual Report – Performance Review: Group Sustainability Performance Review pages 63-65, and more in depth in the Sustainability Statement: - Value Chain, Engagement with stakeholders, Double Materiality Assessment at pages 81-92 - ESRS E1 Climate Change chapter at pages 100-116 - ESRS E3 Water chapter at pages 117-122 - ESRS E4 Biodiversity chapter at pages 122-126 - ESRS E5 Resource Use and Circular Economy 126-132

(4.12.1.8) Attach the relevant publication

Campari Group_Annual Report_FY_2025.pdf

(4.12.1.9) Comment

Climate change is one of the greatest challenges for the future of the planet and we acknowledge the need to limit global temperature rises to no more than 1.5C. We are committed to achieving net-zero emissions by 2050 or sooner. Our targets are aligned with the UN SDG and aim to reduce emissions and water consumption at the Group's production sites, and minimise waste to landfill from direct operations, covering short-term (2025) and medium-term (2030) commitments. With specific reference to climate change, we continue our energy efficiency path through its global multi-year program launched in 2020, committing to promote energy-saving initiatives, implement sustainable solutions and decarbonise production activities. In addition, we have extended our efforts to the broader supply chain, aiming at reducing total Supply Chain GHG emissions' intensity (Scope 1, 2 and 3) by 30% by 2030. In 2023 the Group defined its first high-level Net Zero roadmap including actions to deliver the commitments. We address water management through reducing consumption, assuring efficient treatment, promoting reuse and considering recycling in water-stressed locations. The goal is to reduce water usage intensity by 60% by 2025 and by 62% by 2030, compared to the 2019 base year. The Group monitors and reports on its performance in a transparent manner, adhering to internationally recognised protocols. On biodiversity we are also acting to protecting the ecosystem and local targets have been set.

[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

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

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

☒ On a per project basis

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

☒ On a per project basis

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☒ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) 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

☒ Policy

☒ Market

☒ Reputation

☒ Technology

☒ Acute physical

☒ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☒ 2030

☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

☒ Other local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts driving forces, please specify :Impact on key commodities

Stakeholder and customer demands

☒ Consumer attention to impact

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☒ Global targets

☒ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

Direct interaction with climate

☒ On asset values, on the corporate

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Policies and regulations: main progress in EU zone (disclosure regulations of CSRD, CSDDD, climate transition plans, carbon pricing), uncertain developments in the USA, delayed and limited response of other regions. Macroeconomic trends: Consumption patterns for our products to follow demographics, trends in alcohol consumption and purchasing power. For majority of our products the consumer markets are located globally so products need to be shipped from places of (regulated) origin. Regional variables: macrotrends in land-use, population, stress on natural resources and weather patterns are taken into account. Our main consumer markets and supply chains are largely not located in hot spots of climate change where potential big shifts in climate conditions and impacts are forecasted in extreme scenarios (extreme weather, water scarcity, impact on agriculture). Exceptions are: In Jamaica, sites in Clarendon, Saint Elizabeth, and Kingston are

exposed to extreme weather events such as hurricanes and tropical storms, with Kingston also facing sea-level rise and flooding. Water stress and drought risks affect the Thessaly region in Greece are vulnerable to water scarcity, potentially impacting production and long-term viability. In Mexico's Jalisco region, a key area for agave sourcing, significant water scarcity poses operational risks. Probabilities, simultaneity and cascading effects: Climate and water scenarios assume increased frequency and severity of weather events and water-related impacts, and most likely the increase of spatial occurrence. Simultaneity and cascading effects are not included as the risk analyses require more development and guidance. Technology and innovation: We assume higher adoption of energy recovery technologies in distilling, including new high-temperature heat pump technologies, increased sourcing of renewable energy and use of biomethane. In-process technology disruptions are judged as of limited potential, due to the regulated recipes and sourcing requirements. Farming: provided an established body of experience will foster the new farming practices and regulations/incentives for farmland to include conscious ecosystem services the farming may improve soil resilience, long-term productivity and biodiversity restoration. Energy-intensive packaging industry is assumed to progress gradually with technology transition to low-emission production, mainly in container glass.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Three scenarios focused on the physical impacts have been considered when assessing physical climate risks and Campari's activities exposure: RCP2.6, RCP4.5 and RCP8.5. The source of all scenarios is the IPCC. The scenario SSP1 RCP2.6 represents a future that limits the rise in average global surface temperatures by 2100 to 1.3C to 2.4C compared to preindustrial levels (1850-1900). SSP1 is characterized by sustainable socioeconomic growth: stringent environmental regulations and effective institutions, rapid technological change and improved water use efficiencies, and low population growth. The scenario SSP2 RCP4.5 represents a future where temperatures increase by 2.1C to 3.5C by 2100. SSP2 is a socioeconomic scenario characterized by medium population growth, medium income, technological progress, production and consumption patterns are a continuation of past trends, and only a gradual reduction in inequality occurs. The scenario SSP5 RCP8.5 represents a future where temperatures increase up to 3.3C to 5.7C by 2100. SSP5 describes fossil-fueled development: rapid economic growth and globalization powered by carbon-intensive energy, strong institutions with high investment in education and technology but a lack of global environmental concern, and the population peaking and declining in the 21st century. Campari Group has chosen these scenarios based on available best practice reporting in the industry as well as available internal and external data. These three scenarios address three different pathways and outcomes, as well as the different physical risks and transitional risks plausible with each scenarios respectively. Campari Group could be impacted by physical events related to climate change and this would be felt most strongly under a 'business as usual' future. By choosing these three scenarios, Campari Group will get a better grip of possible future developments, making the Group more resilient, size opportunities and support the vision of its value chain as well as its Sustainability strategy.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Water scenarios

☒ WRI Aqueduct

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Policy

☒ Market

☒ Reputation

☒ Technology

☒ Acute physical

☒ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☒ 2030

☒ 2040

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

☒ Other local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts driving forces, please specify :Focus on physical water stress and local economic activity

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Policies and regulations: local and water basin response to water issues by regulation and physical limitations of water supply is expected. In drought-prone regions more wider policy support and technology adoption for wastewater reuse, recycling, advanced irrigation techniques. Macroeconomic trends: Consumption patterns for our products to follow demographics, trends in alcohol consumption and purchasing power. For majority of our products the consumer markets are located globally so products need to be shipped from places of (regulated) origin. Regional variables: macro trends in land use, population, stress on natural resources and weather patterns are taken into account. Special attention given to Italy (water, climate, demographics) and Mexico (water, land-use pressures). Our main consumer markets and supply chains are largely not located in hot spots of climate change where potential big shifts in climate conditions and impacts are forecasted in extreme scenarios (extreme weather, water scarcity, impact on agriculture). Exceptions are: In Jamaica, sites in Clarendon, Saint Elizabeth, and Kingston are exposed to extreme weather events such as hurricanes and tropical storms, with Kingston also facing sea-level rise and flooding. Water stress and drought risks affect the Thessaly region in Greece are vulnerable to water scarcity, potentially impacting production and long-term viability. In Mexico's Jalisco region, a key area for agave sourcing, significant water scarcity poses operational risks. Probabilities, simultaneity and cascading effects: Water scenarios assume increased frequency and severity of weather events and water-related impacts, and most likely the increase of spatial occurrence. Simultaneity and cascading effects are not included as the risk analyses require more development and guidance. Technology and innovation: We assume higher adoption of water reuse and recycle technologies in industry and agriculture, as well as more research and commercialization of drought-resistant varieties (grapes, cereals). Farming water use is the key driving factor: advanced irrigation, shifts in land use, alternative crops, soil health improvements (including water-related properties) are expected to be on the rise.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Physical water stress is the main characteristic of water risks related to manufacturing and raw materials for our industry. At Group level, we use WRI Aqueduct tool 4.0 to identify the industrial sites and suppliers located in high water-risk regions. For that purpose, we use Aqueduct's Physical Risk quantity Index for the baseline. Physical risks quantity measures risk related to too little or too much water, by aggregating all selected indicators (such as Water stress, Water depletion, Interannual variability, seasonal variability, groundwater table decline, riverine flood risk, coastal flood risk and drought risk) from the Physical Risk Quantity category. Higher values indicate higher water quantity risks. Campari Group has classified sites according to 4 risk categories: extremely high/high/medium/low, based on Physical risk quantity. The WRI Aqueduct 4.0 tool allows to identify the sites at high water stress risk, according to the likelihood of draught, riverine flooding, water stress, inter-annual variation to mention a few indicators. It also allows to identify the key commodities sourced from high and extremely high-water risk territories around the world, as well as the areas which will become water stressed areas as we move towards 2040 and business as usual scenario. Due to solutions employed for by-products (post-distillation residues) and wastewater, the water pollution is not a significant aspect to be considered. Ingredient water used is subject to membrane treatment and thus not directly vulnerable to raw water quality issues.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☒ RCP 4.5

(5.1.1.2) SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☒ SSP2

(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

☒ Acute physical

☒ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 2.5°C - 2.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☒ 2030

☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☒ Changes to the state of nature

☒ Number of ecosystems impacted

☒ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)

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

Finance and insurance

☒ Cost of capital

☒ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

☒ Other finance and insurance driving forces, please specify :Insurance risks for assets

Stakeholder and customer demands

☒ Consumer attention to impact

☒ Impact of nature footprint on reputation

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☒ Global regulation

☒ Level of action (from local to global)

☒ Global targets

☒ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

☒ Other regulators, legal and policy regimes driving forces, please specify :Pressures and incentives from financial sector

Direct interaction with climate

☒ On asset values, on the corporate

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Other macro and microeconomy driving forces, please specify :Impact of climate changes in this scenario, e.g. supply chain disruptions, shifting consumer patterns, regulations, investments etc.

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Policies and regulations: main progress in EU zone (disclosure regulations of CSRD, CSDDD, climate transition plans, carbon pricing), uncertain developments in the USA, delayed and limited response of other regions. Macroeconomic trends: Consumption patterns for our products to follow demographics, trends in alcohol consumption and purchasing power. For majority of our products the consumer markets are located globally so products need to be shipped from places of (regulated) origin. Regional variables: macrotrends in land-use, population, stress on natural resources and weather patterns are taken into account. Our main consumer markets and supply chains are largely not located in hot spots of climate change where potential big shifts in climate conditions and impacts are forecasted in extreme scenarios (extreme weather, water scarcity, impact on agriculture). Exceptions are: In Jamaica, sites in Clarendon, Saint Elizabeth, and Kingston are exposed to extreme weather events such as hurricanes and tropical storms, with Kingston also facing sea-level rise and flooding. Water stress and drought risks affect the Thessaly region in Greece are vulnerable to water scarcity, potentially impacting production and long-term viability. In Mexico's Jalisco region, a key area for agave sourcing, significant water scarcity poses operational risks. Probabilities, simultaneity and cascading effects: Climate and water scenarios assume increased frequency and severity of weather events and water-related impacts, and most likely the increase of spatial occurrence. Simultaneity and cascading effects are not included as the risk analyses require more development and guidance. Technology and innovation: We assume higher adoption of energy recovery technologies in distilling, including new high-temperature heat pump technologies, increased sourcing of renewable energy and use of biomethane. In-process technology disruptions are judged as of limited potential, due to the regulated recipes and sourcing requirements. Farming: provided an established body of experience will foster the new farming practices and regulations/incentives for farmland to include conscious ecosystem services the farming may improve soil resilience, long-term productivity and biodiversity restoration. Energy-intensive packaging industry is assumed to progress gradually with technology transition to low-emission production, mainly in container glass.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Three scenarios focused on the physical impacts have been considered when assessing physical climate risks and Campari's activities exposure: RCP2.6, RCP4.5 and RCP8.5. The source of all scenarios is the IPCC. The scenario SSP1 RCP2.6 represents a future that limits the rise in average global surface temperatures by 2100 to 1.3C to 2.4C compared to preindustrial levels (1850-1900). SSP1 is characterized by sustainable socioeconomic growth: stringent environmental regulations and effective institutions, rapid technological change and improved water use efficiencies, and low population growth. The scenario SSP2 RCP4.5 represents a future where temperatures increase by 2.1C to 3.5C by 2100. SSP2 is a socioeconomic scenario characterized by medium population growth, medium income, technological progress, production and consumption patterns are a continuation of past trends, and only a gradual reduction in inequality occurs. The scenario SSP5 RCP8.5 represents a future where temperatures increase up to 3.3C to 5.7C by 2100. SSP5 describes fossil-fueled development: rapid economic growth and globalization powered by carbon-intensive energy, strong institutions with high investment in education and technology but a lack of global environmental concern, and the population peaking and declining in the 21st century. Campari Group has chosen these scenarios based on available best practice reporting in the industry as well as available internal and external data. These three scenarios address three different pathways and outcomes, as well as the different physical risks and transitional risks plausible with each scenarios respectively. Campari Group could be impacted by physical events related to climate change and this would be felt

most strongly under a 'business as usual' future. By choosing these three scenarios, Campari Group will get a better grip of possible future developments, making the Group more resilient, size opportunities and support the vision of its value chain as well as its Sustainability strategy.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☒ RCP 2.6

(5.1.1.2) SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☒ SSP1

(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

☒ Acute physical

☒ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- ☒ 1.6°C - 1.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ 2030
- ☒ 2040

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- ☒ Changes to the state of nature
- ☒ Number of ecosystems impacted
- ☒ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)
- ☒ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

- ☒ Cost of capital
- ☒ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)
- ☒ Other finance and insurance driving forces, please specify :Insurance risks for assets

Stakeholder and customer demands

- ☒ Consumer attention to impact
- ☒ Impact of nature footprint on reputation

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- ☒ Global regulation

- ☑ Level of action (from local to global)
- ☑ Global targets
- ☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets
- ☑ Other regulators, legal and policy regimes driving forces, please specify :Pressures and incentives from financial sector

Direct interaction with climate

- ☑ On asset values, on the corporate

Macro and microeconomy

- ☑ Other macro and microeconomy driving forces, please specify :Supply chain disruptions, shifting consumer patterns, regulations, investments

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Policies and regulations: main progress in EU zone (disclosure regulations of CSRD, CSDDD, climate transition plans, carbon pricing), uncertain developments in the USA, delayed response of other regions, local response to water issues by regulation and physical limitations of water supply. Stricter material design regulations assumed beyond 2030. Macroeconomic trends: Consumption patterns for our products to follow demographics, trends in alcohol consumption and purchasing power. For majority of our products the consumer markets are located globally so products need to be shipped from places of (regulated) origin. Regional variables: macro trends in land use, population, stress on natural resources and weather patterns are taken into account. Special attention given to Italy (water, climate, demographics) and Mexico (water, land-use pressures). Our main consumer markets and supply chains are largely not located in hot spots of climate change where potential big shifts in climate conditions and impacts are forecasted in extreme scenarios (extreme weather, water scarcity, impact on agriculture). Two exceptions: Jamaica with hurricane risks, Italy with impact on water and agricultural conditions. Probabilities, simultaneity and cascading effects: Climate and water scenarios assume increased frequency and severity of weather events and water-related impacts, and most likely the increase of spatial occurrence. Simultaneity and cascading effects are not included as the risk analyses require more development and guidance. Technology and innovation: We assume higher adoption of energy recovery technologies in distilling, including new high-temperature heat pump technologies, increased sourcing of renewable energy (power, bio-fuels), and in some locations the increased use of biomethane (own produced or from gas grid). In-process technology disruptions are judged as of limited potential, due to the regulated recipes and sourcing requirements. Farming: provided an established body of experience will foster the new farming practice (regenerative agri) and regulations/incentives for farmland to include conscious ecosystem services the farming may improve soil resilience, long-term productivity and biodiversity restoration. Energy-intensive packaging industry is assumed to progress gradually with technology transition to low-emission production, mainly in container glass. Alternative packaging at scale is not forecasted in mid-term.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Three scenarios focused on the physical impacts have been considered when assessing physical climate risks and Campari's activities exposure: RCP2.6, RCP4.5 and RCP8.5. The source of all scenarios is the IPCC. The scenario SSP1 RCP2.6 represents a future that limits the rise in average global surface temperatures by 2100 to 1.3C to 2.4C compared to preindustrial levels (1850-1900). SSP1 is characterized by sustainable socioeconomic growth: stringent environmental regulations and effective institutions, rapid technological change and improved water use efficiencies, and low population growth. The scenario SSP2 RCP4.5 represents a future

where temperatures increase by 2.1C to 3.5C by 2100. SSP2 is a socioeconomic scenario characterized by medium population growth, medium income, technological progress, production and consumption patterns are a continuation of past trends, and only a gradual reduction in inequality occurs. The scenario SSP5 RCP8.5 represents a future where temperatures increase up to 3.3C to 5.7C by 2100. SSP5 describes fossil-fueled development: rapid economic growth and globalization powered by carbon-intensive energy, strong institutions with high investment in education and technology but a lack of global environmental concern, and the population peaking and declining in the 21st century. Campari Group has chosen these scenarios based on available best practice reporting in the industry as well as available internal and external data. These three scenarios address three different pathways and outcomes, as well as the different physical risks and transitional risks plausible with each scenarios respectively. Campari Group could be impacted by physical events related to climate change and this would be felt most strongly under a 'business as usual' future. By choosing these three scenarios, Campari Group will get a better grip of possible future developments, making the Group more resilient, size opportunities and support the vision of its value chain as well as its Sustainability strategy.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☒ IEA 2DS

(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

☒ Technology

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 2.0°C - 2.4°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☒ 2030

☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

Finance and insurance

☒ Cost of capital

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☒ Global regulation

☒ Level of action (from local to global)

☒ Global targets

☒ Other regulators, legal and policy regimes driving forces, please specify :Policies supporting electrification of energy systems

Macro and microeconomy

☒ Domestic growth

☒ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Main assumptions and decarbonisation pathway: maximized electrification of energy systems, including higher grid capacity, electrified energy efficiency, electrification of heat supply, electrification of transport infrastructure on land. Main constraints: access to capital, scale and speed of electrification, pricing and affordability.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Scenario was chosen to analyze the policy implications of wide spread electrification on direct operations and value chain of Campari Group. It was concluded that this scenario represents an ambitious (speed and scale) but viable direction of development of energy systems that can apply to large portion of company's value chain with electrification potential (e.g. electric hybrid glass furnaces, electrified process of sugar refining and distillation, electric trucks).

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Water scenarios

☒ WWF Water Risk Filter

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Acute physical

☒ Chronic physical

- ☒ Policy
- ☒ Reputation
- ☒ Technology

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ 2030
- ☒ 2040

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- ☒ Changes to the state of nature
- ☒ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)
- ☒ 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

- ☒ Level of action (from local to global)
- ☒ Other regulators, legal and policy regimes driving forces, please specify :Water laws

Relevant technology and science

- ☒ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)
- ☒ Data regime (from closed to open)

Macro and microeconomy

☒ Domestic growth

☒ Other macro and microeconomy driving forces, please specify :Industrialisation, food production

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Policies and regulations: local and water basin response to water issues by regulation and physical limitations of water supply is expected. In drought-prone regions more wider policy support and technology adoption for wastewater reuse, recycling, advanced irrigation techniques. Macroeconomic trends: Consumption patterns for our products to follow demographics, trends in alcohol consumption and purchasing power. For water consumption in agriculture the deciding factor will be the crop structure and share of meat production. Regional variables: macrotrends in landuse, population, food diets, stress on natural resources and weather patterns are taken into account. Special attention given to Italy (water, climate, demographics) and Mexico (water, land-use pressures). Our main consumer markets and supply chains are largely not located in hot spots of climate change where potential big shifts in climate conditions and impacts are forecasted in extreme scenarios (extreme weather, water scarcity, impact on agriculture). Exceptions are: In Jamaica, sites in Clarendon, Saint Elizabeth, and Kingston are exposed to extreme weather events such as hurricanes and tropical storms, with Kingston also facing sea-level rise and flooding. Water stress and drought risks affect the Thessaly region in Greece are vulnerable to water scarcity, potentially impacting production and long-term viability. In Mexico's Jalisco region, a key area for agave sourcing, significant water scarcity poses operational risks. Probabilities, simultaneity and cascading effects: Water scenarios assume increased frequency and severity of weather events and water-related impacts, and most likely the increase of spatial occurrence. Simultaneity and cascading effects are not included as the risk analyses require more development and guidance. Technology and innovation: We assume higher adoption of water reuse and recycle technologies in industry and agriculture, as well as more research and commercialization of drought-resistant varieties (grapes, cereals). Farming water use is the key driving factor: advanced irrigation, shifts in landuse, alternative crops, soil health improvements (including water-related properties) are expected to be on the rise.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Physical water stress is the main characteristic of water risks related to manufacturing and raw materials for our industry. At Group level in 2024 we added the new tool for analysis, WWF Water Risk Filter to compare with WRI Aqueduct 4.0. We also added local assessments of water stress for affected manufacturing sites (verification of global risk view) and main sourcing areas of commodities (grapes, cereals, sugar, alcohols).

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☒ IEA NZE 2050

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Policy

☒ Market

☒ Technology

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☒ 2030

☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☒ Global regulation

☒ Level of action (from local to global)

☒ Global targets

Relevant technology and science

☒ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

A scenario sets out a pathway for the global energy sector to achieve net zero CO2 emissions by 2050 using a number of assumptions and projections of energy system changes, adoption and upscaling of existing technologies. It does not rely on emissions reductions from outside the energy sector to achieve its goals. The scenario was comparing emission reductions needed versus national policy pledges.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The assumptions and projections made in the IEA NZE 2050 scenario gave us valuable insights into relevant directions and speed of change in global energy systems. It guided our choices of technologies for manufacturing (revised roadmap of Scope 1 reductions by 2030), and options available for our emission-intensive suppliers (glass, closures, alcohol, sugar), including likely phasing between mid-term around 2030 and longer-term towards 2050.

[Add row]

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

Climate change

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

Select all that apply

☒ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

☒ Strategy and financial planning

- ☑ Resilience of business model and strategy
- ☑ Capacity building
- ☑ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

- ☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the influence of the scenario analysis on the selected business processes

The main findings and implications from scenario analysis are as follows: climate and water risks with secondary effects on supply chain resilience and market volatility must become a regular input to wider corporate risk assessment process. Scenarios imply the increased risk of supply chain disruption and disturbance, market volatility that need to be on regular agenda of business continuity and supplier engagement. Most vulnerable are regions of limited sourcing options where large-scale disruption can offer no alternatives (e.g. geographically restricted sourcing regions of grapes, agave). Extreme weather events may bring more frequent in time and space, and more severe acute or chronic disruptions of supply chains, including damage to crops, production and distribution, power and fuel supplies. Most of the regions of raw materials, production and distributions are assumed to be affected. Particular impact on farming is expected for drought risks in the Mediterranean region (Italy), dry region of US corn belt, rainfall and irrigation variability may affect sugar cane farming in the Caribbean and South America. Botanicals deserve a special attention as the risks are least understood, erratic weather changing the sensitive habitats is believed to have the highest risk of falling yields and plant migration. Manufacturing sites of our company are affected to a moderate and punctual extent: hurricane risk in Jamaica, flooding and water supply risks at other sites (Mexico, Italy, Greece). The results of the scenario analysis have informed and influenced the sustainability strategy of the Group. With this exercise Campari Group's supply chain vision is to future proof its supply chain. This will be done by reducing end-to-end environmental impact, by delivering a roadmap to Net Zero, by mitigating risk on its supply, assets and people, by successfully deploying business integrations, by creating a long-term growth investment program, by pro-actively assessing and adopting outside-in thinking and best practices, by enhancing supply chain resilience to external threats. Examples of decisions and actions taken in this direction are: increasing CapEx for preventative measures to reduce the impact of climate hazards such as flooding, storms, power outage, wind and droughts; collaborating with business and Industry initiatives as well as governments and NGOs to long term plan for climate change; creating early warning mechanisms to be able to prepare for extreme weather events; developing partnerships, guidance and policies for suppliers and commodities sourced in regions with high water stress and likelihood of climate hazards; continuing the transition toward renewable energy in all direct operations and working with suppliers to do the same; introducing climate scenario analysis in the current internal risk procedures. The process will be fine-tuned with further quantitative scenario analysis. IEA NZE 2050 scenario gave us an insight into possible directions and speed of changes in energy systems and available technologies. Main insights are: •

Progress in renewable energy capacity, in energy utilities and industry to continue throughout the period till 2050. • Electrification of heat will gradually be more available with increased capacity of renewable electricity and grid access to electrify. • For land transport 2030's are expected to witness the growth of biofuels and modal transport, while toward 2050 more EV trucks and wider electrification of rail transport is foreseen. • For maritime shipping biofuels can be the first choice in 2030's while towards 2050 more ammonia fuels should be scalable. • The scenario poses a question about the scale of transition towards 2030, with more impact and market adoption realistically in 2030's and beyond. It will be important to track these trends by region.

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
- ☒ Strategy and financial planning
- ☒ Resilience of business model and strategy
- ☒ Capacity building
- ☒ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the influence of the scenario analysis on the selected business processes

The main findings and implications from scenario analysis are as follows: Climate and water risks with secondary effects on supply chain resilience and market volatility must become a regular input to wider corporate risk assessment process. Scenarios imply the increased risk of supply chain disruption and disturbance, market volatilities that need to be on regular agenda of business continuity and supplier engagement. Most vulnerable are regions of limited sourcing options where large-scale disruption can offer no alternatives (e.g. geographically restricted sourcing regions of grapes, agave). Extreme weather events may bring more frequent in time and space, and more severe acute or chronic disruptions of supply chains, including damage to crops, production and distribution, power and fuel supplies. Most of the regions of raw materials, production and distributions are assumed to be affected. Particular impact on farming is expected for drought risks in the Mediterranean region (Italy), dry region of US corn belt, rainfall and irrigation variability may affect sugar cane farming in the Caribbean and South America as well as corn base of alcohol production in Argentina. Botanicals deserve a special attention as the risks are least understood, erratic weather changing the sensitive habitats is believed to have the highest risk of falling yields and plant migration. Manufacturing sites of our company are affected to a moderate and punctual extent: hurricane risk in Jamaica, flooding and water supply risks at other sites (Mexico, Greece). Water scarcity risks in Italian sites were assessed with local vulnerability analysis and it concluded that the sites are not in high water risk for industrial use from water-rich aquifers but rather the risk is related to farming conditions (including vineyards). The results of the scenario analysis have informed and influenced the sustainability strategy of the Group to make the supply chain future-proof, including further reduction of end-to-end environmental impact, by delivering a roadmap to Net Zero, by mitigating risk on its supply, assets and people, by successfully deploying business integrations, by enhancing supply chain resilience to external threats. Examples of decisions and actions taken in this direction are: increasing CapEx for preventative measures to reduce the impact of climate hazards such as flooding, storms, power outage, wind and droughts; collaborating with business and Industry initiatives as well as governments and NGOs to long term plan for climate change; creating early warning mechanisms to be able to prepare for extreme weather events; developing partnerships, guidance and policies for suppliers and commodities sourced in regions with high water stress and likelihood of climate hazards; introducing climate scenario analysis in the current internal risk procedures.

[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

In the first phase of climate transition plan (2026-2034) after our Supply Chain analysis made, we do not see long the commitment to be feasible given the ongoing investment cycles, locked-in emissions of energy-intensive suppliers, and availability of low carbon solutions. We will revisit the assumptions in the review cycled of the climate transition plan.

(5.2.10) 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

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

In 2023 the Group defined its first high-level Net Zero roadmap including directional actions to deliver the 2025 and 2030 commitments. Building on this foundation, in 2025 the Climate Transition Plan (CTP) was developed ensuring consistency with leading international guidance. The plan integrates previous work with advanced projections to quantify the impact of different decarbonization levers and includes the definition of multiple business scenarios to support strategic decision making. The 2025 Campari Group's CTP maps decarbonization levers across the value chain until 2030 (matching with 3-year plan), also identifying directional actions required beyond that horizon. The plan was approved at executive level at the end of 2025. Executives are responsible for its implementation under the oversight of the Board of Directors. Building on the global decarbonization roadmap, the Group is transitioning to site-level decarbonization pathways for direct operations in 2026, addressing Scope 1 and 2 emissions, and securing capital and third-party solutions for projects required (included in rolling 3-year plans). For Scope 3, key actions include packaging re-design with a focus on resource efficiency, a supplier engagement program targeting carbon-intensive categories and strategic partners to achieve a 25% reduction in CO₂ intensity by 2030 for purchased ingredients and packaging, logistics optimization through increased use of low-emission transport options and network redesign, and rationalization of brands and SKUs. In defining its decarbonisation levers, the Group acknowledges key dependencies across the value chain that may affect the pace and scale of progress. These include the decarbonisation speed of critical industries (such as container glass, sugar and alcohol), the advancement of regenerative agriculture, and the availability of low-emission transport solutions (both maritime and road-based).

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

2025 was the first year of developing a Climate Transition Plan. In 2025 compared to 2024, our absolute emissions decoupled from absolute revenue growth (emissions increase lower than revenue growth) and we continue our efforts to follow the trajectory of absolute emissions reduction as required by the climate scenario alignment. The entire Supply Chain is committed to contribute to the success of the Climate Transition Plan embracing the emission reduction target as common priority, and we started an engagement program beyond Supply Chain with our Marketing functions to ensure all decarbonization opportunities can be unlocked.

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

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Circularity (packaging materials)

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

Circularity of packaging materials is strongly linked with emissions reductions, in detail recycle content lightweighting and recyclability. Emission dimension is factored into the design of new packaging formats (e.g., choices between glass and aluminum, on-trade bulk packaging, glass color to increase recycled content). Packaging redesign is the major decarbonization lever in our Climate Transition Plan, typical for our industry, and from 2025 we have also specific 2030-2034 public commitments on Circularity.

(5.2.18) Adaptation-specific objectives included within your climate transition plan

Select from:

☒ No, but we have a separate adaptation plan

(5.2.19) Describe the adaptation objectives included in your climate transition plan or standalone adaptation plan

Within Supply Chain risk assessment we have screened and identified essential adaptation measures for key commodities, for example the development of drought and heat stress resistant agricultural commodities (sugar cane, grapes, barley) as well as the need for expanding future-proof irrigation solutions in water-stressed areas. As part of business continuity we discuss with key suppliers the need to carry out risks assessment of extreme weather events and resilience of their assets. Under our insurance policy for manufacturing assets risks are assessed and mitigation plans developed (for example flash flooding, hurricane).

[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

☒ Physical risks

☒ Transition risks

☒ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

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

Risks and opportunities related to our products include the development of lower-emission products through a life-cycle approach, the creation and communication of sustainability value propositions for customers and consumers, and collaborative initiatives within the ecosystems where we operate, including agricultural regions surrounding our manufacturing sites and key sourcing areas, as well as partnerships with suppliers to advance packaging innovation. Consumer-related opportunities are expected to become increasingly relevant over the medium term as evolving consumer preferences place greater emphasis on the sustainability attributes of products. To support this transition, the Group is engaged in several industry-wide initiatives in traditional production regions such as Champagne and Cognac in France and whisky-producing regions in Scotland, where collective action helps address shared sustainability challenges. These collaborations focus on areas such as circular solutions for by-products, sustainable agricultural practices, and the adoption of farm certification schemes. Similar collaborative opportunities are expected to expand in key sourcing regions for agave spirits and bourbon in the United States. With specific reference to packaging, a key opportunity lies in the development of more sustainable products and packaging solutions that reduce environmental impacts across the value chain. This includes minimizing material use, increasing the use of recycled content, improving packaging recyclability, and advancing lightweighting initiatives. To support these ambitions, the Group has established dedicated targets aimed at increasing recycled content in packaging materials, enhancing circularity, and reducing packaging weight while maintaining product quality and consumer experience.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☒ Physical risks

☒ Transition risks

☒ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

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

Risks and opportunities identified for our value chain, both for purchased goods and services related to production and distribution have been translated into supply prioritization, regular supplier engagement, maturity assessments and more and more into performance conditions for sustainability parameters (emission disclosure, alignment on emission reduction plans or other measures). We are promoting a climate risk culture with suppliers by discussing the material topics, risk exposure and feasible mitigation measures. The compass of value chain engagement is our corporate carbon footprint, likely material risks to suppliers, and opportunities of transition due to regulatory or financial circumstances (e.g. in Europe). We focus the engagement on strategic and major suppliers in packaging, raw material sourcing and to some extent to other services (Point-of-Sale materials, logistics services). This approach is defined for short- and mid-term and is reflecting best practice in Scope 3 management in procurement. In addition to climate-related considerations, the Group has expanded its assessment of environmental risks within the value chain by evaluating suppliers operating in water-stressed regions. This exercise supports the identification and management of potential water-related risks and dependencies across the supply chain, enabling more informed engagement with suppliers and contributing to the long-term resilience of both our sourcing networks and the ecosystems in which they operate.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Transition risks
- ☒ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change

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

The risk is that the packaging industry (especially container glass, constituting the majority of value chain impact on CO2 emissions for our industry) will not be at sufficient pace and scale in the transition to low-emission technologies (increasing recycled content, replacing raw materials, adopting new furnace technologies, sourcing renewable electricity and renewable fuels). We realized, similarly to industry peers, that additional solutions must be explored along with the transformation of packaging industry. The solutions fall in the domain of packaging research and development: packaging re-design, light-weighting, recycled content, new packaging concepts "fit for purpose" (e.g., cans, Kegs, Ready-to-Drink ('RTD') and Ready-to-Serve ('RTS') bottles). Campari Group has a dedicated competence in R&D Packaging, Process and Liquid Innovations. Projects are evaluated for feasibility and market tests and will be deployed, achieving scale especially in mid-term.

The opportunity of packaging re-design is the win-win result, usually reducing packaging costs or route to market, as well as unlocking new occasions for consumptions, while reducing emissions at the same time. To capitalize on these opportunities, the Group has established a set of ambitious packaging targets focused on increasing circularity, reducing material use, and lowering environmental impacts across the packaging value chain.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Physical risks
- ☒ Transition 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

Physical risks identified for manufacturing sites have been reflected in engineering approach to new structural projects (resilience against extreme rainfall, flooding, strong winds) and in case of anticipated flooding or extreme weather risk the relevant emergency preparedness and response plans need to be updated. In 2025, Campari Group successfully commissioned its first Thermal Vapour Recompression ('TVR') system in pot stills at the GlenGrant distillery in Rothes, Scotland, achieving the expected performance levels including a 30% reduction in gas consumption and over 20% savings in water use at the site. Building on this success, we are now exploring the feasibility of deploying energy recovery technology at other distilleries. Additionally, the electrical component of the cogeneration plant at the New Yarmouth Distillery in Jamaica was commissioned and became operational in the first quarter of 2025, helping the site reduce emissions by replacing diesel generators with cleaner Liquefied Natural Gas ('LNG'). The thermal component, which will recover and reuse waste heat for steam generation, is planned for future commissioning and will further enhance energy efficiency and sustainability. In August 2025, the Campari Group's plant in Arandas, Mexico completed the construction of an anaerobic digester (Vinasse Treatment Plant) that will convert the vinasse, a by-product of distillation, into renewable energy (biogas) that will be used as renewable fuel by the site. Additionally, a flex fuel boiler was installed to utilise biogas. Following the commissioning period, the plant and the boiler are due to come on-line in 2026 and are expected to cover more than 50% of the site's heat demand. The benefits of actions in manufacturing include return on investment, energy security and contribution to global CO2 commitments of the Group (CO2 emissions from Scope 1 remain the main contributor from direct operations to corporate carbon footprint, 7% of total emissions). We continued to use electricity generated from its on-site photovoltaic systems, increasing own solar production internally consumed, and we maintain the Power-Purchase Agreement, based on wind farm in Italy that supplies over 30% power to its Italian manufacturing sites; and continue to purchase guarantees of origin and renewable energy credits for power sourced from the grid, covering 89.6% of total energy purchased. Water stress

risks have been evaluated in a global exercise and shared for detailed verification to the affected sites. Mitigation plans as well as optional technical projects for water reuse and recycling are developed with particular attention for sites located in water scarcity areas (Volos and Arandas). In 2025, several water reuse initiatives have been implemented, including: treated wastewater in Martinique, post-infusion water reuse in a French distillery, bottle rinsing water reuse, and water reuse in the Mexican distillery.

[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

- ☒ Direct costs
- ☒ Capital expenditures
- ☒ Capital allocation

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Physical risks
- ☒ Transition 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

Environmental risks that pose financial impact to opex are subject to annual financial planning, mainly in relation to compliance costs, indirect impact on utility costs, obligations from environmental permits and external commitments. Capital projects aimed at sustainability improvements (emission reductions, achievement of corporate targets, compliance) are rated in a dedicated category of capex classification. Feasibility criteria for those projects are evaluated differently from other categories. In 2025, total CapEx for environmental sustainability was €40.3 million, while allocated projects for 2026 amount to €6.5 million; among these, the Group allocated €24.0 million on climate-related projects dedicated to energy and energy efficiency in 2025 (including carry-over from the previous period and new developments and plans to allocate €2.4 million in 2026, while CapEx on water sustainability, with projects dedicated to water and wastewater management, amounted to €16.3 million. Additionally, the value of ongoing and forthcoming water and wastewater related projects for 2026 is expected to reach €3.6 million (the remaining €0.5 million of Capital expenditure for 2026 is allocated to energy efficiency and decarbonisation initiatives and to environmental compliance). These projects related to the installation of a wastewater treatment plant in Jamaica, which also included a cooling tower system (€11.27 million), as well as to the construction of a vinasse treatment plant in Mexico aiming to convert this by-product of distillation into renewable energy (biogas) and clean water (€4.9 million). Additionally, a new energy efficient dryhouse in Lawrenceburg (€20.0 million). Other investments for wastewater collection and treatment as well as for energy efficiency were made in Martinique (€0.13 million), Jamaica (€1.22 million), Italy (€0.48 million) as well as investments in IT tools for sustainability (€0.22 million) and energy efficiency projects (€2.1 million). Campari Group expects that those projects will be sufficient to deliver the planned energy and water intensity reductions and water reuse. In subsequent planning horizons, capital expenditure allocations are projected for water risk sites to support mitigation and adaptation efforts. Financial resources will be allocated based on target gaps, focusing on projects that have the highest impact in addressing identified water risks.

Row 2

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☒ Access to capital

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☒ 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

Transparent and externally committed environmental ambitions offer an opportunity to access sustainability linked loans (with preferential terms of borrowing). Example: in 2023 Campari Group has signed a sustainability-linked loan facility for the value of 400m EUR, the discount on the interest rate of it is linked to the achievement of annual targets on sustainability, in particular emissions reductions, responsible use of water and gender equality. Specifically, the Group commits to reduce GHG emissions (kgCO2e/L) from the total value chain (Scope 1, 2 and 3) by 30% by 2030, to lower water usage (L/L) by 60% by 2025 and by 62% by 2030, and to elevate female leadership increasing the proportion of women in management roles up to 40% by end of 2027. Depending on the annual achievement of each target, the Base Margin of both facilities will be adjusted upwards or downwards. The transaction is in line with Campari Group's goal of fully integrating sustainability strategy into its business activity, including financing, aimed at contributing to the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) established under the UN 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda.

[Add row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

☒ A sustainable finance taxonomy

(5.4.1.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☒ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.1.3) Objective under which alignment is being reported

Select from:

☒ Climate change mitigation

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ CAPEX

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

211434300

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

6.93

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

10

(5.4.1.9) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2035 (%)

10

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

21.11

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

71.96

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

Campari Group commits to incorporating the Taxonomy framework into its activities, both strategically and operationally. In 2025, the Group carried out a screening of its activities, operations and expenses with a particular focus on capital expenditures to determine the economic activities connected with eligible and aligned economic activities with regard to all six EU Taxonomy environmental objectives (climate change mitigation and adaptation, sustainable use of water and marine resources, transition to circular economy, pollution prevention and control, and prevention and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystem). Since no relevant eligible turnover-generating activities were identified, the capital expenditures (CAPEX) and operating expenditures (OPEX) were analyzed in order to map those connected with the acquisition of outputs from Taxonomy-aligned economic activities that are aligned with the six environmental objectives. Most of the capital expenditures in eligible economic activities refer to the acquisition and ownership of buildings, construction of new buildings, construction of wastewater treatment plants, anaerobic digestion of biowaste, renovation of existing buildings and efficiency projects, installation of solar photovoltaic systems, and ancillary technical equipment, provision of IT/OT data-driven solutions and production of alternative water resources for purposes other than human consumption. The activities mapped are eligible for contributing to the climate change mitigation and transition to a circular economy objectives. No relevant operating expenditures in eligible economic activities have been identified. The identified capital expenditures in eligible economic activities CAPEX were investigated to assess whether they could be considered aligned of the most relevant projects for which major and significant investments occurred in the year were selected and screened for alignment, analyzing both the projects' characteristics and the procedures followed by the suppliers involved. The selected projects were evaluated according to the technical screening criteria for their contribution to the objective of climate change mitigation. The investigation of the projects' features was conducted in collaboration with the suppliers involved, which were asked to disclose information regarding the project and the process related to it in line with the requirement of the Regulation. The Group laid the foundation for the definition of an analysis framework that will be continued and refined in the future and lead to the involvement of an increasing number of projects and business partners. This framework will make it possible to consider the ambitious criteria set by the Regulation in future investment choices, as well as to prepare the Group and its stakeholders for the alignment exercise. The disclosure complies with the reporting requirements of the EU Regulation 852/2020, and subsequent delegated regulations and amendments, including Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 (Climate Delegated Act), Delegated Regulation 2021/2178 (Disclosure Delegated Act) and Delegated Regulation 2023/2486 (Environmental Delegated Act). The percentage of CAPEX aligned in 2025 and 2030 is reported as 10%; this figure will be updated in the upcoming reporting periods once a forecast/planning will be structured, however it should be noted that the Group's core business is excluded from the Taxonomy, and therefore the absence of specific characteristics to define the activities as sustainable entails a difficulty in aligning the activities that emerged as eligible even though they have important elements of sustainability. Whenever possible, Campari Group is implementing a process to orientate investments taking into considerations the criteria of the Taxonomy. This is the case of the new HQs in Milan for both design and the suppliers involved.

[Add row]

(5.4.2) Quantify the percentage share of your spending/revenue that was associated with eligible and aligned activities under the sustainable finance taxonomy in the reporting year.

Row 1

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☒ Construction, extension and operation of waste water collection and treatment

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☒ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☒ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☒ CAPEX

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

☒ Own performance

(5.4.2.12) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

11090000

(5.4.2.13) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

3.48

(5.4.2.14) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

3.48

(5.4.2.15) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.24) Calculation methodology and supporting information

Since no relevant eligible turnover-generating activities were identified, the capital expenditures (CAPEX) and operating expenditures (OPEX) were analysed in order to map those connected with the acquisition of outputs from Taxonomy-aligned economic activities that reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Campari Group identified some capital expenditure in eligible economic activities, mainly in relation to construction and renovation of buildings, construction of a wastewater treatment, anaerobic digestion of biowaste, installation, maintenance and repair of energy efficiency equipment, and provision of IT/OT data-driven solutions. The activities mapped are eligible for contributing to the climate change mitigation and circular economy objectives. No relevant operating expenditures in eligible economic activities have been identified during the analysis. The identified capital expenditures in eligible economic activities CAPEX were investigated in order to assess whether they could be considered aligned of the most relevant projects for which major and significant investments occurred in the year were selected and screened for alignment, analysing both the projects' characteristics and the procedures followed by the suppliers involved. The selected projects were evaluated according to the technical screening criteria for their contribution to the objective of climate change mitigation. The investigation of the projects' features was conducted with the collaboration of the suppliers involved, which were asked to disclose information regarding the project and the process related to it in line with the requirement of the Regulation. The Group laid the foundation for the definition of an analysis framework that will be continued and refined in the future and lead to the involvement of an increasing number of projects and business partners. This framework will make it possible to consider the ambitious criteria set by the Regulation in future investment choices, as well as to prepare the Group and its stakeholders for the alignment exercise. For the reporting period 2025, the Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) in relation to Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned, Taxonomy-aligned and Taxonomy not-eligible activities have finally been reported in line with Art. 8 Delegated Regulation. For more details see pages 132-143 of the attached document.

(5.4.2.25) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.4.2.26) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

The net energy consumption of the wastewater treatment plant (New Yarmouth Distillery) is below the threshold set for its capacity. Moreover, the assessment of the direct GHG emissions was not required as it concerns a newly built plan. The calculation was made taking into account the daily consumption value.

(5.4.2.27) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.4.2.28) Details of do no significant harm analysis

Campari Group does consider the relevant risks for its activity among the ones included in Appendix A and takes the necessary adaptation actions. More specifically, Campari Group performs a site-level assessment to evaluate both the physical climate-related and chronic risks considering three different climate change scenarios and developed the project taking into consideration the risks identified based on the type of activity and location according to the latest guidance and recommendations available. In this context, the details of the climate risk assessment are considered proportionate to the type of activity and the current assessment is sufficient to identify the physical climate risks that are material to the activity (DNSH Adaptation). The environmental degradation risks related to preserving water quality and avoiding water stress are identified and addressed in accordance with applicable national law and a water use and protection management plan has been developed accordingly. The project was formally approved by and complies with the requirements of the Jamaican National Environmental Department regarding the preservation of water quality and the avoidance of water stress. The interaction with the Jamaican Agency could be considered as an element of compliance also for the DNSH Pollution Prevention and Control and Protection and Restoration of Biodiversity and Ecosystems. Furthermore, the treated water is not used for agricultural irrigation (DNSH Use and protection of water and marine resources). Discharges to receiving waters meet the requirements as laid down in national provisions stating maximum permissible pollutant levels from discharges to receiving waters (DNSH Pollution prevention and control). The site is not located in or near biodiversity-sensitive areas and all requirements set by the national legislation have been respected (DNSH Protection and Restoration of Biodiversity and Ecosystems).

(5.4.2.29) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.4.2.30) Attach any supporting evidence

Campari Group_Annual Report_FY_2025.pdf

Row 2

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☒ Renovation of existing buildings

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☒ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☒ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☒ CAPEX

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

☒ Own performance

(5.4.2.12) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

10710000

(5.4.2.13) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

3.37

(5.4.2.14) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

(5.4.2.15) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.24) Calculation methodology and supporting information

Since no relevant eligible turnover-generating activities were identified, the capital expenditures (CAPEX) and operating expenditures (OPEX) were analysed in order to map those connected with the acquisition of outputs from Taxonomy-aligned economic activities that reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Campari Group identified some capital expenditure in eligible economic activities, mainly in relation to construction and renovation of buildings, construction of a wastewater treatment, anaerobic digestion of biowaste, installation, maintenance and repair of energy efficiency equipment, and provision of IT/OT data-driven solutions. The activities mapped are eligible for contributing to the climate change mitigation and circular economy objectives. No relevant operating expenditures in eligible economic activities have been identified during the analysis. The identified capital expenditures in eligible economic activities CAPEX were investigated in order to assess whether they could be considered aligned of the most relevant projects for which major and significant investments occurred in the year were selected and screened for alignment, analysing both the projects' characteristics and the procedures followed by the suppliers involved. The selected projects were evaluated according to the technical screening criteria for their contribution to the objective of climate change mitigation. The investigation of the projects' features was conducted with the collaboration of the suppliers involved, which were asked to disclose information regarding the project and the process related to it in line with the requirement of the Regulation. The Group laid the foundation for the definition of an analysis framework that will be continued and refined in the future and lead to the involvement of an increasing number of projects and business partners. This framework will make it possible to consider the ambitious criteria set by the Regulation in future investment choices, as well as to prepare the Group and its stakeholders for the alignment exercise. For the reporting period 2025, the Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) in relation to Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned, Taxonomy-aligned and Taxonomy not-eligible activities have finally been reported in line with Art. 8 Delegated Regulation. For more details see pages 132-143 of the attached document.

(5.4.2.25) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.4.2.26) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

The building of the new Milan headquarters complies with the major renovation criteria as defined by Directive 2010/31/EU.

(5.4.2.27) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.4.2.28) Details of do no significant harm analysis

The new Milan headquarters was assessed against the EU Taxonomy Do No Significant Harm (DNSH) criteria and was found to be compliant across all relevant environmental objectives. Climate adaptation considerations were integrated from the design phase through a dedicated climate risk and vulnerability assessment based on IPCC scenarios, with specific adaptation measures implemented for identified physical risks. Circular economy principles were incorporated through construction and demolition waste management practices, selective demolition techniques, and design solutions that facilitate future reuse and recycling of building materials. The building includes high-efficiency water fixtures to support water conservation, while construction materials were selected to meet stringent requirements on indoor environmental quality and low emissions of hazardous substances. Finally, the site is not located in or near biodiversity-sensitive areas, and all applicable environmental and biodiversity protection requirements have been met.

(5.4.2.29) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.4.2.30) Attach any supporting evidence

Campari Group_Annual Report_FY_2025.pdf

[Add row]

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

(5.4.3.1) Details of minimum safeguards analysis

Campari Group adopted a two-level assessment approach, conducting a screening at both organization level and supplier level to ensure compliance with the minimum safeguards within its operations and along the supply chain. The assessment focused on the topics of human rights (including labor and consumer rights), corruption and bribery, taxation and fair competition. To ensure proper conduct and compliance with minimum safeguards criteria throughout the supply chain and to strengthen its commitment to protecting the rights of value chain workers, Campari Group launched its Human Rights Due Diligence process in 2024. New expectations were introduced in 2024 for the Group's suppliers, further reinforced in 2025, requiring them to sign an updated version of the Supplier Code of Conduct. Furthermore, to verify compliance across the value chain, a specific assessment has been conducted on the suppliers related to the projects considered aligned to the Taxonomy framework. The Group verified that the main suppliers of the project have adopted appropriate policies and measures to be compliant with the minimum safeguard criteria. As a proof of their behaviour, they have never been convicted (final conviction) in court cases relating to human rights, corruption, fair competition, and taxation.

(5.4.3.2) Additional contextual information relevant to your taxonomy accounting

Campari Group's Sustainability Statement 2025 is reviewed by independent auditors in accordance with the verification standard ISAE3000. Specifically, EY Accountants B.V. verified, through a limited assurance engagement in accordance with Dutch law, including Dutch Standard 3810N, 'Assurance-opdrachten inzake duurzaamheidsverslaggeving' (Assurance engagements relating to sustainability reporting), which is a specific Dutch standard that is based on the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 (Revised), 'Assurance engagements other than audits or reviews of historical financial information'; the Sustainability statement included in the Management Board Report is in compliance with the ESRS Standards. The reviewed information is company-wide and includes taxonomy-related information. Information regarding the taxonomy alignment of Campari Group's activities can be found from page 132 to page 143, chapter "ESRS E1 Climate Change – EU Taxonomy Disclosure". The assurance report can be found at page 403-413.

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.4.3.5) Attach any supporting evidence

Campari Group_Annual Report_FY_2025.pdf
[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)

-53.16

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

-77.9

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

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

-10

(5.9.5) Please explain

*CAPEX: After peak investments in 2024 in 2025 and following years our capital projects are gradually reduced as most of the demand was satisfied and major projects are in final phases. Major projects included the final phase of vinasse treatment plant in Mexico (organic waste to energy and wastewater treatment, pre-treatment facilities in Italy, sugarcane irrigation with wastewater reuse in Martinique). 2025: projects dedicated to water and wastewater management, amounted to €16.3 million 2026: is expected to reach €3.6 million 2024: CapEx on water sustainability amounted to €34.8 million. -53,16% (2025VS2024) -77,9% (2026vs2025)
OPEX: 2025 opex was influenced by wastewater tariff increase in Italy. Major savings from own vinasse treatment in Mexico will materialize from 2026 and we expect total opex reduction.*

[Fixed row]

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

Carbon

(5.10.1) Use of internal pricing for this environmental externality

Select from:

☒ No, but we plan to in the next two years

(5.10.2) Primary reason for not pricing this environmental externality

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Delivery of global emission reduction target and cost of carbon abatement are the primary metrics used for action.

(5.10.3) Explain why your organization does not price this environmental externality

Selecting and prioritizing actions is based on the relative contribution to the targets to be achieved and relative efficiency (e.g. indicative cost of carbon abatement). We developed an internal capex procedure to incorporate more quantitative information about the impact on CO2, giving preferential financial conditions for

sustainability business cases. In procurement we intend to use more often the comparative calculation of cost of carbon abatement (carbon premiums), and we are monitoring industry developments in this area.

Water

(5.10.1) Use of internal pricing for this environmental externality

Select from:

☒ No, but we plan to in the next two years

(5.10.2) Primary reason for not pricing this environmental externality

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.10.3) Explain why your organization does not price this environmental externality

Selecting and prioritizing actions is based on the relative contribution to the targets to be achieved and relative water efficiency. We developed an internal capex procedure to incorporate more quantitative information about the impact on water, giving preferential financial conditions for sustainability business cases and we are monitoring industry developments in this area.

Other

(5.10.1) Use of internal pricing for this environmental externality

Select from:

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

[Fixed row]

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

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Suppliers	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes	<i>Select all that apply</i> ☒ Climate change ☒ Water ☒ Plastics
Customers	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes	<i>Select all that apply</i> ☒ Climate change ☒ Water
Investors and shareholders	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes	<i>Select all that apply</i> ☒ Climate change ☒ Water
Other value chain stakeholders	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes	<i>Select all that apply</i> ☒ Climate change ☒ Water

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☒ Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

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

Almost 100% (some services suppliers are missing, so selected 99%) have been assessed. Out of the tier1 suppliers' dependencies and impacts assessment, a pull of suppliers has been considered with dependencies and/or impacts and therefore relevant for the Carbon supplier engagement. Based on the threshold of 2ktons/Y, strategic relationships in place and short-term trends, it is equal to 70% of Product-Related category corresponding to 44 suppliers.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the threshold 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

44

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
- ☒ Impact on water availability
- ☒ Other, please specify :Total water footprint

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

- ☒ 76-99%

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

Out of suppliers assessed, a pull of suppliers/cluster of suppliers (e.g. collective group of little growers) has been considered with dependencies and/or impacts relevant for Water supplier engagement. The focus is on raw material and cardboard suppliers located in water-scarce areas, selected based on their relative water footprint per L of product and geographic exposure to water stress. These suppliers represent 9% of the Product-Related supplier category, equal to 8 suppliers/clusters.

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

Select from:

- ☒ 1-25%

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

8

Plastics

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

Select from:

☒ No, we do not currently assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, but we plan to do so within the next two years

[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

☒ Business risk mitigation

☒ Leverage over suppliers

☒ Procurement spend

☒ Strategic status of suppliers

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Prioritization of supplier engagement is based on the relative contribution to corporate carbon footprint and potential to contribute to Group targets of Scope 3 emission reductions. We prioritize packaging, raw materials as categories, and strategic and critical suppliers for main product lines as additional criteria.

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
- ☒ Business risk mitigation
- ☒ Leverage over suppliers
- ☒ Suppliers' exposure or vulnerability to physical risks

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Prioritization of supplier engagement is based on materiality of water topic, mainly focusing on awareness, vulnerability of supplier, price volatility and risk mitigation. The focus is on agricultural commodities sourced from water-stressed areas for main product lines. In addition, the water agenda is discussed with packaging manufacturers, especially if located in water-stressed locations.

Plastics

(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

- ☒ Material sourcing
- ☒ Regulatory compliance
- ☒ Other, please specify :Meeting our circularity targets

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Main driver of supplier engagement is packaging re-design (based on Campari Group criteria), and proactive efforts to reduce, eliminate and replace plastic.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select from:

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

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

Select from:

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

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Suppliers must carry out their operations in compliance with the environmental laws, regulations and policies adopted in the countries in which they operate. Campari Group expects suppliers to have a clear environmental policy or procedures that addresses the key impacts from their operations and commits to improvement. Climate change is not specifically mentioned, but carbon and energy management are. Suppliers shall measure, manage and report the carbon emissions associated with their operations and strive to improve efficiency and use alternative or renewable energy options. The Supplier Code includes mentions of water, energy and emissions, waste management, pollution, circularity, sustainable agriculture, and biodiversity. The Supplier Code is included in all Group's contracts as it shall be applied to and signed by all suppliers along upstream and downstream value chain of Campari Group, ensuring that value chain workers are not only aware of these processes but also trust them. To ensure this, Campari has a whistleblowing policy in place, including specific protections against retaliation for individuals who use these mechanisms. To evaluate risks, as prescribed by the Supplier Code, suppliers are required to register on the SEDEX platform and complete a Self-Assessment Questionnaire ('SAQ').

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

Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process. Especially in water stress areas, suppliers shall measure and optimise water consumption, either via their direct operations or through their sourcing of raw materials, and control and treat wastewaters before discharge. The Supplier Code includes mentions of water, energy and emissions, waste management, pollution, circularity, sustainable agriculture, and biodiversity. The Supplier Code is included in all Group's contracts as it shall be applied to and signed by all suppliers along upstream and downstream value chain of Campari Group, ensuring that value chain workers are not only aware of these processes but also trust them. To ensure this, Campari has a whistleblowing policy in place, including specific protections against retaliation for individuals who use these mechanisms. To evaluate risks, as prescribed by the Supplier Code, suppliers are required to register on the SEDEX platform and complete a Self-Assessment Questionnaire ('SAQ').

[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:

- ☒ Disclosure of GHG emissions to your organization (Scope 1, 2 and 3)

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- ☒ First-party verification
☒ Off-site third-party audit
☒ Second-party verification
☒ Supplier scorecard or rating
☒ Supplier self-assessment

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

Select from:

☒ 51-75%

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

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

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

Select from:

☒ 51-75%

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

Select from:

☒ 51-75%

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

Select from:

☒ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

- ☒ Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance
- ☒ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

CLIMATE (GHG Emission data) spent required: suppliers by spent receiving the "Supplier Code" / total suppliers (C1 PG&S + C2 Capital Goods + C4 Upstream Distribution) by spent spent comply: suppliers by spent onboarded-data received reported in the supplier tracker as of disclosure cycle start / suppliers by spent receiving the "Supplier Code" scope3 required: emissions related to tier1 suppliers receiving the "Supplier Code" / total emissions related to C1 PG&S + C2 Capital Goods + C4 UpstreamDistribution scope3 comply: emissions of tier1 suppliers onboarded-data received reported in the supplier tracker as of disclosure cycle start / emissions related to total suppliers receiving the "Supplier Code" % of non-compliant suppliers engaged: almost 100% (99%) of the onboarded-data not received suppliers are retained & engaged

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

- ☒ Provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all employees

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

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

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

Select from:

- ☒ 51-75%

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

Select from:

☒ 26-50%

(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:

☒ 76-99%

(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:

☒ 51-75%

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

Select from:

☒ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☒ Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance

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

(5.11.6.12) Comment

WATER (WASH available for employee) spent required: suppliers by spent receiving the "Supplier Code" / total suppliers by spent (all operational expenses on RM, Goods and Services procured) spent comply: suppliers registered in SEDEX and provide the self assessment questionnaire / suppliers by spent receiving the

"Supplier Code" Dependencies & impact required: total suppliers receiving the "Supplier Code" / total suppliers with dependencies in 5.11.1 Dependencies & impact comply: suppliers registered in SEDEX and provide the self assessment questionnaire / total suppliers receiving the "Supplier Code" with dependencies in 5.11.1 % of non-compliant suppliers engaged: almost 100% (99%) of the onboarded-data not received suppliers are retained & engaged
[Add row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

- ☒ Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

- ☒ Support suppliers to set their own environmental commitments across their operations

Financial incentives

- ☒ Provide financial incentives for environmental performance
- ☒ Provide financial incentives for suppliers increasing renewable energy use

Information collection

- ☒ Collect environmental risk and opportunity information at least annually from suppliers
- ☒ Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers
- ☒ Collect targets information at least annually from suppliers
- ☒ Other information collection activity, please specify :Evaluation of material topics

Innovation and collaboration

- ☒ Collaborate with suppliers on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services
- ☒ Other innovation and collaboration activity, please specify :Optimisation of materials, packaging, value engineering

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

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

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

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

Select from:

☒ 26-50%

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

2025 was the first year of expanded supplier engagement cycle after three years selected-supplier engagement program on CO2 emission disclosure and action plans deployed since 2022. It consists of CO2 emission disclosure in annual cycles, data validation and development & review of action plans. Emission disclosure is aimed at achieving or confirming supplier-specific emission for the scope of supplies to Campari Group, at least for Scope 1 and 2, ideally with all value chain, with GHG Protocol methodologies (or PCF methodologies) externally assured. The framework used was carbon maturity scorecard for suppliers with described criteria for basic, standard and advanced maturity levels. The strategic suppliers above CO2 emission threshold are supposed to be at standard level and moving towards advanced position where mid-term action planning and emission reduction trajectory. Action plans consist of Campari-driven initiatives and modifications of supply conditions (e.g. sourcing decision, recycled content, material choices, packaging re-design) as well as supplier-driven initiatives (sourcing of renewable energy, energy transition). The effort is made to develop and disclose a trajectory of emission reductions in short and mid-term that will affect the scope of supply for Campari Group. The strategic suppliers above CO2 emission threshold are supposed to be at standard level and moving towards advanced position where mid-term action planning and emission reduction trajectory can be defined for those. We are helping lower maturity suppliers by sharing the expectations of disclosures and actions needed. If the Group deems there to be high risk of non-compliance, suppliers will be required to provide evidence of compliance through an independent, third-party audit. If remediation is required, the supplier is expected to inform Campari Group and to agree and implement a time-bound corrective action plan.

(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 :CO2 emission disclosure and reductions

(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 environmental risk and opportunity information at least annually from suppliers

☒ Collect targets information at least annually from suppliers

☒ Other information collection activity, please specify :Materiality of water issues, identification of sourcing regions to water stress risks

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

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

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

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

Select from:

☒ 100%

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

Supplier engagement is based on insights from total water footprint calculation for product categories having the highest revenue contribution (bourbons, cocktails, tequila etc.). In 2025 Campari Group has updated the water stewardship maturity matrix of its water-intensive and water-stressed suppliers. Of total direct procurement spend these suppliers make up approx. 9% while contributing to over 98% of water footprint. The water-intensive are agricultural commodities (e.g. sugar, alcohol, cereals) and some paper-based packaging (cartons). Those suppliers are expected to have a visible water agenda of terms of understanding the materiality of water topic, identification of water-stressed locations, defined ambition on water stewardship, in case of severe issues a defined adaptation effort. In 2026 and next years, as part of the Sustainable Procurement Roadmap, we will engage with the suppliers in more specific terms, including confirmation of water stress risk rating results (Aqueduct & WWF Water Risk Filter), visibility on water-related targets and water management plans.

(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 :Water consumption reduction

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

Plastics

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Packaging or material re-design, substitution, 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 targets information at least annually from suppliers
- ☒ Other information collection activity, please specify :Plastics data and re-design options

Innovation and collaboration

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

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

- ☒ Tier 1 suppliers

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

Select from:

- ☒ 76-99%

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

Supplier engagement is based on product re-design in categories with relatively high use of plastics (selected packaging materials, Point-Of-Sale materials for trade marketing and sales equipment). The main actions include decisions on material choices, reductions, recycled content, sourcing options, recyclability, elimination of plastics, etc. For specific items clear objectives and KPIs are defined and followed.

(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:

- ☒ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- ☒ Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks
- ☒ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes
- ☒ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

- ☒ Align your organization's goals to support customers' targets and ambitions
- ☒ Other innovation and collaboration, please specify :Alignment on participation in ESG ratings

Other

- ☒ Other, please specify :Definition and implementation of sustainable finance instruments

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- ☒ 1-25%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

- ☒ None

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

The rationale for engaging investors and shareholders is increasing transparency, maintaining an open and constructive dialogue with them, understanding their expectations for integration in our sustainability strategy and alignment of our sustainability disclosure, increasing investments in companies committed to sustainability. There are no scope 3 emissions associated with this stakeholder.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Effects of engagement with investors and shareholders and measures for success are the maintenance or the growth of their investments, a higher transparency in disclosure, being stimulated to join international alliances or forums on ESG topics, the orientation of our sustainability strategy including the definition of targets, the implementation of their expectations to improve our ESG ratings and our position in ESG indexes, enhancing our reputation and increasing the company's value, not only financially. As per the publicly available information by NASDAQ, the percentage of investors and shareholders engaged in environmental matters (including any ESG level intended as the extent to which ESG criteria are leveraged as part of the investment process and measurement of the fund and also any approach used while incorporating ESG data and selecting investments) as % of share outstanding amounted to 8.88% in Q2 2025, in line compared to previous years.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- ☒ Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks
- ☒ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes
- ☒ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

- ☒ Align your organization's goals to support customers' targets and ambitions
- ☒ Other innovation and collaboration, please specify :Alignment on participation in ESG ratings

Other

- ☒ Other, please specify :Definition and implementation of sustainable finance instruments

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

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

The rationale for engaging investors and shareholders is increasing transparency, maintaining an open and constructive dialogue with them, understanding their expectations for integration in our sustainability strategy and alignment of our sustainability disclosure, increasing investments in companies committed to sustainability. There are no scope 3 emissions associated with this stakeholder.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Effects of engagement with investors and shareholders and measures for success are the maintenance or the growth of their investments, a higher transparency in disclosure, being stimulated to join international alliances or forums on ESG topics, the orientation of our sustainability strategy including the definition of targets, the implementation of their expectations to improve our ESG ratings and our position in ESG indexes, enhancing our reputation and increasing the company's value, not only financially. As per the publicly available information by NASDAQ, the percentage of investors and shareholders engaged in environmental matters (including any ESG level intended as the extent to which ESG criteria are leveraged as part of the investment process and measurement of the fund and also any approach used while incorporating ESG data and selecting investments) as % of share outstanding amounted to 8.88% in Q2 2025, in line compared to previous years.

Climate change

(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
- ☒ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

- ☒ Align your organization's goals to support customers' targets and ambitions

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☒ 51-75%

(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

Customers are more and more interested in the Group's sustainability performance, including climate-related matters, as stricter regulations ask them to monitor and manage the environmental impact of their supply chains. Therefore, we maintain a continuous dialogue with customers by sharing relevant information and understanding their expectations through questionnaires and meetings.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

The effect of engagement is the maintenance of the relationships with our customers and their spend with Campari Group.

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
- ☒ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

- ☒ Align your organization's goals to support customers' targets and ambitions

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☒ 51-75%

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

Customers are more and more interested in the Group's sustainability performance, including water-related matters, as stricter regulations ask them to monitor and manage the environmental impact of their supply chains. Therefore, we maintain a continuous dialogue with customers by sharing relevant information and understanding their expectations through questionnaires and meetings.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

The effect of engagement is the maintenance of the relationships with our customers and their spend with Campari Group.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Universities and Academia

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☒ Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks

☒ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

☒ Other education/information sharing, please specify :Develop expertise and competences, share experience and insights in sustainability and circular economy topics

Innovation and collaboration

☒ Other innovation and collaboration, please specify :Develop tools and solutions to assess impacts and footprints

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☒ None

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

Campari has several active collaborations with Universities and Academia to promote and develop Sustainability and Circular Economy topics, including climate-related topics. Campari also hosts stages, internships and co-working opportunities to develop expertise and competences in these areas. Campari also collaborates with other partners in the value chain to develop tools and solutions to assess impacts and footprints. Moreover, Campari participates in events, conferences, forums and working groups to share experiences and insights and develop common solutions. There are no scope 3 emissions associated with this stakeholder.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

The effect of the engagement is building shared knowledge and transparency on Sustainable challenges we face, promoting and endorsing the adoption of positive actions and guidelines (internally and externally), being recognized as a leader and as a valuable partner to drive a common Sustainability Agenda within our Industry and E2E value chain, identifying and supporting pilot initiatives and collaborative frameworks to develop Sustainable Business Growth.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Universities and Academia

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☒ Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks

☒ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

☒ Other education/information sharing, please specify :Develop expertise and competences, share experience and insights in sustainability and circular economy topics

Innovation and collaboration

☒ Other innovation and collaboration, please specify :Develop tools and solutions to assess impacts and footprints

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

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

Campari has several active collaborations with Universities and Academia to promote and develop Sustainability and Circular Economy topics, including water-related topics. Campari also hosts stages, internships and co-working opportunities to develop expertise and competences in these areas. Campari also collaborates with other partners in the value chain to develop tools and solutions to assess impacts and footprints. Moreover, Campari participates in events, conferences, forums and working groups to share experiences and insights and develop common solutions. There are no scope 3 emissions associated with this stakeholder.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

The effect of the engagement is building shared knowledge and transparency on Sustainable challenges we face, promoting and endorsing the adoption of positive actions and guidelines (internally and externally), being recognized as a leader and as a valuable partner to drive a common Sustainability Agenda within our Industry and E2E value chain, identifying and supporting pilot initiatives and collaborative frameworks to develop Sustainable Business Growth.

[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

We are consistently using the same consolidation approach as applied to our financial accounting. Minority owned companies by our Group are trading entities without manufacturing assets and significant value chains other than the ones managed by Campari Group, so their relative impact on the environmental topics for the Group remains not significant. Campari Group applies the same consolidation approach for reporting any kind of environmental data, including climate, water, plastics and biodiversity-related data.

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

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

We are consistently using the same consolidation approach as applied to our financial accounting. Minority owned companies by Campari Group are trading entities without manufacturing assets and no significant value chains other than the ones managed by Campari Group so their relative impact on the environmental topics for the Group remains not significant. Campari Group applies the same consolidation approach for reporting any kind of environmental data, including climate, water, plastics and biodiversity-related data.

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

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

We are consistently using the same consolidation approach as applied to our financial accounting. Minority owned companies by Campari Group are trading entities without manufacturing assets and no significant value chains other than the ones managed by Campari Group so their relative impact on the environmental topics for the Group remains not significant. Campari Group applies the same consolidation approach for reporting any kind of environmental data, including climate, water, plastics and biodiversity-related data.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

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

We are consistently using the same consolidation approach as applied to our financial accounting. Minority owned companies by Campari Group are trading entities without manufacturing assets and no significant value chains other than the ones managed by Campari Group so their relative impact on the environmental topics for the Group remains not significant. Campari Group applies the same consolidation approach for reporting any kind of environmental data, including climate, water, plastics and biodiversity-related data.

[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?

(7.1.1.1) Has there been a structural change?

Select all that apply

☒ Yes, a divestment

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

Derrimut production site in Australia, Cinzano-Frattina brand and Tannico e-commerce platform.

(7.1.1.3) Details of structural change(s), including completion dates

The production site in Derrimut, Australia was sold on May 21st, 2025. For the purpose of this disclosure cycle, data related to Derrimut is therefore included for the first 4 months of the year (Jan-Apr). The Cinzano-Frattina brand and Tannico e-commerce platform were also sold during 2025, on October 31st, 2025 and October 6th, 2025 respectively, without impact on 2025 emissions.

[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
- ☒ Yes, a change in boundary

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

The methodological changes have been applied on both 2024 and 2025 data and mainly affected Category 3.1 (Purchased Goods and Services), with additional impacts on Categories 3.4 (Upstream transportation and distribution) and 3.9 (Downstream transportation and distribution). Purchased goods were revised using more granular SKU-level emission factors, with corrections for key ingredients and glass packaging. Services were recalculated following a perimeter expansion. Contract manufacturer data were reviewed to reflect improved product-mix proxies and to correct a reporting gap from the prior year. Logistics emissions (categories 3.4 and 3.9) were revised thanks to better shipment visibility in some markets and an updated downstream methodology aligned with the Product Environmental Footprint guidance.

[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) Scopes recalculated

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 1
- ☒ Scope 2, market-based
- ☒ Scope 3

(7.1.3.3) Scope 3 categories recalculated

Select all that apply

- ☒ Capital goods
- ☒ Business travel
- ☒ Employee commuting
- ☒ Purchased goods and services
- ☒ Waste generated in operations
- ☒ End of life treatment of sold products
- ☒ Upstream transportation and distribution
- ☒ Downstream transportation and distribution
- ☒ Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

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

Earlier in 2025, a baseline recalculation exercise was carried out to reflect changes in the organisational perimeter compared to the original base year (2019), ensuring consistent and transparent progress measurement based on the current scope of operations. The carbon footprint methodology was updated to align with best practice and improve data quality, and the 2019 and previous years' corporate carbon footprints were rebaselined to incorporate mergers, acquisitions, and disposals occurring since the base year. In line with GHG Protocol requirements for corporate organisations, rebaselining is necessary to enable like-for-like comparisons when structural changes occur. The acquisition of Courvoisier in 2024 added over 5% to the emissions inventory, formally triggering the recalculation. This process is mandated by the CSRD regulation, the GHG Protocol, and the SBTi. Specifically, if in a reporting year the following conditions become apparent: • changes in business (mergers, acquisitions, disposals, outsourcing or insourcing with respective shifts between Scopes 1-2-3) • discovery of cumulative errors • need of changes and/or improvements in emission calculations methodology and any or all of them are equal or bigger than 5% of total emissions reported (in current reporting year and/or base year) this condition is triggering re-baselining (a recalculation of the baseline /base year emissions) and re-statement of previous finished reporting year (recalculation of previous reporting years to make year-to-year comparisons). The re-baselining and re-statement are documented by comparison to previous calculations, rationale of the changes made, and eventually by the change of the carbon footprint guideline. Organic growth, decline/partial cessation of business activity or change in the portfolio do not trigger a re-baselining nor any re-statement.

(7.1.3.5) Past years' recalculation

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

[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

- ☒ ABI Energia Linee Guida
- ☒ IEA CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion

- ☒ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance
- ☒ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard
- ☒ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)
- ☒ Defra Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including streamlined energy and carbon reporting guidance, 2019

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

	Scope 2, location-based	Scope 2, market-based	Comment
	Select from: ☒ We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure	Select from: ☒ We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure	<i>The methodology used to calculate location-based and market-based figures follows the GHG Protocol guidance.</i>

[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 excluded from your disclosure of climate-related data?

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

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

Row 1

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

Operating facilities (offices, on-trade branded facilities, mobile sources)

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 1
- ☒ Scope 2 (location-based)
- ☒ Scope 2 (market-based)
- ☒ Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
- ☒ Scope 3: Waste generated in operations

(7.4.1.3) Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

Select from:

- ☒ Emissions are not relevant

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

Select from:

- ☒ Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.5) Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Select from:

- ☒ Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.6) Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source

Select from:

- ☒ Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.8) Estimated percentage of total Scope 1+2 emissions this excluded source represents

2.8

(7.4.1.9) Estimated percentage of total Scope 3 emissions this excluded source represents

0.2

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

Operating facilities (offices, on-trade branded facilities, mobile sources) have been measured and they constitute less than 5% of total Scope 1+2 footprint. They are excluded from regular emission reporting as they are considered not relevant (being below the 5% threshold) as well as not material for the achievement of Scope 1&2-related targets and KPIs. Therefore, they have been calculated but intentionally excluded from the perimeter of the carbon footprint.

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

We calculated the impact of these assets' related emissions based on annual utilities consumptions for the two biggest owned HQs - in Milan and in London - as well as based on proxies and asset size.

[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)

100219

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 1 emissions have been calculated following the GHG Protocol guidelines and include emissions from stationary combustion as well as fugitive emissions for all company sites. Emission sources included are natural gas, fuel, diesel and LPG for stationary combustion, refrigerant gases for fugitive emissions. The emissions factors source are IPCC GWP for fuels reported in Assessment Reports and respective Stationary Fuel Combustion Tool as well as GWP values for refrigerants.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

19900

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The methodology used to calculate location-based and market-based figures follows GHG Protocol guidelines. Emission sources included is grid electricity. Grid emission intensity is derived from Ecoinvent datasets.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1879

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The methodology used to calculate location-based and market-based figures follows the GHG Protocol guidelines. Emission sources included is grid electricity. The emissions factors source is Ecoinvent database. For market-based, the emissions are covered through the purchasing of Renewable Energy Certificates for all sites (also with Power Purchased Agreement), except for the Australian plant in Derrimut (excluded from purchase of attributes as of 2025). The quality criteria for RECs conform with GHG Protocol guidance on Scope 2.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

606273

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The category includes Packaging, Raw materials and semi-finished, as well as services, agency brands, and consumption materials. Emissions related to packaging and raw materials/semi-finished have been calculated with an average-data method. Activity data consist of physical data (kgs and liters) of materials purchased by Campari during 2019 (Jan-Dec), sorted by single-purchased item. Activity data are clustered in macro-categories by Campari systems; each of these clusters has been assigned to a specific emission factor from Ecoinvent 2021 v3.8 or WFLDB or Agribalyse (in case of missing data from Ecoinvent); the rationale behind the choice of 2021 database is that the 2019 calculation took place during 2022. In this case, the database values are updated if compared to 2019 values, allowing the calculation to be more refined. For services, agency brand and consumption materials, the activity data consist of economic ones: therefore, a spend-based approach has been adopted. Source database used is USEEIO Database v1.1 (2017): the EFs have been adjusted to take into account the inflation rate and the currency exchange rate. This methodology has been improved throughout the years, thus allowing a more comprehensive and detailed calculation.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

30489

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Activity data (Capex) are provided in thousands of EUR (2019), sorted by type of good, and correspond to Capex. A spend-based method has been applied with database USEEIO Database v1.1 (2017): each activity data has been assigned to the most appropriate category between external data and classification of capital projects in Campari Group; the EFs have been adjusted to take into account the inflation rate and the currency exchange rate.

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)

26724

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The category includes the electricity, heating, fuel and oil, natural gas, gasoline, diesel, propane, butane, LPG purchased by the company. Activity data are sorted by country and by type of fuel or energy purchased. The emission factors database is DEFRA- UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting 2019.

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)

136421

(7.5.3) Methodological details

In 2019, the category included the emission associated to the following transportation categories of which Campari is economically in charge of: - Primary transportation, which includes global movements - Secondary transportation, which includes domestic movements - Tier 1, which includes the movements of raw materials from suppliers to plants. As the first year of calculation, only the Primary transportation-related emissions have been computed through a distance-based method. Then, the emissions related to the Secondary transportation and the Tier-1 movements have been computed through a spend-based method. For distance based-method the EFs adopted are from BEIS&DEFRA 2022, expressed in kgCO2e/tonne.km. For the spend-based calculation, the input data are the expenses for the different line category. The source of all emission factors is CEDA spend-based tool. This methodology has been improved throughout the years, thus allowing a more comprehensive and detailed calculation.

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)

8064

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The category has been calculated with an average data method. The activity data consist of the amount of waste, sorted by type of disposal. The EFs comes from BEIS&DEFRA database 2019: Internal reuse - total waste: 21.354kgCO₂e/t - Waste disposal - Refuse - Commercial and industrial waste - Closed-loop External reuse - total waste: 21.354 -Waste disposal - Refuse - Commercial and industrial waste - Combustion - total waste: 21.354 kgCO₂e/t -Waste disposal - Refuse - Commercial and industrial waste - Composting - total waste: 21.354 kgCO₂e/t -Waste disposal - Refuse - Commercial and industrial waste - Landfill On-site storage - total waste: 99.759 kgCO₂e/t This methodology have been improved throughout the years, thus allowing a more comprehensive and detailed calculation.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

2614

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category includes the emissions related to business travels, including accommodation. As the first year of calculation a spend-based method has been applied. The activity data are expenses (EUR 2019): the emissions have been elaborated trough the GHG tool, scope 3 evaluator.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

7455

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The employee commuting emissions are associated with both employee and contractors. The activity data are number of employees and number of contractors. Then, the emissions have been estimate trough the GHG Protocol Scope 3 Evaluator. This methodology have been improved throughout the years, thus allowing a more comprehensive and detailed calculation.

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)

22

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Primary data provided by Campari is the economic value of the items stocked in warehouses (both warehouses owned by Campari and warehouses leased from third parties) and the energy consumption of certain (i.e., five) warehouses owned by Campari. Activity data are provided in EUR (2019). A spend-based method has been applied. Economic values (EUR 2019) are transformed into energy values (GJ and then kWh). This is made possible through the elaboration of a proxy for energy consumption based on the economic value of items stocked (GJ/EUR2019). Energy values (kWh) are then multiplied by country-specific location-based EFs [kgCO2e/kWh]. Such EFs are provided by GHG Protocol_Purchased Electricity Tool_version 4.8.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

25721

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category includes the emission associated to those transportation categories for which Campari is not economically in charge of. As a first year of calculation, the emissions associated with a Downstream calculation have been calculated through a spend-based method. The activity data is the expenditure for the different categories and the emissions have then been estimated through the Tool GHG protocol, Scope 3 evaluator. This methodology have been improved throughout the years, thus allowing a more comprehensive and detailed calculation.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The category is not relevant and not material for the company since the sold product is a final good that does not need any further processing, neither from the final user neither from other intermediary distributors.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category is not relevant and not material for the company, since the sold product are final goods which do not need maintenance or energy consumption associated.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This section includes the results, in terms of CO2 equivalent emissions, for the Scope 3 Category, "End-of-life treatment of sold product" as defined in the GHG protocol for the reporting year 2019, computed through a data-average method. The primary data consists of all the Packaging material purchased during the reporting year by Campari, which coincides with the activity data already used for Category 1, restricted only for Packaging. As per the "EOL treatment of sold product", all the data input have been clustered by main categories and generic material. Each category has been associated with the most common material of which the category is composed. The EF applied are those from the BEIS&DEFRA 2019 Database for Waste (plastic, Metal and paper): assumptions over the type of disposal have been made to allocate the emission factor (either recycling or combustion). This methodology have been improved throughout the years, thus allowing a more comprehensive and detailed calculation.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Since the first screening of all Scope 3 categories, the Downstream leased assets resulted to be not relevant and not material, since the company is not leasing any properties

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Since the first screening of all Scope 3 categories, the Franchises resulted to be not relevant and not material, since currently, the company has not any franchises (neither is a part of it).

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category is not relevant and not material, since Campari is not a financial service nor a investor.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category is not relevant and not material, there are no other upstream categories to evaluate.

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category is not relevant and not material, there are no other downstream categories to evaluate.
[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)

66708.4

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Data on energy consumption and refrigerant losses is collected for each manufacturing site and other key operating asset, located adjacent to the manufacturing site (offices, warehousing). Energy consumption data is coupled with emission factors for respective fuels, using generic emission data from GHG Protocol calculation tool for stationary and mobile combustions (based on IPCC GWP for fuels reported in Assessment Reports). Presently Stationary Combustion Tool Version 4.2 is used and individual non-standard fuel assessments where applicable.

Past year 1

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

66573.6

(7.6.2) End date

12/30/2024

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Scope 1 emissions have been calculated following the GHG Protocol guidelines and include emissions from stationary combustion as well as fugitive emissions for all company's sites. Emission sources included are natural gas, fuel, diesel and LPG for stationary combustion, refrigerant gases for fugitive emissions. The emissions factor sources are IPCC Emissions Factor database and DEFRA.

Past year 2

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

73323

(7.6.2) End date

12/30/2023

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Scope 1 emissions have been calculated following the GHG Protocol guidelines and include emissions from stationary combustion as well as fugitive emissions for all company's sites. Emission sources included are natural gas, fuel, diesel and LPG for stationary combustion, refrigerant gases for fugitive emissions. The emissions factor sources are IPCC Emissions Factor database and DEFRA.

Past year 3

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

72542

(7.6.2) End date

12/30/2022

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Scope 1 emissions have been calculated following the GHG Protocol guidelines and include emissions from stationary combustion as well as fugitive emissions for all company's sites. Emission sources included are natural gas, fuel, diesel and LPG for stationary combustion, refrigerant gases for fugitive emissions. The emissions factor sources are IPCC Emissions Factor database and DEFRA.

[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)

13228.7

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

447

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Data on energy consumption and third-party utilities is collected for each manufacturing site and other key operating assets, located adjacent to the manufacturing site (offices, warehousing). Electricity/utility consumption data is coupled with energy generation emission factors for respective power grids/utilities (location-based emissions). Emission calculation for market-based Scope 2 is following the renewable energy attributes eligible for electricity purchased. For location-based emission factors (power grids) the ecoinvent datasets are used or equivalent sources available in the carbon footprint software platform (Sphera Cloud). For market-based calculations the renewable energy attributes (unbundled or bundled with electricity purchase) are used as those meeting the quality criteria of GHG Protocol Scope 2 guidance (published in 2015) and supplementary technical criteria of www.RE100.org. Market instruments used for Scope 2 emission reductions are reported with the specific breakdown by type of instrument used. Scope 2 emissions are calculated starting from energy consumption, which corresponds to 377,886 MWh, of which 771.7 of purchased or acquired electricity, heat, steam, or cooling from fossil fuels. Renewable electricity consumption is composed of 9% self-generated electricity and 91% purchased electricity. Of the purchased share, 8.3% is supplied through the PPA in Italy, while the remaining portion is covered through Renewable Energy Certificates.

Past year 1

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

14732

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

1204.7

(7.7.3) End date

12/30/2024

(7.7.4) Methodological details

The methodology used to calculate location-based and market-based figures follows the GHG Protocol guidelines. Emission sources included are electricity and heating. The emissions factor sources are IPCC Emissions Factor Database and DEFRA. For market-based, the emissions are covered through the purchasing of RECs for all the sites in Europe and the Americas, except for the Australian plant in Derrimut. The 2024 market-based Scope 2 emissions data have been restated by removing the emissions related to Casa Lumbre (Mexico), which had been included despite already being covered by Renewable Energy Certificates. The previously reported value was 1,232.7 tonnes.

Past year 2

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

18097

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

2001

(7.7.3) End date

12/30/2023

(7.7.4) Methodological details

The methodology used to calculate location-based and market-based figures follows the GHG Protocol guidelines. Emission sources included are electricity and heating. The emissions factor sources are IPCC Emissions Factor Database and DEFRA. For market-based, the emissions are covered through the purchasing of RECs for all the sites in Europe and the Americas, except for the Australian plant in Derrimut.

Past year 3

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

17261

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

2041

(7.7.3) End date

12/30/2022

(7.7.4) Methodological details

The methodology used to calculate location-based and market-based figures follows the GHG Protocol guidelines. Emission sources included are electricity and heating. The emissions factor sources are IPCC Emissions Factor Database and DEFRA. For market-based, the emissions are covered through the purchasing of RECs for all the sites in Europe and the Americas, except for the Australian plant in Derrimut.

[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)

636724

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

- ☒ Average data method
- ☒ Spend-based method
- ☒ Supplier-specific method

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

16

(7.8.6) Please explain

A hybrid approach between average data method and spend-based method has been used: -For purchased goods, the weight-based approach was used. The activity data is a physical amount, converted into weight, which is multiplied by the associated cradle-to-gate EF to compute the CO2e emissions. -For purchased services the spend-based approach was used. The activity data is the amount spent, multiplied by the associated EF to obtain the CO2e emissions.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

- ☒ Relevant, calculated

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

75531

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

- ☒ Average spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

A spend-based method has been applied. The activity data available concerns the amount spent for single project [k€] and is multiplied by the associated EF [ton CO2e/unit currency] to obtain the CO2e emissions. The association is made on the basis of each capital spend category provided by Campari. A separate unit-based analysis was done for barrels, in which k€ of purchased barrels have been converted in n° of barrels, and then multiplied by kg CO2e/barrel.

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)

13807

(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

(7.8.6) Please explain

An average data method has been chosen. For the average data method the activity data is the physical amount (GJ) of fuels and electricity. This data is then converted (kWh) and multiplied by the EF for Well To Tank (WTT), generation and T&D, and for Transmission and Distribution to the end user. For the calculation of emissions generated by energy-related activities, only electricity from non renewable sources have been considered (market-based approach).

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

154629

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Distance-based method

☒ Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

*A hybrid approach between distance-based method and spend-based method is applied: For the distance-based method, the activity data is weight shipped (in tons) multiplied by the distance travelled (in km), sorted by mode of transport. The data is then multiplied by the EF for freight transport (in tCO₂e/t*km). The spend-based method relies on the expenses incurred by Campari Group for the remaining movements not captured via the distance-based calculation. Expenses are then multiplied by the appropriate EF (tCO₂e/€).*

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

1470

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

- ☒ Average data method
- ☒ Waste-type-specific method

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

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

An average-data method has been chosen. The activity data are provided on physical basis (tons of material disposed sorted by destination mode (incineration, landfill, etc..). This data is multiplied by the associated EF for waste treatment (kgCO₂eq/t).

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

- ☒ Relevant, calculated

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

2611

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

- ☒ Distance-based method
- ☒ Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

Distance-based method. The activity data is the km travelled multiplied by the associated emission factors [kgCO₂e/ passenger.km] according to the mode of travel and the number of passengers. The data used to perform the distance-based calculation (km) of air travel, rail travel, cars travel.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

6390

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average data method

☒ Distance-based method

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

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

A distance-based approach has been applied. Using number of employees, annual working hours and share of Smart working (SW) for offices; implemented by credible country-specific assumptions (Statistical Pocketbook 2024, Euromonitor, Dalia research, Mobility in Cities Database) the distance (km) commuted daily by employees and the mode of transport used was estimated. The km commuted have then been multiplied by transport-related emission factors [kgCO₂e/ passenger.km]. Smart-work (teleworking) emissions are also included.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

2499

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Asset-specific method

☒ Average data method

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

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

An hybrid approach has been adopted: A proxy of GJ/€ has been computed to estimate the energy consumed over the economic value of the stock pieces in the warehouses owned by Campari Group. The proxy GJ/€ is multiplied for the economic value sorted for each warehouse classified as third party facility, thus obtaining the GJ consumed by each leased asset. This activity data is converted into kWh and multiplied by the associated EF [tCO2e/kWh]. The actual situation of energy mix of warehousing facilities is not considered due to lack of data.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

- ☒ Distance-based method
- ☒ Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

*A hybrid approach between distance-based method and spend-based method is applied: For the distance-based method, the activity data is weight shipped (in tons) multiplied by the distance travelled (in km), sorted by mode of transport. The data is then multiplied by the EF for freight transport (in tCO₂e/t*km). The spend-based method relies on the expenses incurred by Campari Group for the remaining movements not captured via the distance-based calculation. Expenses are then multiplied by the appropriate EF (tCO₂e/€).*

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

- ☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

- ☒ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

The category is not material for the company since the sold product is a final good that does not need any further processing, neither from the final user neither from other intermediary distributors.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

This category is not material for the company, since the sold product are final goods which do not need maintenance or energy consumption associated.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, calculated

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

11348

(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

(7.8.6) Please explain

Average-data method has been adopted. The activity data, based on physical metrics (gross unitary weight in tons), has been multiplied by literature-based emission factors (EF) (tCO₂/kg) to calculate the total emissions for waste disposal and treatment of products sold by Campari.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

Since the first screening of all Scope 3 categories, the Downstream leased assets resulted to be not material, since the company is not leasing any properties.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

Since the first screening of all Scope 3 categories, the Franchises resulted to be not material, since currently, the company has not any franchises (neither is a part of it).

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, calculated

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

25

(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

(7.8.6) Please explain

This category includes relevant Scope 3 emissions for both Tannico and Spiritus (i.e. energy consumption of leased offices). An average-data method has been adopted. Activity data has been elaborated relying on open-source statistics and a tool to obtain the consumption energy for offices both for Tannico (IT) and Spiritus (TW). Full annual data were adjusted pro-rata to the ownership changes (Tannico divestment in 2025).

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

This category is not relevant, there are no other upstream categories to evaluate.

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

This category is not relevant, there are no other downstream categories to evaluate.

[Fixed row]

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

Past year 1

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/30/2024

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

609667

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

87740

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

13290

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

152905

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

1858

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

2545

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

6346

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

2374

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

31676

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

0

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

0

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

12561

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

0

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

0

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

42

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

0

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

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

The total gross indirect Scope 3 GHG emissions reported in last year's disclosure for 2024 (819,971 tonnes) were based on the previous carbon footprint methodology adopted by the Group. The new recalculated 2024 data (921,004) follows the same revised methodology used for the 2019 re-baselining and reflect the

data quality improvements made since 2023. Specifically, the methodological changes applied in the 2024 calculations, mainly affected Category 3.1 (Purchased Goods and Services), with additional impacts on Categories 3.4 (Upstream transportation and distribution) and 3.9 (Downstream transportation and distribution). Purchased goods were revised using more granular SKU-level emission factors, with corrections for key ingredients and glass packaging. Services were recalculated following a perimeter expansion that added around 38,000 tCO₂e. Contract manufacturer data were reviewed to reflect improved product-mix proxies and to correct a reporting gap from the prior year (27,000 tCO₂e). Logistics emissions (categories 3.4 and 3.9) were revised thanks to better shipment visibility in some markets and an updated downstream methodology aligned with Product Environmental Footprint guidance, resulting in around 15% increase.

Past year 2

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/30/2023

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

637500

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

84720

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

20543

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

98458

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

2181

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

5558

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

4319

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

1293

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

16078

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

0

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

0

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

12922

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

Campari Group has been disclosing Scope 3 emissions since 2019, which considers the target baseline across all scopes. Apart from 2020, whose calculation is not available, the Group has been regularly measured and reported a complete inventory for 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024 and 2025. Both 2019 and 2024 were restated in 2025.

Past year 3

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/30/2022

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

601694

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

98121

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

20220

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

120670

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

3610

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

7473

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

7674

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

1653

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

26599

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

0

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

0

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

13264

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

Campari Group has been disclosing Scope 3 emissions since 2019, which considers the target baseline across all scopes. Apart from 2020, whose calculation is not available, the Group has been regularly measured and reported a complete inventory for 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024 and 2025. Both 2019 and 2024 were restated in 2025.
[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:

	Verification/assurance status
	☒ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ 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

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

In 2025, EY SpA performed a specific limited assurance engagement on the Group GHG Emissions Statement in accordance with ISAE 3410 (pp. 29-31 of the GHG Emissions Statement and EY Assurance Report_DCM 2025 PDF) in addition to the Independent Auditor's Report. The Group GHG Emissions Statement refers to Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions and all the Scope 3 Categories according to the GHG Protocol.

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☒ ISAE 3410

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(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

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

The Verification Report has been prepared in accordance with the ESRS adopted by the EU Commission and ISAE3000. Although the Verification Report does not explicitly mention emissions, the Independent Auditor’s Opinion refers to data disclosed in the Sustainability Statement, which includes emissions ((pp. 403-413 of the Campari Group_Annual Report_FY_2025 PDF).

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

- ☒ European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS)
- ☒ 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 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

- ☒ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

GHG Emissions Statement and EY Assurance Report_DCM 2025.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

In 2025, EY SpA performed a specific limited assurance engagement on the Group GHG Emissions Statement in accordance with ISAE 3410 (pp. 29-31 of the GHG Emissions Statement and EY Assurance Report_DCM 2025 PDF) in addition to the Independent Auditor's Report. The Group GHG Emissions Statement refers to Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions and all the Scope 3 Categories according to GHG Protocol.

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☒ ISAE 3410

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☒ Scope 2 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

Campari Group_Annual Report_FY_2025.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

The Verification Report has been prepared in accordance with the ESRS adopted by the EU Commission and ISAE3000. Although the Verification Report does not explicitly mention emissions, the Independent Auditor's Opinion refers to data disclosed in the Sustainability Statement, which includes emissions ((pp. 403-413 of the Campari Group_Annual Report_FY_2025 PDF).

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☒ European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS)

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

(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

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

In 2025, EY SpA performed a specific limited assurance engagement on the Group GHG Emissions Statement in accordance with ISAE 3410 (pp. 29-31 of the GHG Emissions Statement and EY Assurance Report_DCM 2025 PDF) in addition to the Independent Auditor's Report. The Group GHG Emissions Statement refers to Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions and all the Scope 3 Categories according to GHG Protocol.

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☒ ISAE 3410

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of selected emissions categories verified (%)

100

(7.9.3.9) Proportion of total reported scope 3 emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3: Investments

☒ Scope 3: Capital goods

☒ Scope 3: Business travel

☒ Scope 3: Employee commuting

☒ Scope 3: Upstream leased assets

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

☒ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services

☒ 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

(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

Campari Group_Annual Report_FY_2025.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

The Verification Report has been prepared in accordance with the ESRS adopted by the EU Commission and ISAE3000. Although the Verification Report does not explicitly mention emissions, the Independent Auditor's Opinion refers to data disclosed in the Sustainability Statement, which includes emissions ((pp. 403-413 of the Campari Group_Annual Report_FY_2025 PDF).

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☒ European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS)

☒ ISAE3000

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of selected emissions categories verified (%)

100

(7.9.3.9) Proportion of total reported scope 3 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)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

1144

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

1.7

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Divestment of the Australia site, which was removed from the reporting boundary after April 2025. Exclusion of this site resulted in a year-over-year reduction of 758 tCO₂e in Scope 2 emissions and 386 tCO₂e in Scope 1 emission

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

Mergers

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

521

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.8

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Absolute Scope 1 emissions increased as a greater proportion of production occurred at more emissions-intensive distillation sites, despite improvements in emissions intensity.

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A
[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) Does your organization have significant land sector activities in its operations or value chain?

	Agriculture, forestry or other land sector activities	Indicate if these activities are only related to forest lands and/or non-productive, non-forest lands
	Select from: ☒ Yes, in both our direct operations and our upstream/downstream value chain	Select from: ☒ No, these activities include those related to agricultural lands

[Fixed row]

(7.12.1) Which of the following land sector accounting subcategories are relevant to your organization in the reporting year?

Land use change emissions

(7.12.1.1) Scope 1

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.12.1.3) Scope 3

Select from:

☒ Relevant, not yet calculated

(7.12.1.4) Please explain

Land use change emissions may be relevant within Campari Group's agricultural supply chain (e.g., grape and sugarcane cultivation). Assessment is ongoing and emissions have not yet been quantified.

Land management net biogenic CO2 emissions

(7.12.1.1) Scope 1

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.12.1.3) Scope 3

Select from:

☒ Relevant, not yet calculated

(7.12.1.4) Please explain

Calculated for owned agricultural operations where primary data on land management practices are available.

Land management production emissions

(7.12.1.1) Scope 1

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.12.1.3) Scope 3

Select from:

☒ Relevant, not yet calculated

(7.12.1.4) Please explain

Calculated for owned agricultural operations, including emissions associated with agricultural management activities.

Biogenic product emissions

(7.12.1.1) Scope 1

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.12.1.2) Scope 2

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.12.1.3) Scope 3

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.12.1.4) Please explain

Relevant for biogenic materials and agricultural products used and produced by the company. Emissions are accounted for where applicable within Scope 1 and Scope 3 inventories.

Land management CO2 removals

(7.12.1.1) Scope 1

Select from:

☒ Relevant, not yet calculated

(7.12.1.3) Scope 3

Select from:

☒ Relevant, not yet calculated

(7.12.1.4) Please explain

Agricultural land under company management may contribute to carbon removals, however a complete quantification has not yet been finalised.

Land occupation

(7.12.1.1) Scope 1

Select from:

☒ Not evaluated

(7.12.1.3) Scope 3

Select from:

☒ Not evaluated

(7.12.1.4) Please explain

Not yet evaluated under the LSRS framework.

Land carbon leakage

(7.12.1.1) Scope 1

Select from:

☒ Not evaluated

(7.12.1.3) Scope 3

Select from:

☒ Not evaluated

(7.12.1.4) Please explain

Not yet evaluated under the LSRS framework.

Biogenic product CO2 emissions (as gross CO2 fluxes)

(7.12.1.1) Scope 1

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.12.1.3) Scope 3

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.12.1.4) Please explain

Biogenic product CO2 emissions are relevant due to the use and processing of agricultural raw materials, including grapes, sugarcane and other crop-based ingredients. Relevant biogenic emissions are quantified and reported within the company's GHG inventory where applicable.

Reversals of land management CO2 removals

(7.12.1.1) Scope 1

Select from:

☒ Not evaluated

(7.12.1.3) Scope 3

Select from:

☒ Not evaluated

(7.12.1.4) Please explain

No land management CO2 removals have been quantified or claimed during the reporting year. Consequently, no reversals of land management CO2 removals have been identified.

[Fixed row]

(7.12.3) Account for biogenic carbon data pertaining to your direct operations and identify any exclusions.

CO2 emissions from land use management

(7.12.3.1) Emissions (metric tons CO2)

0

(7.12.3.2) Methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Default emissions factors

(7.12.3.3) Please explain

N/A

CO2 removals from land use management

(7.12.3.1) Emissions (metric tons CO2)

0

(7.12.3.2) Methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Default emissions factors

(7.12.3.3) Please explain

N/A

Sequestration during land use change

(7.12.3.1) Emissions (metric tons CO2)

0

(7.12.3.2) Methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Default emissions factors

(7.12.3.3) Please explain

N/A

CO2 emissions from biofuel combustion (land machinery)

(7.12.3.1) Emissions (metric tons CO2)

0

(7.12.3.2) Methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Default emissions factors

(7.12.3.3) Please explain

N/A

CO2 emissions from biofuel combustion (processing/manufacturing machinery)

(7.12.3.1) Emissions (metric tons CO2)

2663.8

(7.12.3.2) Methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Default emissions factors

(7.12.3.3) Please explain

Biogenic CO2 emissions from own biomass fuels used in Martinique. EF is derived from literature on bagasse fuels in sugar cane industry.

CO2 emissions from biofuel combustion (other)

(7.12.3.1) Emissions (metric tons CO2)

32444.62

(7.12.3.2) Methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Process-based models

(7.12.3.3) Please explain

Biogenic CO2 emissions from fermentation process in all distilleries in France, Martinique, UK, US, Jamaica, Mexico, and Canada. EF CO2 from fermentation is calculated from chemical reaction, conversion of fermentable sugars to ethanol and CO2.

[Fixed row]

(7.13) Does your organization choose to account for and report technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage, or have you done so in previous years?

	Technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage in the reporting year	Specify the reason for no technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geological storage in the reporting year	Technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage were accounted for and reported in previous years
	Select from: ☒ No, explanation provided	Select from: ☒ Relevant activities identified but chosen not to account for/report	Select from: ☒ No

[Fixed row]

(7.14) Do you calculate greenhouse gas emissions for each agricultural commodity reported as significant to your business?

Maize/corn

(7.14.1) GHG emissions calculated for this commodity

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.14.2) Reporting emissions by

Select from:

☒ Total

(7.14.3) Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8021

(7.14.5) Change from last reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

(7.14.6) Please explain

The emissions are calculated for total organisation, related to upstream purchased goods for bourbon production. Secondary data for emission intensity for corn are used (Ecoinvent 3.10). Emissions were reduced from previous year mainly due to reduced distilling activity in 2025.

Other grain (e.g., barley, oats)

(7.14.1) GHG emissions calculated for this commodity

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.14.2) Reporting emissions by

Select from:

☒ Total

(7.14.3) Emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

3372

(7.14.5) Change from last reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much lower

(7.14.6) Please explain

The emissions are calculated for total organisation, related to upstream purchased goods Scotch whisky production. Predominantly primary supplier-specific data were used obtained from product carbon footprints of suppliers (UK), and secondary data for emission intensity for supplies were used (Ecoinvent 3.10). Emissions were reduced from previous year mainly due to significantly reduced distilling activity in 2025.

Other commodity

(7.14.1) GHG emissions calculated for this commodity

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.14.2) Reporting emissions by

Select from:

☒ Total

(7.14.3) Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

16241

(7.14.5) Change from last reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(7.14.6) Please explain

We selected to report a specific commodity related to spirits industry. It is blue agave (agave tequilana) that is the principal raw material for tequila production in Mexico, following the legal definition of the product and sourced from geographical indication of origin. For the carbon footprint calculation we use at present the secondary data source (WFDLB) and we expect to have more frequent updates of the commodity's carbon footprint based on regional data collection. The carbon footprint increased due to increased distillation volume, but the gradient of increase was smaller than that of volume as a result of conversion improvements (agave to alcohol) thanks to new investment into milling and extraction technology at the distillery (2024).
[Fixed row]

(7.15) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 and/or Scope 2 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

(7.15.1) Emissions breakdown by greenhouse gas type

Select from:

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

(7.15.2) Primary reason for not providing an emissions breakdown by greenhouse gas type

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(7.15.3) Explain why your organization does not break down its Scope 1 or 2 emissions by greenhouse gas type

We capture monthly data from our plants but not by greenhouse gas type. It is a continual improvement action that we plan to implement in the near future.
[Fixed 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)

377.892

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

431.671

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

0

Australia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

209.526

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

446.952

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

447

Brazil

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

115.58

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

123.97

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

0

Canada

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

453.043

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

72.739

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

0

France

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

888.17

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

235.599

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

0

Greece

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

250.708

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

92.712

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

0

Italy

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4345

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

2565.566

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

0

Jamaica

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

22665.499

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

1297.805

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

0

Martinique

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

73.128

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

0

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

0

Mexico

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

15278.898

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

2341.823

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

0

United Kingdom

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2189.396

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

156.164

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

0

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

19861.586

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

5463.725

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

0
[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply
☒ By facility

(7.17.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business facility.

Row 1

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Danville (Cellars, Distilling, Bottling)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

828.039

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

40.691383

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-85.05538

Row 2

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Aubevoye (Cellars, Bottling)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

141.103

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

49.177214

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

1.333194

Row 3

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Arandas (Cellars, Distillation, Bottling)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

15268.967

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

20.749312

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-102.314282

Row 4

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Suape (Cellars, Bottling)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

115.58

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-8.353906

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-34.956735

Row 5

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Canale (Cellars, Bottling)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

436.929

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

44.77988

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

8.02445

Row 6

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Derrimut (Cellars, Bottling)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

209.526

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-37.798797

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

144.776051

Row 7

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Saint Elizabeth - Appleton (Distillery)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9810.855

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

18.049943

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-77.778747

Row 8

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Capilla (Cellars, Bottling)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

377.892

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-34.291664

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-59.100246

Row 9

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Volos (Cellars, Distillation, Bottling)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

250.708

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

39.362483

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

22.940186

Row 10

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Clarendon - New Yarmouth (Distillery)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12606.246

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

17.963125

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-77.183807

Row 11

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Alghero - Zedda Piras (Cellars, Bottling)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2.285

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

40.557953

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

8.319295

Row 12

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Caltanissetta (Cellars)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3.341

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

37.48991

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

14.06329

Row 13

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Grimsby (Cellars, Distillation, Bottling)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

453.043

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

43.193209

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-79.560692

Row 14

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Kingston (Cellars, Bottling)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

248.398

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

17.971214

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-76.792812

Row 15

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Lawrenceburg (Cellars, Distillation, Bottling)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

19033.547

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

38.037137

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-84.896255

Row 16

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Martinique (Cellars, Distillation, Bottling)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

73.128

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

49.0535

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

4.004317

Row 17

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Rothés (Cellars, Distillation, Bottling)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2189.396

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

57.527068

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-3.207733

Row 18

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Oger (Cellars, Bottling)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

14.50625

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-60.906924

Row 19

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Bourg Charente (Cellars, Distillation)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

131.701

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

45.673124

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-0.221039

Row 20

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Novi Ligure (Cellars, Bottling)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3902.445

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

44.761799

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

8.751792

Row 21

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Courvoisier (Cellars, Distillation, Bottling)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

615.367

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

45.678413

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-0.173678

Row 22

(7.17.2.1) Facility

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9.931

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

19.379

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-99.266

[Add row]

(7.18) Do you include emissions pertaining to your business activity(ies) in your direct operations as part of your global gross Scope 1 figure?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.18.3) Why do you not include greenhouse gas emissions pertaining your business activity(ies) in your direct operations as part of your global gross Scope 1 figure? Describe any plans to do so in the future.

(7.18.3.1) Primary reason

Select from:

☒ Analysis in progress

(7.18.3.2) Please explain

Campari Group owns lands for agricultural activities in a number of places. We are currently in the process of mapping these assets and measure related emissions more accurately. In 2025, we performed an high-level estimation which resulted in less than 5% of Scope 1 emissions.

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

☒ By facility

(7.20.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business facility.

Row 1

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Danville (Cellars, Distilling, Bottling)

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

382.059

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

0

Row 2

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Roths (Cellars, Distillation, Bottling)

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

156.164

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

0

Row 3

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Derrimut (Cellars, Bottling)

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

446.952

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

446.952

Row 4

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Bourg Charente (Cellars, Distillation)

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

25.969

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

0

Row 5

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Novi Ligure (Cellars, Bottling)

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

1671.613

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

0

Row 6

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Arandas (Cellars, Distillation, Bottling)

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

2303.367

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

0

Row 7

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Saint Elizabeth - Appleton (Distillation)

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

0

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

0

Row 8

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Clarendon Plant - New Yarmouth (Distillation)

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

0

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

0

Row 9

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Alghero - Zedda Piras (Cellars, Bottling)

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

38.394

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

0

Row 10

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Capilla (Cellars, Bottling)

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

431.671

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

0

Row 11

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Grimsby (Cellars, Distillation, Bottling)

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

72.739

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

0

Row 12

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Lawrenceburg (Cellars, Distillation, Bottling)

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

5081.667

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

0

Row 13

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Suape (Cellars, Bottling)

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

123.97

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

0

Row 14

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Aubevoye (Cellars, Bottling)

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

76.41

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

0

Row 15

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Martinique (Cellar, Distilling, Bottling)

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

0

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

0

Row 16

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Caltanissetta (Cellars)

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

28.704

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

0

Row 17

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Volos (Cellars, Distillation, Bottling)

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

92.712

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

0

Row 18

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Canale (Cellars, Bottling)

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

826.855

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

0

Row 19

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Oger (Cellars, Bottling)

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

51.542

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

0

Row 20

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Kingston (Cellars, Bottling)

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

1297.805

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

0

Row 21

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Casa Lumbre Ancho Reyes and Montelobos - Bosques de las Lomas

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

38.456

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

0

Row 22

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Courvoisier

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

81.678

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

0

[Add row]

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

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

66708.4

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

13228.7

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

447

(7.22.4) Please explain

In these figures we have included the production sites owned by Campari Group.

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

No other entities are included in the figures reported.

[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 10% but less than or equal to 15%

(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)	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ 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

8348.1

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

320759.5

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

329107.60

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

43705.1

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

771.7

(7.30.1.4) MWh from non-renewable zero or near-zero emission sources

0

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

44476.80

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

4301.9

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

4301.90

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

56355.1

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

321531.2

(7.30.1.4) MWh from non-renewable zero or near-zero emission sources

0

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

377886.30

[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: ☒ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Select from: ☒ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	Select from: ☒ Yes
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) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

8348.1

(7.30.7.2) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

8348.1

(7.30.7.7) Comment

Campari is consuming biomass (bagasse) as fuel in its distillery in Martinique. The bagasse is internally produced and consumed.

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.2) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

Campari doesn't consume other biomass.

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.2) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

Campari doesn't not consume other renewable fuels such as renewable hydrogen.

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.2) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

Campari doesn't not consume coal as fuel.

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

101358.1

(7.30.7.2) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

Oil is mainly involved in boilers for the generation of steam. In accordance with the CDP Guidance, oil consumption related to company vehicles (semi trucks, pool cars, tractors) is reported under self-generation of heat.

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

219401.4

(7.30.7.2) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

Natural gas is mainly involved in boilers for the generation of steam as well as for the generation of heat with various uses in operations.

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

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.2) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

Campari doesn't not consume other non-renewable fuels such as non-renewable hydrogen.

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

329107.6

(7.30.7.2) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

8348.1

(7.30.7.7) Comment

*The data reported for total fuel consumption represents the sum of the main fuel sources used on Campari production sites (other biomass, oil and gas).
[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)

4493.4

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

4301.9

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

4493.4

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

4301.9

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

2014.73

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

2014.73

(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)

222638.72

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

216697.12

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

14289.7

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

8348.1

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

Argentina

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1436.9

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

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1436.90

Australia

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

771.7

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

352.2

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1123.90

Brazil

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3481.9

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

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

3481.90

Canada

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

946.8

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

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

946.80

France

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3071.1

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

220.5

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

3291.60

Greece

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

253.7

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

393.2

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

646.90

Italy

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

9718.5

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

2360.6

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

12079.10

Jamaica

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4206.1

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

496.1

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

4702.20

Martinique

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

8348.1

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

8348.10

Mexico

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5502.5

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

479.2

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

5981.70

United Kingdom

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

756.3

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

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

756.30

United States of America

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

14331.5

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

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

14331.50

[Fixed row]

(7.30.15) Provide details on the electricity purchases that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ Italy

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Solar and wind

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

13232

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Norwegian Energy Certificate System (NECS)

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

Select from:

☒ Norway

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

2021

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Renewable electricity consumption is composed of 9% self-generated electricity and 91% purchased electricity. Of the purchased share, 8.3% is supplied through the PPA in Italy, while the remaining portion is covered through Renewable Energy Certificates.

Row 2

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ United Kingdom

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Onshore wind

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

756

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☒ REGO [UK]

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

Select from:

☒ United Kingdom

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

2025

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Renewable electricity consumption is composed of 9% self-generated electricity and 91% purchased electricity. Of the purchased share, 8.3% is supplied through the PPA in Italy, while the remaining portion is covered through Renewable Energy Certificates.

Row 3

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ France

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

- ☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

- ☒ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Wind and Solar

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

3071

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

- ☒ Other, please specify :NECS, operated by Statnett

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

Select from:

- ☒ Norway

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

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

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

2016

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Renewable electricity consumption is composed of 9% self-generated electricity and 91% purchased electricity. Of the purchased share, 8.3% is supplied through the PPA in Italy, while the remaining portion is covered through Renewable Energy Certificates.

Row 4

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ Greece

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Solar

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

254

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Norwegian Energy Certificate System (NECS)

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

Select from:

☒ Norway

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

2019

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Renewable electricity consumption is composed of 9% self-generated electricity and 91% purchased electricity. Of the purchased share, 8.3% is supplied through the PPA in Italy, while the remaining portion is covered through Renewable Energy Certificates.

Row 5

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ United States of America

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Wind (technology type unknown)

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

14331

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :NAR - North American Renewables Registry

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

Select from:

☒ United States of America

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

2024

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Renewable electricity consumption is composed of 9% self-generated electricity and 91% purchased electricity. Of the purchased share, 8.3% is supplied through the PPA in Italy, while the remaining portion is covered through Renewable Energy Certificates.

Row 6

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ Canada

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Wind (technology type unknown)

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

947

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :NAR - North American Renewables Registry

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

Select from:

☒ Canada

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

2024

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Renewable electricity consumption is composed of 9% self-generated electricity and 91% purchased electricity. Of the purchased share, 8.3% is supplied through the PPA in Italy, while the remaining portion is covered through Renewable Energy Certificates.

Row 7

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ Jamaica

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Onshore wind

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

4206

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☒ I-REC [International]

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

Select from:

☒ Jamaica

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

2016

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Renewable electricity consumption is composed of 9% self-generated electricity and 91% purchased electricity. Of the purchased share, 8.3% is supplied through the PPA in Italy, while the remaining portion is covered through Renewable Energy Certificates.

Row 8

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ Mexico

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Solar and Onshore Wind

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

5412

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☒ I-REC [International]

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

Select from:

☒ Mexico

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

2014

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Renewable electricity consumption is composed of 9% self-generated electricity and 91% purchased electricity. Of the purchased share, 8.3% is supplied through the PPA in Italy, while the remaining portion is covered through Renewable Energy Certificates.

Row 9

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ Argentina

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Solar

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

1437

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☒ I-REC [International]

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

Select from:

☒ Argentina

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

2023

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Renewable electricity consumption is composed of 9% self-generated electricity and 91% purchased electricity. Of the purchased share, 8.3% is supplied through the PPA in Italy, while the remaining portion is covered through Renewable Energy Certificates.

Row 10

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ Italy

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Wind (technology type unknown)

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

3963

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Contract

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

Select from:

☒ Italy

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

2021

(7.30.15.14) Comment

The Group activated its first Power-Purchase Agreement in January 2025, based on wind farm in Italy that supplies over 30% power to its Italian manufacturing sites.

Row 11

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ Brazil

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Onshore wind

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

3497

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☒ I-REC [International]

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

Select from:

☒ Brazil

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

2009

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Renewable electricity consumption is composed of 9% self-generated electricity and 91% purchased electricity. Of the purchased share, 8.3% is supplied through the PPA in Italy, while the remaining portion is covered through Renewable Energy Certificates. Campari Brasil purchases RECs separately from the rest of the Group.
[Add 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

0.000022

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

67155.4

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☒ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

3051200000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☒ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

0.35

(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

☒ Divestment

☒ Change in revenue

(7.45.9) Please explain

The intensity of combined Scope 1 and Scope 2 market-based emissions decreased by 0.35% year-on-year, from 22.08 to 22.01 tCO₂e/€ million revenue. Emissions decreased by 0.9%, from 67,778 tCO₂e to 67,155 tCO₂e, mainly driven by a significant reduction in market-based Scope 2 emissions (-62.9%), supported by the Group's renewable electricity sourcing strategy, including self-generated renewable electricity, Power Purchase Agreements and Renewable Energy Certificates. In addition, the disposal of the Derrimut site contributed to the reduction, as it was the only production site not supplied with renewable electricity. Net revenue decreased by 0.6% (€3,069.7 million to €3,051.2 million), partly reflecting the impact of portfolio streamlining and disposals.

Row 2

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.000079

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

67155.4

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☒ liter of product

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

845159874

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☒ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

4.4

(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

☒ Divestment

☒ Change in output

(7.45.9) Please explain

The intensity of combined Scope 1 and Scope 2 market-based emissions per litre produced decreased by 4.4% year-on-year, from 0.083 kgCO₂e/L in 2024 to 0.079 kgCO₂e/L in 2025. While production volumes increased by 3.7%, market-based Scope 1 and 2 emissions decreased by 0.9%, from 67,778 tCO₂e to 67,155 tCO₂e. The reduction was primarily driven by lower market-based Scope 2 emissions (-62.9%), supported by the Group's renewable electricity sourcing strategy, including

self-generated renewable electricity, Power Purchase Agreements and Renewable Energy Certificates. In addition, the disposal of the Derrimut site contributed to the reduction in market-based Scope 2 emissions, as it was the only production facility not supplied with renewable electricity.

[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

536.5

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Waste to landfill (tons)

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Not applicable

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

1.2

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Increased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Waste sent to landfill remained substantially stable versus 2024 (+1.2%), despite an increase in total waste generation due to higher distillation activity, which generated a greater volume of by-products.

Row 2

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:
☒ Other, please specify :Water

(7.52.2) Metric value

6.6

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Litres of water used

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Litres of product manufactured

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

3.4

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:
☒ Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Water usage intensity decreased in 2025, driven primarily by the continued reuse of water for irrigation, reduced withdrawal for cooling following the positive impact of the Thermal Vapour Recompression project in Rothes (Scotland), the implementation of water-reuse initiatives at bottling sites in Italy, and broader efficiency improvements across several facilities.

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☒ Absolute target

☒ Intensity target

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☒ No, but we anticipate setting one in the next two years

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

11/29/2025

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- ☒ Methane (CH₄)
- ☒ Nitrous oxide (N₂O)
- ☒ Carbon dioxide (CO₂)
- ☒ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
- ☒ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

- ☒ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)
- ☒ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 1
- ☒ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

- ☒ Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2019

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

100219

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

1879

(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)

102098.000

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

100

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

100

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

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

46.2

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

54928.724

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

66708.4

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

447

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

67155.400

(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

74.08

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ New

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Operating facilities (offices, on-trade branded facilities, mobile sources) have been measured and they constitute less than 5% of total Scope 1+2 footprint. They are excluded from regular emission reporting as they are considered not relevant (being below the 5% threshold) as well as not material for the achievement of Scope 1&2-related targets and KPIs. Therefore, they have being calculated but intentionally excluded from both the perimeter of the carbon footprint and the Group targets.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

By 2030, absolute Scope 1&2 emissions are expected to decrease by approximately 46% from the 2019 base year, consistent with a 70% reduction in emission intensity. As a matter of fact, in 2025, the Group reviewed its medium and long-term climate commitments using science-based criteria (the SBTi methodology). The targets for Scope 1 and 2 result compatible with a 1.5°C trajectory and comply with the required 5-10 year timeframe. The Group is actively evaluating its position on committing to the SBTi by 2026, with the aim of reinforcing its ambition to align with internationally recognized standards and contribute meaningfully to global climate action. These targets are embedded in the Group Climate Transition Plan and form the cornerstone of its decarbonisation strategy. As part of this evolution, the Group shifted Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG commitments from an intensity-based approach, focused on emissions per unit of output, to absolute reduction targets. This shift reflects a stronger alignment with global climate science and stakeholder expectations for transparent, measurable progress toward net-zero goals. The new absolute target for Scope 1 and 2 emissions remains fully aligned with the previous intensity-based commitment for direct operations, demonstrating that both approaches, intensity and absolute, are consistent with science-based ambitions to limit global temperature rise to no more than 1.5°C.

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

Reduction will be delivered through a series of operational levers, including energy-efficiency and productivity initiatives contributing no less than 10% of total Scope 1&2 reductions, the progressive adoption of renewable fuels, such as biogas from distillery by-products and sourced biofuels, and the deployment of best available technologies and electrification in key distilling operations. Additional reductions will result from the optimisation of high energy-intensity facilities for handling distillery by-products, including the introduction of waste-to-energy solutions. In particular, we plan to: • manufacturing excellence: optimise energy consumption and enhance the process efficiency of all Group facilities; • process-integrated technologies: implement advanced technologies, such as Thermal Vapor Recompression, Mechanical Vapor Recompression, to recover and reuse heat within distillation and evaporation processes, and integrate heat pumps to optimize thermal efficiency and lower reliance on fossil fuels; • on-site biogas generation: focus on Mexico and the United States, leveraging anaerobic digestion ('AD') technology to convert organic waste into renewable biogas; • high efficiency utility assets: prioritise upgrades in the United States and Jamaica installing advanced, energy-efficient equipment to optimise thermal performance; • renewable energy procurement: expand renewable fuel and electricity sourcing agreements.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☒ No

[Add row]

(7.53.2) Provide details of your emissions intensity targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Int 1

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☒ No, but we anticipate setting one in the next two years

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

03/30/2023

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☒ Methane (CH₄)

☒ Nitrous oxide (N₂O)

☒ Carbon dioxide (CO₂)

☒ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☒ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☒ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃)

☒ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

☒ Scope 2

(7.53.2.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☒ Market-based

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

☒ Metric tons of CO₂e per liter of product

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

12/30/2019

(7.53.2.13) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1

0.000164

(7.53.2.14) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2

0.000003

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes

0.0001670000

(7.53.2.34) % of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.35) % of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.54) % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

70

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes

0.0000501000

(7.53.2.58) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

-46.2

(7.53.2.60) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1

0.0000789

(7.53.2.61) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2

5e-7

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes

0.0000794000

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

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

(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year

74.94

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Campari's intensity target covers company-wide Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions (market-based) with no exclusions. The target was set in 2020, with 2019 as a baseline, aiming to reduce GHG intensity by 70% by 2030. Based on the work made in 2022 and after the positive environmental and climate impacts recorded, the Group decided to increase its ambition and revised this target, which has been externally communicated in Q2 2023. Starting in 2024 and completed in 2025 the Group is working on revising Global 2030 commitments in alignment to SBTi methodology.

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

Reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions intensity (kg of CO₂/L) from direct operations (Scope 1 and Scope 2 market-based) by 70% within 2030 having 2019 as a baseline. The objective of the target is to reduce the CO₂e emissions impact at the Group's production sites, as a contribution to the CO₂e reduction target for the Group's total supply chain.

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

Reduction will be delivered through a series of operational levers, including energy-efficiency and productivity initiatives contributing no less than 10% of total Scope 1&2 reductions, the progressive adoption of renewable fuels, such as biogas from distillery by-products and sourced biofuels, and the deployment of best available technologies and electrification in key distilling operations. Additional reductions will result from the optimisation of high energy-intensity facilities for handling distillery by-products, including the introduction of waste-to-energy solutions. In particular, we plan to: • manufacturing excellence: optimise energy consumption and enhance the process efficiency of all Group facilities; • process-integrated technologies: implement advanced technologies, such as Thermal Vapor Recompression, Mechanical Vapor Recompression, to recover and reuse heat within distillation and evaporation processes, and integrate heat pumps to optimize thermal efficiency and lower reliance on fossil fuels; • on-site biogas generation: focus on Mexico and the United States, leveraging anaerobic digestion ('AD') technology to convert organic waste into renewable biogas; • high efficiency utility assets: prioritise upgrades in the United States and Jamaica installing advanced, energy-efficient equipment to optimise thermal performance; • renewable energy procurement: expand renewable fuel and electricity sourcing agreements. 2025 achievements: • Utility system deep dives and advanced mass balances conducted at largest distilleries to holistically analyse resource generation and consumption. The insights are shaping the Scope 1 decarbonisation roadmap that integrates operational and maintenance practices with large scale projects, enabling efficiency gains and supporting decarbonisation goals; • Local interventions and investments in the Group's plants launched in 2024/2025, including construction of a vinasse treatment plant and installation of a flexfuel boiler (biogas fuel integration), cogeneration plant in Jamaican distillery, and thermal vapour recovery in distilling; • Energy Performance (kWh/L) reduced by -3.3% compared to 2024; • Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions intensity performance (kg of CO₂/L) from direct manufacturing operations decreased by -4.4% compared to 2024 and by -52% compared to base year 2019.

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☒ No

Row 2

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Int 2

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☒ No, but we anticipate setting one in the next two years

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

03/30/2023

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☒ Methane (CH₄)

☒ Nitrous oxide (N₂O)

☒ Carbon dioxide (CO₂)

☒ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☒ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☒ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃)

☒ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

☒ Scope 2

☒ Scope 3

(7.53.2.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☒ Market-based

(7.53.2.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

- ☒ Category 15: Investments
- ☒ Category 2: Capital goods
- ☒ Category 6: Business travel
- ☒ Category 7: Employee commuting
- ☒ Category 8: Upstream leased assets
- ☒ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
- ☒ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
- ☒ Category 5: Waste generated in operations
- ☒ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
- ☒ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
- ☒ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

- ☒ Metric tons of CO2e per liter of product

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

12/30/2019

(7.53.2.13) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1

0.000164

(7.53.2.14) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2

0.000003

(7.53.2.15) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services

0.0009940625

(7.53.2.16) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods

0.0000499906

(7.53.2.17) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

0.0000438174

(7.53.2.18) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

0.0002236815

(7.53.2.19) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations

0.000013222

(7.53.2.20) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel

0.000004286

(7.53.2.21) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting

0.0000122234

(7.53.2.22) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets

3.61e-8

(7.53.2.23) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

0.0000421712

(7.53.2.26) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

0.0000197756

(7.53.2.29) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments

0

(7.53.2.32) Intensity figure in base year for total Scope 3

0.0014032663

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes

0.0015702663

(7.53.2.34) % of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure

100.0

(7.53.2.35) % of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure

100.0

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

100.0

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

100.0

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

100.0

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

100.0

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

100.0

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

100.0

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

100.0

(7.53.2.43) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets covered by this Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets intensity figure

100.0

(7.53.2.44) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution intensity figure

100.0

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

100.0

(7.53.2.50) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments covered by this Scope 3, Category 15: Investments intensity figure

100

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

100.0

(7.53.2.54) % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

100.0

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

30

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes

0.0010991864

(7.53.2.58) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

-46.2

(7.53.2.59) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

20.12

(7.53.2.60) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1

0.0000789

(7.53.2.61) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2

5e-7

(7.53.2.62) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services

0.000744

(7.53.2.63) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods

0.000088

(7.53.2.64) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel- and energy-related activities

0.000016

(7.53.2.65) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

0.000181

(7.53.2.66) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations

0.0000017

(7.53.2.67) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel

0.000003

(7.53.2.68) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting

0.000007

(7.53.2.69) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets

0.0000029

(7.53.2.70) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

0.0000389

(7.53.2.73) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

0.000013

(7.53.2.76) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments

3e-8

(7.53.2.79) Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3

0.0010955300

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes

0.0011749300

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

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

(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year

83.92

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Campari's intensity target covers Scope 3 emissions on top of Scope 1 and Scope 2 (market-based) emissions. The target was set in 2020 with a 2019 baseline and, concerning Scope 3 emissions, originally covered the most relevant categories for Campari: Category 1 (Purchased goods and services) and Category 4 (Upstream

transportation and distribution). According to the Scope 3 emissions screening exercise conducted in the base year (2019), this accounted for 89% of Campari's total Scope 3 emissions (609,564 tCO₂e out of 685,155 tCO₂e). After the positive environmental performance recorded by the Group, in 2022 it has been decided to enlarge the boundary to all Scope 3 categories and to increase the ambition of the target, from -25% to -30% by 2030 while keeping the same 2019 baseline. This has been externally communicated in Q2 2023.

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

Reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions intensity (kg of CO₂/L) from direct operations (Scope 1 and Scope 2 market-based) by 30% from the total Supply Chain (Scope 1, 2 and 3) by 2030 having 2019 as a baseline. The objective of the target is to reduce both the CO₂e emissions impact at the Group's production sites and along the Group's total supply chain.

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

Please see above for Scope 1&2. For Scope 3, key actions include packaging redesign with a focus on resource efficiency, a supplier engagement program targeting carbon-intensive categories and strategic partners to achieve a 25% reduction in CO₂ intensity by 2030 for purchased ingredients and packaging, logistics optimisation through increased use of low-emission transport options and network redesign, and rationalisation of brands and SKUs. Within the plan, Campari Group has identified key decarbonisation levers across its operations, value chain, and product portfolio to drive sustainability processes, namely: • ensure visibility of supplier decarbonization efforts and integrate CO₂ criteria into sourcing decisions and tenders; • optimise packaging design across all materials, with glass as the top priority; • optimise colour selection for key products aiming to maximise cullet(1) usage; • align packaging solution with market requirements and channel standards; • increase recycled content in packaging materials covering plastic, metal, paper; • optimise logistics by producing key products and sourcing key packaging materials closer to their point of consumption, reducing transportation distances; • explore new routes to market for products to unlock opportunities for material reduction and reuse; • engage suppliers of alcohol, sugar, malt and grains on their decarbonisation strategy, fostering collaboration and improving data quality; • identify opportunities for emission reductions through R&D and liquid development; • reduce emissions by minimising material losses in direct operations; • streamline routes and networks to reduce number of movements and distances, increasing direct deliveries in selected markets; • improve shipment saturation and optimise customer orders to reduce the number of movements; • identify markets with multimodal capabilities and scale combined transport modes to reach final destination; • accelerate the transition to renewable fuels for road transportation; • target markets with strong infrastructure potential (i.e., expanding e-charging network) to prepare for future electrification opportunities. 2025 achievements: GHG emissions intensity performance (kg of CO₂/L) for total supply chain reduced by 25.2% compared to 2019 and by 3.1% vs 2024.

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☒ No

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☒ Targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production

(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

03/30/2023

(7.54.1.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.54.1.4) Target type: energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.54.1.5) Target type: activity

Select from:

☒ Consumption

(7.54.1.6) Target type: energy source

Select from:

☒ Renewable energy source(s) only

(7.54.1.7) End date of base year

12/30/2019

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

13857

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

0

(7.54.1.10) End date of target

12/30/2025

(7.54.1.11) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy at end date of target

90

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

98.4

(7.54.1.13) % of target achieved relative to base year

109.33

(7.54.1.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Achieved and maintained

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

This target is part of the global emissions reduction target reported as Int 3 in 7.53.2, which aims to reduce emissions from direct operations (Scope 1 and Scope 2 market-based) by 55% by 2025. Indeed, the aim to cover 90% of the electricity needs of all production sites worldwide using renewable energy represents a relevant contribution to the reduction of Scope 2 emissions (market-based).

(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

This target is organization-wide, meaning that it covers all production sites worldwide. The target aims to cover 90% of all the electricity consumption of all production sites using electricity generated from renewable sources by 2025. As of today, thanks to the effort promptly made by the company, this organization-wide target is already achieved as well. Indeed, in 2023, Campari sourced renewable energy for 93% of its electricity consumption for its production sites worldwide. Campari strives to maintain this achievement throughout the entire duration of the target, up to 2025, in the face of any potential expansion through acquisitions or new production sites. In case, the boundary of the target will be adjusted accordingly

(7.54.1.20) Target objective

90% renewable electricity for all the Group's production sites by 2025. The objective of the target is to contribute to the reduction of the carbon footprint of the Group, accordingly with the targets set and externally communicated by the company.

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

98.4% of the total electricity used by the Group's production sites comes from renewable sources. We increased production of on-site solar installations by 28.6% compared to 2024 and purchased RECs for all Group's plants following RE100(1) Technical Criteria.
[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.

	Emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year
	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e
Under investigation	7	
To be implemented	3	66400
Implementation commenced	4	12500
Implemented	5	34200
Not to be implemented	0	

[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

Company policy or behavioral change

☒ Supplier engagement

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

12200

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

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods & services

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Within Scope 3 supplier engagement program we have identified key malt suppliers to be interviewed and data validated for their decarbonisation program. As a result of positive sessions we have incorporated emission reductions done from base year to latest reported year, based on Scope 1+2 and barley farming improvements. The absolute emission reduction was also related to reduced distillation activity in 2025. The initiative was cost-neutral due to comparable action and emission intensity for most of our malt suppliers (also committed to SBT). We expect further reductions of emission intensity in the coming years.

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Company policy or behavioral change

☒ Supplier engagement

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

7100

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

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods & services

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Within Scope 3 supplier engagement program we have identified key alcohol suppliers to be interviewed and data validated for their decarbonisation program. As a result of positive sessions we have incorporated emission reductions done from base year to latest reported year, based on Scope 1+2 and raw material footprints. Suppliers were able to provide partial or full product carbon footprints. The initiative was cost-neutral due to comparable action and emission intensity for most of our alcohol suppliers (some of them also committed to SBT). We expect further reductions of emission intensity in the coming years.

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Company policy or behavioral change

☒ Other company policy or behavioral change initiative, please specify :Reduced capex spending

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

12200

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

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

As a result of capital project discipline and peak spending in previous years we reduced and changed spending structure of capital goods (less structural projects, more digital and less emission-intensive). Due to financial targets we expect to keep and reduce our capital goods purchase in the coming periods.

Row 4

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☒ Waste heat recovery

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

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

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

1200000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

4050000

(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

Thermal Vapour Recovery system in Rothes distillery, Scotland was working in first full year after commissioning in late 2024. The system reached expected energy performance but the absolute potential was diminished by reduced distillation volume in the year.

Row 5

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Transportation

☒ Other transportation initiative, please specify :new route to market

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

2000

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

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation & distribution

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

New warehouse location closer to customers has reduced the handling and shortened the route to market between and Italy and France and within France. The was a cost saving related to fuel and services (value not disclosed).

[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 other emissions reduction activities

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Campari Group engages suppliers in annual cycles related to CO2 emission disclosure, development and review of action plans base on their maturity level. The framework used was carbon maturity scorecard for suppliers with described criteria for basic, standard and advanced maturity levels. The strategic suppliers above CO2 emission threshold are supposed to be at standard level and moving towards advanced position where mid-term action planning and emission reduction trajectory. Action plans consist of Campari-driven initiatives and modifications of supply conditions (e.g. sourcing decision, recycled content, material choices, packaging re-design) as well as supplier-driven initiatives (sourcing of renewable energy, energy transition). Based on available corporate carbon footprint there is a strong pareto of small group of suppliers with highest contribution to CO2 totals and we are helping lower maturity suppliers by sharing the expectations of disclosures and actions needed. A dedicated budget has been allocated to support the implementation of emissions reduction initiatives with projects covering product redesign and optimisation, recycled content and closed loop initiatives, and logistics optimisation. The Group established a cross-functional Steering Team to drive this Scope 3 reduction program.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Dedicated budget for energy efficiency

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Campari Group consolidated its energy efficiency initiatives into a comprehensive Best Practices Program, integrating people, processes (with a strong focus on digitalization), techniques, and technologies. The Group gathered internal and external best practices, conducted site gap analyses, and developed tailored action plans. In 2025, Group built on this foundation by conducting in-depth assessments of critical utility systems and advanced mass balances at the largest distilleries, guiding targeted interventions that support decarbonization. In 2025, Campari Group successfully commissioned its first Thermal Vapour Recompression ('TVR') system in pot stills at the GlenGrant distillery in Rothes, Scotland, achieving the expected performance levels (30% reduction in gas consumption and over 20% savings in water use at the site). Additionally, the electrical component of the cogeneration plant at the New Yarmouth Distillery in Jamaica became operational, helping the site reduce emissions by replacing diesel generators with cleaner Liquefied Natural Gas ('LNG'). The thermal component, which will recover and reuse waste heat for steam generation, is planned for future commissioning and will further enhance energy efficiency and sustainability. In Arandas, Mexico, we completed the construction of an anaerobic digester (Vinasse Treatment Plant) that will convert the vinasse, a by-product of distillation, into renewable energy (biogas) that will be used as renewable fuel by the site and a flex fuel boiler was installed to utilise biogas expected to cover more than 50% of the site's heat demand.

[Add row]

(7.67) Do you implement agriculture or forest management practices on your own land with a climate change mitigation and/or adaptation benefit?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.67.1) Specify the agricultural or forest management practice(s) implemented on your own land with climate change mitigation and/or adaptation benefits and provide a corresponding emissions figure, if known.

Row 1

(7.67.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:

☒ MP1

(7.67.1.2) Management practice

Select from:

☒ Biodiversity considerations

(7.67.1.3) Description of management practice

The production site, located at Oger in the Champagne region of France, is committed to protect and increase the biodiversity through the several projects as the implementation of more than 1000 trees and shrubs, the replication of different biotopes, the preservation of the present species and the elimination of chemicals for the soil management. In addition, the site is working with its agricultural suppliers to obtain the HEV (High Environmental Value) certification, a voluntary approach aims to identify and promote particularly environmentally-friendly practices applied by farmers. HEV covers four key areas: biodiversity conservation, plant protection strategy, management of fertiliser use and management of water.

(7.67.1.4) Primary climate change-related benefit

Select from:

☒ Increase carbon sink (mitigation)

(7.67.1.5) Estimated CO2e savings (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.67.1.6) Please explain

Campari-Lallier is still not able to calculate the emissions savings associated with its biodiversity projects. The calculation of these emissions savings is planned to take place in the near future.

Row 2

(7.67.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:

☒ MP2

(7.67.1.2) Management practice

Select from:

☒ Selecting species to maximize carbon capture

(7.67.1.3) Description of management practice

In its own land in Martinique, Campari is following several best practices with positive climate-related impacts. These practices are related to different areas, including the selection of species to maximize carbon capture. Indeed, Campari cultivates sugar cane, which can be considered an climate-friendly plant: classified as type C4 plant, its enhanced CO2 absorption limits greenhouse gas effect. Also, with its deep roots, it helps stabilize the soil and fights erosion; with its foliage, it reflects the sun's rays and by the evaporation of water helps to decrease the temperature of its environment. For this reason, this range of Campari's management practices can firstly be associated with the effects of this species selection to maximize carbon capture, leading to an "increase carbon sink" as primary climate change-related benefit. Further examples of this range of best practices adopted by Campari concern crop rotation, pest and weed management as well as fertilizer management. Crop rotation, put in place every five years, reduces the necessity to work the soil while protecting its structure. Following regulations and restrictions, the use of herbicides is very limited and the control of grass is performed manually and mechanically. Concerning fertilization, soil analysis is conducted (pH) and NPK inputs are adjusted to the needs of the plants; during harvest, foliage is left into the fields as a way of biomass restitution and natural fertilization.

(7.67.1.4) Primary climate change-related benefit

Select from:

☒ Increase carbon sink (mitigation)

(7.67.1.5) Estimated CO2e savings (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.67.1.6) Please explain

As of today, Campari-Martinique is not able to estimate the emissions savings associated with this management practice. This is due to current structure of the EHS team and ongoing priorities. For next year, no budget has been put aside for any external assessment of this figure.

Row 3

(7.67.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:

☒ MP3

(7.67.1.2) Management practice

Select from:

☒ Agroforestry

(7.67.1.3) Description of management practice

In Martinique, Campari has developed a three-year CAPEX plan for agroforestry. The timeframe for this plan ranges from 2023 to 2026. Specifically, Campari has defined an investment plan to plant hedges at all relevant places across owned hectares. The plan concerns 40k of investments each year. Planting these hedges has several objectives with climate adaptation benefits, such as: generation of biomass, protection of banks and ditches, protection of crops against winds and desiccation, maintenance of soil moisture in wet zones, protection of houses near fields.

(7.67.1.4) Primary climate change-related benefit

Select from:

☒ Increasing resilience to climate change (adaptation)

(7.67.1.5) Estimated CO2e savings (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.67.1.6) Please explain

As of today, Campari-Martinique is not able to estimate the emissions savings associated with this management practice. This is due to current structure of the EHS team and ongoing priorities. For next year, no budget has been put aside for any external assessment of this figure.

Row 4

(7.67.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:

☒ MP9

(7.67.1.2) Management practice

Select from:

☒ Governmental or institutional policies and programs

(7.67.1.3) Description of management practice

As done in the entire Cognac region, since 2022, in Bourg-Charente Campari has decided to improve the environmental and climate footprint of its own land by adopting the CEC (Cognac Environmental Certification), a collective approach to sustainable viticulture. This certification is managed by the BNIC (local institution of Cognac); the related management practice is deployed directly by Campari on its own land in Bourg-Charente. From an environmental and climate-related point of view, the objectives are to generate value while protecting the environment and its resources and while reducing the impact on climate. This is deployed around several pillars among which: 1) Sustainability of the vineyard, 2) Environmental Protection, 3) Control of phytosanitary products, 4) Management of viticulture effluents. Indeed, more specifically, the adoption of the certification leads to ensuring the development of a more resilient business by focusing on the following areas: biodiversity; quality of water, soil and atmosphere; effluents, irrigation and alternatives of chemical weed control; protection of vineyards including confined pulverisation, treatment frequency rate, CMR substances and biocides; fertilization; decarbonisation, including no-burn areas and development of carbon footprint.

(7.67.1.4) Primary climate change-related benefit

Select from:

☒ Increasing resilience to climate change (adaptation)

(7.67.1.5) Estimated CO2e savings (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.67.1.6) Please explain

As of today, Campari in Bourg-Charente is still not able to calculate the emissions savings associated with this management practice.

[Add row]

(7.68) Do you encourage your suppliers to undertake any agricultural or forest management practices with climate change mitigation and/or adaptation benefits?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.68.1) Specify which agricultural or forest management practices with climate change mitigation and/or adaptation benefits you encourage your suppliers to undertake and describe your role in the implementation of each practice.

Row 1

(7.68.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:

☒ MP9

(7.68.1.2) Management practice

Select from:

☒ Governmental or institutional policies and programs

(7.68.1.3) Description of management practice

As of today, 98% of Campari's suppliers (Grand Marnier, Bisquit) in the Cognac region are engaged on the CEC (Cognac Environmental Certification), a collective approach to sustainable viticulture. Overall, 55 suppliers/winegrowers already hold the certification. The aim is to progress on the engagement with winegrowers to reach 100% by 2028. Indeed, as done in the entire Cognac region, Campari in Bourg-Charente has decided to improve the environmental and climate footprint of its own land by adopting the CEC (Cognac Environmental Certification), and thus aims at expanding the adoption to all of its suppliers in the region. This certification is managed by the BNIC (local institution of Cognac). From an environmental and climate-related point of view, the objectives of the certification are to generate value while protecting the environment and its resources and while reducing the impact on climate. This is deployed around several pillars among which: 1) Sustainability of the vineyard, 2) Environmental Protection, 3) Control of phytosanitary products, 4) Management of viticulture effluents.

(7.68.1.4) Your role in the implementation

Select all that apply

☒ Financial

☒ Knowledge sharing

☒ Procurement

(7.68.1.5) Explanation of how you encourage implementation

This certification is managed by the BNIC (local institution of Cognac). Campari is engaging with its suppliers to enable the process of adoption. To enable this process, Campari in Bourg-Charente is currently offering financial incentives to winegrowers who hold this certification by purchasing their wines at a higher price. This is a first step to engage with suppliers and lead more and more of them to achieve the certification and improve their environmental and climate impacts. Furthermore, Campari in Bourg-Charente organizes training courses carried out by the Chambers of Agriculture, with the aim to share knowledge with suppliers around best environmental practices to be implemented in their vineyards.

(7.68.1.6) Climate change related benefit

Select all that apply

- ☒ Increasing resilience to climate change (adaptation)
- ☒ Reduced demand for fertilizers (adaptation)
- ☒ Reduced demand for pesticides (adaptation)

(7.68.1.7) Comment

Campari Group is committed in several projects to preserve and increase the biodiversity in the areas in which it operates.

Row 2

(7.68.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:

- ☒ MP6

(7.68.1.2) Management practice

Select from:

- ☒ Land use change

(7.68.1.3) Description of management practice

Campari Mexico covers the majority (>90%) of its needs with agave bought from external suppliers inside the DOT (Tequila Denomination of Origin) region. Campari Mexico is already working on reducing the environmental, climate, deforestation and the change of land use impacts via the ARA Certification which is a Governmental and Institutional program implemented in 2021 by the Mexican states of Jalisco and Guanajuato in collaboration with the Tequila Regulatory Council (CRT). These Mexican states concentrate the 87% of the total agave inventory. Campari Mexico is working with suppliers registered under CRT regulations so that all of them must be aligned with this certification. In this direction, Campari Mexico asks their agave suppliers to achieve the ARA ("Environmentally Responsible Agave") certification as a mandatory requirement for all the agave established since 2022. The target for this initiative is to achieve a 100% reduction of deforestation by 2027 (considering plantations established from 2022) caused by the supply of agave destined to the production of Tequila. The agave producers, before planting their agaves, must download the polygon of the land where the plants will be established. Once they have the polygon, the viability of the land is checked on the compatibility maps developed by the governments of Jalisco and Guanajuato. Both maps will provide the confirmation about if the land has a forestry or an agricultural vocation through the compatibility report for the agave crop.

(7.68.1.4) Your role in the implementation

Select all that apply

- ☒ Financial
- ☒ Knowledge sharing
- ☒ Procurement

(7.68.1.5) Explanation of how you encourage implementation

Since the ARA certification was implemented until 2021 and the agave plants take between 5 - 7 years to grow and to be ready for harvesting, it means that the certification of the 100% of the agave plantations will occur in a progressively way. Campari Mexico as an authorized Tequila producer is asking for the ARA certification as a mandatory requirement to their agave suppliers for all the agave established from 2021, otherwise the agave won't be considered for any potential acquisition. On top of these procurement and financial aspects, the Agricultural team works very close to the producers supervising and providing updated information from the Regulatory Council or any normativity that is applicable to the agave industry.

(7.68.1.6) Climate change related benefit

Select all that apply

- ☒ Increase carbon sink (mitigation)

(7.68.1.7) Comment

Campari Group is committed in several projects to preserve and increase the biodiversity in the areas in which it operates.

Row 3

(7.68.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:

- ☒ MP7

(7.68.1.2) Management practice

Select from:

- ☒ Knowledge sharing

(7.68.1.3) Description of management practice

In Martinique, Campari supports and trains its farmers in contract, helping them with the implementation of several agricultural best practices with climate-related beneficial impacts. Indeed, Campari has created an association to put together the effort of small planters and farmers. These small planters and farmers are key to Campari, as they provide one third of its sugar cane sourcing. Through this association, on top of financial aids, Campari is able to provide and share knowledge in the form of: trainings, technical advises, good practises sharing session, administrative support. This association resembles a community of farmers led by Campari, with the goal to ensure business continuity and production volumes, which are both driven by the adoption of shared agricultural best practices, regulatory watch and innovation in the field of climate change adaptation.

(7.68.1.4) Your role in the implementation

Select all that apply

☒ Financial

☒ Knowledge sharing

(7.68.1.5) Explanation of how you encourage implementation

This support provided by Campari to its farmers is in the form of financial investments: for example Campari has paid for conducting soil cartography on suppliers' land. Support is also given in terms of knowledge sharing by providing advice in terms of fertilization management and soil profile: for example, regular meetings are held together with the island's Technical Center of the Sugar Cane to improve the professional skills and abilities of farmers.

(7.68.1.6) Climate change related benefit

Select all that apply

☒ Increasing resilience to climate change (adaptation)

(7.68.1.7) Comment

Campari Group is committed in several projects to preserve and increase the biodiversity in the areas in which it operates.

Row 4

(7.68.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:

☒ MP4

(7.68.1.2) Management practice

Select from:

☒ Knowledge sharing

(7.68.1.3) Description of management practice

Campari-Lallier covers the majority (>90%) of its needs with grapes bought from external suppliers. Campari-Lallier is already working on reducing the environmental, climate and biodiversity impacts of its own vineyards via a 5-year Sustainability Plan. As a consequence, due to the relevance of its external suppliers, Campari-Lallier is working with suppliers so that they align with these management practices. In this direction, Campari-Lallier asks suppliers to achieve the HEV ("High Environmental Value") certification, which corresponds to the highest level of a more general scheme of environmental certification for farms according to the French Ministry of Agriculture. It is a voluntary approach which aims to identify and promote particularly environmentally-friendly and climate-related practices applied by farmers. Among its key areas, the HEV certification concerns plant protection strategy and management of fertilizer use. Examples of actions undertaken by Campari-Lallier and its certified suppliers in these fields are: mineral fertilization, herbicides-free vineyards, investments in tools to reduce the reliance on herbicides. The goal is to achieve 100% by 2030, the progress is checked on a yearly basis and intermediate targets have already been set for 2024 (65%) and 2028 (90%). In 2024, the adoption of HEV certification among sourcing farmers surpassed expectations, reaching 82%, noting that Lallier's own vineyard has been certified since 2022. To incentivise participation, Campari-Lallier offers financial premiums for certified grapes.

(7.68.1.4) Your role in the implementation

Select all that apply

☒ Financial

☒ Procurement

(7.68.1.5) Explanation of how you encourage implementation

The goal is to achieve 100% by 2030, the progress is checked on a yearly basis and intermediate targets have already been set for 2024 (65%) and 2028 (90%). In 2024, the adoption of HEV certification among sourcing farmers surpassed expectations, reaching 82%, noting that Lallier's own vineyard has been certified since 2022. To incentivise participation, Campari-Lallier offers financial premiums for certified grapes.. To enable this process, Campari-Lallier is currently offering financial incentives to winegrowers who hold this certification by purchasing their grapes at a higher price. Indeed, certified grapes are bought by Campari at 5% higher price than non-certified grapes. This is a first step to engage with suppliers and lead more and more of them to achieve the certification and improve their environmental and climate impacts.

(7.68.1.6) Climate change related benefit

Select all that apply

- ☒ Reduced demand for fertilizers (adaptation)
- ☒ Reduced demand for pesticides (adaptation)

(7.68.1.7) Comment

Campari Group is committed in several projects to preserve and increase the biodiversity in the areas in which it operates.

Row 5

(7.68.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:

- ☒ MP5

(7.68.1.2) Management practice

Select from:

- ☒ Pest, disease and weed management practices

(7.68.1.3) Description of management practice

From 2017 to 2022 Campari Mexico has avoided the application of 9,500 lts of glyphosate inside a 2,500 hectares area. In 2023 - 2024, the avoidance goes up to an additional 12,900 lts of glyphosate giving a total of 22,400 lts in the period from 2017 - 2024. Considering the remaining agave growing period, from 2025 - 2030, the estimation of glyphosate avoidance would be around 27,300 lts for a total of 49,700 lt in the period 2017 - 2030, involving 9 suppliers and 4,760 ha. Glyphosate is the most used herbicide worldwide and the environmental impacts on the usage of this chemical include its persistence in the environment (soil, water) and negative effects on the crop health. Campari has banned glyphosate from the approved list of agrochemicals to be used for all the agave contracted under its agave co-investment model. The entire list of the restricted agrochemicals is included in the contract so any refusal to comply with this guideline may result in an anticipated contract termination.

(7.68.1.4) Your role in the implementation

Select all that apply

- ☒ Procurement

(7.68.1.5) Explanation of how you encourage implementation

Regarding glyphosate, Campari has banned this item from the approved list of agrochemicals to be used for all the agave contracted under its agave co-investment model. The entire list of the restricted agrochemicals is included in the contract so any refusal to comply with this guideline may result in an anticipated contract termination. Also, Campari encourages their agave suppliers by requesting to replace the usage of chemical fertilizers and start using compost from organic materials during the first two years from the establishment of the plants.

(7.68.1.6) Climate change related benefit

Select all that apply

- ☒ Reduced demand for fertilizers (adaptation)
- ☒ Reduced demand for pesticides (adaptation)

(7.68.1.7) Comment

Campari Group is committed in several projects to preserve and increase the biodiversity in the areas in which it operates.

Row 6

(7.68.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:

- ☒ MP5

(7.68.1.2) Management practice

Select from:

- ☒ Pest, disease and weed management practices

(7.68.1.3) Description of management practice

In the past decades, the Huanglongbing (HLB) disease has been devastating citrus orchards in Asia, the Americas and Africa, and it could soon expand to other areas such as the Mediterranean basin. The HLB leads to a reduced citrus production, affecting fruits' quality and shape and ultimately killing the trees, with dramatic economic impacts. As a side effect, a massive use of pesticides has been employed in an attempt to abate the insects transmitting the bacterium responsible for the HLB. Given the severity of the threat, Campari Group signed a 5 years funding program with the French CIRAD (Centre de coopération internationale en recherche agronomique pour le développement), supporting an agronomic research aimed at developing new bitter orange varieties resistant to the disease without the use of pesticides. After a promising pilot was carried out in Guadeloupe, the Group is now considering a new multi-year agreement in collaboration with private and institutional partners to scale up the bitter oranges' project and replicate it on sweet orange trees and in more countries such as Brazil.

(7.68.1.4) Your role in the implementation

Select all that apply

☒ Financial

(7.68.1.5) Explanation of how you encourage implementation

Campari Group supports scientific research on biodiversity, with the aim of building tolerance to diseases and climate change. This is done through a 5 years funding program with the French CIRAD (Centre de coopération internationale en recherche agronomique pour le développement), supporting an agronomical research. The Group is also considering a new multi-year agreement in collaboration with private and institutional partners to scale up and replicate the research project.

(7.68.1.6) Climate change related benefit

Select all that apply

☒ Reduced demand for pesticides (adaptation)

(7.68.1.7) Comment

Campari Group is committed in several projects to preserve and increase the biodiversity in the areas in which it operates.
[Add row]

(7.68.2) Do you collect information from your suppliers about the outcomes of any implemented agricultural/forest management practices you have encouraged?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.69) Do you know if any of the management practices implemented on your own land disclosed in 7.67.1 have other impacts besides climate change mitigation/adaptation?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.69.1) Provide details on those management practices that have other impacts besides climate change mitigation/adaptation and on your management response.

Row 1

(7.69.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:

☒ MP8

(7.69.1.2) Overall effect

Select from:

☒ Positive

(7.69.1.3) Which of the following has been impacted?

Select all that apply

☒ Water

(7.69.1.4) Description of impact

As a result of climate change, Campari is facing more and more droughts in Martinique. For this reason, Campari has defined the implementation in its own land of a relevant irrigation project for the period between 2023 and 2026. The projects concerns: setting up drip systems buried at each planting renewal; building two holding pools. Specifically: a hillside dam to collect runoff from watersheds; an innovative storage tank for wastewater from the treatment plant. Those ponds are designed to avoid any impact on the environment and release enough water for the mangrove in the ravine to thrive. Through these interventions, Campari seeks to avoid relying on taking water from the nearby river. The purpose is to stop any puncture into the natural environment, working on water remediation and seeking the full water reused source to irrigate the land. As the water will be brought in through a 6 km pipeline, this new water resource will be shared for other use on the territory (e.g., firefighting, municipal green spaces).

(7.69.1.5) Have you implemented any response to these impacts?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.69.1.6) Description of the response

Campari will not implement any response as this management practice is not expected to have negative impacts.

Row 2

(7.69.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:

☒ MP1

(7.69.1.2) Overall effect

Select from:

☒ Positive

(7.69.1.3) Which of the following has been impacted?

Select all that apply

☒ Biodiversity

(7.69.1.4) Description of impact

This management practice is in the process of being implemented in Lallier, France, where Campari owns land. As part of a 5-years Sustainability Plan, Campari-Lallier is involved in several biodiversity projects. One of these projects concerns the afforestation of the area around the site, for a total of 4 hectares of land. The goal is to leave the land to itself, around vineyard plots. Biodiversity hedges have been planted along its vineyards, introducing around 1.300 of specially selected plants to replicate different biotopes and support local ecosystems. It will be considered successful if it will be able to increase biodiversity in the area. Even though the benefits of this initiative will be collected in the medium-term, this project will act as a lighthouse for further biodiversity initiatives in Campari-Lallier. Indeed, other projects that are currently work in progress include water use and recycling, pest and weed management practices and fertilization management. A related project concerns the introduction of bees in the area.

(7.69.1.5) Have you implemented any response to these impacts?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.69.1.6) Description of the response

Campari will not implement any response as this management practice is not expected to have negative impacts.

Row 3

(7.69.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:

☒ MP9

(7.69.1.2) Overall effect

Select from:

☒ Positive

(7.69.1.3) Which of the following has been impacted?

Select all that apply

☒ Biodiversity

☒ Soil

☒ Water

(7.69.1.4) Description of impact

As done in the entire Cognac region, Campari in Bourg-Charente has decided to improve the environmental and climate footprint of its own land by adopting the CEC (Cognac Environmental Certification), a collective approach to sustainable viticulture. This certification is managed by the BNIC (local institution of Cognac); the related management practice is deployed directly by Campari on its own land in Bourg-Charente. From an environmental and climate-related point of view, the objectives are to generate value while protecting the environment and its resources and while reducing the impact on climate. This certification has led Campari in Bourg-Charente to reduce fertilizer use and phytosanitary inputs by improving its own fertilization and treatment plans. The certification has also led to place value on the diversity of the trees present on site, to which truffle oaks have been added. Campari in Bourg-Charente has also put in place no-treatment zones and now maintains grassy headlands and reduces chemical weeding to a strict minimum under the rows of vines. Maintenance also undergoes scrutiny so that it is in line with the management practices described. All these activities increase the resilience of the land around the main topics of biodiversity, soil and water.

(7.69.1.5) Have you implemented any response to these impacts?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.69.1.6) Description of the response

Campari will not implement any response as this management practice is not expected to have negative impacts.

[Add row]

(7.70) Do you know if any of the management practices mentioned in 7.68.1 that were implemented by your suppliers have other impacts besides climate change mitigation/adaptation?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.70.1) Provide details of those management practices implemented by your suppliers that have other impacts besides climate change mitigation/adaptation.

Row 1

(7.70.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:

☒ MP4

(7.70.1.2) Overall effect

Select from:

☒ Positive

(7.70.1.3) Which of the following has been impacted?

Select all that apply

☒ Biodiversity

(7.70.1.4) Description of impacts

Campari-Lallier is already working on reducing the environmental, climate and biodiversity impacts of its own vineyards via a 5-year Sustainability Plan. In parallel, Campari-Lallier is also working with its grapes suppliers so that they align with these management practices. In this direction, Campari-Lallier asks suppliers to achieve the HEV ("High Environmental Value") certification, which corresponds to the highest level of a more general scheme of environmental certification for farms according to the French Ministry of Agriculture. It is a voluntary approach which aims to identify and promote particularly environmentally-friendly and climate-related practices applied by farmers. Among its key areas, the HEV certification concerns biodiversity conservation. Indeed, Campari is launching a biodiversity approach in its own vineyards. The goal is to share this approach with its suppliers so that they can join this collective collaboration and certification. The goal is to achieve 100% by 2030, the progress is checked on a yearly basis and intermediate targets have already been set for 2024 (65%) and 2028 (90%).with targets set to reach 65% by 2024, 90% by 2028 and full compliance by 2030. In 2024, the adoption of HEV certification among sourcing farmers surpassed expectations, reaching 82%, noting that Lallier's own vineyard has been certified since 2022. To incentivise participation, Campari-Lallier offers financial premiums for certified grapes.

(7.70.1.5) Have any response to these impacts been implemented?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.70.1.6) Description of the response(s)

Campari will not implement any response as this management practice is not expected to have negative impacts.
[Add row]

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

Select from:

☒ No

(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:

☒ No

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.1.1) Provide details on these exclusions.

Row 1

(9.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:

☒ Facilities

(9.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

From the reporting is excluded the water consumption from all our offices, as the only water used in facilities is for WASH services. Regarding the HQs in Sesto San Giovanni (MI), water is also withdrawn for the geothermal heat pump system. Because the water is returned 100% to the ground and there is no actual water consumption, we have calculated it but excluded it from our reporting perimeter.

(9.1.1.3) Reason for exclusion

Select from:

☒ Water used for internal WASH services

(9.1.1.4) Primary reason why data is not collected and/or reported

Select from:

☒ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

(9.1.1.7) Country/area and river basin of exclusion

Brazil

☒ Other, please specify :Amazon River

France

☒ Seine

☒ Other, please specify :Charente

Germany

☒ Danube

Italy

☒ Po

☒ Other, please specify :Olona Seveso (MI), Venice Lagune

Jamaica

☒ Other, please specify :Great River (Montego Bay), Hope River

United Kingdom

☒ Thames

United States of America

☒ Great Salt Lake

☒ Hudson River

(9.1.1.8) Estimated volume of water the exclusion represents (megaliters)

66.64

(9.1.1.9) Estimated % of total water

2

(9.1.1.10) Please explain

WASH-related consumption in our offices is calculated using proxies based on primary data from the HQs in Sesto San Giovanni (MI) and UK. Please note that in column "country/area and river basin of exclusion", only river basins in the countries where our offices are consuming more than 3k m3 were included, including Italy, Jamaica, France, US, Germany, Brazil, and United Kingdom. Once again, the calculated water consumption for the HQs in Sesto San Giovanni (MI) related to the Geothermal system is equal to 0 as the entire amount of water withdrawn for this purpose is returned 100% to the ground.
[Add row]

(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:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ At least once a month

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Direct measurement with water meters.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water withdrawals is the basic data point under GRI, annual reporting and for the water usage KPI metric of our company.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ At least once a month

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Direct measurement by source.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Metric used for comparisons and optimisation projects.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ At least once a year

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Depending on the local situation: external or internal lab analyses following a sampling program (also more frequent for selected parameters).

(9.2.4) Please explain

Data used to assess the relevance of water treatment and tracking trends in water quality due to e.g. water stress. Changes in water quality may require the modification of water treatment processes and may indicate the growing issues with overexploitation of water in the area and disturbed replenishment of water resources.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ At least once a month

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Direct measurement or indirect calculation from water consumption (small sites only).

(9.2.4) Please explain

Isolated small sites may not measure the wastewater directly due to small volumes and direct correlation to water intake.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ At least once a month

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Direct information based on wastewater contracts, sewer connection or other sources of information.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Data used to understand the wastewater disposal structure and map & track legal requirements.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ At least once a year

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Annual inquiries to the sites, including updates from wastewater projects.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Data points used to provide overview of effluent disposal situation.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ At least once a year

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Wastewater discharge sampling regime varies largely based on local arrangements, discharge permits and trade effluent control.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Wastewater sampling external and internal is used to measure permit compliance and conformity with trade effluent limits and calculation of discharge fees. Small sites with effluent similar to domestic may be exempted from measurements as deemed insignificant.

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

Data point used to track compliance and monitor the irrigation & fertigation effect on sugar cane plantations operated by third parties in Jamaica.

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ At least once a year

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Direct sampling or in sporadic cases continuous measurement (in case of cooling water discharges). Done only when required by local sampling regime or discharge permit.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Data point used especially to track compliance and impact of effluents with increased heat discharge. Can be also a source of energy information for heat recovery studies.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ At least once a month

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Calculated as a difference between water withdrawal and water discharge.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Data point calculated.

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 1-25

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ At least once a year

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Measurement or indirect calculation for main water reuse and recycling projects.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Measurement or estimation to confirm the project impact, otherwise reflected in reduced water withdrawals.

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

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Part of maintenance regime of sanitary facilities.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Hygienic standard of existing facilities and new projects.

[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)

5603.2

(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 business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Expected reductions are driven by planned water efficiency initiatives, including water reuse projects and operational improvements that increase process efficiency, yield, and asset utilization. While future production and product mix may influence overall water demand, growth is expected to occur in less water-intensive areas, supporting lower water withdrawals, consumption, and discharges over time.

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters)

1360.5

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Expected reductions are driven by planned water efficiency initiatives, including water reuse projects and operational improvements that increase process efficiency, yield, and asset utilization. While future production and product mix may influence overall water demand, growth is expected to occur in less water-intensive areas, supporting lower water withdrawals, consumption, and discharges over time.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters)

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher**(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year**

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity**(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast**

Select from:

☒ Lower**(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast**

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in efficiency**(9.2.2.6) Please explain**

Expected reductions are driven by planned water efficiency initiatives, including water reuse projects and operational improvements that increase process efficiency, yield, and asset utilization. While future production and product mix may influence overall water demand, growth is expected to occur in less water-intensive areas, supporting lower water withdrawals, consumption, and discharges over time.

[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)

298.9

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Facility closure

(9.2.4.5) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.4.7) % of total withdrawals that are withdrawn from areas with water stress

5.33

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Identification tool used

☒ WRI Aqueduct

☒ WWF Water Risk Filter

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

Based on water scarcity risk assessment conducted using WRI Aqueduct and WWF Water Risk Filter, for 2025 resulted that there are two main business activities taking place in water stressed locations: production of brands with local priority (Greece), and tequila (Mexico). Note Campari Group divested from a mixed alcoholic beverage facility in Australia previously identified as a water stressed location resulting in decreased withdrawal since April 2025, and Italian sites in Novi Ligure and Canale d'Alba have been delisted after the update of water risk assessment run in 2025. The outcome of the evaluation was a list of mitigation and adaption measures as well as CAPEX investments to manage the risk.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.6) What proportion of the sourced agricultural commodities that are significant to your organization originate from areas with water stress?

Maize/corn

(9.2.6.1) The proportion of this commodity sourced from areas with water stress is known

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.2.6.2) % of total agricultural commodity sourced from areas with water stress

Select from:

☒ 1-10

(9.2.6.3) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.6.4) Use of the metric within the organization

Select all that apply

- ☒ Incorporate into risk management procedures
- ☒ Inform strategies for managing and mitigating water stress
- ☒ Reference for future water targets and business planning

(9.2.6.5) Please explain

Due to sourcing changes in 2025 the overall share of corn coming from cultivation areas with medium to high water stress risk (according to the assessment performed in Aquaduct 4.0) has decreased.

Other grain (e.g., barley, oats)

(9.2.6.1) The proportion of this commodity sourced from areas with water stress is known

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(9.2.6.2) % of total agricultural commodity sourced from areas with water stress

Select from:

- ☒ 11-25

(9.2.6.3) Five-year forecast

Select from:

- ☒ About the same

(9.2.6.4) Use of the metric within the organization

Select all that apply

- ☒ Inform strategies for managing and mitigating water stress
- ☒ Reduce impact on water resources

- ☒ Reference for future water targets and business planning

(9.2.6.5) Please explain

Cereals purchased by Campari Group are cultivated partially in areas with medium to high water stress risk (according to the assessment performed in Aqueduct 4.0 and supplier assessments in 2025), particularly in the US (North Dakota). Furthermore we conducted a more detailed verification of sourcing areas for the grains and concluded that with the current setup of suppliers our exposure to sourcing from water-stressed areas is very limited.

Other commodity

(9.2.6.1) The proportion of this commodity sourced from areas with water stress is known

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(9.2.6.2) % of total agricultural commodity sourced from areas with water stress

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

(9.2.6.3) Five-year forecast

Select from:

- ☒ About the same

(9.2.6.4) Use of the metric within the organization

Select all that apply

- ☒ Incorporate into risk management procedures
- ☒ Inform investment strategy
- ☒ Inform strategies for managing and mitigating water stress
- ☒ Reduce impact on water resources
- ☒ Reference for future water targets and business planning

(9.2.6.5) Please explain

In case of agave all the commodity is sourced from the designated area of origin (Jalisco) which is water stressed. Agave purchased by Campari Group is cultivated in areas with medium to high water stress risk (according to the assessment performed in Aquaduct 4.0), and it represents 100% of the total spend on sourced agave. As part of the TCFD-Climate scenarios analysis conducted by Campari Group, the probability that the risk of water stress increases by 2040 (scenario RCP4.5) is very high. The proportion of agave crops cultivated in water-stressed areas is hence expected to stay the same by then.

[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:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters)

1486.3

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

River water is used for process and utility cooling in the Scotland facility and as production decreased at this facility the overall consumption decreased.

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Due to water quality requirements for process and utilities this type of water is not suitable for our industry.

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters)

3451.1

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much higher

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Groundwater is used for production and distillation activities in a few locations, mainly in Jamaica distilleries. As the production and distillation activity was higher in the main Jamaican distillery, the overall consumption increased.

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Our company is not withdrawing any 'fossil' groundwater resources.

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Not applicable to our industry (dry ingredients).

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters)

665.8

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Facility closure

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

The company has divested from a site that withdraw from a third party in April 2025.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

Fresh surface water

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters)

264.8

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much lower

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

The Scotland facility discharges to fresh surface water and as production decreased at this facility versus previous reporting year, the overall discharge decreased.

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

N/A

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters)

280.9

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much higher

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Groundwater discharge is applicable to a few sites, mainly in Jamaica distilleries. As the production and distillation activity was higher in the main Jamaican distillery, the overall discharge to groundwater was increased.

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters)

814.8

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Facility closure

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

The company has divested from a site that discharge to a third party in April 2026 while having impact from changing of production volume mix.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.9) Indicate the highest level to which your wastewater is treated (either by your organization or a third party) before being discharged to the environment.

Quaternary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

0

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

N/A

Tertiary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

50

(9.2.9.2) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much higher

(9.2.9.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Change in accounting methodology

(9.2.9.4) % of discharge volume treated in compliance with local regulatory standards

Select from:

☒ 100

(9.2.9.5) Factors considered in determining appropriate treatment level beyond local regulatory standards

Select all that apply

- ☒ Profile of the receiving waterbody
- ☒ The water discharge impacts
- ☒ The needs of other water users

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

In addition to regulatory requirements, treatment levels are determined considering receiving waterbody sensitivity, potential discharge impacts, and the needs of other water users. This helps protect water quality, minimize environmental impacts, and support responsible water stewardship. Note due to increased accuracy from prior year reporting, treatment previously reported in other areas has been moved to tertiary treatment.

Secondary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

239

(9.2.9.2) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

- ☒ Much higher

(9.2.9.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

- ☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.9.4) % of discharge volume treated in compliance with local regulatory standards

Select from:

- ☒ 100

(9.2.9.5) Factors considered in determining appropriate treatment level beyond local regulatory standards

Select all that apply

- ☒ Profile of the receiving waterbody
- ☒ The water discharge impacts
- ☒ The needs of other water users

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

In addition to regulatory requirements, treatment levels are determined considering receiving waterbody sensitivity, potential discharge impacts, and the needs of other water users. This helps protect water quality, minimize environmental impacts, and support responsible water stewardship

Primary treatment only

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

543

(9.2.9.2) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

- ☒ Much lower

(9.2.9.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

- ☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.9.4) % of discharge volume treated in compliance with local regulatory standards

Select from:

- ☒ 100

(9.2.9.5) Factors considered in determining appropriate treatment level beyond local regulatory standards

Select all that apply

- ☒ Profile of the receiving waterbody

- ☒ The water discharge impacts
- ☒ The needs of other water users

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

In addition to regulatory requirements, treatment levels are determined considering receiving waterbody sensitivity, potential discharge impacts, and the needs of other water users. This helps protect water quality, minimize environmental impacts, and support responsible water stewardship.

No treatment

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

529

(9.2.9.2) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

- ☒ Much higher

(9.2.9.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

- ☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.9.4) % of discharge volume treated in compliance with local regulatory standards

Select from:

- ☒ 100

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

N/A

Unknown

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

0

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

N/A
[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 substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

4

(9.3.3) % of facilities in direct operations that this represents

Select from:

☒ 1-25

(9.3.4) Please explain

Updated materiality assessment in 2025 vs. previous year, supported by site vulnerability assessments reduced the number of sites considered as having substantial Impacts-Risks-Opportunities (IRO). Sites in Mexico and Greece are depending on water in their water stressed locations. Mexican distillery is also continuing a strategic project of building own treatment system for vinasse and not to rely on external treatment. Two Jamaican distilleries are also considered as with significant IROs due to legal denomination of water sources for production, extensive water withdrawals and ferti-irrigation system based on distillery by-products and water

reuse by third parties. Two sites in Italy were re-assessed for significant IRO and changed status as being not located in water stressed area. Water scarcity risk is affecting rainfed agriculture in the location.

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 substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

8

(9.3.4) Please explain

Updated risks assessment carried out in 2025 has revealed the main dependencies and risks in crop growing regions with variable weather conditions (drought risk), temporary and permanent irrigation, and their respective high water-intensity processing plants located close to sourcing areas (high withdrawals and potential impact on polluting discharges). The short-listed facilities are located in US (grain), Italy (sugar), Brazil (sugar, alcohol), Argentina (alcohol), Australia (sugar), Mexico (sugar). Selected packaging factories (glass works) have defined targets and mitigation measures, but based on current supplier engagement we do not consider any of those facilities to be at high dependency. The assessment is subject to change with the ongoing supplier engagement program.
[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)

(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

☒ Dependencies

☒ Impacts

☒ Risks

☒ Opportunities

(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

Mexico

☒ Other, please specify :Inland catchment area Jalisco

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

20.67997

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-102.49406

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

248.2

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much higher

(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

248.2

(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

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

236.2

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much higher

(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

236.2

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

12

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Arandas distillery increased production in 2025 in both distilling +67% and bottling +21% while at the same time withdrawals increased by merely +16%. The growth of water intake was much slower than production output, thanks to efficiencies achieved and work of new agave milling plant with water saving solutions. The site operated within the legal intake limits. Much higher/lower change of data was applied as being above 5% year-to-year.

Row 2

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 2

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Volos Distillery

(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

Greece

☒ Other, please specify : Aegean Sea

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

39.36956

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

22.88592

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

12.6

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much higher

(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

12.6

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

7.1

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much higher

(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

7.1

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year*Select from:*☒ Much lower**(9.3.1.29) Please explain**

Production volumes at distillery decreased in 2025 while operations and changed regime of water treatment and cleaning resulted in increase of withdrawals. The site conducted a detailed water audit with external experts to identify projects for mitigation of water scarcity. Higher/lower rating comparison if year-to-year change is over 5%.

Row 3**(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number***Select from:*☒ Facility 3**(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)***Jamaican Distillery New Yarmouth***(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*☒ Dependencies☒ Impacts☒ Risks

☒ Opportunities

(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

Jamaica

☒ Other, please specify :Milk River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

17.90251

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-77.27336

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ No

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

2533.1

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much higher

(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

2533.1

(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

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

201.9

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much higher

(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

201.9

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

2331.2

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

New Yarmouth distillery increased distillation volume by +34% compared to previous year. Water consumption efficiency improved by 4%. Withdrawals were up by +25% and the discharges increased as well. Discharges were sent to third parties for irrigation and fertigation, including distillation by-product (dunder) and un-contaminated water that is sent for reuse in irrigation in partnering sugar cane plantations. The share of dunder in total water sent for irrigation was 8%. The 'much higher' rating of changes were related to double-digit growth of production and respective water numbers.

Row 4

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 4

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

(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

☒ Dependencies

☒ Impacts

☒ Risks

☒ Opportunities

(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

Jamaica

☒ Other, please specify :Black River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

18.16411

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-77.72926

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ No

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

1299.3

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

1268.5

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

30.8

(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

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

79.9

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much higher

(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

79.9

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

1219.4

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Appleton distillery increased distillation volume by +18% compared to previous year. Withdrawals decreased compared to previous year while discharges increased. The performance of site utilities and production continuity improved. Process discharges (so-called 'dunder') were transferred to other distillery in Jamaica for fertigation use (accounted in final plant to avoid double counting). Majority of discharges was the process cooling water sent to the river. The share of dunder in total water used was 6%. The 'much higher' rating of changes were related to double-digit growth of production and respective water numbers.
[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

Select all that apply

☒ ISAE 3000

Water withdrawals – volume by source

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Select all that apply

☒ ISAE 3000

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Certification and surveillance of ISO22000 Food Safety Management System for manufacturing sites.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Select all that apply

☒ ISAE 3000

Water discharges – volume by destination

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Select all that apply

☒ ISAE 3000

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Select all that apply

☒ ISAE 3000

Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Independent assurance of ISO 14001 management system of manufacturing sites.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Select all that apply

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.

(9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

3051200000

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

544545.97

(9.5.3) Anticipated forward trend

Total water withdrawal efficiency is anticipated to trend positively through ongoing water conservation, process optimization, and reuse initiatives in water stress areas. Variations in production volume and product mix may impact annual performance, but overall efficiency gains are expected to result in a positive long-term trend.

[Fixed row]

(9.9) Provide water intensity information for each of the agricultural commodities significant to your organization that you source.

Maize/corn

(9.9.1) Water intensity information for this sourced commodity is collected/calculated

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.9.2) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

(9.9.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

- ☒ Total water consumption

(9.9.4) Denominator

Select from:

- ☒ Metric tons

(9.9.5) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

- ☒ Lower

(9.9.6) Five-year forecast

Select from:

- ☒ About the same

(9.9.7) Use of the metric within the organization

Select all that apply

- ☒ Incorporate into risk management procedures
- ☒ Inform strategies for managing and mitigating water stress

(9.9.8) Please explain

We are using average water footprint assessments done for the country/region of origin and compare the growing conditions of the reporting period with the average situation. We reviewed the relevant literature of the subject (e.g. Water Footprint Network and referenced publications, comparing different models and drivers of water footprint), used publicly available data on commodities, wherever possible in the regions of origin, collected internal water usage data and well as reviewed the water footprint with selected suppliers (grains, packaging). In 2025, we refreshed the data for water footprints of crops using the 2019 data from FAO Aquacrop's 'water footprints and crop water use of 175 individual crops for 1990–2019 simulated with a global crop model'.

Other grain (e.g., barley, oats)

(9.9.1) Water intensity information for this sourced commodity is collected/calculated

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.9.2) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

663

(9.9.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☒ Total water consumption

(9.9.4) Denominator

Select from:

☒ Metric tons

(9.9.5) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.9.6) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.9.7) Use of the metric within the organization

Select all that apply

☒ Inform strategies for managing and mitigating water stress

- ☒ Reduce impact on water resources
- ☒ Reference for future water targets and business planning

(9.9.8) Please explain

We are using average water footprint assessments done for the country/region of origin and compare the growing conditions of the reporting period with the average situation. We reviewed the relevant literature of the subject (e.g. Water Footprint Network and referenced publications, comparing different models and drivers of water footprint), used publicly available data on commodities, wherever possible in the regions of origin, collected internal water usage data and well as reviewed the water footprint with selected suppliers (grains, packaging). In 2025 we refreshed the data for water footprints of crops using the 2019 data from FAO Aquacrop's 'water footprints and crop water use of 175 individual crops for 1990–2019 simulated with a global crop model'. The water mitigation (in case of irrigation) will be discussed with relevant suppliers in the upcoming engagement cycle.

Other commodity

(9.9.1) Water intensity information for this sourced commodity is collected/calculated

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(9.9.2) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

295

(9.9.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

- ☒ Total water consumption

(9.9.4) Denominator

Select from:

- ☒ Kilograms

(9.9.5) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.9.6) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.9.7) Use of the metric within the organization

Select all that apply

☒ Inform strategies for managing and mitigating water stress

☒ Reference for future water targets and business planning

(9.9.8) Please explain

Agave water resilience relies on Crassulacean Acid Metabolism (CAM) photosynthesis. The plant thrives on as low and seasonal water inputs, using a fraction of the water required by traditional tree or row crops. The interannual consumption of rainfed water is relatively stable. In 2025, we refreshed the data for water footprints of crops using the 2019 data from FAO Aquacrop's 'water footprints and crop water use of 175 individual crops for 1990–2019 simulated with a global crop model'.

Conversion from fiber to total agave wet mass was used to calculate the total water footprint.

[Add row]

(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

	Products contain hazardous substances	Comment
	Select from: ☒ No	<i>Our products fall in the food and alcoholic beverages category and as such cannot contain hazardous substances.</i>

[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:

☒ Yes

(9.14.2) Value chain stage where low water impact is assessed

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

☒ Upstream value chain

(9.14.3) Indicator used to assess water impact

Water quantity

☒ Lower water withdrawal/consumption than conventional processes

Water quality

☒ Other water quality indicator used, please specify :Reducing impact and share of upstream water footprint in water-stressed locations with unmitigated risks

(9.14.4) Have you used a certification standard to classify your products/services as low water impact?

Select from:

☒ No

(9.14.5) Definition used to classify low water impact

We apply 3 dimensions to classification of our products in terms of water impact: (1) comparing the products between recipes (including manufacturing and value chain for main ingredients), the definition of water impact is relative between types of product, (2) comparing manufacturing performance with industry benchmarks

(e.g. Beverage Industry Roundtable), here the water impact is the position versus the benchmark range of the industry, and (3) products with their ingredients sourcing with no/limited share of upstream water footprint in water-stressed locations and unmitigated risks (identified through supplier screening and engagement).

(9.14.7) Please explain

Dimension 1: a total water footprint assessment including raw material inputs, packaging, manufacturing and maturation impact of different product recipe (bourbons, whiskey, tequila, etc.). Based on own manufacturing data and water footprint information for commodities (mainly from Water Footprint Network). Metric: total water intensity of the different products. The special feature of our industry is that many recipes are formulated by product laws, so modifications are limited, especially for raw materials. Dimension 2: we focus on benchmarking water intensity, comparing similar factories and processes and against the available industry benchmarks. The gap analysis drives the identification of potentials and prioritization of water projects (e.g. focus of recent water projects on cooling water systems). Dimension 3: Products with their ingredients sourcing with no/limited share of upstream water footprint in water-stressed locations and unmitigated risks.
[Fixed row]

(9.15) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

Water pollution

(9.15.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.15.2) Science-based target set in this target category according to SBTN guidance

Select from:

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

Water withdrawals

(9.15.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.15.2) Science-based target set in this target category according to SBTN guidance

Select from:

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

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services

(9.15.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

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

(9.15.3) Primary reason for not setting a target in this category

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(9.15.4) Explain why you do not have a target set in this category

We intend to define additional objectives in areas where there is an opportunity to contribute to local community sanitation (new projects or extension of existing services in Jamaica).

Other

(9.15.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

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

[Fixed row]

(9.15.1) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Row 1

(9.15.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Water target 1

(9.15.1.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Site/facility

(9.15.1.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals

☒ Reduction in withdrawals per unit of production

(9.15.1.4) Date target was set

03/30/2023

(9.15.1.5) End date of base year

12/30/2019

(9.15.1.6) Base year figure

19.6

(9.15.1.7) End date of target year

12/30/2025

(9.15.1.8) Target year figure

7.8

(9.15.1.9) Reporting year figure

6.6

(9.15.1.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Achieved

(9.15.1.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

110

(9.15.1.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

☒ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.1.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers all production sites (direct operations) owned by the Group at global level.

(9.15.1.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

In 2025 key initiatives included the first full year of the Thermal Vapour Recompression system in distillery in Scotland, delivering over 20% water savings at the site; the commissioning of a water- efficient system at the new agave milling centre in Mexico; several improvements to reverse osmosis systems; underground piping assessments and repairs in Jamaica. The Group completed in-depth assessments of critical utility systems and advanced water mass balances at large distilleries to identify high-impact water reduction opportunities and strengthen site-specific water management. In parallel, the Group expanded its water reuse program, including treated wastewater reuse in Martinique, bottle-rinsing water reuse, and continued water reuse in Jamaica. The implementation of best-practice water management program continued, focusing on operational excellence, steam system optimisation and continuous improvement. From 2026 the focus will be on efficiency and water-stressed sites.

(9.15.1.18) Further details of target

Following a very positive environmental goals progression made in 2022, the target has been revised in 2023. The target is an intensity value, which consider the the volume of liters withdrawn per each liter of product manufactured (-60% by the 2025 on a 2019 basis).

Row 2

(9.15.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Water target 2

(9.15.1.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Site/facility

(9.15.1.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals

☒ Reduction in withdrawals per unit of production

(9.15.1.4) Date target was set

03/30/2023

(9.15.1.5) End date of base year

12/30/2019

(9.15.1.6) Base year figure

19.6

(9.15.1.7) End date of target year

12/30/2030

(9.15.1.8) Target year figure

7.5

(9.15.1.9) Reporting year figure

6.6

(9.15.1.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Achieved

(9.15.1.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

107

(9.15.1.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

☒ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.1.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers all production sites (direct operations) owned by the Group at global level.

(9.15.1.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

In 2025 key initiatives included the first full year of the Thermal Vapour Recompression system in distillery in Scotland, delivering over 20% water savings at the site; the commissioning of a water- efficient system at the new agave milling centre in Mexico; several improvements to reverse osmosis systems; underground piping assessments and repairs in Jamaica. The Group completed in-depth assessments of critical utility systems and advanced water mass balances at large distilleries to identify high-impact water reduction opportunities and strengthen site-specific water management. In parallel, the Group expanded its water reuse program, including treated wastewater reuse in Martinique, bottle-rinsing water reuse, and continued water reuse in Jamaica. The implementation of best-practice water management program continued, focusing on operational excellence, steam system optimisation and continuous improvement. From 2026 the focus will be on efficiency and water-stressed sites.

(9.15.1.18) Further details of target

Following a very positive environmental goals progression made in 2022, the target has been revised in 2023. The target is an intensity value, which consider the volume of liters withdrawn per each liter of product manufactured (-62% by 2030 on a 2019 basis).

Row 3

(9.15.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Water target 3

(9.15.1.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Site/facility

(9.15.1.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water pollution

☒ Other water pollution, please specify :Safe return of wastewater to environment

(9.15.1.4) Date target was set

03/30/2023

(9.15.1.5) End date of base year

12/30/2019

(9.15.1.6) Base year figure

100

(9.15.1.7) End date of target year

12/30/2030

(9.15.1.8) Target year figure

100

(9.15.1.9) Reporting year figure

100

(9.15.1.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Achieved and maintained

(9.15.1.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

☒ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.1.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target is of semi-quantitative nature and describes our commitment to develop and maintain solutions and contractual arrangements that guarantee safe return of wastewater to environment, including interdependencies with biowaste circularity, nutrient, feed or bioenergy recovery and optimizing the discharge situation in the evolving operational and regulatory context. Actions are defined in capex and operational environmental management and include projects in wastewater pre-treatment, loss reduction, by-product recovery, reuse in agriculture etc.

(9.15.1.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

In 2025 we continued the construction of vinasse treatment plant in Arandas distillery (Mexico) for full onsite conversion of vinasse to biogas and compost material and treating water for direct discharge (commissioning in 2026). This project reduces the impact of off-site treatment of vinasse. 2025 we also commissioned the dunder treatment plant in New Yarmouth, Jamaica. The plant will be a supporting facility for rainy season to convert the post-distillation organic materials to concentrated feed materials. In Novi plant (Italy) we completed a wastewater pre-treatment plant to protect municipal WWTP from high loads.

(9.15.1.18) Further details of target

The target has an 'achieve and maintain' character with the ongoing agenda of improvements and response to changing regulatory and business context.
[Add row]

C10. Environmental performance - Plastics

(10.1) Do you have plastics-related targets?

	Targets in place
	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(10.1.1) Provide details of your plastics-related targets.

(10.1.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☒ Plastics target 1

(10.1.1.2) Target coverage

Select from:
☒ Suppliers

(10.1.1.3) Category of target & quantitative metric

Plastic polymers
☒ Increase the proportion of post-consumer recycled content in plastic polymers produced and/or sold

(10.1.1.4) Date target was set

12/30/2025

(10.1.1.5) End date of base year

12/30/2024

(10.1.1.6) Base year figure

19.8

(10.1.1.7) End date of target

12/30/2034

(10.1.1.8) Target year figure

50

(10.1.1.9) Reporting year figure

23.7

(10.1.1.10) Target status in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(10.1.1.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

12.913907284768209

(10.1.1.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

(10.1.1.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target, that applies to entire portfolio, refers specifically to PET as it is the main plastic material used for our packaging portfolio.

(10.1.1.14) Investment made toward achieving target during the reporting year

0

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

Campari Group strategy to achieve the target is focused in securing recycled PET sourcing through specific agreements with suppliers, to mitigate recycled material availability and price volatility. Specific investments are not needed with exclusion of incremental cost of packaging purchased (that can reach incremental value of +20%).

(10.1.1.17) Further details of target

The target refers to the increase of PET recycled content material at minimum of +50% by 2034. Similar targets are defined also for other materials as follow: metal minimum +60%, paper minimum +80%, glass minimum +45%. We also defined a material intensity target for glass (-5% by 2030 and -10% by 2034) as it is the major contributor to our carbon footprint. Moreover we also committed to guarantee a minimum of 95% recyclability of our products.

[Add 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

(10.2.3) Please explain

Not relevant.

Production/commercialization of durable plastic goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ Yes

(10.2.3) Please explain

Our company is commercializing the Point-of-Sale materials that support sales of our products in retail (promotional displays and gadgets) and on-trade (bar equipment, displays, and gadgets). These materials also contain plastics.

Usage of durable plastics goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ Yes

(10.2.3) Please explain

Process and bottling equipment at our manufacturing sites is using components made of plastic materials. These elements are subject to maintenance and are considered as durable components, replaced during major overhauls. The quantity is not measured but it can be estimated to be insignificant compared to other plastic materials commercialized or used by our company.

Production/commercialization of plastic packaging

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.3) Please explain

Not relevant.

Usage of plastic packaging

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ Yes

(10.2.2) Usage of plastic packaging

Select all that apply

☒ Production/commercialization of goods or products packaged in plastics

(10.2.3) Please explain

Part of our portfolio uses plastic bottles, closure or labels and the Group has a specific commitment in increasing the recycled content for this material and guarantee full recyclability.

Provision of waste management

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.3) Please explain

Not relevant for plastic material. Close the loop initiatives are implemented for glass waste generated at our sites in Italy in collaboration with our glass manufacturer.

Other plastics-related activities not specified

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.3) Please explain

Not identified.

[Fixed row]

(10.4) Provide the total weight of plastic durable goods and durable components produced, sold and/or used, and indicate the raw material content.

(10.4.1) Total weight during the reporting year (Metric tons)

245

(10.4.2) Raw material content percentages available to report

Percentage not available

☒ None

(10.4.12) Please explain

Data covers Point-of-Sale materials introduced to the market (bar and restaurant equipment, company gadgets). 2025 data estimated due to incomplete reports from suppliers. Recycled content varies per material category and is reported as % of total material used. Amount of plastics vary year on year depending on the purchased volumes and origin per category of materials. Due to long supply chains the materials are recyclable but usually there is insufficient recycled input in the places of production.

[Fixed row]

(10.5) Provide the total weight of plastic packaging sold and/or used and indicate the raw material content.

(10.5.1) Total weight during the reporting year (Metric tons)

1737.2

(10.5.2) Raw material content percentages available to report

Percentage available

☒ % post-consumer recycled content

(10.5.6) % post-consumer recycled content

23.7

(10.5.7) Breakdown of post-consumer recycled content available to report

Percentage available

☒ % post-consumer mechanical recycled content

(10.5.9) % post-consumer mechanical recycled content

100

(10.5.10) Certification of renewable and/or recycled content

Select from:

☒ No, we have not certified our renewable or recycled content

(10.5.12) Please explain

All our RPET is coming from mechanical recycling process. We have not yet certified our product content. Converdations with our suppliers to enroll into certification schemes.

[Fixed row]

(10.5.1) Specify the packaging formats across your organization's packaging portfolio and their proportions.

(10.5.1.1) Packaging formats in packaging portfolio

Select from:

☒ PET bottles – transparent clear, light blue and transparent colored

(10.5.1.2) Proportion of packaging portfolio

73.5

Row 2

(10.5.1.1) Packaging formats in packaging portfolio

Select from:

☒ PP rigids

(10.5.1.2) Proportion of packaging portfolio

7

Row 3

(10.5.1.1) Packaging formats in packaging portfolio

Select from:

☒ PP flexibles

(10.5.1.2) Proportion of packaging portfolio

19.5

[Add row]

(10.5.2) Is any of your packaging designed in compliance with design for recycling and/or composting guidelines?

(10.5.2.1) Is any of your packaging designed in compliance with design for recycling and/or composting guidelines?

Select from:

☒ Yes, recycling

(10.5.2.2) Select the design guidelines you are in compliance with

Design for recycling guidelines

☒ RecyClass guidelines

(10.5.2.5) % of packaging that is designed for recycling

93

(10.5.2.8) Please explain

Bottles and labels are fully designed for recyclability, while caps remain multi-material due to quality and performance they need to guarantee. Activities are ongoing with closures' suppliers to convert to mono-material components.

[Fixed row]

(10.5.3) Indicate the reusability and recyclability of the plastic packaging you sold and/or used.

(10.5.3.1) Percentages available to report

Percentage available

☒ % recyclable in practice and at scale

(10.5.3.3) % of plastic packaging that is recyclable in practice and at scale

93

(10.5.3.4) Assessment tool for recyclability

Select all that apply

☒ EMF Recyclability Assessment Tool

(10.5.3.5) Please explain

Our main plastic material use is PET for our bottles and PP for our labels.

[Fixed row]

(10.5.4) Provide the proportion of product delivered through reuse models.

(10.5.4.1) % total product delivered through reuse systems

Select from:

☒ None

[Fixed row]

(10.6) Provide the total weight of waste generated by the plastic you produce, commercialize, use and/or process and indicate the end-of-life management pathways.

Production, commercialization and/or use

(10.6.1) Total weight of plastic waste generated and/or managed (Metric tons)

1982.2

(10.6.5) End-of-life management pathways available to report

Select all that apply

☒ Recycling

☒ Waste to Energy

(10.6.6) Tool used to determine the percentage of end-of-life pathway

Select all that apply

☒ Eurostat

(10.6.8) % recycling

94

(10.6.10) % waste to energy

6

(10.6.16) Please explain

The total plastic waste generated is calculated as the sum of plastic durable goods and durable components bought + plastic packaging bought in the reporting year. End-of-life management pathway is recycling for all the plastic waste generated with exclusion of caps in scope that are managed as Waste to Energy.
[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 management

☒ Species management

☒ Education & awareness

☒ Livelihood, economic & other incentives

[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: ☒ Yes, we use indicators	Select all that apply ☒ State and benefit 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

No relevant

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:

☒ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

The production site, located at Oger in the Champagne region of France, is committed to protect and increase the biodiversity through the several projects as the implementation of more than 1000 trees and shrubs, the replication of different biotopes, the preservation of the present species and the elimination of chemicals for the soil management. In addition, the site is working with its agricultural suppliers to obtain the HEV (High Environmental Value) certification, a voluntary approach aims to identify and promote particularly environmentally-friendly practices applied by farmers. HEV covers four key areas: biodiversity conservation, plant protection strategy, management of fertiliser use and management of water.

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:

☒ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

Campari Group has identified three sites under its operational control that are located in biodiversity-sensitive areas: the site in Martinique (which includes a distillery and a bottling plant) and the Appleton and New Yarmouth distilleries in Jamaica. Martinique is part of the UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves, while Jamaica, according to the WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter, is situated in a high-risk key biodiversity area. In Martinique, Campari Group owns 776 hectares and rents an additional 336 hectares. In Jamaica, the total area of the distilleries amounts to about 1,343 hectares..In 2025, Campari Group's direct business activities contributed to land-use change within designated land allocated for industrial development. This includes plant extension projects aimed at expanding built-up areas within existing premises, such as at the Lawrenceburg distillery in the United States, the Arandas distillery in Mexico, and the New Yarmouth Estate distillery in Jamaica. At the same time, the Group is implementing improved farming management practices on directly cultivated land, such as sugarcane plantations in Martinique and vineyards in the Champagne region of France, with the goal of minimizing environmental impacts and restoring areas with higher biodiversity.

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

Not relevant

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:

☒ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

Campari Group has identified three sites under its operational control that are located in biodiversity-sensitive areas: the site in Martinique (which includes a distillery and a bottling plant) and the Appleton and New Yarmouth distilleries in Jamaica. Martinique is part of the UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves, while Jamaica, according to the WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter, is situated in a high-risk key biodiversity area. In Martinique, Campari Group owns 776 hectares and rents an additional 336 hectares. In Jamaica, the total area of the distilleries amounts to about 1,343 hectares. In 2025, Campari Group's direct business activities contributed to land-use change within designated land allocated for industrial development. This includes plant extension projects aimed at expanding built-up areas within existing premises, such as at the Lawrenceburg distillery in the United States, the Arandas distillery in Mexico, and the New Yarmouth Estate distillery in Jamaica. At the same time, the Group is implementing improved farming management practices on directly cultivated land, such as sugarcane plantations in Martinique and vineyards in the Champagne region of France, with the goal of minimizing environmental impacts and restoring areas with higher biodiversity.

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

(11.4.2) Comment

Not relevant
[Fixed row]

(11.4.1) Provide details of your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to areas important for biodiversity.

Row 1

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☒ UNESCO World Heritage sites

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ France

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

UNESCO World Heritage site

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☒ Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Lallier production site is located at Oger, in the Champagne region of France. The main production process are the inbound of grapes and the fermentation, maturation, ageing and bottling of sparkling wine.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☒ No

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Lallier winery, where biodiversity habitats were created in green areas of the manufacturing site. Additionally, biodiversity hedges have been planted along its vineyards, introducing around 1.300 of specially selected plants to replicate different biotopes and support local ecosystems. Campari sources 90% of its grape needs for its Lallier champagne from external suppliers. While a five-year Sustainability Plan guides improvements in its own vineyards, Campari-Lallier is actively engaging suppliers to adopt the HEV ('High Environmental Value') certification. This French Ministry of Agriculture initiative promotes environmentally friendly practices such as minimizing fertilisers and eliminating herbicides. The goal is to achieve 100% by 2030, the progress is checked on a yearly basis and intermediate targets have already been set for 2024 (65%) and 2028 (90%). To incentivise participation, Campari-Lallier offers financial premiums for certified grapes. In 2025, the adoption of HEV certification among sourcing farmers is equal to 82%, noting that Lallier's own vineyard has been certified since 2022. Similar practice is in place also in Bourg-Charente, where the Group provides support to local suppliers through awareness sessions on the CEC and the other certification analysis. Currently, all suppliers in the region are participating in this project, with 68% of distillers and 20% of winegrowers certified, representing 34% of total suppliers. The target is to achieve 100% supplier certification by 2028.

Row 2

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☒ UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Martinique

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☒ Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

1112

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Martinique (distillery and bottling activities) is part of the UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves, In Martinique, Campari Group owns 776 hectares and rents an additional 336 hectares.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☒ No

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

At its distillery in Martinique, Campari Group implemented biodiversity-focused initiatives on its sugarcane plantations in the island's southern arid region, included planting hedgerows and establishing a reforested area to protect soil, enhance water retention, and create habitats for native species.

Row 3

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☒ Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Jamaica

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☒ Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

1343

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

In Jamaica (distillery and bottling) the total area of the distilleries amounts to about 1,343 hectares.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☒ No

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

In 2025, Campari Group's direct business activities contributed to land-use change within designated land allocated for industrial development. This includes plant extension projects aimed at expanding built-up areas within existing premises, such as at the Lawrenceburg distillery in the United States, the Arandas distillery in Mexico, and the New Yarmouth Estate distillery in Jamaica. At the same time, the Group is implementing improved farming management practices on directly cultivated land with the goal of minimizing environmental impacts and restoring areas with higher biodiversity.

[Add 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
- ☒ Biodiversity

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Disclosure of risks and opportunities

- ☒ Other data point in module 3, please specify :Value chain stage where the risks/opportunities occur as well as time horizons, likelihood and severity

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

- ☑ ISAE 3000
- ☑ ISAE 3410

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

The Dutch Statutory Auditor Ernst&Young Accountants, LLP verified the disclosure of the Sustainability Statement according to legal requirements, while Ernst&Young S.p.A. verified, through a limited assurance engagement in accordance with International Standard on Assurance Engagements ('ISAE') 3000 Revised, the Sustainability Report's compliance with the Global Reporting Initiative ('GRI') Standards - the global standards for sustainability reporting. With specific reference to the GHG inventory, Ernst&Young S.p.A. also performs a limited assurance engagement on Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions in accordance with the International Standards for GHG Assurance Engagement ISAE 3410.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

Campari Group_EY Assruance Letter - Sustainability Statement_FY_2025.pdf
[Add row]

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

	Additional information
	N/A

[Fixed row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Chief Executive Officer

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

[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 to facilitate collective action in priority basins.

Select from:

☒ No

