

2024 Sustainability Report

IMA Group

Handbook

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1. The Legislative context

On December 6th, 2014 the Directive n. 2014/95/ EU of the European Parliament and of the European Council entered into force. Such Directive requires the disclosure of "non-financial and diversity" information by large undertakings that are public-interest entities. In this context, the EU demonstrates its contribution to the transition toward a sustainable global economy combining long-term profitability, social justice and environmental protection by promoting the enhancement of companies that adopt transparent management policies aimed at obtaining better performances also in non-financial areas.

On 30 December 2016, the Italian Legislation adopted the above-mentioned Directive with the Decree No. 254 of, requiring Public-Interest Entities to disclose Non-Financial information to cover -to the extent necessary to ensure the understanding of their activities, development, performance and the impact of their activity - environmental, social, employee-related, human rights and anticorruption and bribery matters, which are relevant to the Group's activities and characteristics. In particular, the Decree requires to disclose as a minimum, with reference to above listed areas, the main risks, generated or incurred, any adopted policy, the related key performance indicators, and the company's business model.

Accordingly, being an international Group before the delisting, IMA Group fell under the scope of the Italian Legislative Decree 254/16, and all its subsidiaries were required to provide their non-financial data and information. Despite the delisting process, **IMA Group decided to continue issuing its Sustainability Report in accordance with the above-mentioned Italian Legislative Decree**, being a consolidated best practice for the Group and its long-standing commitment on such topics.

2. IMA Group Sustainability Report

What is a Sustainability Report?

The sustainability report is a **reporting model about quantities and qualities of relationships between a firm and its stakeholders**. It aims at outlining a homogeneous, punctual, complete, true, and fair framework of the complex interdependency between economic and social features of the context in which the firm operates.

The Report has the goal to describe not only the performances of an organization, but also the approach adopted to manage the most relevant sustainability topics, in terms of principles, values, policies and management systems.

Furthermore, the Sustainability Report gives an overview on the company's commitment towards sustainable development, making clear engagements and future objectives. A Company can define its own strategic guidelines on economics, environmental and social topics, identifying priorities and defining a sustainability plan (short-medium term) based on its concept of sustainability.

The GRI Standards

Sustainability reporting can help organizations to measure, understand and communicate their economic, environmental, social and governance performance and is drafted in accordance with the GRI Sustainability Reporting Standards (GRI Standards), reporting guidelines issued by the Global Reporting Initiatives.

The GRI Standards:

- are designed to be used by organizations to report about their impacts on the economic, environmental, and social performances;
- create a common language for organizations and stakeholders, with which impacts of organizations can be communicated and understood;
- are designed to enhance the global comparability and quality of information on these impacts, thereby enabling greater transparency and accountability of organizations.

GRI indicators requested

2-27: Compliance with laws and regulations

2-30: Collective bargaining agreements

204: Procurement Practices

205: Anti-corruption

302: Energy

305: Emissions

303: Water

304: Biodiversity

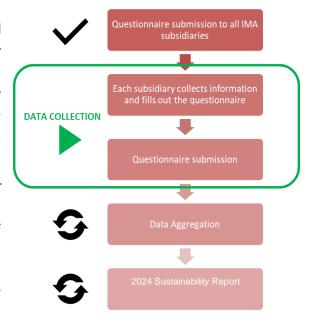
306: Waste

403: Occupational Health and Safety

The process for drafting the Report

In order to publish the 2024 Consolidated Non-Financial Disclosure of IMA Group (also as 2024 Sustainability Report), it is necessary to collect environmental, social and economic data concerning all the subsidiaries. This is the reason why it has been asked to your organization to complete the Optimy online questionnaire. This Handbook provides you the necessary tools to properly fill out the sheets and it **must be submitted by January the 27**th, **2025**.

For any information reported, the boundary (in terms of legal entities) must be clarified. Note that any information and performance indicators must be related to the entities/plants of your Company and any limitation or change of the boundary will have to be clearly stated.



Sustainability Report 2024				
Perimeter	IMA Group			
Period	January 1 st , 2024– December 31 st , 2024			
Reporting Standards	GRI Standards			

REFERENCE PERIOD

All data must refer to the reporting period 01/01/2024-12/31/2024

3. Optimy

IMA Group is using the Optimy tool to collect and consolidate the non-financial data and information. The questionnaire can be accessed through the following link:

https://csrreport.ima.it/en/

Note that only the consolidated values are disclosed in the 2024 Sustainability Report, but the values of each entity stand-alone must be available at any moment.

How to access the platform

You have received the access link by email from IMA Corporate. When you access to it, you will see the following front page. Please click on "Submit an application".

IMA Yearly Sustainability Data collection - 2024

ENGLISH VERSION

Consolidated voluntary disclosure of Non-Financial Information

Welcome to the yearly sustainability data collection Questionnaire

This platform is designed to collect IMA's companies worldwide data on environmental, health and safety and procurement performances

- > You may save your answers and work on them again at your earliest convenience before submitting them
- > You can invite contributors by sharing the login credentials within your company (more than one person can work on the questionnaire at the same time).
- > All the questions must be answered before the final submission of the questionnaire
- ► The deadline for submission is January 27th, 2025.

Please note: through this link you can download and consult the handbook created in order to support you in the compiling process

For support, please contact:

Marie-Charlotte Montaut - IMA S.p.A. - Email: MarieCharlotte.Montaut@ima.it

Martina Orazietti - IMA S.p.A. - Email: Martina.Orazietti@ima.it

For specific questions or clarifications regarding section 7. Environment, please kindly contact: Chiara Casadio - IMA S.p.A. - Chiara.Casadio@ima.it

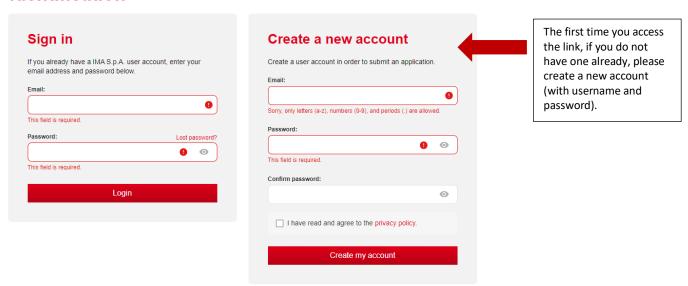
Thank you for your contribution.

Submit a new application



During the first access, you will be asked to create an account, with username and password. Just one person at a time can access with a single account.

Identification



Once started compiling, the system will autosave the survey on a timely basis. It is not mandatory to complete the questionnaire in a single access, as you can start again where you left any time before the <u>deadline set on January the 27th, 2025.</u>

Every time you access you can click on "Manage my applications" to continue inserting the data requested and you will be redirected to the landing page where to manage your application form.



Whilst working on the application form, you have the possibility to <u>invite contributors</u> and give access to the specific section under their competency/responsibility. To do so, when the form is open, click on the "manage invitation" link and then "invite a contributor". This will allow you to invite the reference person by email and select the relevant section (they won't be able to see and modify the entire form). Example below:



They will receive an invitation link by email.

Once the entire form will be completed, click on "Submit" and notify the responsible people (Marie-Charlotte Montaut and Martina Orazietti) at <a href="mailto:marieta

Operational tips for data collection and monitoring

In many companies of the Group, the person who takes care of the financial report has to manage the non-financial data. This overlap may cause significant management challenges, particularly between January and February, when a large volume of data must be collected and uploaded in Optimy.

In order to avoid this work overload, we advise you to:

- Identify data/information that can be collected and monitored in advance;
- Develop a report to monitor that indicator;
- Identify your colleague who operates as contact point for the collection of that indicator;
- Agree upon the approach with the top management first and then with your colleagues;
- Define a timeline for the collection and upload of data/information in Optimy;

• Keep in mind that data/information shall be uploaded in Optimy in January.

BEST PRACTICES ON DATA COLLECTION AND REPORTING						
Data collection process	 Define a data owner or someone who is responsible for data collection and their validation. Implement an internal review system: firstly, data should be checked by the data owner and, secondly, by the responsible of the function. Update information periodically to monitor the situation, prevent mistakes and improve data accuracy. 					
Data traceability and auditability	 Create archives for each source of data. Reduce manual operations and prefer the use of IT tools in order to lower the risk of error. Keep track of the people that were involved in the data collection. Use reliable sources and keep them well archived for future requests. 					

4. Handbook

The structure

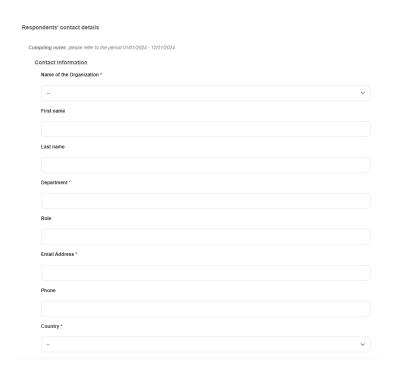


The form is structured according to the main themes and indicators reported in the Sustainability Report 2024. You can work on more than one section at time since the platform autosaves your data on a timely basis.

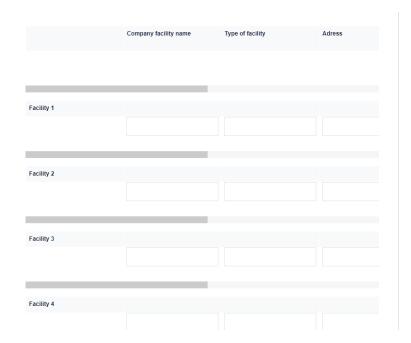
Some automatic checks have been implemented in various sections to verify the amounts entered into the system.



Section 1: Organization's details

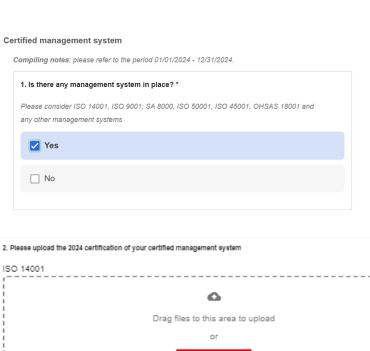


Starting from this year, you will be asked to provide information regarding <u>each</u> of your company facilities. Please provide for each facility: its company facility name, the type (e.g. office/production site, warehouse), the address (street, city, nation), the number of automatic machines produced during 2024 in the facility, surface (m2) and volume (m3).



Please note that you will be asked to provide the <u>environmental data</u> <u>split per facility</u> in the "Environment" Section.

Then, you are asked to provide information and evidences regarding your management systems.



Please specify if you have any certification or management system valid on 12/31/2024.

ISO 14001 ISO 9001 Δ Drag files to this area to upload Please, upload your certification. Drag files to this area to upload ISO 50001 Drag files to this area to upload Please, indicate the person Who is the person responsible for the formal approval of the sustainability data and information provided? responsible for the formal Indicate his/her name and role

Please, indicate the person responsible for the formal approval of the sustainability data and information provided.

Section 2: Organizational Governance & Business Integrity

For stakeholders, there is an interest in both the occurrence of incidents and an organization's response to the incidents. Public legal cases regarding corruption can include current public investigations, prosecutions, or closed cases.

	has a Code of Ethics, which applies to all of the companies of the Group. Does your company also has its own Code of Ethics/ onduct? *
-	Y
	Anti-corruption
	Compiling notes: please refer to the period 01/01/2024 - 12/31/2024.
	Total number and nature of confirmed incidents of corruption. *
	Total number of confirmed incidents in which employees were dismissed or disciplined for corruption *
	Total number of confirmed incidents when contracts with business partners were terminated or not renewed due to violations related corruption. *
	Public legal cases regarding corruption brought against the organization or its employees during the reporting period and the outcon of such cases *

Glossary

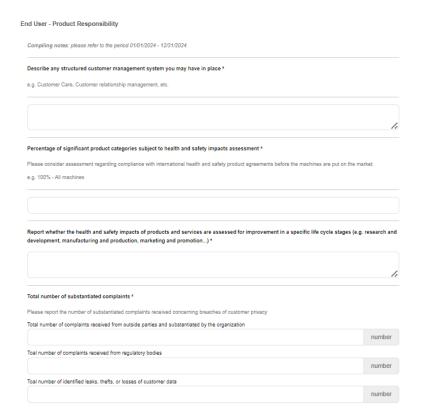
Corruption: abuse of entrusted power for private gains, which can be instigated by individuals or organizations. Corruption includes practices such as bribery, facilitation payments, fraud, extortion, collusion, and money laundering. It also includes an offer or receipt of any gift, loan, fee, reward, or other advantage to or from any person as an inducement to do something that is dishonest, illegal, or a breach of trust in the conduct of the enterprise's business. This can include cash or in-kind benefits, such as free goods, gifts, and holidays, or special personal services provided for the purpose of an improper advantage, or that can result in moral pressure to receive such an advantage.

Confirmed incident of corruption: incident of corruption that has been found to be substantiated. Confirmed incidents of corruption do not include incidents of corruption that are still under investigation in the reporting period.

Membership and association: include memberships maintained at the organizational level in associations or organizations in which the company holds a position on the governance body, participates in projects or committees, provides substantive funding beyond routine membership dues, or views its membership as strategic.

Section 3: End User – Product Responsibility

Taking care of customer health and safety includes an organization's systematic efforts to address health and safety across the life cycle of a product or service, and its adherence to customer health and safety regulations and voluntary codes.



Glossary

Life cycle stages: stages that allow to identify the stage of growth of the product or service.

Substantiated complaint: written statement by regulatory or similar official body addressed to the organization that identifies breaches of customer privacy, or a complaint lodged with the organization that has been recognized as legitimate by the organization.

Section 4: Involvement in the Community

An organization's activities and infrastructure can have significant economic, social, cultural, and/or environmental impacts on local communities. Where possible, organizations are expected to anticipate and avoid negative impacts on local communities. Establishing a timely and effective stakeholder identification and engagement process is important to help organizations understand the vulnerability of local communities and how these might be affected by the organization's activities.

In this section, please furnish details and evidence pertaining to the following aspects of your operations:

Donations

Community support initiatives

- Sponsorship activities
- Participation in and support of trade associations
- Organization of social activities for your employees

Additionally, provide information on whether your company has engaged in partnerships with universities, research centers, or other notable institutions for Research and Development projects. Indicate if you support external initiatives or subscribe to programs such as the UN Global Compact.

We kindly ask you to indicate the total amount of donations made to third parties.

Please note that trade associations are not included in this count, as the donations to be considered are exclusively contributions to non-profit entities and associations with regular statutes and incorporation acts, dedicated to initiatives of significant cultural, social, or charitable value.

Examples: donations to orphanages, hospitals, scholarships, support to families in need, etc

Own currency/000

Please, specify the currency used

Please provide a qualitative description of the projects you supported through these donations

Please upload any significant documentation related to the above mentioned projects/initiatives you supported through donations

Orag files to this area to upload

Or

Browse files

Donations can be cash and noncash contributions. Please note that non-cash contributions must be **converted** into a monetary equivalent.

We kindly ask you to indicate the total amount that the company has allocated to sponsorship initiatives

Please note that trade associations are not included in this count, as the sponsorships to be considered must be governed by a written agreement clearly outlining the conditions agreed upon by the parties and, in particular, the reciprocal relationship between the sponsor and the sponsored party.

A sponsorship is typically an activity where both parties benefit: the sponsor receives advertising visibility or other advantages in exchange for their support. Sponsorships may involve social, environmental, sports, entertainment, or artistic topics and must be exclusively dedicated to initiatives and events that ensure quality standard.

	own currency/000
Please, specify the currency used	
Please provide a qualitative description of the projects you supported through these sposorship	
Please upload any significant documentation related to the above mentioned projects/initiatives you supported	through sponsorships
۵	
Drag files to this area to upload	
or	
Browse files	
Please provide the total amount of your company's contributions to trade associations for the promotion of relacommunities Examples: Americas: Rockford Area Economic Development Council, SHRM - Society for Human Resources Manager Association of the German Chambers of Industry and Commerce, Europe: Tea Coffee Association, etc.; Asia & Middle	nent, etc.; IHK - The
Association of the German Chambers of Industry and Commerce, Europe: Tea Conee Association, etc., Asia & Middle International Society for Pharmaceutical Engineering, Relief foundation for CASCADE Montessori - Narsingapuram & O	
	own currency/000
Please, specify the currency used	
Please provide the name of the trade associations your company contributes to and relevant information on the	e projects you took part.
Please provide a qualitative description of your company's contributions to trade associations	

ease provide the total amount directed to social projects and activities for employees	
amples: organization and promotion of sports or cultural groups, social corporate initiatives, etc.	
	own currency/000
ase, specify the currency used	
ease provide a qualitative description of the social projects and activities for employees organized and	promoted by your company
ease provide a qualitative description of the social projects and activities for employees organized and promote	d by your company
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Please report any partnership with Universities, Research Centers or other significant institution in rega projects *	erd to Research and Developme
	erd to Research and Developme
	ard to Research and Developm
projects *	
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Please upload any significant documentation related to the above mentioned projects with Universities Drag files to this area to upload Or Browse files	or Research Centers r (e.g. UN Global Compact) * r and sustainability. Ids a position on the

These initiatives relate to projects directed towards employees e.g. volunteering activities dedicated to the community, sport groups, cultural groups, etc.

Glossary

External initiatives: External initiatives to be considered refer to significant national, or international, initiatives and programs related to corporate citizenship, responsibility and sustainability.

Note: this topic includes memberships maintained at the organizational level in associations or organizations in which it holds a position on the governance body, participates in projects or committees, provides substantive funding beyond routine membership dues, or views its membership as strategic.

Sponsorships: Sponsorships to be considered include exclusively those regulated by a written contract that clearly outlines the agreed-upon conditions between the parties and, in particular, the mutual relationship between the sponsor and the sponsored party. A sponsorship is typically an activity in which both parties obtain a benefit: the sponsor receives advertising visibility or other advantages in exchange for their support. Sponsorships can involve social, environmental, sports, entertainment, and artistic themes, and must be exclusively aimed at initiatives and events that offer quality guarantees.

Donations: they can be cash contributions or non-cash contributions. A cash contribution is the gross monetary amount a company pays in support of a community organization/project, and can include direct donations/grants to charitable organizations or activities, etc. Non-cash resources to community activities. They can include donations of the company's products or services or other corporate resources such as IT equipment, used furniture, meeting rooms or other space.

Section 5: Freedom of Association and Collective Bargaining

Freedom of association is a human right as defined by international declarations and conventions. In this context, freedom of association refers to the right of employers and workers to form, to join and to run their own organizations without prior authorization or interference by the state or any other entity. The right of workers to collectively bargain the terms and conditions of work is also an internationally recognized human right. Collective bargaining refers to all negotiations which take place between one or more employers or employers' organizations, on the one hand, and one or more workers' organizations (trade unions), on the other, for determining working conditions and terms of employment or for regulating relations between employers and workers.

reedom of Association and Collective Bargaining	
Compiling notes: please refer to the period 01/01/2024 - 12/31/2024.	
Report all the operations and suppliers in which workers' rights to exercise freedom of association or collective bargaining may be violated or at significant risk either in terms of:	
Type of operation (such as manufacturing plant) and supplier; Countries or geographic areas with operations and suppliers considered at risk.	
	le
Report the measures taken by the organization in the reporting period intended to support rights to exercise freedom of association and collective bargaining.*	,
	le
Describe any policy considered likely to affect workers' decisions to form or join a trade union, to bargain collectively or to engage in trade union activities. *	
	/

Glossary

Collective bargaining: all negotiations which take place between one or more employers or employers' organizations, on the one hand, and one or more workers' organizations (trade unions), on the other, for determining working conditions and terms of employment or for regulating relations between employers and workers. Collective agreements can be at the level of the organization; at the industry level, in countries where that is the practice; or at both. Collective agreements can cover specific groups of workers; for example, those performing a specific activity or working at a specific location.

Freedom of association: right of employers and workers to form, to join and to run their own organizations without prior authorization or interference by the state or any other entity.

Section 6: Human Rights

It is important for stakeholders that an organization is able to detect and prevent risk of child-labor or forced labor as a sign of attention toward human rights.

Compiling notes: please refer to the period 01/01/2024 - 12/31/2024.	
Report all the operations and suppliers considered to have significant risk for incidents of: *	
child labor;	
young workers exposed to hazardous work	
	/
teport all the operations and suppliers considered to have significant risk for incidents of child labor either in terms of: *	
Type of operation (such as manufacturing plant) and supplier;	
 Countries or geographic areas with operations and suppliers considered at risk. 	
rced or Compulsory Labor	11
Report all the operations and suppliers considered to have significant risk for incidents of forced or compulsory labor, in terms of: *	
 Type of operation (such as manufacturing plant) and supplier: 	
 Type of operation (such as manufacturing plant) and supplier; Countries or geographic areas with operations and suppliers considered at risk. 	
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Glossary

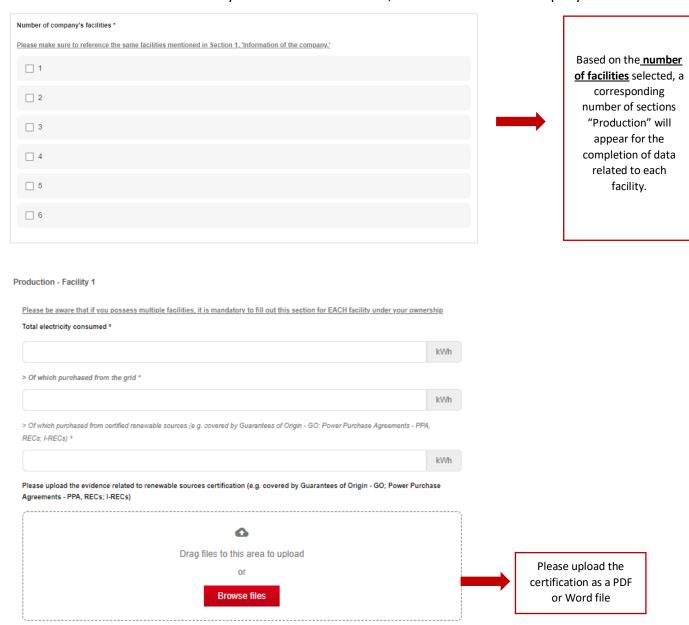
Child: person under the age of 15 years, or under the age of completion of compulsory schooling, whichever is higher. Exceptions can occur in certain countries where economies and educational facilities are insufficiently developed, and a minimum age of 14 years applies. These countries of exception are specified by the International Labour Organization (ILO) in response to a special application by the country concerned and in consultation with representative organizations of employers and workers. The ILO Convention 138, 'Minimum Age Convention', 1973, refers to both child labor and young workers.

Forced or compulsory labor: all work and service that is exacted from any person under the menace of any penalty and for which the said person has not offered herself or himself voluntarily. The most extreme examples of forced or compulsory labor are slave labor and bonded labor, but debts can also be used as a means of maintaining workers in a state of forced labor. Indicators of forced labor include withholding identity papers, requiring compulsory deposits, and compelling workers, under threat of firing, to work extra hours to which they have not previously agreed. This definition is based on International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention 29, 'Forced Labour Convention', 1930.

Section 7: Environment

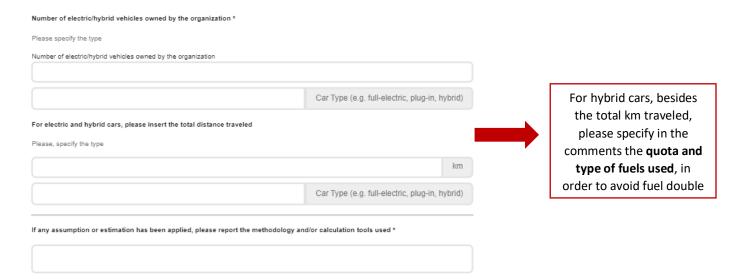
Stakeholders are deeply interested in the environmental impact of organizations as per the outcome of their irresponsible source management. Source of energy and waste management are the main elements on which IMA is focusing on promoting responsible source consumption that in turn can support the organization in identifying opportunities for energy efficiency, waste prevention and for adopting circularity measures.

The section "Production" needs to be filled out per <u>each facility you own</u>. Please make sure to reference the same facility mentioned in Section 1, 'Information of the company.'



Total electric energy autoproduced from renewable sources (e.g.: PV) *			
	kWh		
> Of which autoproduced from renewable sources (e.g.: PV) and consumed *			
	kVVh		
> Of which autoproduced from renewable sources (e.g.: PV) and sold to the grid *			
	kWh		
		-	
f there is a renewable energy source system installed, please provide the peak power in kW (if there is mor please provide the sum of the each peak power in kW)	re than one system installed,		
	kW		
Specify which type of renewable energy source system is installed (e.g.: PV, co-generation system, etc.) an	d if there is more than one		
ystem installed, please provide each specific peak power			
Natural gas consumption for heating, production and testing *			
	cubic meters		
LPG used for heating, production and testing *			
	liters		
Diesel oil used for heating, production and testing *			
	liters		
lease specify the amount and its unit of measure (GJ, kg or liters)			
	unit of measure	9	
	amount	t	
Newser Is a wood loar wood ships wood sollets generates w			
iomass (e.g. wood logs, wood chips, wood pellets, grass/straw) lease specify the amount and its unit of measure (tonnes or kWh)			
	unit of measure	e	
	amount	t	
iogas (e.g. biogas or landfill gas)			
lease specify the amount and its unit of measure (tonnes or kWh)			
	unit of measure	3	
	amount	t	
lease upload the evidence related to your supply of biofuels, biomass or biogas (e.g. contract)			
۵			
Drag files to this area to upload			Please upload the
or Proves files			certification as a PDF
Browse files			or Word form
others (please, specify the type of energy source and its unit of measure)			
	unit of measure	a	
	amount		
otal thermal energy autoproduced (e.g. thermal solar panels, cogeneration plant, etc.)			
	kWh	n	

If any assumption or estimation has been applied, please report the methodology and/or calculation tools used *	
nsport fleet	
lumber of natural gas vehicles owned by the organization *	
Jumber of natural gas vehicles owned by the organization	
latural gas used for vehicles owned by the organization or with a long-leasing contract	
	cubic meters
> Whether cubic meters are not available, please provide the number of Km traveled	
	Km
Number of LPG vehicles owned by the organization *	
lumber of LPG vehicles owned by the organization	
PG used for vehicles owned by the organization or with a long-leasing contract	
	Litres
>> Whether litres are not available, please provide the number of Km traveled	
	Km
Number of gasoline/petrol vehicles owned by the organization *	
lumber of gasoline/petrol vehicles owned by the organization	
Gasoline/petrol used for vehicles owned by the organization or with a long-leasing contract	
vasonnelped of used for Venticles owned by the organization of with a long-leasing contract	1.24
	Litres
>> Whether litres are not available, please provide the number of Km traveled	16
	Km
lumber of diesel vehicles owned by the organization *	
lumber of diesel vehicles owned by the organization	
plesel oil used for vehicles owned by the organization or with a long-leasing contract	
	Litres
> Whether litres are not available, please provide the number of Km traveled	
	Km



Please, report here all sources of energy used in the **production process**, hence excluding transport consumption which must be reported in the following table.

Total electricity consumed must be equal to the amount of electricity purchased from the grid ("Of which purchased from the grid" cell) plus electricity auto produced and consumed from renewable sources ("> of which autoproduced from renewable sources (e.g.: PV) and consumed" cell).

The amount of energy auto produced from renewable sources must be equal to the amount auto produced from the installed system and then actually consumed ("> of which autoproduced from renewable sources (e.g.: PV) and consumed" cell) plus the amount autoproduced from the system but not used and sold to the grid ("> of which autoproduced from renewable sources (e.g.: PV) and sold to the grid" cell).

COMPILING TIPS – PRODUCTION

Where you can find data

Electricity consumed

As per electricity consumed data collection you can check:

- bills and contracts with suppliers;
- internal meters;
- online platform that monitors organization's consumptions.

<u>Estimation</u>: if you only have the amount spent (e.g. €), you can divide it by the average price of electricity for the reporting year.

The yearly amount has to be inputted in the cell "> Of which purchased from the grid". If you have Certificates of Origins, please specify this amount in the cell "> of which purchased from renewable sources 100% certified".

Total energy autoproduced from renewable sources (eg.: PV)

This category includes the amount of self-generated electricity produced during the year from renewable sources (e.g. photovoltaic) and other sources.

As per energy autoproduced from renewable sources data collection you can check:

internal meters;

• online platform that monitors organization's consumptions.

Input the amount of actual consumption of energy auto produced in the cell "> of which autoproduced from renewable sources (e.g.: PV) and consumed", while the amount not used in the organization but sold to the grid has to be inputted in the cell "> of which autoproduced from renewable sources (e.g.: PV) and sold to the grid". This amount can be found on:

- bills and contracts with suppliers;
- online platforms for energy monitoring.

Natural gas, LPG, Diesel oil and other sources

This category includes yearly usage of fuels from non-renewable sources used by the organization for heating, production (e.g.: roasting, testing, etc.), Emergency Generators, etc. As per the above-mentioned energy sources data collection, you can check:

- bills and contracts with suppliers;
- internal meters.

<u>Estimation</u>: if you only have the amount spent (e.g.: €), you can divide it by the average price of fuel for the reporting year.

How to convert the unit of measure

Unit of Measurement

Energy	GJ	kWh	therm	toe	kcal
Gigajoule, GJ		277.78	9.47817	0.02388	238,903
Kilowatt-hour, kWh	0.0036		0.03412	0.00009	860.05
Therm	0.10551	29.307		0.00252	25,206
Tonne oil equivalent, toe	41.868	11,630	396.83		10,002,389
Kilocalorie, kcal	0.000004186	0.0011627	0.000039674	0.00000100	

You can find a conversion example below:

Example 1: from GJ to kWh

Your company consumed 15 GJ of electricity in 2024 derived from the sum of the monthly bills from January to December 2024.

To convert from GJ to kWh you should multiply for 277.78 or divide by 0.0036.

- \rightarrow [15] GJ x [277.78] kWh/GJ = 4,166.7 kWh
- → [15] GJ : [0.0036] GJ/kWh = 4,166.7 kWh

4,166.7 is the amount to be inputted in the cell "> Of which purchased from the grid".

Unit of Measurement

Volume	L	m³	cu ft	Imp. gallon	US gallon	Bbl (US,P)
Litres, L		0.001	0.03531	0.21997	0.26417	0.0062898
Cubic metres, m ³	1,000		35.315	219.97	264.17	6.2898
Cubic feet, cu ft	28.317	0.02832		6.2288	7.48052	0.17811
Imperial gallon	4.5461	0.00455	0.16054		1.20095	0.028594
US gallon	3.7854	0.0037854	0.13368	0.83267		0.023810
Barrel (US, petroleum), bbl	158.99	0.15899	5.6146	34.972	42	

You can find some conversion examples below:

Example 2: from US gallon to Liter

Your company consumed 658.34 US gallon of gasoline in 2024.

To convert from Barrel to liter you should multiply for 3.7854 or divide by 0.26417.

- → [658.34] USgallon x [3.7854] L/USgallon = 2492.09 L
- → [658.34] USgallon : [0.26417] USgallon/L = 2492.09 L

Example 3: from Cubic feet to Cubic meter

Your company consumed 822.31 cu ft of natural gas.

To convert from Cubic feet to Cubic metres you should multiply for 0.02832 or divide by 35.315.

- \rightarrow [822.31] cu ft x [0.02832] m³/ cu ft = 2328,52 m³
- \rightarrow [822.31] cu ft : [35.315] cu ft / m³ = 2328,52 m³

COMPILING TIPS – TRANSPORT

Where you can find data

The Transport Fleet includes company's cars owned by the organization, long-term leasing vehicles, forklifts.

As per fuel consumption data collection you can check:

- bills and contracts with suppliers;
- receipts/invoices from fuel payments or expenses reimbursement. If your company use a *Fuel Card*, you can ask to the Administration function;
- contracts with the rental company;
- internal meters.

<u>Estimation</u>: if you only have the amount spent (e.g.: €), you can divide it by the average price of fuel for the reporting year.

How to convert the unit of measure

Please compile the Km cell only if you are not able to retrieve data expressed in litres. Otherwise, refer to the following conversion table of the common Units of measurement pertaining volumes provided.

Unit of Measurement

Volume	L	m³	cu ft	Imp. gallon	US gallon	Bbl (US,P)
Litres, L		0.001	0.03531	0.21997	0.26417	0.0062898
Cubic metres, m ³	1,000		35.315	219.97	264.17	6.2898
Cubic feet, cu ft	28.317	0.02832		6.2288	7.48052	0.17811
Imperial gallon	4.5461	0.00455	0.16054		1.20095	0.028594
US gallon	3.7854	0.0037854	0.13368	0.83267		0.023810
Barrel (US, petroleum), bbl	158.99	0.15899	5.6146	34.972	42	

You can find some conversion examples below:

Example 2: from US gallon to Liter

Your company consumed 658.34 US gallon of gasoline in 2024.

To convert from Barrel to liter you should multiply for 3.7854 or divide by 0.26417.

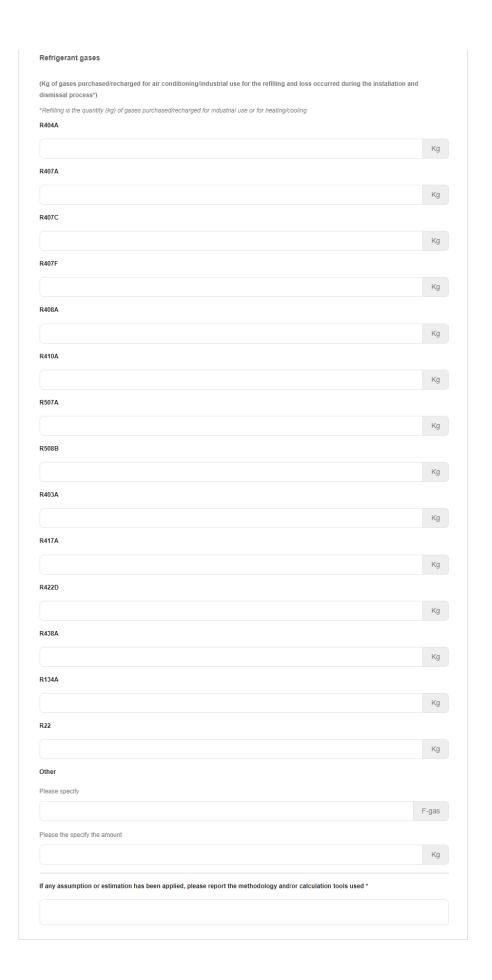
- → [658.34] USgallon x [3.7854] L/USgallon = 2492.09 L
- → [658.34] USgallon : [0.26417] USgallon/L = 2492.09 L

Example 3: from Cubic feet to Cubic meter

Your company consumed 822.31 cu ft of natural gas.

To convert from Cubic feet to Cubic metres you should multiply for 0.02832 or divide by 35.315.

- \rightarrow [822.31] cu ft x [0.02832] m³/ cu ft = 2328,52 m³
- \rightarrow [822.31] cu ft : [35.315] cu ft / m³ = 2328,52 m³



COMPILING TIPS – REFRIGERANT GAS

Where you can find data

The refrigerant gases are used to refill a loss in the cooling appliances, such as refrigerators and air conditioners.

As per refrigerant gas data collection you can check:

- bills and contracts with suppliers;
- Facility maintenance registry.

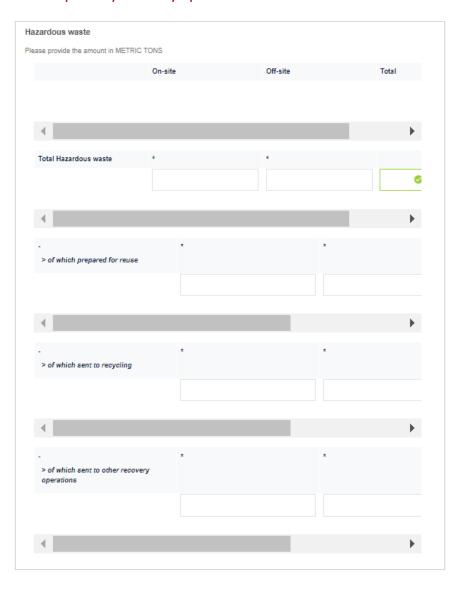
Please, when reporting the amount per refrigerant gas refilled, include also any gas not recovered during decommissioning of the plant (if any).

Waste

Note: for each number provided, please remember to use the dot "." as a separator of decimal.

Total waste *				
				metric t
> of which haze	rdous waste			
				metric t
> of which non	hazardous waste			
				metric to
If any assump	ion or estimation has been app	lied, please report the method	ology and/or calculation tools used	*

Waste diverted from disposal by recovery operation





Waste directed to disposal by disposal operation



	On-site	Off-site		Total
				Total
4				+
Total Non-Hazardous waste	*	*		
4				+
> of which sent to incineration (wi energy recovery)	ith			
4				•
				,
> of which sent to incineration (we energy recovery)	* ithout		*	
4				>
-	*		*	
> of which sent to landfilling				
4				+
	*		*	
> of which sent to other disposal operations				
4				+
aste onsite managed				
				metric

The cells "**Total waste onsite managed**" and "**Total waste offsite managed**" are automatically computed as the total sum of "onsite" and "offsite" columns respectively.

COMPILING TIPS – WASTE

Where you can find data - Reliable sources

As per waste data collection you can check:

- internal registry to monitor the amount of waste disposed;
- supplier bills with amount of waste collected;

<u>Estimation</u>: in case actual data are not available, you can estimate the amount by choosing one of the following options:

- if only economic data for the collection/disposal service is available: calculate the weight
 of waste from the total cost incurred by the company (variable cost based on the
 amount of waste produced annually) divided by the cost per kg (or tons)
 collected/disposed of (fixed cost per kg or tons of waste collected and managed). For
 example: 1,000 € (cost of the waste bill)/1.50€/kg (management cost/fee charged per kg
 of waste treated);
- moreover, it is possible to estimate the amount multiplying the capacity (in terms of weight) of the waste storage container by the number of pick-ups during the year.

Please specify which method has been used in case of any estimation.

How to choose the disposal category

- In case your organization has a supplier or a contracting company that collects your waste, it should be able to provide you the information on how the waste is disposed (landfill, recycling, etc.);
- use municipal/regional/national statistics on waste disposal methods.

How to convert the unit of measure

The amount of waste must be expressed in **tons (or metric tons)**. In case you have a different unit of measure, refer to the following conversion table.

Unit of Measurement

Weight/mass	kg	tonne	ton (UK)	ton (US)	lb
Kilogram, kg		0.001	0.00098	0.00110	2.20462
tonne, t (metric ton)	1,000		0.98421	1.10231	2,204.62368
ton (UK, long ton)	1,016.04642	1.01605		1.12000	2,240
ton (US, short ton)	907.18	0.90718	0.89286		2,000
Pound, lb	0.45359	0.00045359	0.00044643	0.00050	

You can find some conversion examples below:

Example 1: from Pound to tons (metric ton)

Your company produced 45739.28 lb of non-hazardous waste during 2024. To convert from Pound to Tons you should multiply for 0.00045359 or divide by 2204.62368.

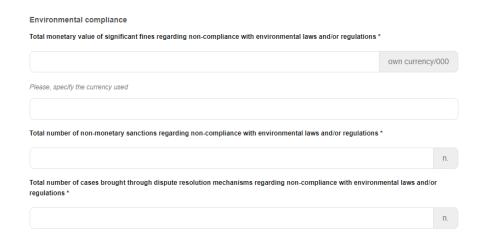
- → [45739.28] lb x [0.00045359] ton/lb = 20.74698 tons
- → [45739.28] lb : [2204.62368] lb/ton = 20.74698 tons

Example 2: from US ton (short ton) to metric ton

Your company sent to recycling 290.88 ton (US, short ton) of non-hazardous waste.

To convert from US tons to metric tons you should multiply for 0.9071 or divide by 1.10231.

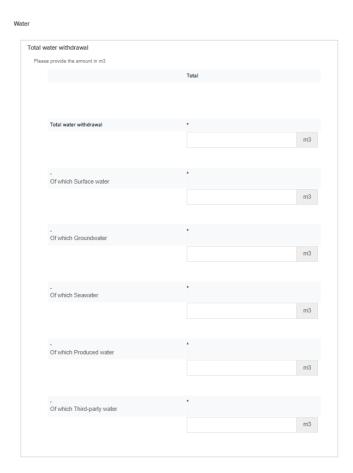
- → [290.88] short ton x [0.90718] metric ton / short ton = 20.74698 tons
- → [290.88] short ton : [1.10231] short ton / metric ton = 20.74698 tons



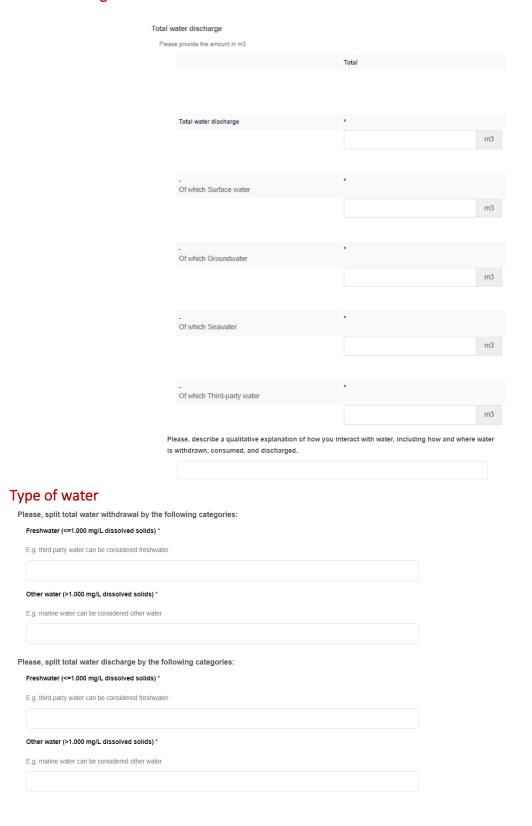
Water

Note: for each number provided, please remember to use the dot "." as a separator of decimal.

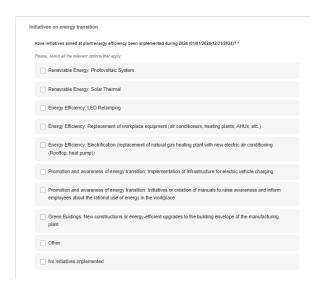
Water withdrawal



Water discharge



Initiatives on energy transition



GHG Emissions- Scope 3

Starting from this reporting year, the collection of data related to GHG Scope 3 emissions has been integrated into Optimy. The data collection is done through an Excel file that can be downloaded via the link provided in the description. Once completed, please upload the file into the box.

The GHG Emissions - Scope 3 Excel sheet is designed to collect information on indirect emissions throughout the entire corporate value chain. Traditionally, this data was gathered in the second quarter. However, in preparation for new reporting regulations, this year the content of the sheet has been integrated into the Sustainability Report and is now structured across various areas of the business.

In previous years, much of the data provided relied heavily on economic metrics, such as costs or turnover. Given the earlier timing of this year's data collection, we understand that financial data may not yet be finalized. Therefore, within the file, you will have the option to indicate whether the data is final or if it may undergo changes based on the preparation of the 2024 financial statements.

The categories in the sheet cover the following areas:

- Purchasing
- Logistics
- Business travel
- Product use and end-of-life
- Waste management

A significant update this year is the inclusion of data collection for installed automatic machines. Unlike previous collections, sheets 11 and 12 have been added, where the technical characteristics of the automatic machines and an estimate of their end-of-life must be reported. To complete these two sheets, specific details are required, and data collection is divided among three key functions:

Electrical designers: collect data on machine power and energy consumption.

- Mechanical designers: provide detailed information on material composition relative to the machine's weight.
- After-sales: tracks the tests conducted at customer sites and can provide data on the machine's final destination.

COMPILING TIPS – USE OF SOLD PRODUCT (SCOPE 3 CAT 11)

Where you can find data – Reliable sources

Installed machines information: Information on installed machines: Extract data from SAP or other available databases filter the relevant IMA serial number and consider only those with SAT (Service Acceptance Test) occurred in 2024. Automated machines can be classified by type or by IMA serial number.

(Reference: After-sale)

Sales geography: Name of the Customer where the machines were installed and, if available, address of manufacturing plant

Energy carrier: Use the "Utilities List" or a similar document routinely provided to the customer to identify the energy carriers for each serial number or type of machine. only the prevailing can be indicated.

(Reference: engineering offices)

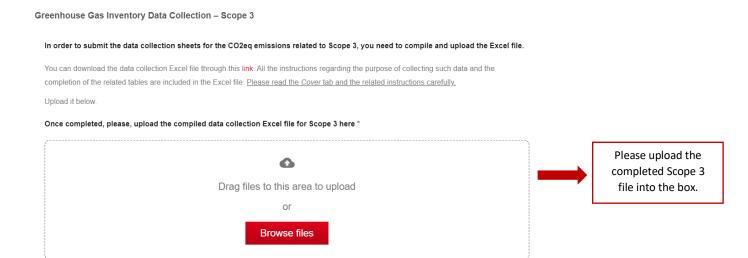
Usage time: The GHG Protocol requires future projections of the machine's useful life. While these are estimates, it is important to rely on the type of product being packaged and the performance required by the customer to provide the most accurate utilization time possible. The customer usually provides shift information during contract definition, which allows estimation of machine utilization time. In the absence of specific data, make an estimate based on typical shifts, such as 5 days a week over 2 8-hour work shifts.

(Reference: After-sale /engineering offices)

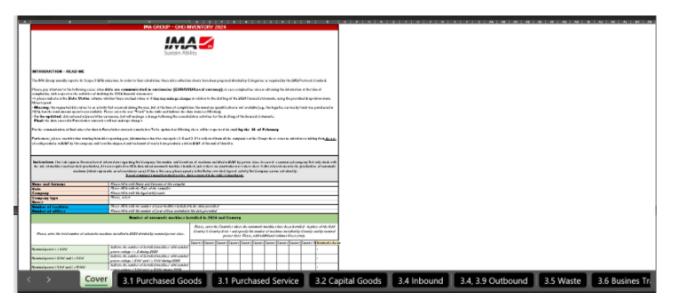
Useful life time: in the absence of historical data or specific trends, it is advisable to adopt an average useful life of 20–25 years, a benchmark commonly applied for IMA automatic machines. (*Reference: After-sale*)

Notes for compilation

- 1) At this stage, there is **no need to contact customers** for additional information about machine usage. Please rely on the data already available, particularly the information provided by the customer at the time of order.
- 2) Machines produced by other IMA companies or third-party suppliers but integrated into a production line by your company and shipped to customers **must be included** in your report. As a matter of the fact, the SAT reference applies to the entire production line. On the other hand, companies that sell machines to other Group entities but do not conduct the SAT themselves should **exclude** these machines from their reporting.



The Excel file consists of an introductory Cover sheet, which contains important information regarding the instructions for completing the entire file. Please pay attention to the provided guidelines.



Glossary

Disposal: any operation which is not recovery, even where the operation has as a secondary consequence the recovery of energy. Disposal is the end-of-life management of discarded products, materials, and resources in a sink or through a chemical or thermal transformation that makes these products, materials, and resources unavailable for further use.

Groundwater: water that is being held in, and that can be recovered from, an underground formation.

Incineration: controlled burning of waste at high temperatures. Incineration of waste can be carried out with or without energy recovery. Incineration with energy recovery is also known as waste to energy. In the context of waste reporting, incineration with energy recovery is considered a disposal operation.

Landfilling: final depositing of solid waste at, below, or above ground level at engineered disposal sites. In the context of waste reporting, landfilling refers to depositing of solid waste in sanitary landfills and excludes uncontrolled waste disposal such as open burning and dumping.

Off-site: outside the physical boundary or administrative control of the reporting organization.

On-site: within the physical boundary or administrative control of the reporting organization.

Preparation for reuse: checking, cleaning, or repairing operations, by which products or components of products that have become waste are prepared to be put to use for the same purpose for which they were conceived.

Produced water: water that enters the organization's boundary as a result of extraction (e.g., crude oil), processing (e.g., sugar cane crushing), or use of any raw material, and has to consequently be managed by the organization.

Recovery: any operation wherein products, components of products, or materials that have become waste are prepared to fulfill a purpose in place of new products, components, or materials that would otherwise have been used for that purpose. Preparation for reuse and recycling are examples of recovery operations. In the context of waste reporting, recovery operations do not include energy recovery.

Recycling: reprocessing of products or components of products that have become waste, to make new materials.

Renewable sources: energy source that is capable of being replenished in a short time through ecological cycles or agricultural processes. Renewable energy sources can include geothermal, wind, solar, hydro, and biomass.

Seawater: water in a sea or in an ocean.

Surface water: water that occurs naturally on the Earth's surface in ice sheets, ice caps, glaciers, icebergs, bogs, ponds, lakes, rivers, and streams.

Third-party water: municipal water suppliers and municipal wastewater treatment plants, public or private utilities, and other organizations involved in the provision, transport, treatment, disposal, or use of water and effluent.

Vehicles: include both cars and vehicles (e.g.: truck used for logistics purposes) owned by the organization or with a long-leasing contract.

Water discharge: sum of effluents, used water, and unused water released to surface water, groundwater, seawater, or a third party, for which the organization has no further use, over the course of the reporting period.

Water withdrawal: sum of all water drawn from surface water, groundwater, seawater, or a third party for any use over the course of the reporting period.

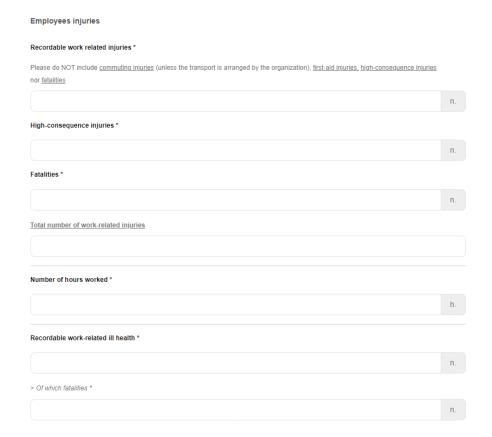
Section 8 and 9: Health & Safety - Qualitative and Quantitative

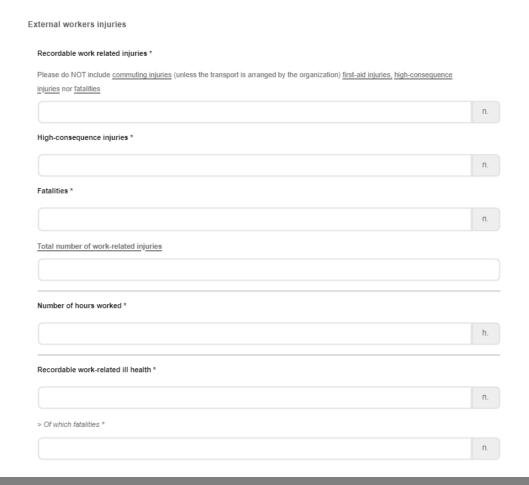
Healthy and safe work conditions are recognized as a human right and addressed in authoritative intergovernmental instruments. Healthy and safe work conditions involve both prevention of physical and mental harm, and promotion of workers' health. Prevention of harm and promotion of health require an organization to demonstrate commitment to workers' health and safety. They also require the organization to engage workers in the development, implementation, and performance evaluation of an occupational health and safety policy, management system and programs that are appropriate to the organization's size and activities.

Qualitative section

Note: complete this section only if there have been changes in your organization's health and safety measures over the past year or if this is your first year reporting.

Quantitative section





COMPILING TIPS – HEALTH & SAFETY

Where you can find data

This sheet requires to report health and safety data connected to employees and external workers. When compiling the cell "Recordable work-related injuries", you should:

- Exclude:
 - o first aid;
 - injuries as a result of commuting incidents when traveling between a place of private activity (e.g., residence, restaurant) and a place of work or workplace;
- include:
 - injuries as a result of commuting incidents only where the transport has been organized by the organization;
 - high consequence work-related injuries (resulting in more than 180 days lost);
 - o fatalities.

Please, refer to the Glossary below for further information.

As per the **number of injuries** data collection you can check:

- injury register;
- internal health and safety management system;
- online platforms used to monitor injuries;
- injuries memorandum.

For both employees (as individual who is in an employment relationship with the organization, according to national law or its applications) and other external workers (e.g.: agents, agency workers, suppliers whose work is performed on-site, etc.).

For the **total hours worked** data collection you can check: Fore employees:

- internal health and safety management system;
- online platforms used to monitor hours worked;
- data managed by the payroll department.

For other external workers:

- internal health and safety management system, if other external workers are included:
- online platforms used to monitor hours worked, if other external workers are included;
- contact the external agency or supplier that provides the service (e.g. company canteen, cleaning services, home-work transportation services, etc.).

Please consider all relevant categories of workers who are <u>not employees</u> but <u>whose work and/or workplace is controlled by the organization</u> (e.g.: volunteers, contractors - working in the company canteen, cleaning services, security people, home-work transportation services, etc. - self-employed persons, agency workers, etc.).

How calculate the total number of hours worked

To calculate the total hours worked you need to sum the regular hours to the overtime hours by all workers (both injured and non-injured) during the year. Please exclude holidays, permits, time-off, sick leave, etc.

<u>Estimation</u>: if you cannot directly calculate the total number of the hours worked, you can estimate it on the basis of normal or standards hours of work taking into account entitlements to periods of paid leave of absence from work (e.g., paid vacations, paid sick leave, public holidays) and explaining it into the comments. You can estimate hours worked as follows: **Hours to be worked – public holidays (hours) – Holidays and leave (hours) – Illness (hours).**

ork-related injuries notes
Please describe the main type of work-related injuries *
Please describes who are the external workers *
Please describe work-related hazards that pose a risk of high-consequence injury *
Please include:
.) how these hazards have been determined;
i.) which of these hazards have caused or contributed to high-consequence injuries during the reporting period;
i.) actions taken or underway to eliminate these hazards and minimize risks using the hierarchy of controls.
Please provide a description of any actions taken or underway to eliminate other work-related hazards and minimize risks using the hierarchy of controls. *
Please provide a brief explanation of whether and why any workers have been excluded from this disclosure, including the types of worker excluded from the disclosure.

Glossary

Commuting incidents: incident that occurs when the worker is traveling between a place of private activity (e.g., residence, restaurant) and a place of work or workplace. Please, do not include here incidents occurred in commuting when the transport has been organized by the organization.

External workers: All workers who are not employees but whose work and/or workplace is controlled by the organization (e.g.: volunteers, contractors, individuals or self-employed persons, and agency workers, those who work for the organization).

Fatality: The death of a worker occurring in the current reporting period, arising from an occupational injury or disease sustained or contracted out of or in the course of work.

High-consequence injuries: work-related injury that results in a fatality or in an injury from which the worker cannot, does not, or is not expected to recover fully to pre-injury health status within 6 months (days lost > 180 days).

Hours worked: sum of regular and over time worked by all workers (both injured and non-injured) during the year (excluding holidays, permits, time-off, sick leave, etc.). It is the same data you monthly communicate to the corporate. If the organization cannot directly calculate the number of hours worked, it may estimate this on the basis of normal or standard hours of work, taking into account entitlements to periods of paid leave of absence from work (e.g., paid vacations, paid sick leave, public holidays) and explain this in the report.

Recordable work related injuries: work-related injury or ill health that results in any of the following: death, days away from work, restricted work or transfer to another job, medical treatment beyond first aid, or loss of consciousness; or significant injury or ill health diagnosed by a physician or other licensed healthcare professional, even if it does not result in death, days away from work, restricted work or job transfer, medical treatment beyond first aid, or loss of consciousness. Please, include in the recordable injuries also the ones occurred while commuting, when the transport has been arranged by the organization.

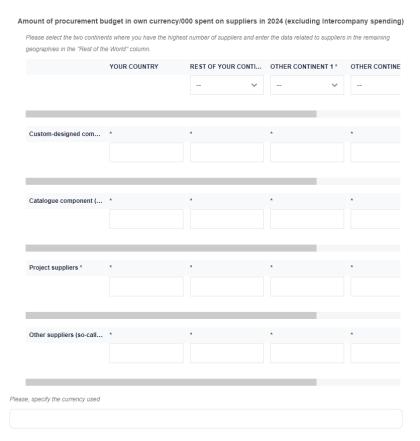
Work-related ill health: can include acute, recurring, and chronic health problems caused or aggravated by work conditions or practices. They include musculoskeletal disorders, skin and respiratory diseases, malignant cancers, diseases caused by physical agents (e.g., noise-induced hearing loss, vibration-caused diseases), and mental illnesses (e.g., anxiety, post-traumatic stress disorder).

Section 10: Supply Chain

This disclosure informs stakeholders about the percentage of suppliers selected or contracted subject to due diligence processes for environmental and social impacts. An organization is expected to initiate due diligence as early as possible in the development of a new relationship with a supplier. Impacts may be prevented or mitigated at the stage of structuring contracts or other agreements, as well as via ongoing collaboration with suppliers.

otal number of suppliers engaged by the organization in 2024	
Please note that if the same supplier is present in more than one category, count it within the category to which the turnover corresponds.)
Custom-designed component suppliers (i.e. suppliers supplying components on the basis of drawings and projects prepared by for Group) *	he
	n.
Catalogues components, also called "Commercials", suppliers (i.e. suppliers providing components that are available in manufactatalogues) *	turers
	n.
Project suppliers (i.e. suppliers of goods and services closely related to customers' projects, such as assembly, design, third-part machinery) *	ty
	n.
Other suppliers (i.e. the so-called non-manufacturing suppliers) *	
	n.

Please note that if the same supplier is present in more than one category, count it within the category to which the turnover corresponds.



Glossary

Custom-designed component suppliers: manufacturers of components for the production of machines, who provide components on the basis of drawings and projects pre-pared by IMA.

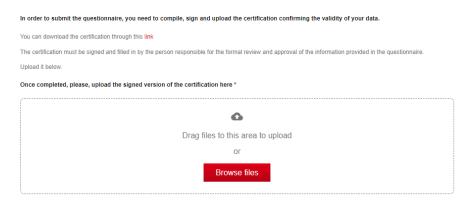
Catalogue component ("commercial") suppliers: manufacturers of components for the production of machines, who provide components that are available in manufacturers' catalogues.

New suppliers: suppliers with whom new contracts have been stipulated during the year.

Other suppliers (so-called non-manufacturing suppliers): companies from which it buys goods and services that are essential for its operations, but that are not strictly related to the process of manufacturing the machines. This category of suppliers includes providers of energy, porterage/logistics services and cargo handling, travel, customs operations, consulting, various types of design services, canteen, corporate carpool, cleaning, rents and buildings, packaging.

Project suppliers: suppliers for goods and services closely related to customers' projects, such as assembly, design, third-party machinery.

Section 11: Data Quality Review



Before submitting the questionnaire, **download** the certification and upload it compiled. It serves as a representation letter to certify that data and information have been reviewed and approved by the responsible person in charge of the non-financial data review and approval.

Section 12: Summary

Review everything before submitting and make sure every question is answered. Where the question does not apply to your organization, please make sure to compile with "0" where digit is required or with a "n.a." where text is required, or by explaining why this matter does not apply to you.

Final step - How to print and approve the report book

When all information is inserted correctly, the summary section won't show any red issue and you will be able to submit the application form.



In the summary section, you will be able to export the entire form as a PDF file. We suggest you doing so in order to keep track of the data sent and for your own repository.



→	When submitted, notify the responsible people (Marie-Charlotte Montaut and Martina
	Orazietti) at mariecharlotte.montaut@ima.it and Martina.Orazietti@ima.it, keeping in CC
	Chiara Casadio (Chiara.Casadio@ima.it).