



Pirelli

2025 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2025

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.

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C1. Introduction

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

Select from:

☒ English

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

Select from:

☒ EUR

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

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

☒ Privately owned organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

Pirelli, with its 31 thousand employees and revenues of around 6.8 billion euros in 2024, ranks among the principal global manufacturers of tyres and supplier of ancillary services, being the only operator in the sector exclusively specialized in the Consumer segment (tyres for cars, motorcycles and bicycles), with a globally-recognised brand. The Company has a distinctive positioning with regard to High Value tyres, which are manufactured to achieve the highest levels of performance, safety, quietness and road grip, with significant input from technology and/or customisation (i.e. $\geq 18''$, Specialities, Super Specialities and Premium Motorcycle tyres). In addition, the Company currently holds a leadership position in the Car Prestige tyres segment, and in the radial segment of the motorcycle tyre replacement market. Pirelli is also a leader in Europe, China and Brazil in the Car $\geq 18''$ tyre market in the replacement channel. Pirelli also pursues the development of CYBER™ technologies, which, thanks to the sensors that can be installed inside the tyre, will help make essential information available to enhance vehicle driving safety and performance. The Company's production capital, which includes a geographically diversified production structure, is managed with a view to environmental efficiency and respect for biodiversity, with targets in terms of reducing water withdrawal, CO2 emissions, increasing renewable electrical energy, waste recovery and adoption of the "No net loss of biodiversity" model through the "mitigation hierarchy" (i.e. avoid, minimise, restore and compensate).

[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

12/30/2024

(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:

☒ 1 year

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

Select from:

☒ 1 year

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

Select from:

☒ 1 year

[Fixed row]

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

(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: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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

IT0005278236

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

PIRC.MI

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

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

436854350

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

☒ Chile

☒ China

☒ Egypt

☒ India

☒ Italy

☒ Greece

☒ Mexico

☒ Poland

☒ Sweden

☒ Japan

☒ Spain

☒ Brazil

☒ Canada

☒ France

☒ Austria

☒ Belgium

☒ Czechia

☒ Germany

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Turkey | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hungary |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Romania | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Singapore |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Colombia | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Netherlands |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Slovakia | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Switzerland |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Argentina | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Saudi Arabia |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Australia | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> South Africa |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Republic of Korea | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Russian Federation | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> United Arab Emirates | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> United States of America | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | |

(1.8) Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?

(1.8.1) Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?

Select from:

- ☒ No, this is confidential data

(1.8.2) Comment

We are aware of the geolocation data (latitude and longitude coordinates) of our facilities, however we consider the data confidential and do not disclose it in this context

[Fixed row]

(1.22) Provide details on the commodities that you produce and/or source.

Rubber

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

☒ Manufacturing

(1.22.4) Indicate if you are providing the total commodity volume that is produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ Yes, we are providing the total volume

(1.22.5) Total commodity volume (metric tons)

135000

(1.22.8) Did you convert the total commodity volume from another unit to metric tons?

Select from:

☒ No

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Bale Rubber

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

☒ 6-10%

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

☒ 91-99%

(1.22.14) In the questionnaire setup did you indicate that you are disclosing on this commodity?

Select from:

☒ Yes, disclosing

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.22.19) Please explain

[Activity]: Pirelli use Natural Rubber as input into product manufacturing. [Sourcing/Supply Chain]: The natural rubber supply chain (from upstream to downstream) includes producers/growers, traders, processing plants, distribution companies and manufacturing facilities. Pirelli is at the end of the chain, as a tyre manufacturer that doesn't own rubber plantations. It buys its natural rubber from approved processors (tire 1 suppliers) who have their own processing factories in the sourcing countries. [Commodity volume]: total volume of Natural Rubber that is sourced in 2024. [Relevance in terms of revenue]: Natural rubber is considered significant to our business since it is present in almost all tyres produced by the company, although the quantity of natural rubber is low compared to other raw materials present in consumer tyres.

[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 4+ suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☒ All supplier tiers known have been mapped

(1.24.6) Smallholder inclusion in mapping

Select from:

☒ Smallholders relevant and included

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

The natural rubber supply chain - from upstream to downstream - includes producers/growers, traders, processing plants, distribution companies and manufacturing facilities. Pirelli is at the end of the chain, as a tyre manufacturer that doesn't own rubber plantations. It buys its natural rubber from approved processors (tire 1 suppliers) who have their own processing factories in the sourcing countries. Coverage: All tier 1 and customers are known to Pirelli.

[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
- ☒ Other, please specify :Direct operations

(1.24.1.4) End-of-life management pathways mapped

Select all that apply

- ☒ Preparation for reuse

[Fixed row]

(1.24.2) Which commodities has your organization mapped in your upstream value chain (i.e., supply chain)?

Rubber

(1.24.2.1) Value chain mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(1.24.2.2) Highest supplier tier mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

- ☒ Tier 4+ suppliers

(1.24.2.3) % of tier 1 suppliers mapped

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

(1.24.2.4) % of tier 2 suppliers mapped

Select from:

- ☒ Less than 1%

(1.24.2.5) % of tier 3 suppliers mapped

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(1.24.2.6) % of tier 4+ suppliers mapped

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(1.24.2.7) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☒ All supplier tiers known have been mapped for this sourced commodity

[Fixed row]

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

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

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

1

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

(2024-2025) In line with the Enterprise Risk Management approach, Short-term covers annual budget

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

2

(2.1.3) To (years)

6

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

(2026-2030) up to five years from the end of the short-term reference period defined in the previous point (medium-term planning).

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

7

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

(2031-2050) over five years (beyond the strategic plan).
[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: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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?
	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both risks and opportunities	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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

- ☒ TNFD – Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures

Enterprise Risk Management

- ☒ Enterprise Risk Management

International methodologies and standards

- ☒ IPCC Climate Change Projections
- ☒ Life Cycle Assessment

Databases

- ☒ Nation-specific databases, tools, or standards

Other

- ☒ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Drought | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wildfires | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Heat waves | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice) | |

Chronic physical

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

Policy

- ☒ Carbon pricing mechanisms

Market

- ☒ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials
- ☒ Changing customer behavior

Reputation

- ☒ Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback
- ☒ Other reputation, please specify :Inefficiencies / Delays in achieving GHG emission reduction target as communicated to the market with potential repercussions on Sustainable Finance and Investor claims Scope 3

Technology

- ☒ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

Liability

- ☒ Exposure to litigation
- ☒ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Customers
- ☒ Investors
- ☒ Local communities
- ☒ Regulators

☒ Suppliers

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

Select from:

☒ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

[Process] The Pirelli's process for identifying, assessing, and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities is integrated into centralized multidisciplinary company-wide risk management program and it is based on a Climate Change and Water Stress Risk Assessment (CCWRA). The assessment phase follows the ERM framework (i.e. Annual Operational Risk Assessment) and the identified climate change risks and opportunities are included in the Group Risk Register, strengthening the identification, evaluation, mitigation and monitoring of climate change risks that could affect the Group's business and objectives [Risk types, inputs and parameters] The risk catalog includes both physical and transition risks. The analysis assesses the evolution of possible acute physical, chronic physical, technological, reputational, policy & legal (including current and emerging regulations) and market risks that may affect the company direct operations (100% operational locations assessed) and its value chain, both upstream and downstream. The Group exposure to acute and chronic physical risks is worldwide assessed collecting sites specific data on exposure to these events through time and quantifying the potential economic impacts for the Group (e.g. in terms of EBIT) with quantitative analysis and statistical tools as Montecarlo simulations where applicable. Transition risks that could arising from an evolving low carbon economy and climate change challenges are evaluated through dedicated assessment with each risk owner and stakeholder involved. [Methodology and value chain stages] The CCWRA has been applied towards physical risks and opps where it was evaluated that the increasing likelihood of precipitation extremes in some Pirelli sites area raises the risks of major flood that would harm Pirelli tyre production by interrupting the plant operations. [Scenario Analysis] Our methodology is based on IPCC scenarios (RCP 1.9, 2.6, 4.5, and 8.5) that crosschecks potential negative ramification for our plants (for years 2025, 2030 and 2050) in terms of risk events like floods, drought, storm, wildfires among others. Each production site is then weighted in terms of daily business interruption value (EBIT adjusted) leading to a two dimensions standard risk matrix based in severity and financial impact. The CCRA has been also applied towards transitional risks and opps. The IEA NZE 2050 has been adopted as the relevant energy transition scenario to assess the Operational Compliance Risks/Opps for Pirelli. The analysis has been performed to assess the potential impacts on Pirelli business due to the evolution linked to the climate change of the topics Energy and Carbon (years 2025, 2030 and 2050). [Outcomes] The outcomes of CCWRA analysis are presented to the Audit, Risks and Corporate Governance Committee. To this extent, no risk events have been highlighted as substantive/relevant since their potential financial impact are below 5% of EBIT Adjusted, EBITDA and Net sales target; despite this, we nonetheless report main climate risks identified in our latest CCWRA. [Mitigation Plans] For each risk and opportunity that have been identified with the CCWRA tools are internally crosschecked with Pirelli Impact metric to gauge whether they can be considered relevant/substantive. For the ones identified as potentially relevant the Company has set up a contingency plan for risks mitigation and an internal discussion to evaluate how to capitalize opportunities.

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:

- ☒ 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
- ☒ IBAT for Business
- ☒ WRI Aqueduct

Enterprise Risk Management

- ☒ Enterprise Risk Management

International methodologies and standards

- ☒ IPCC Climate Change Projections

- ✓ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard
- ✓ Life Cycle Assessment

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- ✓ Drought

Chronic physical

- ✓ Increased ecosystem vulnerability
- ✓ Water availability at a basin/catchment level
- ✓ Water stress
- ✓ Water quality at a basin/catchment level

Policy

- ✓ Changes to national legislation

Market

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

Reputation

- ✓ Impact on human health
- ✓ Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level

Technology

- ✓ Transition to water efficient and low water intensity technologies and products

Liability

- ✓ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Customers
- ☒ Employees
- ☒ Investors
- ☒ Suppliers
- ☒ Regulators

- ☒ Local communities

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

Select from:

- ☒ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

[Process]: The Pirelli's process for identifying, assessing, and responding to water-related risks and opportunities is integrated into centralized multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management program and it is based on a Climate Change and Water Stress Risk Assessment (CCWRA). The assessment follows the ERM framework (i.e. Annual Operational Risk Assessment), the identified water-related risks and opportunities are included in the Group Risk Register, strengthening the identification, evaluation, mitigation and monitoring of water risks that could affect the Group's business and objectives. [Risk types, inputs and parameters]: The risk catalog, aligned to the Group sustainability objectives and global leading practices and frameworks (e.g. TCFD, EU Taxonomy), includes both physical and transition risks. In detail, the analysis assesses the evolution of possible acute physical, chronic physical, technological, reputation, policy & legal (including current and emerging regulations) and market risks that may affect the company direct operations and its value chain, both upstream and downstream. The CCWRA has been applied towards physical risks and opps along the life cycle of the tyre (supply chain, operations and use phase) and as far as the operations are concerned, it has been applied to all productive plants (100% operational locations assessed). Each production site is then weighted in terms of daily business interruption value (EBIT adjusted) leading to a two dimensions standard risk matrix based in severity and financial impact. The evaluation of the risks is based also on the tools and methods, mentioned in column 11, which enable the assessment of water related risks taking into consideration the contextual issues reported in column 12. [Methodology and value chain stages] Our methodology is based on [Scenario Analysis] IPCC scenarios (RCP 1.9, 2.6, 4.5, and 8.5) at the 2025, 2030 and 2050 time-horizons. [Stakeholders considered]: According also to the ISO 14001 requirements, at plant level the key stakeholders are identified and considered in the evaluation concerning the water management and the related risks, especially as far as their need and expectation are concerned. The results of this assessment is then translated into the identification of the environmental and organizational risks, which include the water-related ones, where present. The needs and expectations of the stakeholders listed in column 14 are factored within the risk assessment. [Outcomes] The outcomes of CCWRA analysis are presented to the Audit, Risks and Corporate Governance Committee. To this extent, no water-related risks and opportunities have been highlighted as substantive/relevant since their potential financial impact are below 5% of EBIT Adjusted, EBITDA and Net sales target. [Example] For all the productive plants it has been assessed the risk related to the business interruption due to shortages of water (considering the magnitude, frequency and probability): none of the plant is exposed to a potential impact exceeding the above threshold. [Mitigation Plans] For each risk and opportunity that have been identified with the CCWRA tools are internally crosschecked with Pirelli Impact metric to gauge whether they can be considered relevant/substantive. For the ones identified as potentially relevant the Company has set up a contingency plan for risks mitigation and an internal discussion to evaluate how to capitalize opportunities.

Row 3

(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

☒ Dependencies

☒ Impacts

☒ Risks

☒ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☒ Full

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

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

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

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

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- ☒ Site-specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Encore tool<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IBAT for Business<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Global Forest Watch Pro<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IBAT – Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TNFD – Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LEAP (Locate, Evaluate, Assess and Prepare) approach, TNFD<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other commercially/publicly available tools, please specify :WRI Aqueduct |
|---|--|

Enterprise Risk Management

- ☒ Enterprise Risk Management

International methodologies and standards

- ☒ Global Forest Watch

☒ Life Cycle Assessment

Databases

☒ Other databases, please specify :Local Site specific databases

Other

☒ External consultants

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☒ Drought

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

☒ Landslide

☒ Wildfires

Chronic physical

☒ Water stress

☒ Soil degradation

☒ Change in land-use

☒ Declining ecosystem services

☒ Increased ecosystem vulnerability

☒ Water availability at a basin/catchment level

☒ Increased levels of environmental pollutants in freshwater bodies

Policy

☒ Other policy, please specify :Water Use Policy (Irrigation)

Market

☒ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials

Reputation

☒ Other reputation, please specify

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Investors
- ☒ Local communities
- ☒ Regulators

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

Select from:

- ☒ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

[Process]: Biodiversity risk assessment is part of the multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management processes. [Methodology] The methodology adopted for site-specific analysis follows the recommendations of the Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) and the Science Based Targets Network for Nature (SBTN). [Perimeter]: With reference to the Group's perimeter, the state of biodiversity of the natural areas surrounding all the operating sites was analysed, during 2024 as well as the risks, impacts and dependencies relating to these areas, in order to decline the strategy of action in specific Biodiversity Action Plans (BAPs). [Activity]: Each of Pirelli's operational sites was assessed according to the four basic criteria provided by the TNFD LEAP (Locate, Evaluate, Assess, Prepare) framework and the criteria of biodiversity importance, ecosystem integrity, water stress and potentially significant dependencies or impacts. The assessment was conducted using public tools and datasets (e.g. ENCORE, WRI Aqueduct, WWF Biodiversity and Water Risk Filter, IBAT). In addition to these criteria, STAR indicators and location-specific indicators (location specific approach) of environmental performance (e.g. Environmental KPIs, IBAT) were considered and applied. The results made it possible to identify Pirelli's main impacts and dependencies. Water resource use, greenhouse gas emissions, solid waste and light pollution were identified as IMPACTS, while groundwater and surface water were identified as the most prevalent DEPENDENCIES. The sites analysed were then assigned a priority level to identify areas where mitigation actions could bring the most significant results, leading to the selection of five priority sites for further analysis to quantify the magnitude of IMPACTS/DEPENDENCIES and RISKS/OPPORTUNITIES related to nature, which in turn were linked to the five drivers of biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation identified by IPBES (i.e. land/water/sea use change, resource exploitation, climate change, pollution and invasive non-native species). Based on the results obtained, Pirelli has defined specific Biodiversity Action Plans for each site.

Row 4

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Forests

(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

(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

- ☒ IBAT for Business

International methodologies and standards

- ☒ Global Forest Watch

Other

- ☒ External consultants
- ☒ Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis
- ☒ Other, please specify :Rubberway, Ecovadis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- ☒ Drought

Chronic physical

- ☒ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
- ☒ Increased ecosystem vulnerability
- ☒ Water stress

Policy

- ☒ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements
- ☒ Changes to national legislation

Market

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

Reputation

- ☒ Stigmatization of sector

Technology

- ☒ Data access/availability or monitoring systems

Liability

- ☒ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NGOs | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regulators |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Customers | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local communities |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Employees | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Investors | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Suppliers | |

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

Select from:

☒ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

[Process]: We conduct, more than once a year, a risk assessment of our upstream value chain. This is designed to identify, understand and address forests-related risks that could impact our company, and ensure that risk is embedded in all decision-making processes. [Risk types, inputs and parameters] The assessment has a 2030 time-horizon and includes the matters of availability and quality of our natural rubber, price trend, as well as climate change, water security and impact on ecosystems. [Example] For example, supply chain may be impacted by climate change (droughts) and our own impact on ecosystems and habitats. The assessment also takes into account social impacts, corruption and regulation. [Methodology and tools] For the analysis we use IBAT, a web-based map and reporting tool that provides access to three of the world's most authoritative global biodiversity datasets (IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, World Database on Protected Areas, and World Database of Key Biodiversity Areas) and we are also supported by external consultants to conduct audits on-site along the supply chain. Among the tools used by Pirelli there are: - EcoVadis, used to extensively investigate the supplier's sustainability profile, from management systems to environmental performance, human and labour rights, ethics and sustainable procurement - RubberWay, a risk-mapping solution developed to identify sustainability risks throughout the whole natural rubber upstream supply chain that is very complex and volatile.

Row 5

(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

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

- ☒ Upstream value chain
- ☒ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Partial

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(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

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- ☒ Site-specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

International methodologies and standards

☒ Life Cycle Assessment

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☒ Local communities

☒ Regulators

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

Select from:

☒ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

[Process]: Through the assessment of the Group Environmental Footprint, the materiality of the different life cycle stages (Raw material production, tyre manufacturing, distribution, use and end of life) has been evaluated, according to the key environmental impact categories (CO2, Water, Eutrophication,...). [Other info] In addition to this, as far as the use phase, for many years, Pirelli has paid great attention to the theme of "Tyre and Road Wear Particles" (TRWP), the micrometric particles produced by the combined wear and tear of the road and tyre during vehicle circulation. The phenomenon of TRWP is complex, since the generation of these particles is not only linked to the combined wear of the road and tyre, but also substantially to the characteristics and conditions of use of the vehicle (weight, mass distribution, correct tyre pressure, etc.), the characteristics of the roads (material and roughness of the roads, being straight or winding, uphill or downhill, etc.), environmental conditions (dry or humid climate, hot or cold) and driving style (aggressive or relaxed, at high or moderate speeds, with sharp or progressive braking, etc.). The definition and implementation of effective actions for the mitigation of TRWP generation is strongly linked to the variety and number of causal factors mentioned above: it should be noted that some of them, such as driving style, road and vehicle characteristics, have more influence than the tyre considered individually. [Partial coverage] Scientific research on TRWPs is not concluded but continues to investigate issues related to the quantification of TRWPs in various environmental compartments (an important element to support TRWP mitigation strategies).

[Add row]

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

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

The assessment of different environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities is integrated in the multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management processes. The risk register considers the interconnections between different environmental risks and opportunities, such as climate, water and biodiversity (e.g. risks associated with increased temperatures, droughts or floods that are increased by the loss of ecosystem services), trying to identify synergies/trade-offs and prioritize business responses capable of managing multiple risks. As another specific example, the tire manufacturing business has a dependency on water for manufacturing processes, and if water availability in the processing plant location is poor due to Climate Change (drought), this could put the activity at risk. Water is, indeed, consumed to produce steam, which is the heat carrier traditionally used in manufacturing for tyre curing process, and therefore relevant to Pirelli's business as necessary for the production of tyres. This is actually one of the risk identified and analyzed in the question 3.3.1 (Risk 2) for which the plants with the higher potential financial impacts due to droughts at 2050 are located one in China and one in Mexico.

[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

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

☒ Areas important for biodiversity

☒ Areas of limited water availability, flooding, and/or poor quality of water

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

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

- ☒ Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to biodiversity

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

During 2024, each of Pirelli's operational sites was assessed according to the four basic criteria provided by the TNFD LEAP (Locate, Evaluate, Assess, Prepare) framework and the criteria of biodiversity importance, ecosystem integrity, water stress and potentially significant dependencies or impacts. The assessment was conducted using public tools and datasets (e.g. ENCORE, WRI Aqueduct, WWF Biodiversity and Water Risk Filter, IBAT). In addition to these criteria, STAR indicators and location-specific indicators (location specific approach) of environmental performance (e.g. Environmental KPIs, IBAT) were considered and applied. The results made it possible to identify Pirelli's main impacts and dependencies. The sites analysed were then assigned a priority level to identify areas where mitigation actions could bring the most significant results, leading to the selection of priority sites for further analysis to quantify the magnitude of IMPACTS/DEPENDENCIES and RISKS/OPPORTUNITIES related to nature, which in turn were linked to the five drivers of biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation identified by IPBES (i.e. land/water/sea use change, resource exploitation, climate change, pollution and invasive non-native species)

(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:

☒ % decrease

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☒ 1-10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☒ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☒ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

According to our risk management process, a specific risk or opportunity is considered as having a substantive financial or strategic impact, if the resulting deviation from planned earnings exceeds 5% either of EBIT Adjusted or of EBITDA or of net sales target and the probability of occurrence is above 50% over the time horizons. Such print is based on the Operational Risk Annual threshold, which is update on a year-on-year basis and approved by the Operational Risk Committee. Risks and opportunities related to environmental issues that surpass this threshold are therefore considered substantive/strategic.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☒ Qualitative

☒ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☒ EBITDA

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☒ % increase

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☒ 1-10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☒ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☒ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

According to our risk management process, a specific risk or opportunity is considered as having a substantive financial or strategic impact, if the resulting deviation from planned earnings exceeds 5% either of EBIT Adjusted or of EBITDA or of net sales target and the probability of occurrence is above 50% over the time horizons. Such print is based on the Operational Risk Annual threshold, which is update on a year-on-year basis and approved by the Operational Risk Committee. Risks and opportunities related to environmental issues that surpass this threshold are therefore considered substantive/strategic.

[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) How potential water pollutants are identified and classified

All the Pirelli productive plants monitor the quality of wastewater according to local legal requirements and to an internal Pirelli Group procedure. The internal procedure requires that the analysis shall be based on one or more of the following references, according also to the local context (laboratories accreditation, legislation,...): official ISO standards, "Standard Methods for Examination of Water and Wastewater" published by the American Public Health Association (APHA); US EPA Clean Water Act Analytical Methods. These international standards guide internal decision-making procedures for identifying key pollutants to be subjected to analysis and monitoring processes. [identification of pollutant: process for selection and parameters monitored] The list of monitored pollutants is determined through periodic assessments of the production processes and the inventory of raw materials used at the tyre manufacturing sites. Currently, the parameters under monitoring include pH, temperature, BOD, COD, TSS, zinc, and nutrients. This list is subject to updates whenever significant changes occur in relevant legislation, production processes, or the composition of raw materials used. [Example] As an example, COD in the internal procedure is described as: "Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)". It is used as a measure of the oxygen required to chemically oxidize the organic and inorganic substances present in wastewater. It is an indirect method to measure the level of pollution that cannot be oxidized biologically in a sample of water. During COD test, organic and inorganic matters are converted to carbon dioxide and water. The result of a chemical oxygen demand test indicates the amount of water-dissolved oxygen consumed by the contaminants. The higher the chemical oxygen demand, the higher the level of pollution in the test sample. The primary sources of COD in tyre manufacturing are activities involving oil, hydrocarbons and organic chemicals; high concentration values of COD could be due to chemicals or lubricant contamination.

[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:

☒ Nitrates

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

This pollutant is mainly generated by human activities, on average 29 mg per ton of tyre has been released in 2024. The Group average concentration of nitrates is around 8 mg/l: a value that is lower than the concentration limit of drinking water according to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency standard for nitrate in drinking water for public water supplies (which is 10 mg/l). In light of this, the potential impact related to the presence of nitrate is not material.

(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

☒ Water recycling

☒ Upgrading of process equipment/methods

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

Notwithstanding the very low concentration, Pirelli is continuously working to improve water management by preventing pollutant generation through the upgrading of production processes and equipment, as well as by promoting water recycling practices. These efforts specifically help mitigate the risk of increased nitrate concentrations in factory discharges, potentially limiting the presence of such substances in wastewater. In particular, modernized processes and equipment allow for more precise control of parameters such as temperature and pH, which helps reduce the formation of nitrogen-based by-products. Meanwhile, water recycling decreases the total volume of discharged water, thereby lowering the overall pollutant load released into the environment. In 2024 alone, over 500,000 m³ of discharged water (equivalent to about 11% of the total withdrawal) were recycled and reused. To evaluate the effectiveness of its initiatives, Pirelli monitors the performance against the Group's target of a 60% reduction in specific water withdrawal by 2030, compared to the 2015 baseline. This target also influences the volumes of water discharged. In 2024, the reduction in specific water withdrawal was significant, with a Group-wide decrease of 11% compared to 2023, and a cumulative reduction of 51% compared to the 2015 baseline year.

[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

Forests

(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

Pirelli, after carrying out a detailed risk assessment that was based on the Pirelli Sustainable Natural Rubber Policy, considered the risks identified as not substantive from a financial and strategic point of view. However, this does not mean that Pirelli and its suppliers will not mitigate the risks identified. In fact, the analysis and related risks assessments carried out at local level were used by Pirelli suppliers to define the roadmaps (the first one for the years 2019-2021, the current one for 2022-2025), with measurable action plans and performance indicators. Such roadmaps should guide the mitigation of the risks identified within the supply chain, covering 100% of the volumes purchased, and are in line with the Global Platform for Sustainable Natural Rubber (GPSNR), of which Pirelli is a founding member.

Water

(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 assessment is based on climate model that takes into account physical stress (including drought and flood). The results of the Climate Change and Water Stress Risk Assessment has been internally cross checked with Pirelli Impact metric to gauge whether they can be considered relevant/substantive. To this extent, no risk events have been highlighted as substantive since their potential financial impact are below 5% of EBIT Adjusted, EBITDA and Net sales target. This is the case, for example, of the risks related to floods and droughts in the productive plants. The presences of these specific risks have been identified, anyhow the potential magnitude coupled with the likelihood (probability and frequency) results in an estimated number of Business Interruption Days which lead to related economical impacts well below the group threshold defined for the identification of the substantive impact.

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:

☒ No standardized procedure

(3.1.3) Please explain

Through the assessment of the Group Environmental Footprint, the materiality of the different life cycle stages (Raw material production, tyre manufacturing, distribution, use and end of life) has been evaluated, according to the key environmental impact categories (CO2, Water, Eutrophication, etc.). In addition to this, as far as the use phase, for many years, Pirelli has paid great attention to the theme of “Tyre and Road Wear Particles” (TRWP), the micrometric particles produced by the combined wear and tear of the road and tyre during vehicle circulation. The phenomenon of TRWP is complex, since the generation of these particles is not only linked to the combined wear of the road and tyre, but also substantially to the characteristics and conditions of use of the vehicle (weight, mass distribution, correct tyre pressure, etc.), the characteristics of the roads (material and roughness of the roads, being straight or winding, uphill or downhill, etc.), environmental conditions (dry or humid climate, hot or cold) and driving style (aggressive or relaxed, at high or moderate speeds, with sharp or progressive braking, etc.). Scientific studies conducted so far have not shown significant risks to human health and the environment: however, the definition and implementation of effective actions for the mitigation of TRWP generation is strongly linked to the variety and number of causal factors mentioned above: it should be noted that some of them, such as driving style, road and vehicle characteristics, have more influence than the tyre considered individually.

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☒ Flooding (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, groundwater)

(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

- ☒ Argentina
- ☒ Brazil
- ☒ China

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

More frequent extreme precipitation events could cause FLOOD DAMAGES to some Pirelli tyre manufacturing facilities by interrupting the production (slow / shut down) with a potential financial impact for the plant (a tyre manufacturing plant operates 24/7). Floods risks have been assessed for 2025, 2030 and 2050 horizons by means of a climate model that takes into account physical stress in our production site areas (Pirelli has production plants in Europe, North America, APAC, South America and Russia): a site specific analysis has been performed for all Pirelli's tyre production plant. According to our Climate Change Risk Assessment the plants with the higher inherent potential financial impacts due to floods at 2050 are located one in Argentina, one in Brazil and one in China. Indeed, these plants are located in areas close to rivers and some of them exposed to flood hazard: the Si river (China), the Rio Reconquista (Argentina), the Rio Capivari (Brazil). The climate scenarios considered in the CCRA analysis are the IPCC's RCP 4.5 (most likely scenario) and RCP 8.5 (business as usual scenario/worst case scenario for this risk for Pirelli).

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- ☒ Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Long-term

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

Select from:

- ☒ About as likely as 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

Possible financial loss (EBIT Adjusted loss) due to stop of production for a potential shut down evaluated in terms of business interruption days of one Pirelli tyre manufacturing plant (the most exposed to the risk before additional countermeasures).

(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)

4000000

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

4000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

*The anticipated financial effect figure represents the possible financial loss due to a potential shut down of one Pirelli tyre manufacturing plant. The value is the result of potential business interruption in days (number) multiplied by potential integrated daily EBIT Adjusted loss (EUR) due to stop production (before additional countermeasures). Financial Impact (EUR): "days of business interruption" * "daily EBIT Adjusted loss (EUR)". The value of daily EBIT Adjusted generation (EUR) cannot be disclosed as such data are confidential both from a financial and business perspective (for this purpose, to avoid backward calculation, the number of days is also not indicated). The calculation is based on climate model that takes into account physical stress in our production site areas and the quantified impact refers to the worst case scenario (IPCC RPC 8.5) on the most vulnerable production site at 2050.*

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☒ Other infrastructure, technology and spending, please specify :rain-water physical structures like flood barriers and drainage systems

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

1000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

CAPEX approved by the investment committee for flood risks mitigation projects at the Pirelli production sites that guarantee business continuity such as rain-water physical structures like barriers and drainage systems (e.g. new flood barrier to protect the Chinese plant from the potential flooding of the Si river).

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

[Management Approach] The increasing likelihood of precipitation extremes in some of Pirelli production site areas (Pirelli has plants in EU, North and South America, APAC and Russia) raises the risks of major flood that would harm tyre production. Pirelli Enterprise Risk Management monitors for these events: the probability; the economic impact of the physical damage and the damage on business continuity; the level of local control of these risks. Based on this analysis, Pirelli manages risks from floods and potential reduced revenue from decreased production capacity by: investing on projects that guarantee business continuity even in cases of extreme events (such as rain-water physical structures like barriers and drainage systems); implementing water saving activities; insurance policies. [Cost of Management] The Cost of management of these activities is the CAPEX on flood risks mitigation projects for the Pirelli sites. With this perspective (following the positive experience already occurred in Germany) a new flood barrier was built to protect the Chinese plant from the potential flooding of the Si river, fully mitigating the risk. [Case-study]: [Situation] In 2008 the Pirelli plant of Breuberg in Germany was hit by heavy rains that caused the flood of the Mümling river (the factory borders the river bank), which led to a flooding of the site causing the interruption of production in different departments. [Task] To protect the site from these phenomena, and mitigate the economic risks associated with the shutdown of the plant, Pirelli evaluated the possible mitigation measures to be implemented on the site. Among the options, a physical mitigation structure was chosen, [Action] The following year, Pirelli built a river water-barrier structure and a rain drainage system. [Result] Thanks to these mitigation measures, no events like that of 2008 have occurred to date, avoiding further slowdowns in tyre production due to extreme weather events.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☒ Drought

(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

☒ China

☒ Mexico

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

The evolution of Climate-related events, and in particular the change in precipitation patterns (quantity and frequency of rains), is increasing the likelihood of DROUGHTS that may cause water shortages to some Pirelli tyre manufacturing plants. This occurrence could cause the slow/shut down of the production with a potential financial impact for the plant as the water is essential to the tyre manufacturing process. Water is, indeed, consumed to produce steam, which is the heat carrier traditionally used in manufacturing for tyre curing process, and therefore relevant to Pirelli's business as necessary for the production of tyres. Droughts risks have been assessed for 2030 and 2050 horizons by means of a climate model that takes into account physical stress in our production site areas (Pirelli has production plants in Europe, North and South America, APAC and Russia): a site-specific analysis has been performed for all Pirelli's tyre production plant using, among others, specific analysis tools (such as the Global Water Tool of the World Business Council for Sustainable Development and the Aqueduct Water Risks Atlas of the World Resources Institute). According to our Climate Change Risk Assessment the plants with the higher potential financial impacts due to droughts at 2050 are located one in China and one in Mexico. The climate scenarios considered in the CCRA analysis are the IPCC's RCP 4.5 (most likely scenario) and RCP 8.5 (worst case scenario).

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

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

Select all that apply

☒ Long-term

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

Select from:

☒ About as likely as not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Low

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

Possible financial loss (EBIT Adjusted loss) due to stop of production for a potential shut down evaluated in terms of business interruption days of one Pirelli tyre manufacturing plant (the most exposed to the risk before additional countermeasures).

(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)

800000

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

800000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

*The anticipated financial effect figure represents the possible financial loss due to a potential shut down of one Pirelli tyre manufacturing plant. The value is the result of potential business interruption days (number) multiplied by potential integrated daily EBIT Adjusted loss (EUR) due to stop production (before additional countermeasures). Financial Impact (EUR): "days of business interruption" * "daily EBIT Adjusted loss (EUR)". The value of daily EBIT Adjusted generation (EUR) cannot be disclosed as such data are confidential both from a financial and business perspective (for this purpose, to avoid backward calculation, the number of days is also not indicated). The calculation is based on climate model that takes into account physical stress in our production site areas and the quantified impact refers to the worst case scenario (IPCC RPC 8.5 - business as usual) on the most vulnerable production site at 2050.*

(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

263000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

CAPEX on drought risks mitigation projects at the Pirelli production sites located in water stress areas that guarantee business continuity such as water storage physical structures or implementing water saving activities.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

[Management Approach] The increasing likelihood of droughts in some of Pirelli production site areas (Pirelli has plants in EU, North and South America, APAC and Russia) raises the risks of water scarcity that would harm tyre production. Pirelli Enterprise Risk Management monitors for these events: the probability; the economic impact of the physical damage and the damage on business continuity; the level of local control of these risks. Based on this analysis, Pirelli manages risks from droughts and potential reduced revenue from decreased production capacity by: investing on projects that guarantee business continuity even in cases of extreme events (such as water storage physical structures); implementing water saving activities; insurance policies. [Cost of Management] The Cost of management of these activities is the CAPEX on drought risks mitigation projects for the Pirelli sites. [Case-study]: [Situation] In early 2010s UK factories of Carlisle and Burton identified the need to limit their dependency on water resource, also due to economic reason (water consumption has a direct impact on operating costs). [Task] To optimize water management and mitigate the economic risks linked to the future availability of water and the relate potential increase in tariffs, Pirelli started an evaluation process on the possible measures to be implemented at these sites. The assessment was also carried out by comparing the best practice solutions on water between all Pirelli plants (closure of water cycles, efficient water usage, leakages mapping and fixing). [Actions] Many initiatives have been implemented in UK since 2015: optimization of water sources and cooling water re-circulation, improvement of boilers blow-down control and installation of water saving devices in toilets (e.g. water saving showers, taps, etc.) [Result] These activities brought a reduction of more 20% of the specific water withdrawal from 2015 to 2024, with a cumulated water saving over 200,000 m3.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

- ☒ Carbon pricing mechanisms

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

- ☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> China | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Germany |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Italy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Romania |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Brazil | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Argentina |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mexico | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Russian Federation |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Turkey | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> United States of America |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | |

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

The introduction/tightening of the Cap and Trade/Carbon tax systems in the countries where the Pirelli tyre production plants are located could lead to an increase in production operating costs with a potential financial impact for the group. This event could also affect the selling price of our products with potential loss of market share. Discrepancy among national regulations may increase the risk relevance. The risks have been evaluated taking in consideration the EU ETS (Emissions Trading System) scheme and the other mechanisms already scheduled or in consideration for the regions where Pirelli operates. This phenomenon could happen not only at a European level, but also in other economies that already have carbon taxation policies in place or in the evaluation phase (China, Brazil, Mexico, among others). Cap and Trade schemes/Carbon taxes have been assessed by means of IEA energy transition scenarios with a 2050 horizon. The Cap and Trade/Carbon tax regimes have been assessed through the IEA energy transition scenarios (STEPS, APS and NZE) with a 2050 time horizon. The potential financial impact refers to the worst case. European Pirelli factories are directly subjected to EU-ETS regulation and the evolution of the mechanism could bring new restrictions to the credits availability. In addition, new regulations that are under implementation/evaluation may affect all other Pirelli Plants (e.g. the 2 in China, the 2 in Brazil and the Mexican one, etc.).

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Increased indirect [operating] costs

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

Select all that apply

☒ Long-term

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

Select from:

☒ About as likely as 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

Possible increase of operational costs due to a potential evolution of the EU ETS and introduction of new Cap and Trade schemes/Carbon taxes. The additional costs are evaluated considering a carbon price to be paid on residual emissions - both direct (scope 1) and indirect (scope 2) - of each Pirelli tyre manufacturing plant in 2050.

(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)

19100000

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

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

*The anticipated financial effect figure represents the possible increase of operational costs due to a potential evolution of the EU ETS and introduction of new Cap and Trade schemes/Carbon taxes. The value is the result of the 2050 residual emissions [ton CO2 eq], both direct (scope 1) and indirect (scope 2), of each Pirelli tyre manufacturing plant (estimated projection also considering the actions to reduce emissions envisaged in the industrial plan) multiplied by the carbon prices (EUR/ton CO2 eq) expected for 2050 based on IEA energy transition scenarios (STEPS, APS and NZE). The potential financial impact is based on the worst case scenario for Pirelli (stricter regulations/IEA NZE scenario) and takes into account all Pirelli production sites. Financial Impact (EUR): Sum of the "Financial Impacts of each Pirelli manufacturing plant (EUR)". Financial Impact of each Pirelli manufacturing plant (EUR): "expected CO2 emissions (ton) of the plant" * "expected carbon price (EUR/ton) in the country where the plant is located". The expected CO2 emissions (ton) of each plant at 2050, cannot be disclosed as such data are confidential both from a financial and business perspective and, for the same purpose to avoid backward calculation, also the expected carbon prices (EUR/ton) of each country where the plant is located are not indicated. Considering the average of the carbon price values expected in the different countries, an indicative carbon price average value is around 235 eur/ton at 2050 (projections made by the IEA for NZE scenario and the United Nations IPCC). The minimum and maximum impacts coincide because they consider a single price projection to 2050 of 235 eur/ton.*

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

☒ Develop a climate transition plan

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

9000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

CAPEX on energy efficiency projects, low carbon technology, electrification of processes and renewable energy production at the Pirelli production sites that support the group emission reduction target and enable the transition plan.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

[Management Approach] The Pirelli management method follows the approaches: investing in low carbon technology, energy efficiency projects, low carbon energy installation (renewables) to reduce CO2 emissions and mitigate these impacts; examining the environmental policies evolution of each Country (through ISO 14001), the direct impact of the inclusion in cap and trade mechanism like the EU-ETS and the indirect impact due to the increase of energy cost and raw material price. [Cost of Management] The Cost of Management of these activities includes investments in energy efficiency projects and initiatives to reduce emissions. The amount

indicated refers to these kinds of projects launched in 2024. Among others: the electrification of curing presses, the modernization of the compressed air systems, the expansion of the thermal insulations and the machines/equipment replacement with new, more efficient ones. [Case-study]: [Situation] According to the world bank Observatory on Carbon Pricing, the Brazilian government had carried out studies on the possible implementation of market instruments like ETS to meet its mitigation targets and reduce overall mitigation costs. Pirelli has 2 production sites in Brazil, which could be affected by the increase in operating costs from the introduction of similar mechanism on emissions. [Task] Starting in the mid-2010s, Pirelli began evaluating options for LATAM to reduce its exposure to GHG emissions and mitigate the risks associated with possible CO2 taxation. [Action] As example, in 2018 Pirelli has started the sourcing of steam from biomass (waste wood from local supply chains) from new boiler houses built-up in Brazil, specifically in Campinas. [Results] In the year 2024, these initiatives have allowed replacing around 60 GWh of energy from fossil sources, with a savings in terms of CO2 emissions avoided around 12 ktons (Scope 2).
[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:

☒ Revenue

(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)

0

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

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

As per ERM impact metrics, expected losses are deemed not substantive (value 0) both for transition and physical climate-related risks. [Approach to the calculation of vulnerability to risk]: Risk scenarios related to natural or accidental events (fires, floods, earthquakes, etc.) can cause property damage and the reduction and/or interruption of production, particularly if the event affects high volume or specific product (high-end range) production sites. Pirelli monitors their vulnerability to catastrophic natural events (particularly floods, hurricanes and earthquakes) and estimates any potential damage (based on the given probability of occurrence) for all the Group's production sites. Analyses confirm an adequate management of business interruption risks, thanks to an elaborate series of security measures, systems for the prevention of damaging events and for the mitigation of the possible impacts on the business, also in light of the current business continuity plans, as well as the insurance policies in place, to cover property damages and business interruptions that could impact the Group's production plants.

[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?

(3.3.1) Water-related regulatory violations

Select from:

☒ No

(3.3.3) Comment

The monitoring of this aspect is ensured by the Environmental Management Systems certified according to ISO 14001 which is validated on an annual base. As a result of the EMS implemented in factories, and the implementation of procedures dedicated to emergency prevention and response, constant and timely monitoring and intervention is ensured on potential emergency situations that may occur, as well as on reports received from stakeholders. In 2024, there were no significant incidents, complaints or penalties related to environmental issues. In general, sanctions that exceed the threshold of 10,000 dollars are considered relevant/significant

[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:

☒ Yes

(3.5.1) Select the carbon pricing regulation(s) which impact your operations.

Select all that apply

☒ EU ETS

(3.5.2) Provide details of each Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) your organization is regulated by.

EU ETS

(3.5.2.1) % of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

26.2

(3.5.2.2) % of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

12/31/2023

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/30/2024

(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

12404

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

56411

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

(3.5.2.9) Details of ownership*Select from:*☒ Facilities we own and operate**(3.5.2.10) Comment**

Tyre manufacturing industry is not carbon intensive: it is covered by the European Emission Trading Scheme only in reference to thermal plants having more than 20 MW of installed power. The Company is not subject to other specific regulations at the global level. Note that the Allowances purchased consider both the purchased allowances in FY2024 and the initial stock available at 01/01/2024.

*[Fixed row]***(3.5.4) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?**

Pirelli's strategy is to fulfill the regulation minimizing the related economic and environmental impact. Pirelli covers the financial risk associated to the European ETS with four approaches: (1) the Company monitors and forecasts carbon emission in the strategic plan (3 years); (2) the Company makes plans to reach the economic/energetic balance analyzing energy costs and carbon credits costs; (3) the Company monitors the volatility of the carbon credits market price; (4) the Company exploits opportunities of the regulation, but still without trading. The carbon emission price monitoring and forecasting process make use of sensitivity analysis and carbon price tools in order to better evaluate the possible financial impacts. In a medium-term view (2030) the Pirelli Climate Change and Water Stress risk Assessment shows that ETS and Carbon taxes could potentially impact some Pirelli tyre Manufacturing sites worldwide. Basically, Pirelli manages this risk investing in low carbon technology as energy efficiency projects and low carbon energy installation/purchase (renewables) to reduce CO2 emissions and mitigate these impacts. In this regard, Pirelli has already adapted its production strategy with regard to energy procurement, with a plan which aims to reach 100% of electricity purchased from renewable sources by 2025 and the plan to improve the energy efficiency of production plants with a target of implementing over 90 energy efficiency projects in the period 2022-2025, with a total CapEx investment of 50 million euros. As Example, in the Pirelli tyre production plant of Slatina (Romania), which is under EU-ETS, in 2024 started the electrification of curing presses through the retrofit of steam curing presses into electric with an estimated saving of approx 4000 tonCO2 /year of scope 1 emissions (saving of natural gas consumption used to generate steam) bringing positive effects in terms of EU-ETS verified emissions and allowances. The electrification of Pirelli factories is a global commitment with a target of 75% of worldwide curing presses electrified by 2030, 100% in

Europe, with 22 mln €/year Capex 2024-30 and +80% energy efficiency. To reduce the Company exposure to the ETS, Pirelli developed a strategy to reduce overall CO2 emissions, with a near-term target to reduce 80% in CO2 absolute emissions (scope 1 and 2) by 2030 compared to 2018 values. This target has been already approved by SBTi and is fully in line with the 1.5°C scenario developed by the Science Based Target Initiative.

(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?

Climate change

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

Forests

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

☒ No

(3.6.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental opportunities

Select from:

☒ Opportunities exist, but none anticipated to have a substantive effect on organization

(3.6.3) Please explain

Pirelli, after carrying out a detailed risk assessment that was based on the Pirelli Sustainable Natural Rubber Policy, considered the opportunities identified as not substantive from a financial and strategic point of view. However, this does not mean that Pirelli and its suppliers will not take advantage from the opportunities identified. In fact, the analysis and related risks & opportunities assessments carried out at local level were used by Pirelli suppliers to define the roadmaps (the first one for the years 2019-2021, the current one for 2022-2025), with measurable action plans and performance indicators. Such roadmaps should guide the implementation of opportunities identified within the supply chain, covering 100% of the volumes purchased, and are in line with the Global Platform for Sustainable Natural Rubber (GPSNR), of which Pirelli is a founding member. As example of opportunity related to the Increased supply chain transparency, Pirelli is committed to increasing the transparency and traceability of the natural rubber supply chain, and to this end it explores both individually and at the sector level the tools that are

being developed on the market with a view to best meeting Stakeholders' expectations and at the same time intervening to support the sustainable development of the chain from upstream to downstream. A significant achievement, also in terms of innovation, was Pirelli's 2021 milestone with the introduction of Forest Stewardship Council™ (FSC™) certification for tyres and the production of the world's first FSC™-certified tyre line for natural rubber and rayon. FSC™ forest management certification confirms that plantations are managed in such a way as to preserve biological diversity and bring benefits to the lives of local communities and workers, while ensuring economic sustainability. As example of opportunity related to the Increased resilience to impacts of biodiversity loss, In October 2021, Pirelli together with BMW and Birdlife launched a new project aimed at improving the quality of life of the indigenous community by protecting farmers' land rights and promoting women's rights, conserving a deforestation-free area of 2,700 hectares and protecting several endangered species.

Water

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

☒ No

(3.6.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental opportunities

Select from:

☒ Opportunities exist, but none anticipated to have a substantive effect on organization

(3.6.3) Please explain

In order to assess new opportunities Pirelli includes water resources in the Climate Change and Water Stress Risk Assessment. The results of the Climate Change and Water Stress Risk Assessment have been internally cross checked with Pirelli Impact metric to gauge whether they can be considered relevant/substantive. To this extent, even if there are several opportunities related to the improvement of the Pirelli's water performances, no opportunity events have been highlighted as substantive since their potential financial impact hoover below 5% of EBIT Adjusted, EBITDA and Net sales target. For example, there are opportunities related to the water saving activities at plant level. In fact, efficient and conscious water use is one of the principal components of the Pirelli environmental strategy. It has involved and still involves both the overall efficiency of production processes, from design of machinery to facility management, and the contribution which every employee can make towards reducing consumption of this valuable resource. Since 2015, the commitment has led to saving more than 27 million cubic meters of water. Improving the water management, and reducing therefore the specific withdrawal, is a target set up and published in the Pirelli Industrial Plan" therefore it has the potential to contribute to the increase of brand value. Regarding the upstream, Pirelli issued its Policy on Sustainable Natural Rubber, after a long elaboration process based on stakeholders' engagement. As stated in the Policy, Pirelli undertakes to promote, develop and implement sustainable and responsible procurement and use of natural rubber throughout its entire value chain. This activity will result also in the improvement of the water management of the natural rubber production process.

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

☒ Shift in consumer preferences

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☒ Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ China

☒ Italy

☒ Brazil

☒ Mexico

☒ Turkey

☒ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

☒ Germany

☒ Romania

☒ Argentina

☒ Russian Federation

☒ United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

The development of clients' sensibility towards environmental and climate change issues is leading to a potential increase in the demand of low-carbon products. According to the Tire Labeling Reg. (EU 2020/740), the Rolling Resistance (RR) parameter rates the tire's energy efficiency (indirect impact on the car's fuel consumption and related GHG emissions). To exploit this opportunity, Pirelli's strategy aims to increase the volumes of car tyres on the market with A or B of RR (max efficiency). Pirelli has set the target of achieving by 2025 the 35% in volumes of sold car tyres characterized by Rolling Resistance in classes A or B.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- ☒ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Short-term

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

Select from:

- ☒ More likely than not (50–100%)

(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

Potential increase in revenues driven by the growth of the volumes of sold car tyres characterized by Rolling Resistance in classes A or B.

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

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

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

9800000

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

9800000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

The potential financial impact reflects the projected evolution of the share of revenues directly coming from the growth of the sales from car tyres with A or B label of Rolling Resistance (RR), over a 2-years time period, on the back of the target set in 2023 to achieve 35% of volumes by 2025, vs the 30% recorded in 2023, and calculated on the potential positive delta increases of the group's revenues expected in the short term (2025). Financial Impact (EUR): "growth of delta revenues (EUR) from car tyres with A or B of RR expected in 2025 vs 2023, according to the Reasonable Case Scenario (35%)" minus "growth of delta revenues (EUR) from car tyres with A or B of RR expected in 2025 vs 2023, according to the Base Case Scenario (30%)". In detail, the Reasonable Case Scenario is based on economic guidelines of the current Pirelli Industrial Plan, while the Base Case Scenario is a static scenario.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

2700000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

To exploit this opportunity, Pirelli's strategy focuses mainly on R&D in low rolling resistance products, as well as increased tyre digitalization. [Cost to realize this opportunity] R&D expenses in 2024 were 4.3% of net sales. By applying the same proportion to the share of the delta revenues in 2025 related to products labelled A and B of Rolling Resistance, the value of 2.7 M (Eur) was estimated as the cost to realize this opportunity.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

The Climate Change Risk Assessment quantified the potential increase of revenues from the car tyres with A or B label of Rolling Resistance estimating the growth of sales of these products on the bases of the 2023 base scenario with a time horizon of 2025 (Industrial Plan). [Case-study]: [Situation] The development of clients' sensibility towards environmental and climate change issues is leading to a potential increase in the demand of low-carbon products. Also in 2024 we saw an increase of climate-related criteria requests included in B2B customers tenders and a shift in B2C markets towards more sustainable products. [Task] To exploit the opportunity and to give Pirelli a competitive advantage over its competitors, Pirelli's strategy focuses on the development of low rolling resistance products, as well as increased tyre digitalization. In support of the R&D and marketing departments, responsible for the execution of the strategy, Pirelli has set public targets (covered by a dedicated investment plan) to have, by 2025, over 70% of new automotive products classified as A or B for rolling resistance and over 90% classified as A or B for "wet grip". [Action] In 2024, Pirelli invested EUR 289.5 millions in research and innovation also to support the low carbon products road-map and offer new products

to the market. As example, recently Pirelli launched the new Pirelli P Zero E which is featured by a Triple A Class rating under European labelling, (for rolling resistance, braking in wet conditions and noise), and contains more than 55% of natural and recycled materials. To achieve these performance R&D used the latest virtual simulation technologies. [Results] In 2024, the new IP-labelled tyres placed on the market by Pirelli worldwide recorded 55.4% A or B Rolling Resistance labels (up to 1% from the previous year).

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

☒ Increased efficiency of production and/or distribution processes

(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

☒ China

☒ Italy

☒ Brazil

☒ Mexico

☒ Turkey

☒ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

☒ Germany

☒ Romania

☒ Argentina

☒ Russian Federation

☒ United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

In the tire manufacturing process, one of the key stages is vulcanization, which involves the use of curing presses. This phase is the most energy-intensive among the others. As part of the group's transition plan, the electrification of this process has been identified as a strategic lever. This initiative is supported by an analysis of the economic benefits, highlighting improved energy efficiency and a consequent reduction in specific energy consumption. These improvements translate into lower indirect operating costs, reinforcing the value of this transition. To implement the Transition Plan, Pirelli set out in the Industrial Plan multi-year CAPEX Plans for the electrification of curing presses which envisage to achieve 75% of curing presses electrified by 2030 with 22 mln /year Capex 2024-30 with 80% energy efficiency. Pirelli expects these actions to act as a key contributor to reducing the specific energy cost associated with tire production. Based on scenario analyses aligned with IEA transition pathways, it is estimated that by 2030, if the targets above are achieved, the resulting savings could amount to approximately 28 million euros.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☒ Reduced indirect (operating) costs

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

Select all that apply

☒ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☒ 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

Possible decrease in operating costs thanks to opportunities in renewable energy initiatives, the shift towards a net-zero production processes and the adoption of projects to achieve higher energy efficiency

(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)

28000000

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

28000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

*The impact is based on potential energy savings in production processes due to Electrification and Energy efficiency projects planned in all the countries where Pirelli Group factories are located. The forecast analysis on the economic saving is based at 2030 on IEA scenarios: STEPS (Stated Policies Scenario which considers only the impact of those policies and measures that are firmly enshrined in legislation, APS (Announced Pledges Scenario which is aligned to the main policies already implemented and forecasted) and NZE (Net Zero emissions keeping global warming below 1.5 C degree by 2050). The Pirelli CCRA shows that a decrease in energy demand for production is likely to result in a decrease in the operating cost level. The financial opportunity related to the potential cost savings is represented by the best scenario for Pirelli at 2030 which is the STEPS Scenario. The financial opportunity impact has been calculated as follows: Financial Impact (EUR): Sum of the "Financial Impacts of each Pirelli manufacturing plant (EUR)". Financial Impact of each Pirelli manufacturing plant (EUR): "expected delta energy (2030 vs 2024) consumption (MWh) of the plant" * "expected cost of energy (EUR/MWh) in the country where the plant is located".*

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

22000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost to realize the opportunities is based on the multi-year plan (reported in the current Pirelli industrial Plan) for factory electrification. The target is to achieve 75% of curing presses electrified by 2030 with 22 mln €/year Capex 2024-30 with +80% energy efficiency

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

In the last Pirelli Climate Change Risk Assessment a cost saving was quantified with 2030 horizon thanks to the decrease of energy needs for tyre production. This opportunity can be exploited by the deployment of the retrofit or substitution of the steam presses into electric one with a benefit in terms of energy specific consumption. The overall strategy targets to achieve 75% of curing presses electrified by 2030 (with +80% energy efficiency) and also to reach 100% of renewable electricity purchased from the grid with the benefit to reduce also the gross Scope 1 and 2 CO2 emissions. [Case-study]: [Situation] In the context of Pirelli

commitment towards Net Zero sent to SBTi in 2022, Pirelli developed an assessment to identify all the decarbonization leverage potentially available to be implemented in the short-medium term (2030). [Task] With a focus on the decarbonization actions dedicated to the production phase, one of the main levers identified by the company lies in the electrification of industrial processes. Specifically has been developed test in different production phase identifying in the end electrification of curing presses as the most effective and technology-ready one. [Action] In 2024 Pirelli set a multi-year plan to retrofit or substitute the steam curing presses into electric one as published in the Pirelli Industrial Plan. Meanwhile Pirelli submitted to SBTi new near term and long term targets (Net Zero by 2040) that were than approved later in 2024. [Results] In 2024, out of the total number of curing presses installed in the Group's factories, 5% were electrified with results in terms of energy efficiency consumption and related indirect cost saving versus the previous year. Additionally, good results in terms of avoided emissions.

[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:

☒ Revenue

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

0

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

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

As per ERM impact metrics, potential gains are deemed not substantive (value 0) for climate-related opportunities.

[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

On 14 February 2019, the Board of Directors of Pirelli approved the "Diversity and Independence Statement", which states the criteria of diversity and independence that the Board of Directors suggests to observe in the composition of the Board of Directors and of the Board of Statutory Auditors of Pirelli. Pirelli's objective is to guarantee the inclusion of diverse professional profiles in the Board of Directors and Board of Statutory Auditors. This diversity also takes into account the importance of the balanced presence of independent members, as well as balanced gender representation, in addition to the benefits that can be derived from the presence of a

variety of age groups. On 3 August 2023, the Board of Directors confirmed and acknowledged the "Diversity and Independence Statement" as approved on 17 March 2022.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

Diversity_and_Independence_Statement.pdf
[Fixed row]

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

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Forests	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Water	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Biodiversity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
- ☒ Board-level committee

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

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Board mandate

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

Select from:

- ☒ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
- ☒ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- ☒ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives
- ☒ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan
- ☒ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Within the BoD, the position of CEO is delegated to sust. topics, including those relating to environm. management and targets. In this role, he is entrusted with the task of overseeing matters related to the group's operations and implementing the guidelines set by the BoD, with the support of the Board Sust. Committee (BSC),

established in 2023 by the BoD in compliance with the Code of Corp. Governance and the Bylaws, which considers the results of the environm. issues risk assessment, and relevant management measures, within their activity related also to all the aspects, risks, strategies, planning and reporting related to ESG governance. i) "Reviewing [...] risk manag. process": the BoD, supported by the Audit Risks and Corp. Governance Committee, has responsibility for the adoption of an adequate risk management system. In this context, the results of risk assessments on Climate and Water, as well as the materiality mapping of Impacts and the related mitigation and responsible management strategies, are submitted to this Committee and then to the BoD. ii) "Overseeing [...] targets": Decarbonization and climate-related targets are proposed to the BoD for approval by the CSO after consultation with all the corp. functions within the Strategic Sust. Committee (body chaired by the CEO and composed of the Top Management). iii) "Monitoring [...] targets": The BoD receives updates on Group's performances against targets at least annually. Environm. targets and disclosure on performances are included in the Consolidated Non-Financial Disclosure which is supervised by the Board of Statutory Auditors (BoSA) and approved by the BoD. iv) "Overseeing [...] transition plan": The BoD approves objectives and targets of the Group's Industrial Plan which fully integrates the Sust. Plan (incl. the Climate Transition Plan as part of the sust. development strategy). v) "Monitoring [...] transition plan": The BoD receives updates on the transition plan implementation at least annually. Environm. targets and disclosure on performances are included in the Consolidated Non-Financial Disclosure, which is supervised by the BoSA and approved by the BoD. vi) "Overseeing [...] Strategy": The BoD, supported by the BSC, approves the strategies and objectives for sust. Management, integrated in the Industrial Plan. with reference to all areas of management, including those on climate change. vii) "[...] incentives": The BoD approves the Remuneration Policy. The LTI Plan includes a CO2 reduction target (10% of the bonus total weight) which refers to the Group's absolute CO2 emission (Scope 1 and 2) set in the climate transition plan. Examples of decisions: the CEO endorsed Pirelli's commitment to the SBTi NZ standard (Group target validated by SBTi in 2024) and approved the strategy of achieving Net-Zero emissions by 2040; The Sustainability Committee agreed on the strategy and targets (including the ones referring to issue in column 0) to be included in the new industrial plan.

Forests

(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

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

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Board mandate

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

Select from:

- ☒ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
- ☒ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Within the BoD, the position of CEO is delegated to sustainability. topics, including those relating to environm. Management (including supply chain and Natural Rubber sustainability) and targets. In this role, he is entrusted with the task of overseeing matters related to the group's operations and implementing the guidelines set by the BoD, with the support of the Board Sust. Committee (BSC), established in 2023 by the BoD in compliance with the Code of Corp. Governance and the Bylaws, which considers the results of the environm. issues risk assessment, and relevant management measures, within their activity related also to all the aspects, risks, strategies, planning and reporting related to ESG governance. i) "Reviewing [...] risk manag. process": the BoD, supported by the Audit Risks and Corp. Governance Committee, has responsibility for the adoption of an adequate risk management system. In this context, the results of risk assessments on Natural Rubber, as well as the materiality mapping of Impacts and the related mitigation and responsible management strategies, are submitted to this Committee and then to the BoD. ii) "Overseeing [...] targets": Forest and Natural rubber related targets are proposed to the BoD for approval by the CSO after consultation with all the corp. functions within the Strategic Sust. Committee (body chaired by the CEO and composed of the Top Management). iii) "Monitoring [...] targets": The BoD receives updates on Group's performances against targets at least annually. Environm. targets and disclosure on performances are included in the Consolidated Non-Financial Disclosure which is supervised by the Board of Statutory Auditors (BoSA) and approved by the BoD. iv) "Overseeing [...] Strategy": The BoD, supported by the BSC, approves the strategies and objectives for sust. Management, integrated in the Industrial Plan. with reference to all areas of management, including those on natural rubber sustainability. As specified in Pirelli's Sustainable Natural Rubber Policy, Pirelli is committed to increasing the transparency and traceability of the natural rubber supply chain. In terms of Governance, the BoD, supported by the Board Sustainability Committee, approves the environmental management objectives and targets integrated into the Industrial Plan, including those relating to Natural Rubber. In turn, Pirelli's Top Management also plays a strategic role in the full implementation of Pirelli's Environmental Management Model and related strategic objectives on this matter. Natural Rubber and deforestation, such as the other environmental issues, is subject to risk assessments in line with the company's ERM methodology, both with reference to Pirelli's sites and the supply chain. Examples of forest-related decisions: CEO endorsed the integration in the Pirelli's Health, Safety and Environment Policy, of the Group's commitment on minimizing impacts on biodiversity, ecosystem services and the prevention of deforestation.

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

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

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Board mandate

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

Select from:

- ☒ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
- ☒ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Within the BoD, the position of CEO is delegated to sustainability. topics, including those relating to environm. Management, including water security, and targets. In this role, he is entrusted with the task of overseeing matters related to the group's operations and implementing the guidelines set by the BoD, with the support of the Board Sust. Committee (BSC), established in 2023 by the BoD in compliance with the Code of Corp. Governance and the Bylaws, which considers the results of the

environm. issues risk assessment, and relevant management measures, within their activity related also to all the aspects, risks, strategies, planning and reporting related to ESG governance. i) "Reviewing [...] risk manag. process": the BoD, supported by the Audit Risks and Corp. Governance Committee, has responsibility for the adoption of an adequate risk management system. In this context, the results of risk assessments on Water Issue, as well as the materiality mapping of Impacts and the related mitigation and responsible management strategies, are submitted to this Committee and then to the BoD. ii) "Overseeing [...] targets": water elated targets are proposed to the BoD for approval by the CSO after consultation with all the corp. functions within the Strategic Sust. Committee (body chaired by the CEO and composed of the Top Management). iii) "Monitoring [...] targets": The BoD receives updates on Group's performances against targets at least annually. Environm. targets and disclosure on performances are included in the Consolidated Non-Financial Disclosure which is supervised by the Board of Statutory Auditors (BoSA) and approved by the BoD. iv) "Overseeing [...] Strategy": The BoD, supported by the BSC, approves the strategies and objectives for sust. Management, integrated in the Industrial Plan. with reference to all areas of management, including those relating to water. Examples of water-related decisions: CEO endorsed the target of the Group related to water specific withdrawal as actually published in the Industrial Plan.

Biodiversity

(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

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

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Board mandate

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

Select from:

- ☒ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
- ☒ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Within the BoD, the position of CEO is delegated to sust. topics, including those relating to environm. management and targets. In this role, he is entrusted with the task of overseeing matters related to the group's operations and implementing the guidelines set by the BoD, with the support of the Board Sust. Committee (BSC), established in 2023 by the BoD in compliance with the Code of Corp. Governance and the Bylaws, which considers the results of the environm. issues risk assessment, and relevant management measures, within their activity related also to all the aspects, risks, strategies, planning and reporting related to ESG governance. i) "Reviewing [...] risk manag. process": the BoD, supported by the Audit Risks and Corp. Governance Committee, has responsibility for the adoption of an adequate risk management system. In this context, the results of risk assessments on Biodiversity, as well as the materiality mapping of Impacts and the related mitigation and responsible management strategies, are submitted to this Committee and then to the BoD. ii) "Overseeing [...] targets": Biodiversity related targets are proposed to the BoD for approval by the CSO after consultation with all the corp. functions within the Strategic Sust. Committee (body chaired by the CEO and composed of the Top Management). iii) "Monitoring [...] targets": The BoD receives updates on Group's performances against targets at least annually. Environm. targets and disclosure on performances are included in the Consolidated Non-Financial Disclosure which is supervised by the Board of Statutory Auditors (BoSA) and approved by the BoD. iv) "Overseeing [...] Strategy": The BoD, supported by the BSC, approves the strategies and objectives for sust. Management, integrated in the Industrial Plan. with reference to all areas of management, including those on biodiversity. Pirelli pays the utmost attention to ensuring that corporate activities do not interfere with the biodiversity characteristic of the value chain in which the Company operates. As specified in Pirelli's HSE Policy, Pirelli is committed to minimizing impacts on biodiversity, ecosystems and related ecosystem services. In terms of Governance, the BoD, supported by the Board Sustainability Committee, approves the environmental management objectives and targets integrated into the Industrial Plan, including those relating to biodiversity. In turn, Pirelli's Top Management also plays a strategic role in the full implementation of Pirelli's Environmental Management Model and related strategic objectives on this matter. Biodiversity, such as the other environmental issues, is subject to risk assessments in line with the company's ERM methodology, both with reference to Pirelli's sites and the supply chain. Pirelli applies the "No net loss of biodiversity" model through the "mitigation hierarchy" (i.e. avoid, minimize, restore and compensate).

[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

- ☒ Active member of an environmental committee or organization

Forests

(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

- ☒ 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

- ☒ 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: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Forests	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Water	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Biodiversity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(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

- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Developing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Implementing a climate transition plan

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

- ☒ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Within the BoD, the position of CEO is delegated to sustainability topics, including those relating to environmental management and related climate change and decarbonisation targets. In this role, the CEO is entrusted with the task of overseeing matters related to the group's operations and its dynamics of interaction with all stakeholders and implementing the guidelines set by the BoD, with the support of the Board Sustainability Committee (established in 2023 by the BoD and of which the CEO is also a member as a Director) which considers the results of the environmental issues risk assessment, and relevant management measures, within their activity related also to all the aspects, risks, strategies, planning and reporting related to ESG governance.

Forests

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(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

☒ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☒ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☒ Setting corporate environmental targets

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☒ Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

☒ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Within the BoD, the position of CEO is delegated to sustainability topics, including those relating to environmental management, including natural rubber and forest issue, and targets. In this role, the CEO is entrusted with the task of overseeing matters related to the group's operations and its dynamics of interaction with all stakeholders and implementing the guidelines set by the BoD, with the support of the Board Sustainability Committee (established in 2023 by the BoD and of which the CEO is also a member as a Director) which considers the results of the environmental issues risk assessment, and relevant management measures, within their activity related also to all the aspects, risks, strategies, planning and reporting related to ESG governance.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- ☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(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

- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental targets

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

- ☒ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Within the BoD, the position of CEO is delegated to sustainability topics, including those relating to environmental management, including water security, and targets. In this role, the CEO is entrusted with the task of overseeing matters related to the group's operations and its dynamics of interaction with all stakeholders and implementing the guidelines set by the BoD, with the support of the Board Sustainability Committee (established in 2023 by the BoD and of which the CEO is also a member as a Director) which considers the results of the environmental issues risk assessment, and relevant management measures, within their activity related also to all the aspects, risks, strategies, planning and reporting related to ESG governance.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- ☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(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

- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental targets

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

- ☒ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Within the BoD, the position of CEO is delegated to sustainability topics, including those relating to environmental management, including biodiversity and nature-related issue, and targets. In this role, the CEO is entrusted with the task of overseeing matters related to the group's operations and its dynamics of interaction with all stakeholders and implementing the guidelines set by the BoD, with the support of the Board Sustainability Committee (established in 2023 by the BoD and of

which the CEO is also a member as a Director) which considers the results of the environmental issues risk assessment, and relevant management measures, within their activity related also to all the aspects, risks, strategies, planning and reporting related to ESG governance.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

- ☒ Sustainability committee

(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

- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Developing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Implementing a climate transition plan

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Other, please specify :High level Managerial “Strategic Sustainability Committee” reports to the board through the Board “Sustainability Committee”.

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

Select from:

☒ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Below the Pirelli's Board Sustainability Committee, and reporting to the latter, there is the Pirelli Group "Sustainability Strategic Committee", a High-level Managerial Committee, chaired by the EV Chairman, that gather top managers from all group's functions to discuss the definition and the implementation of the sustainability strategy (also including climate change) and to share the results achieved. Responsibility has been assigned to this committee, as it represents the highest internal multi-stakeholder groups active on sustainability issues. The Committee has strategic competence and meets quarterly with the aim to set and revise sustainability related targets and define the climate transition plan of the company. In support of this committee, there is an "Operational Sustainability Committee", chaired by the CEO and consisting of the Company's Top Management, with responsibility for the strategic-operational management of the Group's sustainability issues, including, among others, climate change, decarbonization, reduction of environmental impacts of products and processes, supply chain sustainability, ESG risks and opps. This Operational Committee, which meets monthly, oversees the implementation of the initiatives defined and approved by the Strategic Committee. During the meetings, both Strategic and Operational committees receive an update of the main envir. KPIs (incl. Climate) and the progress against targets.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

☒ Risk committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

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

☒ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Reporting to the board through the Audit, Risks and Corporate Governance Board Committee

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

Select from:

☒ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Below the Pirelli "Audit, Risks and Corporate Governance board Committee", and reporting to the latter, there is the Group "Risk Committee", a High-level Managerial Committee, which evaluate the climate change risk assessment (Assessing and Managing climate-related Risks and Opportunities) and define the strategies to mitigate these risks, as well as the related opportunities to be brought at the table of the Board Committee. The Risk Management Managerial Committee meets quarterly and has, among others, the responsibility to propose strategies to respond to the risk in relation to the overall and detailed exposure to the various categories of risks. Responsibility has been assigned to this committees, as it represents the highest internal multi-stakeholder groups active on risk issues.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☒ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

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

Policies, commitments, and targets

☒ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☒ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets

(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

Below the Sustainability Strategic Committee, and reporting contextually to the CEO, there is the "Chief Sustainability Officer" (Director of Sustainability and New Mobility Dept.) who is in charge of definition and monitoring the execution of the sustainability activities, including monitoring the progress against climate-related corporate targets. The CSO supervises management at Group level and proposes sustainable development plans to the Sustainability Strategic Committee and he is responsible for overseeing climate change and decarbonisation related topics at Group level and proposing associated targets to the Sustainability Strategic Committee. Together with CRO (i.e. the ERM function), the CSO (i.e. the Sustainability function) assesses and manages climate-related risks and opportunities, carrying out the Group Climate Change Risk Assessment.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☒ Chief Risks Officer (CRO)

(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

Other

☒ Other, please specify :Managing annual budgets for business continuity also related to climate risks mitigation

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Risk - CRO reporting line

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

Select from:

☒ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Below the Risk Committee, there is the "Chief Risk Officer", who is in charge of performing and updating of the risks assessment, coordinating with the CSO on sustainability risks. Being climate-related risks fully integrated in the company risk management, CRO has a fundamental role in monitoring and managing, in coordination with CSO, climate related issues. As example of this coordination, in operative terms, the climate change risk assessment is conducted jointly by the Sustainability and ERM depts. And directly involves the Country Sustainability Officers (who are the country CEOs in Pirelli Organization) and the Country CFOs of the different affiliates in the world, as well as Group and Country HSE and Operation Directors. Together with CSO (i.e. the Sustainability function), the CRO (i.e. the ERM function) assesses and manages climate-related risks and opportunities, carrying out the Group Climate Change Risk Assessment. The CRO also manage the budget for risk management activities.

Forests

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

☒ Sustainability committee

(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

☒ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☒ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

- ☒ Setting corporate environmental targets

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Other, please specify :High level Managerial "Strategic Sustainability Committee" reports to the board through the Board "Sustainability Committee".

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

Select from:

- ☒ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Below the Pirelli's Board Sustainability Committee, and reporting to the latter, there is the Pirelli Group "Sustainability Strategic Committee", a High level Managerial Committee, chaired by the EV Chairman, that gather top managers from all group's functions to discuss the definition and the implementation of the sustainability strategy (also including Natural Rubber and deforestation sustainability issue) and to share the results achieved. Responsibility has been assigned to this committee, as it represents the highest internal multi-stakeholder groups active on sustainability issues. The Committee has strategic competence and meets quarterly with the aim to set and revise sustainability related targets. In support of this committee, there is an "Operational Sustainability Committee", chaired by the CEO and consisting of the Company's Top Management, with responsibility for the strategic-operational management of the Group's sustainability issues, including, among others, climate change, decarbonization, reduction of environmental impacts of products and processes (incl. Natural Rubber and deforestation issue), supply chain sustainability, ESG risks and opps. This Operational Committee, which meets monthly, oversees the implementation of the initiatives defined and approved by the Strategic Committee. During the meetings, both Strategic and Operational committees receive an update of the main envir. KPIs (incl. Natural Rubber and deforestation) and the progress against targets.

Forests

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- ☒ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- ☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

(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

Below the Sustainability Strategic Committee, and reporting contextually to the CEO, there is the "Chief Sustainability Officer" (Director of Sustainability and New Mobility Dept.) who is in charge of definition and monitoring the execution of the sustainability activities, including the sustainability of the natural rubber supply chain. The CSO supervises management at Group level and proposes sustainable development plans to the Sustainability Strategic Committee and he is responsible for overseeing environmental related topics at Group level and proposing associated targets to the Sustainability Strategic Committee.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

- ☒ Sustainability committee

(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

- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental targets

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Other, please specify :High level Managerial "Strategic Sustainability Committee" reports to the board through the Board "Sustainability Committee".

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

Select from:

- ☒ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Below the Pirelli's Board Sustainability Committee, and reporting to the latter, there is the Pirelli Group "Sustainability Strategic Committee", a High level Managerial Committee, chaired by the EV Chairman, that gather top managers from all group's functions to discuss the definition and the implementation of the sustainability strategy (also including water issue) and to share the results achieved. Responsibility has been assigned to this committee, as it represents the highest internal multi-stakeholder groups active on sustainability issues. The Committee has strategic competence and meets quarterly with the aim to set and revise sustainability related targets. In support of this committee, there is an "Operational Sustainability Committee", chaired by the CEO and consisting of the Company's Top Management, with responsibility for the strategic-operational management of the Group's sustainability issues, including, among others, climate change, decarbonization, reduction of environmental impacts of products and processes (incl. water issue), supply chain sustainability, ESG risks and opps. This Operational Committee, which meets monthly, oversees the implementation of the initiatives defined and approved by the Strategic Committee. During the meetings, both Strategic and Operational committees receive an update of the main envir. KPIs (incl. water) and the progress against targets.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

☒ Risk committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- ☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Other, please specify :Reporting to the board through the Audit, Risks and Corporate Governance Board Committee

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

Select from:

- ☒ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Below the Pirelli "Audit, Risks and Corporate Governance board Committee", and reporting to the latter, there is the Group "Risk Committee", a High-level Managerial Committee, which evaluate the climate change and water stress risk assessment (Assessing and Managing climate-related Risks and Opportunities) and define the strategies to mitigate these risks, as well as the related opportunities to be brought at the table of the Board Committee. The Risk Management Managerial Committee meets quarterly and has, among others, the responsibility to propose strategies to respond to the risk in relation to the overall and detailed exposure to the various categories of risks. Responsibility has been assigned to this committees, as it represents the highest internal multi-stakeholder groups active on risk issues.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☒ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

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

Policies, commitments, and targets

☒ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

(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

Below the Sustainability Strategic Committee, and reporting contextually to the CEO, there is the "Chief Sustainability Officer" (Director of Sustainability and New Mobility Dept.) who is in charge of definition and monitoring the execution of the sustainability activities, including monitoring the progress against water corporate targets. The CSO supervises management at Group level and proposes sustainable development plans to the Sustainability Strategic Committee and he is responsible for overseeing climate change and water stress related topics at Group level and proposing associated targets to the Sustainability Strategic Committee. Together with CRO (i.e. the ERM function), the CSO (i.e. the Sustainability function) assesses and manages environmental risks and opportunities, carrying out the Group Climate Change and water stress Risk Assessment.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☒ Chief Risks Officer (CRO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

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

Other

☒ Other, please specify :Managing annual budgets for business continuity also related to water risks mitigation

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Risk - CRO reporting line

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

Select from:

☒ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Below the Risk Committee, there is the "Chief Risk Officer", who is in charge of performing and updating of the risks assessment, coordinating with the CSO on sustainability risks. Being climate-related risks fully integrated in the company risk management, CRO has a fundamental role in monitoring and managing, in coordination with CSO, environmental related issues. As example of this coordination, in operative terms, the climate change and water stress risk assessment is conducted jointly by the Sustainability and ERM depts. And directly involves the Country Sustainability Officers (who are the country CEOs in Pirelli Organization) and the Country CFOs of the different affiliates in the world, as well as Group and Country HSE and Operation Directors. Together with CSO (i.e. the Sustainability function), the CRO (i.e. the ERM function) assesses and manages water and climate-related risks and opportunities, carrying out the Group Climate Change and water stress Risk Assessment. The CRO also manage the budget for risk management activities.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

- ☒ Sustainability committee

(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

- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental targets

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Other, please specify :High level Managerial "Strategic Sustainability Committee" reports to the board through the Board "Sustainability Committee".

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

Select from:

- ☒ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Below the Pirelli's Board Sustainability Committee, and reporting to the latter, there is the Pirelli Group "Sustainability Strategic Committee", a High level Managerial Committee, chaired by the EV Chairman, that gather top managers from all group's functions to discuss the definition and the implementation of the sustainability strategy (also including biodiversity issue) and to share the results achieved. Responsibility has been assigned to this committee, as it represents the highest internal

multi-stakeholder groups active on sustainability issues. The Committee has strategic competence and meets quarterly with the aim to set and revise sustainability related targets. In support of this committee, there is an “Operational Sustainability Committee”, chaired by the CEO and consisting of the Company’s Top Management, with responsibility for the strategic-operational management of the Group’s sustainability issues, including, among others, climate change, decarbonization, reduction of environmental impacts of products and processes (incl. biodiversity issue), supply chain sustainability, ESG risks and opps. This Operational Committee, which meets monthly, oversees the implementation of the initiatives defined and approved by the Strategic Committee. During the meetings, both Strategic and Operational committees receive an update of the main envir. KPIs (incl. biodiversity) and the progress against targets.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- ☒ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- ☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

(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

Below the Sustainability Strategic Committee, and reporting contextually to the CEO, there is the "Chief Sustainability Officer" (Director of Sustainability and New Mobility Dept.) who is in charge of definition and monitoring the execution of the sustainability activities, including monitoring the progress against nature-related corporate targets (incl. biodiversity). The CSO supervises management at Group level and proposes sustainable development plans to the Sustainability Strategic Committee and he is responsible for overseeing Nature related topics at Group level and proposing associated targets to the Sustainability Strategic Committee.
[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

15

(4.5.3) Please explain

Both the Chief Executive Officer (CEO), the Chief Procurement Officer (CPO), Senior Managers and Executives have part of their variable remuneration linked to Group's CO2 emissions reduction target. They're beneficiary of the Long-Term Incentive (LTI) Plan. which is linked to the achievement of pluri-annual economic-financial or functional objectives, to which two sustainability objectives are included: CO2 emission reduction (15% of the total weight); Pirelli's positioning in the Dow Jones Sustainability World Index ATX Auto Component sector (10% of the total weight). Regarding the CO2 emission reduction objective, it refers to the Group's absolute CO2 emission (Scope 1 and scope 2 market based). The targets set in the LTI plans represent a performance consistent with the corresponding targets disclosed to the market and approved by the SBTi

Forests

(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

2

(4.5.3) Please explain

The purchasing department is responsible for the purchase of natural rubber which impacts compliance with the EUDR regulation. The buyer of Natural Rubber have an Annual Incentive Plan which includes specific target on extra cost containment for the purchase of EUDR-compliant natural rubber (vs Natural rubber non-EUDR compliant). In addition, the Chief Executive Officer (CEO), the Chief Procurement Officer (CPO), Senior Managers and Executives are beneficiary of the Long-Term Incentive (LTI) Plan which is linked to the achievement of pluri-annual economic-financial or functional objectives, to which two sustainability objectives are included: CO2 emission reduction (15% of the total weight); Pirelli's positioning in the Dow Jones Sustainability World Index ATX Auto Component sector (10% of the total weight). The latter also includes the performances recorded for forest management.

Water

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

20

(4.5.3) Please explain

HSE Director have an Annual Incentive Plan which includes specific targets on water withdrawal reduction and the improvement of water efficiency in operations (with a weight of 20% of the total). In addition, together with Employees, Senior Managers and Executives who have a Short Term Incentive (STI) Plan has also a target on low carbon product ("Volumes of Eco & Safety Performance tyres") that indirectly impact water consumption downstream (with a weight of 5% of the total). Eco & Safety Performance products identify the low rolling resistance car tyres that Pirelli produces throughout the world. These products reduce vehicle CO2 emissions and the water indirect impact, due to fuel production, in the use phase compared to standard tyres: by increasing volumes from these products, the company reduces the overall water footprint of its business. Therefore The "Eco & Safety Volumes" also represent a KPI of indirect water impact reduction of the value chain.

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☒ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Emission reduction

☒ Reduction in absolute emissions

(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

The Chief Executive Officer is beneficiary of the Long-Term Incentive (LTI) Plan. The LTI Plan is linked to the achievement of annual economic-financial or functional objectives, to which two sustainability objectives are included: the reduction of direct (Scope 1 and 2) greenhouse gas emissions from plants, vehicles and other activities managed directly by Pirelli (15% of the total weight); Pirelli's positioning in the Dow Jones Sustainability World Index ATX Auto Component sector (10% of the total weight).

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

The reduction objective refers to the Group's absolute CO2 emission (Scope 1 and scope 2 market based). The targets set in the LTI plan represent a performance consistent with the corresponding targets (approved by SBTi) disclosed to the market) and aligned with the organization's climate transition plan.

Forests

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Senior-mid management

☒ Buyers/purchasers

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☒ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☒ Other targets-related metrics, please specify :Target to limit the spread of average purchase costs of EUDR-compliant natural rubber compared to non-EUDR-compliant natural rubber

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☒ Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The purchasing department is also responsible for the purchase of natural rubber which impacts compliance with the EUDR regulation. The NR buyer has the incentive on a target of extra cost containment for the purchase of EUDR-compliant natural rubber

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

The incentive contributes to cost containment in relation to the group target for compliance with the entry into force of the EUDR relating to natural rubber.

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☒ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify :HSE Director

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☒ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Resource use and efficiency

☒ Reduction of water withdrawals – direct operations

☒ Improvements in water efficiency – direct operations

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☒ Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

the HSE dept. management has the oversight of group water management and in particular on the reduction of water withdrawal. Consequently the STI incentive scheme has specific function objectives including the targets for the reduction of water withdrawal

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

The incentive contributes to the group target related to the water withdrawal reduction as disclosed in the industrial plan

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☒ Chief Procurement Officer (CPO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☒ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Emission reduction

☒ Reduction in absolute emissions

(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

The Chief Procurement Officer is beneficiary of the Long-Term Incentive (LTI) Plan. The LTI Plan is linked to the achievement of annual economic-financial or functional objectives, to which two sustainability objectives are included: the reduction of direct (Scope 1 and 2) greenhouse gas emissions from plants, vehicles and other activities managed directly by Pirelli (15% of the total weight); Pirelli's positioning in the Dow Jones Sustainability World Index ATX Auto Component sector (10% of the total weight).

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

The reduction objective refers to the Group's absolute CO2 emission (Scope 1 and scope 2 market based). The targets set in the LTI plan represent a performance consistent with the corresponding targets (approved by SBTi) disclosed to the market) and aligned with the organization's climate transition plan.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☒ Corporate executive team

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☒ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Emission reduction

☒ Reduction in absolute emissions

(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

Senior Managers and Executives (determined according to the responsibility assigned and the skills required by the role held) are beneficiaries of a Long-Term Incentive (LTI) Plan. The LTI Plan is linked to the achievement of annual economic-financial or functional objectives, to which two sustainability objectives are

included: the reduction of direct (Scope 1 and 2) greenhouse gas emissions from plants, vehicles and other activities managed directly by Pirelli (15% of the total weight); Pirelli's positioning in the Dow Jones Sustainability World Index ATX Auto Component sector (10% of the total weight).

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

The reduction objective refers to the Group's absolute CO2 emission (Scope 1 and scope 2 market based). The targets set in the LTI plan represent a performance consistent with the corresponding targets (approved by SBTi) disclosed to the market) and aligned with the organization's climate transition plan.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Senior-mid management

☒ Other senior-mid manager, please specify :All Employees, Senior Managers and Executives who have an Annual Incentive Plan

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☒ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Strategy and financial planning

☒ Increased proportion of revenue from low environmental impact products or services

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☒ Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

All Employees, Senior Managers and Executives who have an Annual Incentive Plan are covered by the Short Time Incentive (STI) Plan. The STI Plan is linked to the achievement of annual economic financial or functional objectives, to which a sustainability objective is added, named “Volumes of Eco & Safety Performance tyres” (with a weight of 5% of the total). Eco & Safety Performance products identify the low rolling resistance car tyres (that reduce the vehicle CO2 emissions compared to standard tyres) that Pirelli produces worldwide, which fall into the rolling resistance and wet grip classes A, B measured according to the labelling parameters established by European standards. The “Eco & Safety Volumes” also represent a KPI of indirect emission reduction of the value chain (Scope 3).

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

With a low rolling resistance, Eco & Safety performance tyres, when compared to standard products, REDUCE the vehicle CO2 emissions during the use phase. Therefore, by increasing “Eco & Safety Performance Volumes”, the scope 3 indirect emissions from the use phase of the vehicles are reduced. The objectives underlying the STI plan represent performance consistent with the corresponding objectives disclosed to the market, in particular the objectives for obtaining the incentive at minimum level are set as equal to the value disclosed to the market.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☒ Corporate executive team

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☒ Bonus – set figure

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Emission reduction

☒ Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- ☒ The incentives are not linked to an incentive plan, or equivalent (e.g. discretionary bonus in the reporting year)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Company car fleet policy. At the end of 2011 the company's car policy was reviewed integrating new environmental issues, regarding in particular climate change. This policy is applied to all the executives in Italy who benefits from a company car. This policy has the objective to contribute to decrease the total CO2 emission of the Pirelli car fleet year by year. On top of this, the policy requires that the CO2 emissions emitted by each vehicle need to be offset by means of reforestation of areas inside and outside Italy or by support renewable energy initiatives, which are duly and officially certified. The economic weight of this offsetting is shared by Pirelli in a fixed part, and by the car users in a variable part. More specifically, the discriminating factor for this allocation is the coefficient (as measured in gCO2/km) of the least polluting car among the models provided by Pirelli. The Company covers this threshold, while the compensation of the higher emissions will be economically covered by the employee that uses the vehicle. So, the more emitting car is chosen by the employee, the higher is the "carbon tax" has to be paid.

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

Aside from being an incentive to choose more sustainable cars, the new Policy has the merit of spreading the culture of environmental responsibility in a simple, tangible way, through the direct participation of employees.

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

- ☒ Corporate executive team

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

- ☒ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Increased proportion of revenue from low environmental impact products or services

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☒ Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

All Employees, Senior Managers and Executives who have an Annual Incentive Plan are covered by the Short Time Incentive (STI) Plan. The STI Plan is linked to the achievement of annual economic financial or functional objectives, to which a sustainability objective is added, named “Volumes of Eco & Safety Performance tyres” (with a weight of 5% of the total). Eco & Safety Performance products identify the low rolling resistance car tyres that Pirelli produces throughout the world and that fall under rolling resistance and wet grip classes A, B according to the labelling parameters set by European legislation. Eco & Safety Performance products reduce vehicle CO2 emissions and the water indirect impact, due to fuel production, in the use phase compared to standard tyres: by increasing volumes from this products, the company reduces the overall water footprint of its business.

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

With a low rolling resistance, Eco & Safety performance tyres, when compared to standard products, REDUCE the vehicle fuel/energy consumption during the use phase. Therefore, by increasing “Eco & Safety Performance Volumes”, the company reduces the overall water footprint of its business related to the water indirect impact due to fuel/energy production related to the use phase, compared to standard tyres. The “Eco & Safety Volumes” also represent a KPI of indirect water impact reduction of the value chain.

[Add row]

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

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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
- ☒ Forests
- ☒ Water
- ☒ Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

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

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Pirelli has a corporate equivalent policy in place, which is publicly available on our Corporate Website, including the directions and goals to address these environmental issues. To demonstrate its commitment to taking action, Pirelli included directly in the “Pirelli Industrial Plan and related multi-year strategic sustainability targets (2025-30-40)”. Pirelli set targets related to all the commitments selected in column 5 “Environmental policy content” as reported in the corresponding questions of the ‘Environmental Performance’ modules [Please note that the page numbers provided refer to the PDF document itself (i.e. not to the footers)]: - circular economy strategy: page 68 - stakeholder engagement and capacity building: pages 28, 63 (on supplier decarbonization program), 64 (on raw material suppliers actions), 79, 80 - 100% renewable energy: pages 28, 63 - net-zero emissions: pages 10, 27, 28, 60, 62, 63 - Reduce water withdrawal volumes: page 73 - safely managed WASH: page 73 - conservation of freshwater ecosystem: page 73 - promote gender equality and women’s empowerment: page 77.

(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 implementation of nature-based solutions that support landscape restoration and long-term protection of natural ecosystems
- ☒ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Climate-specific commitments

- ☒ Commitment to 100% renewable energy
- ☒ Commitment to net-zero emissions

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 the conservation of freshwater ecosystems

Social commitments

- ☒ Commitment to promote gender equality and women's empowerment

Additional references/Descriptions

- ☒ Reference to timebound environmental milestones and targets

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement
- ☒ Yes, in line with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
- ☒ Yes, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

☒ Yes, in line with another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :with the following SDGs: 3 Good Health & Well-being; 5 Gender Equality; 6 Clean Water; 7 Affordable & Clean Energy; 9 Industry, Innovation...; 11 Sustainable Cities...; 12 Resp. Consumption...; 13 Climate Action; 14 Life Below water; 15 Life on Land.

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☒ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

2023_Results_and_2024-25_Industrial_Plan_Update.pdf

Row 2

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☒ Forests

(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

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Coverage: Pirelli is committed to promoting, developing and implementing a sustainable and responsible procurement (upstream) and use (direct operation) of natural rubber throughout its entire value chain. The n. rubber supply chain includes Producers/Farmers, Dealers, Processing Plants, Trading Companies, and

Manufacturers. Pirelli is positioned at the last step of the chain, as a Tyre Manufacturer that does not own either natural rubber plantations or processing plants. Within this context Pirelli strives to be an active player in global efforts towards natural rubber sustainability, and to this aim will work together with its value chain and industrial sector to enhance transparency and further develop processes and instruments to enhance traceability, using a risk-based approach. Pirelli requires from its JV, suppliers and their subcontractors involved in producing, processing and marketing natural rubber to have appropriate management systems to ensure compliance with laws and regulations and to conform with the principles of this Policy, which is based on the following 12 pillars. I. TAKING CARE OF PEOPLE II. PROTECTING ECOSYSTEMS, FLORA AND FAUNA III. NO DEFORESTATION, NO PEAT, NO BURN IV. PRESERVING RESOURCES V. ETHICS AS THE BASE VI. TRACEABILITY AND RISK MAPPING VII. GOVERNANCE VIII. COOPERATION AND CONSTRUCTIVE DIALOGUE AS KEY LEVERS IX. INTERNATIONALLY RECOGNIZED FORMS OF CERTIFICATION X. POLICY IMPLEMENTATION XI. COMMUNICATION ON PROGRESS XII. COMPLAINT PROCEDURE

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- ☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
- ☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Forests-specific commitments

- ☑ Commitment to no development on peat regardless of depth
- ☑ Commitment to best management practices for soils and peat
- ☑ Commitment to no land clearance by burning or clearcutting
- ☑ Commitment to the use of the High Conservation Value (HCV) approach
- ☑ Commitment to facilitate the inclusion of smallholders into the value chain
- ☑ Commitment to no deforestation, to no planting on peatlands, and to no exploitation (NDPE) by target date, please specify :Natural rubber from areas deforested or where HCVs have been degraded after the cut-off date of 1 April 2019 is considered to be non-conforming with this policy.
- ☑ Commitment to no-deforestation by target date, please specify :Natural rubber from areas deforested or where HCVs have been degraded after the cut-off date of 1 April 2019 is considered to be non-conforming with this policy.

Social commitments

- ☑ Adoption of the UN International Labour Organization principles
- ☑ Commitment to respect and protect the customary rights to land, resources, and territory of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities
- ☑ Commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights
- ☑ Commitment to secure Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) of indigenous people and local communities

Additional references/Descriptions

- ☑ Description of commodities covered by the policy

- ☒ 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 another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :New York Declaration on Forests and with the following SDGs: 6 Clean Water; 15 Life on Land.

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- ☒ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

6932_SUSTAINABLE_NATURAL_RUBBER_POLICY-DEC_2021_ENG.pdf

Row 4

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Forests
- ☒ Water
- ☒ Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☒ Upstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Pirelli Supplier Code of Conduct sets out the values and the requirements Pirelli expects all its Suppliers to respect and implement, provided they shall always comply with national, international, regional and/or local laws and regulations applicable in the Countries they operate in and/or to the goods and services they supply. This Supplier Code of Conduct shall constitute an integral part of the relationship between Pirelli and its Suppliers.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Social commitments

☒ Adoption of the UN International Labour Organization principles

☒ Commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights

Additional references/Descriptions

☒ Description of environmental requirements for procurement

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

Select all that apply

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

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☒ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

7320_Supplier_Code_of_Conduct-ENG.pdf

Row 5

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Water
- ☒ Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

The HSE Policy applies to all Group operations conducted by Pirelli; where Pirelli does not have operational control, all business partners [...] are expected to comply with the principles stated in this Policy. Pirelli: - undertakes to govern its activities with regard to the [...] the environment, in full compliance with the applicable [...] laws & regulations [...]; - [...] communicates to its Stakeholder specific goals for [...] improvement of [...] environment. performances [...]; - undertakes to develop products [...] in compliance with the principles of the circular economy, [...] to pursue climate change mitigation [...] along the value chain, responsible use and reduction of consumption of natural resources and minimize pollutant emissions; - is committed to minimizing impact on biodiversity [...] by adopting the principle of No net loss of biodiversity [...], ensuring the preservation of ecosystem services and [...] deforestation; - sets environmental targets [...] to reduce its products and services life cycle impacts on air, soil and water [...]; - collaborates [...] with institutional [...] bodies concerned with the regulation [...]; - requires its suppliers to apply the same [...] approach at their sites and along the supply chain [...] in accordance with international standards and the laws [...] of the countries [...]; - encourages the recipients of this document to report [...] any act or omission by anyone at Pirelli [...]. The Group Whistleblowing Policy, [...] sets out the procedure for submitting report

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- ☒ Commitment to No Net Loss
- ☒ Commitment to a circular economy strategy

- ☒ Commitment to respect legally designated protected areas
- ☒ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
- ☒ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance
- ☒ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues
- ☒ Commitment to implementation of nature-based solutions that support landscape restoration and long-term protection of natural ecosystems

Climate-specific commitments

- ☒ Other climate-related commitment, please specify :pursue climate change mitigation and decarbonisation along the value chain

Water-specific commitments

- ☒ Commitment to control/reduce/eliminate water pollution
- ☒ Commitment to reduce water consumption volumes
- ☒ Commitment to reduce water withdrawal volumes
- ☒ Commitment to the conservation of freshwater ecosystems

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

(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 another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :the European Union's new growth strategy (known as "Green Deal")

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- ☒ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

8227_Policy_HSE_Aug2023_EN (2).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

☒ Pledge to Net Zero

☒ Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)

☒ Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)

☒ Global Platform on Sustainable Natural Rubber (GPSNR)

☒ Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)

☒ World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)

☒ Other, please specify :**BUSINESS AMBITION FOR 1.5°C**

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

(i) FSC: In line with its commitment to safeguarding the forests where natural rubber is derived, Pirelli was in 2021 the first company in the world to equip a mass production vehicle with FSC certified tyres and beginning with the 2024 season it will introduce the same certification for all tyres produced and used in F1. The goal is to bring 100% FSC certified natural rubber to European production by 2026. (ii) GPSNR: Pirelli is a founding member of the Global Platform for Sustainable Natural Rubber (GPSNR). (iii) PLEDGE TO NET ZERO: In 2022, Pirelli expressed to SBTi its commitment to the Net Zero standard for the formalisation, within two years of a long-term target to reduce value chain emissions by around 90% by 2050 at the latest. (iv) SBTi: In 2020, 2022 and 2024 Pirelli received the validation from SBTi for its corporate targets on GHG emissions reduction including the Net Zero emissions Target by 2040. (v) TCFD: In 2018, Pirelli joined the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), committing to voluntarily disclose information on risks and opportunities related to Climate Change as outlined in the TCFD recommendations. (vi) UN GLOBAL COMPACT: Pirelli has been an active member since 2004 and since 2011 has been part of the Global Compact Lead Companies. Since December 2019, Pirelli has also been on the Board of the Global Compact Network Italia. In 2023, Pirelli joined the "Forward Faster" initiative of the United Nations Global Compact, pledging to set ambitious, credible and measurable goals on two of the reported areas for action: of climate and finance and investment. (vii) WBCSD: Pirelli for years has been a member of the WBCSD. In 2024 Pirelli endorsed two projects: Tire Industry Project and Nature Action. (viii) BUSINESS AMBITION FOR 1.5°C: Pirelli is a member of this initiative following the approval in 2022 from SBTi of its GHG emission reduction targets in line with the level that science requires to keep climate warming within 1.5°C

[Fixed row]

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

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

Select all that apply

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

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

☒ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

C4C (Paris A.)+TIP (SDGs).pdf

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

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(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

Pirelli is active on the trade association environmental related working group (e.g. on climate/decarbonization, resources/water management, materials/natural rubber) and while participating contributes and propose its position in line with the overall company environmental strategy. Periodically the updates and outcomes of the working groups are shared with internal stakeholder, especially before any decision (votes). The involved internal stakeholders include top managers with relevant expertise. The Group environmental strategy is defined through a decision-making process which involves the Sustainability Steering Committee. This body is composed by the top management of the Company, including sustainability, operation and R&D. This shared worktable has also, among others, the function to adapt the engagement actions towards external stakeholder to the short and long term Group strategy. This strategy is included in the Sustainability plan that is also prepared involving, in the decision-making process, the local HSE/Environmental managers. Then it is approved by the Board and presented to the market within the Group Industrial Plan. The coherence between the advocacy activities and the Company environmental strategy is granted since the representatives of the Company actively engaging in international policies also belong to the same functions involved in definition of Pirelli strategy and targets.

[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

Europe

☒ Other trade association in Europe, please specify :ETRMA (European Tyre and Rubber Manufacturers 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

Pirelli is a member of ETRMA (European Tyre and Rubber Manufacturers Association). ETRMA is the main partner of the EU institutions for the sustainable development of new European policies for the sector, and for their proper implementation as well. With the institutional support of the Pirelli Group, in 2024, ETRMA carried out intense advocacy, consolidating dialogue with the Commission, Parliament and Council on the topics of more environmentally-friendly, safer and more efficient mobility, as defined by the Green Deal. Specifically on the contribution to CO2 reduction through improved rolling resistance of tyres, improved road safety through new wet grip performance limits also for worn tyres, which also leads to a positive impact on the Circular Economy. To monitor and respond to the European Commission's supply chain and sustainable finance impact legislation, the Taxonomy and Sustainable Supply Chain working groups are active with the support of Pirelli. The latter assisted the European Commission in defining the proposed requirements on deforestation, which have a strong impact on the production, marketing and use of natural rubber, and the corresponding delegated acts. ETRMA supports the new European climate targets to allocate more than 30% of the Next Generation EU to support green projects. This commitment is part of the EU's ambitious goal to become the first climate neutral continent by 2050. The European tyre industry is committed to reducing its CO2 footprint throughout the tyre lifecycle and investing in innovation. ETRMA's commitment to promoting a circular economy and sustainability within the tyre industry is in line with the Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation (ESPR) and related delegated acts, currently being defined by the European Commission. In 2024, ETRMA supported the procedure and related implementation of the decision made in the European Deforestation Regulation (EUDR), which lays down due diligence obligations for all operators releasing to the EU market, or exporting, a series of raw materials associated with deforestation and forest deterioration, including rubber and certain derivatives, including tyres. Pirelli's position is fully consistent with the association's position.

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

139000

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

Membership purpose. The company actively participated in activities of ETRMA in order to contribute to outline, among others, trade association's position on environmental issues and climate change.

(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

North America

☒ Other trade association in North America, please specify :U.S. Tire Manufacturers 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

(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

USTMA is the association of tire manufacturers with manufacturing facilities located in the United States. The main USTMA committees deal with regulatory policies for tire safety and on the environmental impacts of tires in the United States. Pirelli participates in the USTMA board of directors, committees and working groups, sharing the association's vision for a sustainable tyre future in the context of the Paris Agreement's goal of reducing CO2 emissions. The Association supports policies for the development of low carbon products, such as fuel-efficient tyres and tyres containing sensors or other performance monitoring and communication technologies, as well as policies that promote the development of materials with a lower carbon footprint than virgin raw materials, and research aimed at better understanding and improving the environmental impact of tyres. The USTMA supports the flexibility of alternative fuels, such as tyre-derived fuel (TDF), and pyrolysis, which is key to building a circular economy for tyres. The Association supports investment in research to develop sustainable infrastructure such as asphalt with the addition of materials obtained from tyres at the end of their useful life, to better understand the long-term benefits, performance and environmental impacts. The USTMA supports the development of electric vehicles and the infrastructure that supports them. USTMA's committees and technical working groups are composed of experts from member companies, including Pirelli, who work directly on issues related to tyre efficiency and decarbonisation, safety, materials and chemicals. Pirelli's position is fully consistent with the association's position.

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

336000

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

Membership purpose. The company actively participated in activities of USTMA in order to contribute to outline, among others, trade association's position on environmental issues and climate change.

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

Row 3

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☒ Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :multi-stakeholder platform

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

Global Platform for Sustainable Natural Rubber (GPSNR)

(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

☒ Forests

(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

In 2017 Pirelli played a proactive role in the creation of the Global Platform for Sustainable Natural Rubber – GPSNR, together with tyre manufacturers which are also part of the Tyre Industry Project Group, within the World Business Council for Sustainable Development. The Platform, launched in Singapore in October 2018 with the participation of the first “founding members”, including Pirelli, is independent, based on multi-stakeholder dialogue and aims to support the sustainable development of the natural rubber business globally, for the benefit of the entire value chain through shared tools and initiatives based on respect for human and labour rights, prevention of land grabbing, respect for biodiversity and increased plant productivity, especially those of small owners. The first GPSNR General Assembly was held in March 2019. Also in 2024, Pirelli actively participated as in several working groups of the platform, in particular: the “Smallholders Representation and Capacity Building (SCB) Working Group” combined with the Smallholder Representation and Capacity Building working groups, in 2024 continued its activities aimed at developing a capacity building strategy for smallholder farmers and industrial plantations, identifying potential sources of funding and supporting ongoing capacity building projects for smallholder farmer; the “Shared Responsibility Working Group” which aims to define the principles and framework for the implementation of shared responsibility within the platform. Work continued in 2024 with the finalisation of the SIM and the development of the transfer of value; the “Assurance Taskforce Working Group”, which focuses on the development of an assurance system that supports GPSNR in demonstrating its long-term positive impact on the natural rubber industry, allowing member companies to validate their sustainability claims and commitments.

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

15000

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

Membership purpose: support the sustainable development of the natural rubber business globally, for the benefit of the entire value chain through shared tools and initiatives based on respect for human and labour rights, prevention of land grabbing, respect for biodiversity and increased plant productivity, especially those of small owners.

(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

☒ Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

☒ Another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :GPSNR Policy Framework

Row 4

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☒ Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :CEO-led organization of international companies

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)

(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
- ☒ Forests
- ☒ 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

Pirelli for years has been a member of the WBCSD. This is a Geneva-based association of more than 225 multinational companies based in 8 regions of the world that have made a voluntary commitment to link economic growth to sustainable development. The numerous initiatives and projects launched by the WBCSD cover several environmental issues and advocate for and support the implementation of some global environmental treaties such as the SDGs, the Paris Agreement and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework by governments and other stakeholders. In particular, Pirelli in 2024 endorsed two projects: Tire Industry Project and Nature Action.

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

99000

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

Membership Purpose: in line with WBCSD mission of accelerating the transition to a sustainable world and helping make more sustainable businesses more successful.

(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

☒ Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

☒ 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, in line with environmental disclosure standards or frameworks

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ ESRS
- ☒ TCFD
- ☒ Other, please specify :SASB

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Forests
- ☒ Water
- ☒ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

- ☒ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strategy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Value chain engagement |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Governance | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dependencies & Impacts |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Emission targets | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biodiversity indicators |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Emissions figures | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public policy engagement |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Risks & Opportunities | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water accounting figures |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water pollution indicators | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Content of environmental policies | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status metrics | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify : Circular Economy | |

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Strategy: Pages 46-48 Governance: Page 76-79 Emission targets: Page 85-89 Emissions figures: Page 93 Dependency & impacts: Page 56-59 Risks & opportunities: Page 56-59 Value chain engagement: Page 49-50, 90 Content of environmental policies: Page 82-83, 86, 89, 104-105, 110-115 Public policy engagement: Page 172-180 Deforestation metrics: Page 111-113 Biodiversity indicators: Page 108-114 Water accounting figures: Page 108 Water pollution: Page 105-108 (Oth) Circular Economy: Page 114-121

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

PIRELLI_ANNUAL_REPORT_2024_ENG.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

The Pirelli 2024 integrated Annual Report is publicly available on the corporate website.
[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:

☒ More than once a year

Forests

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

☒ Annually

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

☒ Annually

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☒ IEA NZE 2050

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Policy

☒ Market

- ☒ Reputation
- ☒ Technology
- ☒ Liability

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- ☒ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ 2025
- ☒ 2030
- ☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

Stakeholder and customer demands

- ☒ Consumer sentiment

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- ☒ Global regulation
- ☒ Level of action (from local to global)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Pirelli's process for identifying and assessing climate-related risks and opportunities is based on a comprehensive Climate Change and Water Stress Risk Assessment (CCWRA) updated twice a year. The IEA's NZE 2050, APS and STEPS scenarios were selected as the relevant energy transition scenarios to assess the transitional Risks/Opportunities for Pirelli. Company-wide scenario analysis have been performed to assess the potential impacts of topics like "Energy" and "Carbon" linked to climate change on Pirelli business, considering three time-horizons: 2025 (short-) 2030 (medium-) and 2050 (long-term). Among others, the main organizational areas that were considered as part of the scenario analysis were operations and purchases; the scope of the assessment also included all the Pirelli plants located in different countries. Among the risks arose in the field of emerging regulation, emerged the one about the spreading of CAP AND TRADE SCHEMES. New and higher fees, taxes and energy-related regulations might affect operating and/or raw-materials costs. [Example] With a 2050 view the CCWRA shows that ETS and Carbon taxes could potentially affect all the 16 Pirelli tyre Manufacturing Sites located in the EU (4), China (2), Mexico (1), Brazil (2), Argentina (1), Russia (2), Turkey (1), the US (1), and the UK (2). These facilities collectively account for 100% of the Group's total tyre production. As risk management method, Pirelli is investing in low carbon technology to reduce CO2 emissions and mitigate potential impacts. [Example] Pirelli is using boiler houses powered by wood waste in Brazil, replacing factories lighting system with power LED technology and purchasing renewable electricity in EU, US, MX, LATAM, Turkey and China. In terms of the Group's business strategy, this scenario analysis has led to the definition of new targets aimed at mitigating this specific risk in the mid-term such as: by 2025 the procurement of 100% of renewable electricity and by 2030 the reduction of 80% of the absolute Scope 1 and 2 CO2 emissions compared to 2018 (target already approved by SBTi in line with the 1,5°C scenario); the Group's carbon neutrality by 2030; Net-Zero emissions by 2040 (SBTi Approved).

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The IEA's NZE 2050, APS and STEPS scenarios were selected by expert consultants as the relevant energy transition scenarios to assess the transitional Risks/Opportunities for Pirelli. Company-wide scenario analysis have been performed to assess the potential impacts of topics like "Energy" and "Carbon" linked to climate change on Pirelli business, considering three time-horizons: 2025 (short-) 2030 (medium-) and 2050 (long-term). These time-frames are relevant for our organization as in line with the targets in the current Industrial Plan. Among others, the main organizational areas that were considered as part of the scenario analysis were operations and purchases; the scope of the assessment also included all the Pirelli plants located in different countries. Three different Policies Scenarios (NZE 2050, APS and STEPS) have been considered for each risk/opportunity, giving a broader sensitivity of impacts on Pirelli's business.

Forests

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Forests scenarios

☒ Customized publicly available forests scenario, please specify :IPBES Scenarios and Models of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, ENCORE, WRI Aqueduct, WWF Biodiversity and Water Risk Filter, IBAT

(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

- ☒ Chronic physical
- ☒ Policy
- ☒ Reputation
- ☒ Liability

(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

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

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The methodology adopted for site-specific analysis follows the recommendations of the Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) and the Science Based Targets Network for Nature (SBTN). Each of Pirelli's operational sites was assessed according to the four basic criteria provided by the TNFD LEAP (Locate, Evaluate, Assess, Prepare) framework and the criteria of biodiversity importance, ecosystem integrity, water stress and potentially significant dependencies or impacts. The assessment was conducted using public tools and datasets (e.g. ENCORE, WRI Aqueduct, WWF Biodiversity and Water Risk Filter, IBAT). In addition to these criteria, STAR indicators and location-specific indicators (location specific approach) of environmental performance (e.g. Environmental KPIs, IBAT) were considered and applied. The sites analysed were then assigned a priority level to identify areas where mitigation actions could bring the most significant results, leading to the selection of five priority sites for further analysis to quantify the magnitude of impacts/dependencies and risks/opportunities related to nature, which in turn were linked to the five drivers of biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation identified by IPBES (i.e. land/water/sea use change, resource exploitation, climate change, pollution and invasive non-native species).

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The scenario has been built by expert consultants to allow users to analyze the future evolution of Nature/Forest/Biodiversity risks and opportunities.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Water scenarios

☒ WRI Aqueduct

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Acute physical

- ☒ Chronic physical
- ☒ Policy
- ☒ Reputation
- ☒ Liability

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ 2025
- ☒ 2030
- ☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- ☒ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)
- ☒ Other local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts driving forces, please specify :urbanization

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- ☒ Global regulation

Macro and microeconomy

- ☒ Domestic growth

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Pirelli's process for identifying and assessing climate-related risks and opportunities is based on a comprehensive Climate Change and Water Stress Risk Assessment (CCWRA) updated twice a year. WRI (Water Resources Institute) scenario was used to model the following indicators and parameters: The "water stress" indicator is a metric used to measure the level of competition for water resources in a given region. It takes into account the amount of available water

resources and the demand for it from various sectors (e.g. agriculture, industry, domestic). A high water stress score indicates that there is limited water availability relative to the demand, and the region is facing water scarcity. The "water quality" parameter assesses the suitability of water for human and industrial uses based on its chemical and physical characteristics. A low water risk quality score indicates the water is suitable for industrial use, while a high risk score indicates it may be contaminated and unsuitable. An important parameter modeled is the Untreated Connected Wastewater index, which measures the percentage of domestic wastewater that is connected through a sewerage system and not treated to at least a primary treatment level.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

WRI's Aqueduct Water Stress Projections were selected by expert consultants as the relevant scenario to allow users to analyze different future demand and supply scenarios at a sub-catchment level, based on the latest data from IPCC.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☒ IEA APS

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Policy

☒ Market

☒ Reputation

☒ Technology

☒ Liability

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 1.6°C - 1.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☒ 2025

☒ 2030

☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

Stakeholder and customer demands

☒ Consumer sentiment

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☒ Global regulation

☒ Level of action (from local to global)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Pirelli's process for identifying and assessing climate-related risks and opportunities is based on a comprehensive Climate Change and Water Stress Risk Assessment (CCWRA) updated twice a year. The IEA's NZE 2050, APS and STEPS scenarios were selected as the relevant energy transition scenarios to assess the transitional Risks/Opportunities for Pirelli. Company-wide scenario analysis have been performed to assess the potential impacts of topics like "Energy" and "Carbon" linked to climate change on Pirelli business, considering three time-horizons: 2025 (short-) 2030 (medium-) and 2050 (long-term). Among others, the main organizational areas that were considered as part of the scenario analysis were operations and purchases; the scope of the assessment also included all the Pirelli plants located in different countries. Among the risks arose in the field of emerging regulation, emerged the one about the spreading of CAP AND TRADE SCHEMES. New and higher fees, taxes and energy-related regulations might affect operating and/or raw-materials costs. [Example] With a 2050 view the CCWRA shows that ETS and Carbon taxes could potentially affect all the 16 Pirelli tyre Manufacturing Sites located in the EU (4), China (2), Mexico (1), Brazil (2), Argentina (1), Russia (2), Turkey (1), the US (1), and the UK (2). These facilities collectively account for 100% of the Group's total tyre production. As risk management method, Pirelli is investing in low carbon technology to reduce CO2 emissions and mitigate potential impacts. [Example] Pirelli is using boiler houses powered by wood waste in Brazil, replacing factories lighting system with power LED technology and purchasing renewable electricity in EU, US, MX, LATAM, Turkey and China. In terms of the Group's business strategy, this scenario analysis has led to the definition of new targets aimed at mitigating this specific risk in the mid-term such as: by 2025 the procurement of 100% of renewable electricity and by 2030 the reduction of 80% of the absolute Scope 1 and 2 CO2 emissions compared to 2018 (target already approved by SBTi in line with the 1,5°C scenario); the Group's carbon neutrality by 2030; Net-Zero emissions by 2040 (SBTi Approved).

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The IEA's NZE 2050, APS and STEPS scenarios were selected by expert consultants as the relevant energy transition scenarios to assess the transitional Risks/Opportunities for Pirelli. Company-wide scenario analysis have been performed to assess the potential impacts of topics like "Energy" and "Carbon" linked to climate change on Pirelli business, considering three time-horizons: 2025 (short-) 2030 (medium-) and 2050 (long-term). These timeframes are relevant for our organization as in line with the targets in the current Industrial Plan. Among others, the main organizational areas that were considered as part of the scenario analysis were operations and purchases; the scope of the assessment also included all the Pirelli plants located in different countries. Three different Policies Scenarios (NZE 2050, APS and STEPS) have been considered for each risk/opportunity, giving a broader sensitivity of impacts on Pirelli's business.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☒ IEA STEPS (previously IEA NPS)

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- ☒ Policy
- ☒ Market
- ☒ Reputation
- ☒ Technology
- ☒ Liability

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- ☒ 2.5°C - 2.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ 2025
- ☒ 2030
- ☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Level of action (from local to global)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Pirelli's process for identifying and assessing climate-related risks and opportunities is based on a comprehensive Climate Change and Water Stress Risk Assessment (CCWRA) updated twice a year. The IEA's NZE 2050, APS and STEPS scenarios were selected as the relevant energy transition scenarios to assess the transitional Risks/Opportunities for Pirelli. Company-wide scenario analysis have been performed to assess the potential impacts of topics like "Energy" and "Carbon" linked to climate change on Pirelli business, considering three time-horizons: 2025 (short-) 2030 (medium-) and 2050 (long-term). Among others, the main organizational areas that were considered as part of the scenario analysis were operations and purchases; the scope of the assessment also included all the Pirelli plants located in different countries. Among the risks arose in the field of emerging regulation, emerged the one about the spreading of CAP AND TRADE SCHEMES. New and higher fees, taxes and energy-related regulations might affect operating and/or raw-materials costs. [Example] With a 2050 view the CCWRA shows that ETS and Carbon taxes could potentially affect all the 16 Pirelli tyre Manufacturing Sites located in the EU (4), China (2), Mexico (1), Brazil (2), Argentina (1), Russia (2), Turkey (1), the US (1), and the UK (2). These facilities collectively account for 100% of the Group's total tyre production. As risk management method, Pirelli is investing in low carbon technology to reduce CO2 emissions and mitigate potential impacts. [Example] Pirelli is using boiler houses powered by wood waste in Brazil, replacing factories lighting system with power LED technology and purchasing renewable electricity in EU, US, MX, LATAM, Turkey and China. In terms of the Group's business strategy, this scenario analysis has led to the definition of new targets aimed at mitigating this specific risk in the mid-term such as: by 2025 the procurement of 100% of renewable electricity and by 2030 the reduction of 80% of the absolute Scope 1 and 2 CO2 emissions compared to 2018 (target already approved by SBTi in line with the 1,5°C scenario); the Group's carbon neutrality by 2030; Net-Zero emissions by 2040 (SBTi Approved).

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The IEA's NZE 2050, APS and STEPS scenarios were selected by expert consultants as the relevant energy transition scenarios to assess the transitional Risks/Opportunities for Pirelli. Company-wide scenario analysis have been performed to assess the potential impacts of topics like "Energy" and "Carbon" linked to climate change on Pirelli business, considering three time-horizons: 2025 (short-) 2030 (medium-) and 2050 (long-term). These timeframes are relevant for our organization as in line with the targets in the current Industrial Plan. Among others, the main organizational areas that were considered as part of the scenario analysis were operations and purchases; the scope of the assessment also included all the Pirelli plants located in different countries. Three different Policies Scenarios (NZE 2050, APS and STEPS) have been considered for each risk/opportunity, giving a broader sensitivity of impacts on Pirelli's business.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☒ RCP 2.6

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used 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

☒ 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

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ 2025
- ☒ 2030
- ☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

Direct interaction with climate

- ☒ On asset values, on the corporate

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Pirelli's process for identifying and assessing climate-related risks and opportunities is based on a comprehensive Climate Change and Water Stress Risk Assessment (CCWRA) updated twice a year. The IPCC's RCP 1.9, RCP 2.6, RCP 4.5, and RCP 8.5 were selected by expert consultants as the relevant climate scenarios to assess the Physical Risks/Opportunities for Pirelli Group. Company-wide scenario analysis have been performed to assess the potential impacts of physical events linked to the climate change evolution on Pirelli business, considering three time-horizons: 2025 (short-term) 2030 (medium-term) and 2050 (long-term). The scope of the assessment included all the Pirelli plants located in different countries evaluating the potential financial impacts of Physical Climate events caused by possible business interruption. Among the risks arose in the field of acute physical phenomena, emerged the one about the EXTREME WEATHER EVENTS AND CHANGES IN PRECIPITATION PATTERNS. Increasing severity of extreme weather events such as storms, cyclones and strong winds or freezing and snow accumulation might cause manufacturing/logistics interruptions and damages to sites, higher logistic and raw material costs, and increased insurance premiums. With a 2030 timeframe the CCRA shows that the Pirelli's tyre production plants with the higher potential financial impacts due to storms and floods are located in Brazil (1), in China (1) and in Argentina (1). As risk management method Pirelli is investing on projects that guarantee business continuity even in cases of extreme events such as rain-water physical structures, like barriers and drainage systems, implementing water management activities and insurance policies. In addition, audit campaigns are planned for the sites interested by this risk. In terms of the Group's business strategy, this scenario analysis has led to the definition of new targets aimed at mitigating this specific risk in the mid-term such as: by 2025 the procurement of 100% of renewable electricity and by 2030 the reduction of 80% of the absolute Scope 1 and 2 CO2 emissions compared to 2018 (target already approved by SBTi in line with the 1,5°C scenario); the Group's carbon neutrality by 2030; Net-Zero emissions by 2040 (SBTi Approved).

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The IPCC's RCP 1.9, RCP 2.6, RCP 4.5, and RCP 8.5 were selected by expert consultants as the relevant climate scenarios to assess the Physical Risks/Opportunities for Pirelli Group. Company-wide scenario analysis have been performed to assess the potential impacts of physical events linked to the climate change evolution on Pirelli business, considering three time-horizons: 2025 (short-term) 2030 (medium-term) and 2050 (long-term). These timeframes are relevant for our organization as in line with the current Industrial Plan including sustainability targets for 2025, 2030 and 2040 (Net Zero emissions target). The scope of the assessment included all the 16 Pirelli plants located in different countries evaluating the potential financial impacts of Physical Climate events caused by possible business interruption.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☒ RCP 4.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☒ 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

☒ Acute physical

☒ Chronic physical

(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

☒ 2025

☒ 2030

☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

Direct interaction with climate

☒ On asset values, on the corporate

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Pirelli's process for identifying and assessing climate-related risks and opportunities is based on a comprehensive Climate Change and Water Stress Risk Assessment (CCWRA) updated twice a year. The IPCC's RCP 1.9, RCP 2.6, RCP 4.5, and RCP 8.5 were selected by expert consultants as the relevant climate scenarios to assess the Physical Risks/Opportunities for Pirelli Group. Company-wide scenario analysis have been performed to assess the potential impacts of physical events linked to the climate change evolution on Pirelli business, considering three time-horizons: 2025 (short-term) 2030 (medium-term) and 2050 (long-term). The scope of the assessment included all the Pirelli plants located in different countries evaluating the potential financial impacts of Physical Climate events caused by possible business interruption. Among the risks arose in the field of acute physical phenomena, emerged the one about the EXTREME WEATHER EVENTS AND CHANGES IN PRECIPITATION PATTERNS. Increasing severity of extreme weather events such as storms, cyclones and strong winds or freezing and snow accumulation might cause manufacturing/logistics interruptions and damages to sites, higher logistic and raw material costs, and increased insurance premiums. With a 2030 timeframe the CCRA shows that the Pirelli's tyre production plants with the higher potential financial impacts due to storms and floods are

located in Brazil (1), in China (1) and in Argentina (1). As risk management method Pirelli is investing on projects that guarantee business continuity even in cases of extreme events such as rain-water physical structures, like barriers and drainage systems, implementing water management activities and insurance policies. In addition, audit campaigns are planned for the sites interested by this risk. In terms of the Group's business strategy, this scenario analysis has led to the definition of new targets aimed at mitigating this specific risk in the mid-term such as: by 2025 the procurement of 100% of renewable electricity and by 2030 the reduction of 80% of the absolute Scope 1 and 2 CO2 emissions compared to 2018 (target already approved by SBTi in line with the 1,5°C scenario); the Group's carbon neutrality by 2030; Net-Zero emissions by 2040 (SBTi Approved).

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The IPCC's RCP 1.9, RCP 2.6, RCP 4.5, and RCP 8.5 were selected by expert consultants as the relevant climate scenarios to assess the Physical Risks/Opportunities for Pirelli Group. Company-wide scenario analysis have been performed to assess the potential impacts of physical events linked to the climate change evolution on Pirelli business, considering three time-horizons: 2025 (short-term) 2030 (medium-term) and 2050 (long-term). These timeframes are relevant for our organization as in line with the current Industrial Plan including sustainability targets for 2025, 2030 and 2040 (Net Zero emissions target). The scope of the assessment included all the 16 Pirelli plants located in different countries evaluating the potential financial impacts of Physical Climate events caused by possible business interruption.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☒ RCP 1.9

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used 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

☒ Acute physical

☒ Chronic physical

(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

☒ 2025

☒ 2030

☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

Direct interaction with climate

☒ On asset values, on the corporate

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Pirelli's process for identifying and assessing climate-related risks and opportunities is based on a comprehensive Climate Change and Water Stress Risk Assessment (CCWRA) updated twice a year. The IPCC's RCP 1.9, RCP 2.6, RCP 4.5, and RCP 8.5 were selected by expert consultants as the relevant climate scenarios to assess the Physical Risks/Opportunities for Pirelli Group. Company-wide scenario analysis have been performed to assess the potential impacts of physical events linked to the climate change evolution on Pirelli business, considering three time-horizons: 2025 (short-term) 2030 (medium-term) and 2050 (long-term). The scope of the assessment included all the Pirelli plants located in different countries evaluating the potential financial impacts of Physical Climate events caused by possible business interruption. Among the risks arose in the field of acute physical phenomena, emerged the one about the EXTREME WEATHER EVENTS AND CHANGES IN PRECIPITATION PATTERNS. Increasing severity of extreme weather events such as storms, cyclones and strong winds or freezing and snow accumulation might cause manufacturing/logistics interruptions and damages to sites, higher logistic and raw material costs, and increased insurance premiums. With a 2030 timeframe the CCRA shows that the Pirelli's tyre production plants with the higher potential financial impacts due to storms and floods are located in Brazil (1), in China (1) and in Argentina (1). As risk management method Pirelli is investing on projects that guarantee business continuity even in cases of extreme events such as rain-water physical structures, like barriers and drainage systems, implementing water management activities and insurance policies. In addition, audit campaigns are planned for the sites interested by this risk. In terms of the Group's business strategy, this scenario analysis has led to the definition of new targets aimed at mitigating this specific risk in the mid-term such as: by 2025 the procurement of 100% of renewable electricity and by 2030 the reduction of 80% of the absolute Scope 1 and 2 CO2 emissions compared to 2018 (target already approved by SBTi in line with the 1,5°C scenario); the Group's carbon neutrality by 2030; Net-Zero emissions by 2040 (SBTi Approved).

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The IPCC's RCP 1.9, RCP 2.6, RCP 4.5, and RCP 8.5 were selected by expert consultants as the relevant climate scenarios to assess the Physical Risks/Opportunities for Pirelli Group. Company-wide scenario analysis have been performed to assess the potential impacts of physical events linked to the climate change evolution on Pirelli business, considering three time-horizons: 2025 (short-term) 2030 (medium-term) and 2050 (long-term). These timeframes are relevant for our organization as in line with the current Industrial Plan including sustainability targets for 2025, 2030 and 2040 (Net Zero emissions target). The scope of the assessment included all the 16 Pirelli plants located in different countries evaluating the potential financial impacts of Physical Climate events caused by possible business interruption.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☒ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☒ SSP5

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

- ☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- ☒ Acute physical
- ☒ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- ☒ 3.5°C - 3.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ 2025
- ☒ 2030
- ☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

Direct interaction with climate

☑ On asset values, on the corporate

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Pirelli's process for identifying and assessing climate-related risks and opportunities is based on a comprehensive Climate Change and Water Stress Risk Assessment (CCWRA) updated twice a year. The IPCC's RCP 1.9, RCP 2.6, RCP 4.5, and RCP 8.5 were selected by expert consultants as the relevant climate scenarios to assess the Physical Risks/Opportunities for Pirelli Group. Company-wide scenario analysis have been performed to assess the potential impacts of physical events linked to the climate change evolution on Pirelli business, considering three time-horizons: 2025 (short-term) 2030 (medium-term) and 2050 (long-term). The scope of the assessment included all the Pirelli plants located in different countries evaluating the potential financial impacts of Physical Climate events caused by possible business interruption. Among the risks arose in the field of acute physical phenomena, emerged the one about the EXTREME WEATHER EVENTS AND CHANGES IN PRECIPITATION PATTERNS. Increasing severity of extreme weather events such as storms, cyclones and strong winds or freezing and snow accumulation might cause manufacturing/logistics interruptions and damages to sites, higher logistic and raw material costs, and increased insurance premiums. With a 2030 timeframe the CCRA shows that the Pirelli's tyre production plants with the higher potential financial impacts due to storms and floods are located in Brazil (1), in China (1) and in Argentina (1). As risk management method Pirelli is investing on projects that guarantee business continuity even in cases of extreme events such as rain-water physical structures, like barriers and drainage systems, implementing water management activities and insurance policies. In addition, audit campaigns are planned for the sites interested by this risk. In terms of the Group's business strategy, this scenario analysis has led to the definition of new targets aimed at mitigating this specific risk in the mid-term such as: by 2025 the procurement of 100% of renewable electricity and by 2030 the reduction of 80% of the absolute Scope 1 and 2 CO2 emissions compared to 2018 (target already approved by SBTi in line with the 1,5°C scenario); the Group's carbon neutrality by 2030; Net-Zero emissions by 2040 (SBTi Approved).

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The IPCC's RCP 1.9, RCP 2.6, RCP 4.5, and RCP 8.5 were selected by expert consultants as the relevant climate scenarios to assess the Physical Risks/Opportunities for Pirelli Group. Company-wide scenario analysis have been performed to assess the potential impacts of physical events linked to the climate change evolution on Pirelli business, considering three time-horizons: 2025 (short-term) 2030 (medium-term) and 2050 (long-term). These timeframes are relevant for our organization as in line with the current Industrial Plan including sustainability targets for 2025, 2030 and 2040 (Net Zero emissions target). The scope of the assessment included all the 16 Pirelli plants located in different countries evaluating the potential financial impacts of Physical Climate events caused by possible business interruption.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Water scenarios

☒ Customized publicly available water scenario, please specify :Use of RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5 to model up to 2050 the scenario of the 4 indicators (dry days, aridity, maximum temperature of summer days) on which is based the dry risk method for droughts

(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

☒ Chronic physical

(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

Direct interaction with climate

☒ On asset values, on the corporate

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Based on the RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5 scenarios, the company has chosen to assess both current and future risks for the Pirelli plant using a multi-dimensional risk approach. This method incorporates distinct climate indicators (dry days, aridity, and maximum summer temperatures). These indicators provide insights into temperature trends, evapotranspiration, and land surface dynamics. By combining them, the overall dry likelihood score becomes less sensitive to the variability and uncertainty of individual indicators, resulting in a more robust assessment. [Example] Dry provides information on the frequency of low precipitation events. When there are more dry days in a year, it indicates that there is a lower amount of precipitation and therefore a higher likelihood of drought. This is because drought is typically defined as a prolonged period of below average precipitation that leads to water scarcity and impacts the growth of crops, vegetation, and water availability for various human and animal needs.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The scenario has been built by expert consultants to allow users to analyze the future evolution of water dry risks.
[Add row]

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

Climate change

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management
- ☒ Strategy and financial planning
- ☒ Resilience of business model and strategy
- ☒ Capacity building
- ☒ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

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

1) **RISK AND OPPORTUNITIES IDENTIFICATION, ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT.** 1A) **PHYSICAL RISKS IDENTIFIED:** increased extreme weather events such as storms, cyclones and strong winds might cause manufacturing/logistics interruptions and damages to sites, higher logistic and raw material costs, and increased insurance premiums. Also identified risks of droughts; flooding and wildfire. [Example] Using RCP 8.5 scenario, we have identified that the largest potential financial impacts from storms and floods can affect one Pirelli plant in China with potential losses of euro 4M by 2050 due to production disruptions. [Decision/Action influenced] CAPEX approved by the investment committee for flood risks mitigation projects at the Pirelli production sites that guarantee business continuity such as rain-water physical structures like barriers and drainage systems (e.g. new flood barrier to protect the Chinese plant from the potential flooding of the Si river). 1B) **TRANSITION RISKS IDENTIFIED:** tightening or introduction of carbon pricing schemes in countries where Pirelli facilities are located; new labelling regulations and thresholds in market where Pirelli sells its tyres; changes in legal compliance due to context evolution. [Example] Using IEA NZE scenario, we have identified that, based on the geographical distribution of the factories and the residual Group's emissions at 2050, a potential economic impact of euro 19.1M could result from a worst-case scenario considering the expansion of these taxation schemes in all the countries where we operate, in accordance with carbon price projections made by the IEA and the UN IPCC. [Decision/Action influenced] A CAPEX of euro 9M was approved in 2024 for energy efficiency projects and initiatives aimed at reducing emissions. Key actions include the electrification of curing presses, modernization of compressed air systems, enhancement of thermal insulation, and replacement of machinery and equipment with newer, more efficient models. 1C) **IDENTIFIED CLIMATE-RELATED OPPORTUNITIES:** growing electric vehicle tyres portfolio; changes in urban mobility landscape; changes in consumer behavior. [Example] The opportunities for Pirelli could derive mainly from the market considering the change in consumers' behavior and the good positioning of Pirelli R&D in the development of low carbon products. The Pirelli Cycling business can also benefit from the growing demand for soft mobility. Further opportunities exist associated with the diversification of resources, and enhanced product labeling which might favor Pirelli's product: at the end of 2024, the new IP-labelled tyres placed on the market by Pirelli worldwide recorded 55.4% A or B Rolling Resistance labels (the more energy efficiency classes). [Decision/Action influenced] In 2023 Pirelli launched the PZERO E, the first UHP tire on the market with more than 55% of materials of natural and recycled origin, scoring a triple A rating on the European tire label throughout the range and specifically developed for battery electric vehicles. 2) **TARGET SETTING AND TRANSITION PLANNING.** To manage the possible risks and benefits identified, Pirelli has developed its decarbonisation strategy and the group's climate transition plan aligned to 1.5°C. Pirelli will become the first tyre maker to achieve Net Zero by 2040, through the target for the reduction of absolute GHG emissions of Scope 1, 2 and 3 of at least 90% compared with the base year 2018. Pirelli foresees, in addition, reducing absolute GHG emissions as follows: 60% reduction of Scope 1 and 2 by 2025 and 80% by 2030 compared to 2018; 27% reduction of Scope 3 by 2025 and 30% by 2030 compared to 2018. [Decision/Action influenced] The company submitted the 2030 and 2040 goals to the SBTi receiving its approval in 2024. 3) **STRATEGY AND FINANCIAL PLANNING.** To achieve its decarbonization targets, Pirelli has launched programs and investments in the manufacturing area. [Decision/Action influenced] In 2023 was set the program to be disclosed in the Industrial plan: by 2025 all factories at the global level will use 100% renewable electric energy purchased from the grid; by 2030, 75% of the curing presses will be electrified with 22Mln €/year Capex 2024-30 and +80% energy efficiency. 4) **CAPACITY BUILDING** Relating the issue of emissions and the effects on climate change, in 2024 the company introduced a series of training activities for employees in addition to the periodic awareness-raising campaigns already in place. [Decision/Action influenced] In 2024, the "Climate Change Challenge" programme for employees was launched, aimed at spreading the culture and awareness of this issue throughout the company so as to engage all participants in the challenge of achieving Net Zero emissions by 2040. 5) **RESILIENCE** Pirelli manages risks by investing in business continuity projects; implementing water/energy saving activities; contingency plans; loss prevention CAPEX/OPEX; insurance policies.

Forests

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scenario analysis has not influenced our business processes

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 outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

1) RISK AND OPPORTUNITIES IDENTIFICATION, ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT. 1A) PHYSICAL RISKS IDENTIFIED: increased likelihood of droughts due to Climate might cause manufacturing interruptions and higher raw material costs. [Example] Using RCP 8.5 scenario, we have identified that the largest potential financial impacts from droughts can affect one Pirelli plant in MX with potential losses of around euro 0.8M by 2050 due to production disruptions. [Decision/Action influenced] CAPEX approved by the investment committee for drought risks mitigation projects at the Pirelli production sites that guarantee business continuity such as water storage physical structures or implementing water saving activities. 2) TARGET SETTING AND TRANSITION PLANNING. To manage possible risks, Pirelli has developed a strategy aimed at reducing dependence and preserving the quality of fresh-water by adopting Model and Targets according to the Program of Excellence in Water Management Program. [Decision/Action influenced] In 2023 was set the program and targets to be disclosed in the Industrial plan, published in 2024, that envisage a reduction of the specific water withdrawal at group level of 60% (with a focus on water stress areas of 45%) by 2030 vs 2015. 3) STRATEGY AND FINANCIAL PLANNING To achieve these targets, and in order to promote efficient and responsible use of water in production processes and at work sites, Pirelli adopts water efficiency management programs as part of the environmental management systems implemented at sites and certified ISO 14001. Opportunities for water efficiency are identified starting from the assessment of water use at production sites and contribute to the definition of improvement objectives, both quantitative and qualitative, specific to each site. [Decision/Action influenced] CAPEX and OPEX approved in 2024 for the implementation of actions on water concerning the reduction of its use, its recycling, the quality of discharges, facility management activities and machinery design. 4) CAPACITY BUILDING With regard to the issue of water, employee awareness campaigns are in place. [Decision/Action influenced] To keep employees' awareness and engagement on water management, in 2024 were organized several training sessions to share updates on the results achieved and ongoing improvement initiatives at Group level. These

included sessions held during the global HSE meeting in Milan in October 2024. 5) RESILIENCE Pirelli manages risks by investing in projects that guarantee business continuity; implementing water/energy saving activities in factories; contingency plans; CAPEX/OPEX loss prevention dept, insurance policies.
[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

Pirelli's Transition Plan includes investment programmes to innovate products and production processes from a low-carbon perspective, energy efficiency projects and initiatives to promote access to renewable energy sources in order to accelerate the gradual phase-out from fossil fuels (gas and oil derivatives), in line with the recommendations that emerged at COP28 in Dubai. The Transition plan also commits to the progressive electrification of all production processes and to the purchase of 100% of electricity from renewable sources but does not explicitly state that it will cease all expenditure and revenue generation deriving from activities that contribute to the expansion of fossil fuels.

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

Select from:

☒ We have a different feedback mechanism in place

(5.2.8) Description of feedback mechanism

Feedback mechanisms: i) The transition plan is integrated in the Pirelli Industrial Plan (see attachment pages 61-67 [slides 60-66]) and the related target and objectives are also reported yearly into existing mainstream filings within the chapter “E1 CLIMATE CHANGE - TRANSITION PLAN FOR CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION” of the corporate Annual Report together with the description of progress against the plan. In the agenda of the ordinary shareholders meeting is included the approval of the financial statements, the Presentation of the consolidated financial statements and Consolidated Sustainability Reporting. ii) To provide its Stakeholders with an adequate representation of Group activities and the most relevant sustainability issues for the business, Pirelli annually updates the mapping of the double-materiality of the Group’s impacts risks and opportunities on the economy, the environment (including the Climate Transition Plan), people and human rights. The findings, together with stakeholder assessments and expectations, are considered in updating Group objectives and strategies. Pirelli updates its materiality also through Stakeholder Engagement that allow the observation of the priorities assigned by the main Stakeholders relating to a panel of critical sustainability issues for Pirelli, including its Climate Transition Plan and decarbonization roadmap. The panel of Stakeholders covered all the Regions in the world and included: Original Equipment Customers; End Customers; Dealers; Employees worldwide; several Pirelli Suppliers; Financial Analysts; institutions and public administrations; Media; NGOs; Academic world and Universities. iii) Pirelli has a channel for managing and incentivize the dialogue with its Financial Market Stakeholders which can be freely addressed to the Company and to the CEO of Pirelli, by contacting the Investor Relations office at the addresses provided in the specific Pirelli website. The dialogue could include sustainability matters providing also feedback on the Company’s strategy and plans. The collection of feedback can take place at different times during the year depending on the open dialogues with the individual stakeholders. iv) All the GHG emission reduction targets included in the Climate transition plan have been developed in line with the standards developed by the non-governmental organizations Science Based Targets initiative and they all received the formal approval from the SBTi.

(5.2.9) Frequency of feedback collection

Select from:

☒ Annually

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

Transition plan key assumptions: projections about future market trends, regulatory changes, technological advancements, evolution of Mobility demand. Dependencies on which the transition plan relies: government policies, stakeholder cooperation, availability of resources. Allocation of resources for the transition plan.

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

By the end of 2024, implementation of the climate transition plan had made significant progress with respect to the reduction of the Group’s environmental impacts, with performance progressing in line with all targets set out in the plan, as described below. Pirelli undertakes to review its performance annually and implement

actions to support the achievement of targets. In details, the 2024 saw Pirelli improves in all areas of sustainability: on the environmental front, particularly, CO2 emissions were reduced more than the expected while pushing forward to achieve carbon neutrality by 2030 and Net Zero in 2040, the most ambitious in the industry.

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

Pirelli_Industrial_Plan_24Update.pdf

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

Select all that apply

☒ No other environmental issue considered

[Fixed row]

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

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

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

Select all that apply

☒ Products and services

☒ Upstream/downstream value chain

☒ Investment in R&D

☒ Operations

[Fixed row]

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

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☒ 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

Opportunity in labeling regulations and standards (Ref. Opp1 of the 3.6.1) may have a high impact on our Products and Services thanks to the request from the market of more low-emissions goods and services. The influence of this topic on the Group's strategy led to the definition of new targets on products aimed to accelerate the development and the introduction on the market of increasingly sophisticated products characterized by high performance in terms of braking and, at the same time, improved environmental performance. [Strategy and time horizon]: Pirelli wants to increase the portion of volumes and consequently of the revenues coming from the car tyres that Pirelli produces throughout the world that fall only under rolling resistance and wet grip classes A, B according to the labeling parameters set by European legislation). According to the industrial plan in force during the reporting period, Pirelli has the target of reaching the volume of 35% of total car sale from these tires (A+B classes of Rolling Resistance and Wet Grip) by 2025, from 30% of 2023. This target will also ensure a significant reduction in overall emissions related to the use phase of the product (climate change mitigation activity). The business strategy, based on the development of these product line, is aimed at guaranteeing Pirelli a competitive advantage over competitors in this growing market: according to our CCWRA analysis, the potential positive impact for Pirelli could be estimated around 10 million over a 2-years' time period (2023 vs 2025). [Example of strategic decision] To support the target of increase the market share of A/B tyres, by 2025 the evolution of the total product range will see more than 70% of new products in Rolling Resistance Class A/B and more than 90% of new products in Wet Grip Class A/B. The Cinturato P7 BLUE is an example of product green evolution and is the evidence of how Climate Change is influencing the Pirelli business strategy: with this tyre Pirelli has been the 1st producer in the world to offer a tyre carrying a double A rating on the Eurolabel scale.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☒ Risks

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

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

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

According to our CCRA analysis, among the raw materials, the natural rubber production and availability could be highly influenced by floods and droughts caused by the climate change within a 2030 time horizon (physical risk not identified as substantive in question 3.1.1). These risks could affect the productivity or the quality of the Natural Rubber supply chain. In the first case, the lower productivity may potentially cause the increase of natural rubber prices. On the other hand, different quality of the Natural Rubber may have consequences on the manufacturing process of tyres. [Strategy and time horizon]: since natural rubber is a fundamental raw material for the production of tires, in 2024 it represented around 15% of the Group's total expenditure on raw materials, Pirelli is committed to strengthening partnership and collaboration with our natural rubber suppliers. To support this objective, Pirelli published its Sustainable Natural Rubber Policy, resulting from a long drafting process based on consultations with key Stakeholders within the value chain, and knowledge sharing activities with Corporations that have experience in the sustainable sourcing of natural raw materials. In line with its Sustainable Natural Rubber Policy, Pirelli established multi-year roadmaps (the first one for the years 2019-2021, the current one for 2022-2025), with measurable action plans and performance indicators, whose results are reported annually in our Annual Report and on the dedicated web-page on the Pirelli website. Among the pillars the policy is based on, our supplier are requested to avoid fires to clear spaces for new plantation, not to cultivate in peat bogs and to adhere strictly to the internationally recognized High Conservation Value and High Carbon Stock guidelines to conserve the ecosystem. All these measures contribute to mitigate the effect of climate change (climate change mitigation). [Example of strategic decision] Following its strong commitment on the sustainable management of the natural rubber supply chain, in May 2021 Pirelli decided to launch the world's first FSC (Forest Stewardship Council) certified tyres designed for BMW's hybrid model. These tyres contain FSC-certified natural rubber and rayon, representing a new horizon for increasingly sustainable tyre production. In addition, the industrial plan published in 2024 include the Group target to use 100% FSC-certified natural rubber in its European plants by 2026.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☒ 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

Opportunity in labeling regulations and standards (Ref. Opp1 of the 3.6.1) may have a high impact on Investment in R&D thanks to the request from the market of more low-emissions goods and services. [Strategy and time horizon]: Pirelli wants to increase its offer to the market of product lines with high performance in terms of

safety and environment. This translates into targets (published in the current *Pirelli Industrial Plan*) on the evolution of the total Pirelli's product range that will see by 2025 to more than 70% of new products in Rolling Resistance Class A/B and more than 90% of new products in Wet Grip Class A/B according to the highest standards of European labeling. These targets will also ensure a significant reduction in overall emissions related to the use phase of the product (climate change mitigation activity). To achieve these objectives, it is clear that research and development activities on new products play the main role, with a dedicated investment plan. Research & Development expenses for 2024 already amounted to euro 289.5 millions, representing 4,3% of net sales, and refer to expenses for product and process innovation, as well as for the development of new materials. [Example of strategic decision]: Activated a collaboration with the Milan Polytechnic for the integrated use of their dynamic simulator with the static simulator at the Pirelli R&D centre in Milan for virtual tyre development activities. The virtual simulation technologies have been used to develop tread pattern and the profile of new tyres. The Pirelli Powergy, launched in 2021, is an example of product that benefited from the virtual simulator. It is a summer tyre for crossovers, SUVs, sedans and MPVs, which is characterised by class A labeling for wet grip, class B for rolling resistance and low noise emission (minimum value on the label).

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☒ 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 potential increase in efficiency of production processes, represent an opportunity in terms of reduction in energy consumption with savings in direct costs savings in our operations (Ref. Opp2 of the 3.6.1). According to our CCRA analysis, a cost saving was quantified in euro 28 millions with 2030 horizon thanks to the energy transition. This opportunity mainly concerns all the 16 Pirelli tyre production sites located in different countries and can be further exploited by expanding Pirelli renewable energy purchasing strategy for the manufacturing plants. [Strategy and time horizon]: In the tire manufacturing process, one of the key stages is vulcanization, which involves the use of curing presses. This phase is the most energy-intensive among the others. As part of the group's transition plan, the electrification of this process has been identified as a strategic lever. This initiative is supported by an analysis of the economic benefits, highlighting improved energy efficiency and a consequent reduction in specific energy consumption. These improvements translate into lower indirect operating costs, reinforcing the value of this transition. To implement the Transition Plan, Pirelli set a target for the electrification of curing presses which envisage to achieve 75% of curing presses electrified by 2030. Based on scenario analyses aligned with IEA transition pathways, it is estimated that by 2030 the resulting savings could amount to approximately 28 million euros. [Example of strategic decision]: To implement the Transition Plan, Pirelli set out in the Industrial Plan multi-year CAPEX Plans for the electrification of 75% curing presses by 2030 with 22 mln /year Capex 2024-30 with 80% energy efficiency. Moreover a Carbon Action Plan on annual base has been developed in Pirelli's factories with the aim to increase the use of energy from renewable sources. In 2024, the plan included the procurement of electricity from renewable sources for all

the EU, LATAM, US, MX, Turkey, China, and UK plants, and the supply of steam generated by biomass at one Brazilian plant. Also thanks to these initiatives, in 2024 the share of electricity from renewable sources used by the Group rose to 96% of the total consumption with a positive impact also on CO2 emissions. All these measures contribute to mitigate the effect of climate change (climate change mitigation).
 [Add row]

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

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☒ Revenues

(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

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

Opportunity in increasing demand from the market of low-carbon products and service drive by clients' sensibility towards environmental and climate change issues and by the Tire Labeling Reg. (EU 2020/740) on Rolling Resistance (parameter indirectly influencing the impact on the car's fuel consumption and related GHG emissions) may have a potential impact on Group revenues (Ref. Opp1 of the 3.6.1). [Example] Pirelli identified as low-carbon products the car tyres that Pirelli produces throughout the world with classes A, B of rolling resistance (the two most efficient classes) in according to the labelling parameters set by European legislation. The Potential positive delta increases in company revenues (vs. base case scenario), which reflects the projected evolution of the share of revenues directly coming from the growth of the sales from car tyres with A or B label of Rolling Resistance on the back of the target to achieve 35% of volumes by 2025 (Industrial Plan) vs the 30% recorded in 2023, it is around euro 10 million over a 2-years' time period (2023 vs 2025).

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

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

Pirelli's proactive approach to tackling the issue of climate change is opening up opportunities in the short term to access new forms of financing linked to sustainability topics. The Pirelli industrial plan published in 2024 includes a commitment to achieving 100% HQ funding in a Sustainability-Linked format by 2025. This goal builds on the Group's position at the end of 2023, when sustainability index-linked loans already represented approximately 67.6% of total gross debt, including leasing. [Example] On June 25, 2024, Pirelli placed with international institutional investors a sustainability-linked bond, for a total nominal amount of euro 600 million, benchmarked to Pirelli sustainability objectives validated by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi), consistent with the Pirelli "Sustainability-linked financing Framework". The issue was oversubscribed by over 4.6 times, amounting to approximately euro 2.8 billion. The transaction, which took place within the framework of the current EMTN (Euro Medium Term Note Program), allowed the debt structure to be optimized, by extending its maturities and diversifying its sources.

Row 3

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☒ Indirect costs

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☒ Risks

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

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

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

The Pirelli European plants [eg. Slatina plant in Romania] are directly subjected to EU-ETS regulation and the evolution of the mechanism could bring new restrictions to the credits availability. [Example] In 2024, around 56,000 Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2, corresponding to about 26% of the Group's total scope 1 emissions, have been regulated according to this mechanism. In addition to the three EU plants, new regulations that are under implementation/evaluation may affect in the long term all the 16 Pirelli's Plants with a potential impact of euro 19 millions in 2050 representing the possible increase of operational costs due to a potential evolution of the EU ETS and introduction of new Cap and Trade schemes/Carbon taxes. The value is the result of the direct scope 1 emissions (ton CO2 equivalent) of each Pirelli tyre manufacturing plant multiplied by the carbon prices (EUR/ton CO2 eq) forecasted to 2050 accordingly to projections made by the United Nations IPCC and the IEA NZE energy transition scenario and relative to each country. The financial impact is based on the worst case scenario for Pirelli (stricter regulations) and takes into account all Pirelli production sites. Results were validated by a Monte Carlo simulation which took into account over 400 different price evolution pathways.

[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:	Select all that apply	Select from:

	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
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A sustainable finance taxonomy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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:

☒ Revenue/Turnover

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

2423053029

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

35.8

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

36

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

50

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

68.6

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

31.4

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

The figure here reported is the share of total revenues from our business activities in FY2024 that were mapped to the EU Taxonomy for environmentally sustainable economic activities (objective climate change mitigation) and that we consider aligned with a 1.5C world. In the absence of a shared interpretative model with respect to the actual method of application of the Taxonomy to the tyre sector, Pirelli has evaluated its positioning with respect to the economic activity 3.6 "Manufacture of other low carbon technologies", by determining the KPIs relating to TURNOVER, CAPEX and OPEX required by the regulations Pirelli identified the share of "eligible" economic activities with the turnover deriving from tyres dedicated to vehicles with low environmental impact and from tyres with high energy efficiency in terms of

rolling resistance, considering the values envisaged by the European labelling as a reference parameter (Regulation (EU) 2020/740 “(4) [...] Tyres, mainly due to their rolling resistance, account for between 20% and 30% of vehicle fuel consumption. A reduction of the rolling resistance of tyres would therefore contribute significantly to the fuel efficiency of road transport and thus to the reduction of GHG and the decarbonisation of the transport sector”). With reference to the parameter to be considered for the calculation of the “alignment”, on the basis of Life Cycle Assessment analyses to determine the Carbon Footprint along the product life cycle, it is deemed that the Rolling Resistance (RR), as already described, is the best reference currently available to demonstrate the contribution of tyres to the transport sector in reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Among the RR classes that were considered for eligibility, i.e. A, B, C, in consideration of the fact that the “C” class is the most widespread on the market, it is deemed that the “C” cannot be included among the “best alternatives on the market” and that, therefore, the “C” class should not be included among the economic activities “aligned” with the Taxonomy. For this reason, it is deemed that taxonomy aligned economic activities should be referred only to the A and B classes of RR. Contextually, it is considered that the rolling resistance classes A and B, which represent very high and high energy efficiency levels, express the best alternatives available on the market and are therefore aligned with the requirements of Taxonomy. With reference to the best available solutions in terms of climate change mitigation in production processes and the supply chain, Pirelli can boast near-term targets for the reduction of absolute CO2 emissions (Scope 1, 2 and 3) approved by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) in line with the most ambitious scenario for keeping climate warming within 1.5C. In addition, Pirelli aims to achieve Net-Zero emission by 2040 with respect to the Corporate Net Zero Standard of the SBTi. The allocation of turnover to the numerator was done by means of the system tracking of the European labelling for each tyre produced. It should also be noted that turnover from the sale of car and van tyres produced by the Group with rolling resistance values consistent with European labelling parameters was also taken into account by reparametrizing non-EU labelling to EU labelling values. The risk of double counting with regard to the turnover KPI is excluded as it is entirely attributed to economic activity 3.6. The denominator of the KPI is the consolidated revenue for the FY 2024 as reported in the consolidated financial statements. It should be noted that the expected % of alignment in 2025 and 2030 are an estimate derived from the group targets on the percentage of volume of sold tires with Rolling Resistance and Wet Grip belonging to classes AB envisaged in the industrial plan for 2025 (35%) and 2030 (50%).

Row 2

(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)

195398002

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

36.6

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

37

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

52

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

74.8

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

25.2

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

The figure here reported is the share of total capital expenditure (capex) in the fiscal year 2024 that were mapped to the EU Taxonomy for environmentally sustainable economic activities (objective climate change mitigation) and that we consider aligned with a 1.5C world. In the absence of a shared interpretative model with respect to the actual method of application of the Taxonomy to the tyre sector, Pirelli has evaluated its positioning with respect to the economic activity 3.6 “Manufacture of other low carbon technologies”, by determining the Key Performance Indicators relating to turnover, capital expenditure and operating expenditure required by the regulations. The share of “aligned” economic activities with reference to capital expenditure refers mainly to productive investments directly related to the above-mentioned “aligned” revenues, which have been determined proportionally as allocation drivers in the case of investments in manufacturing that are common to several types of products. As already specified in the above description of the “methodology used to identify spending/revenue that is aligned”, since class C of rolling resistance is the most widespread on the market, it is considered that it cannot be included among the “best alternatives available on the market” and, therefore, should not be included among the economic activities “aligned” to the Taxonomy, while it is considered that the aligned economic activities should refer only to the rolling resistance classes A and B, which represent the best alternatives available on the market. For this reason, the alignment indicator of Operating Expenses was determined by considering only classes AB and excluding C. To this amount was added the entirety of the investments aimed at the development of cycling products and investments in energy efficiency at the Group’s factories related to the environmental objective of mitigating climate change have also been taken into account; these are therefore economic activities included in sector 7. Construction and real estate activities of the Climate Delegated Act that refer to the construction and rehabilitation of buildings or the installation of energy efficiency devices, instruments and devices for measuring, regulating and controlling the energy performance of buildings and renewable energy technologies. In this case the numerator was determined by involving Group companies and individual production sites that were asked to make an assessment of the individual investments made during the year to identify “eligible” investments for taxonomy purposes and to verify compliance with the Technical Screening Criteria and Do No Significant Harm. Finally, investments made during the year in technologies to optimise the development and testing of tyres were considered as Activity 9.1 Research, Development and Innovation close to the market. The denominator of the KPI is the sum of the gross additions recognised in 2024 in respect of property, plant and equipment owned, rights of use and intangible assets, as disclosed in the consolidated financial statements. It should be noted that the expected % of alignment in 2025 and 2030 are an estimate derived from the group targets on the percentage of volume of sold tires with Rolling Resistance and Wet Grip belonging to classes AB envisaged in the industrial plan for 2025 (35%) and 2030 (50%), considering that capital expenditure refers mainly to productive investments directly related to the above-mentioned “aligned” revenues, which have been determined proportionally as allocation drivers in the case of investments in manufacturing that are common to several types of products.

Row 3

(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:

☒ OPEX

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

132480568

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

34.7

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

35

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

41

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

55.4

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

44.6

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

The figure here reported is the share of total operating expenses (opex) in the fiscal year 2024 that were mapped to the EU Taxonomy for environmentally sustainable economic activities (objective climate change mitigation) and that we consider aligned with a 1.5C world. In the absence of a shared interpretative model with respect to the actual method of application of the Taxonomy to the tyre sector, Pirelli has evaluated its positioning with respect to the economic activity 3.6 "Manufacture of other low carbon technologies", by determining the Key Performance Indicators relating to turnover, capital expenditure and operating expenditure required by the regulations. The share of "aligned" economic activities with regard to operating expenses refers mainly to production costs incurred for research and development, which, if carried out in-house and with the aim of improving the rolling resistance parameter of A and B labelled tyres, was considered as part of activity 3.6, otherwise as economic activity 9.1 'Research, development and innovation close to the market'. In addition, the operating costs related to the investments in energy efficiency were considered. As already specified in the above description of the "methodology used to identify spending/revenue that is aligned", since class C of rolling resistance is the most widespread on the market, it is considered that it cannot be included among the "best alternatives available on the market" and, therefore, should not be included among the economic activities "aligned" to the Taxonomy, while it is considered that the aligned economic activities should refer only to the rolling resistance classes A and B, which represent the best alternatives available on the market. For this reason, the alignment indicator of Operating Expenses was determined by considering only classes A, B and excluding C. The denominator of the KPI, as required by regulation, is non-capitalised direct costs related to research and development, building renovation, rent, maintenance, repairs and other direct expenses related to the day-to-day operation of assets incurred in 2024. It should be noted that the expected % of alignment in 2025 and 2030 are an estimate derived from the group targets on the percentage of volume of sold
[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:

☒ Manufacture of other low carbon technologies

(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

☒ Turnover

☒ CAPEX

☒ OPEX

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

☒ Activity enabling mitigation

(5.4.2.6) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

2423053029

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

35.8

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

35.8

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

0

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

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

36.6

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

36.6

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

0

(5.4.2.20) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

132480568

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

34.7

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

34.7

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

0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

In the absence of a shared interpretative model with respect to the actual method of application of the Taxonomy to the tyre sector, Pirelli has evaluated its positioning with respect to the economic activity 3.6 “Manufacture of other low carbon technologies”, by determining the Key Performance Indicators relating to turnover, capital expenditure and operating expenditure required by the regulations. Pirelli identified the share of “eligible” economic activities with the KPIs deriving from tyres dedicated to vehicles with low environmental impact and from tyres with high energy efficiency in terms of rolling resistance, considering the values envisaged by the European labelling as a reference parameter (Regulation EU 2020/740).

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

The process of verifying the eco-sustainability of the economic activities of Pirelli (the so-called “alignment” to the Taxonomy) involved the verification of the Technical Screening Criteria to assess the actual contribution of the economic activity to a given environmental objective, respecting the principle of technology neutrality and taking into account the long-term and short-term impact of the economic activity. With reference to the parameter to be considered for the calculation of the “alignment”, on the basis of LCA analyses to determine the Carbon Footprint along the product life cycle, it is deemed that the rolling resistance parameter is the best reference currently available to demonstrate the contribution of tyres to the transport sector in reducing GHG emissions. Among the rolling resistance classes that were considered for the eligibility. i.e. A, B, C, in consideration of the fact that the C class is the most widespread on the market, it is deemed that the C cannot be included among the “best alternatives on the market” and that, therefore, the C class should not be included among the economic activities aligned with the Taxonomy. For this reason, it is deemed that taxonomy aligned economic activities should be referred only to the A and B classes of rolling resistance. Contextually, it is considered that the rolling resistance classes A and B, which represent very high and high energy efficiency levels, express the best alternatives available on the market and are therefore aligned with the requirements of the Taxonomy. With reference to the best available solutions in terms of climate change mitigation in production processes and the supply chain, Pirelli can boast near-term targets for the reduction of absolute CO2 emissions (Scope 1, 2 and 3) approved by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) in line with the most ambitious scenario for keeping climate warming within 1.5°C. In addition, Pirelli aims to achieve Net-Zero emission by 2040 with respect to the Corporate Net Zero Standard of the SBTi.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

The “DNSH” (Do No Significant Harm) criteria to ensure that the economic activity does not cause significant harm to any of the other environmental objectives has been verified for the Key Performance Indicators relating both to turnover, capital expenditure and operating expenditure and the analysis has been performed for each production plant.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

PIRELLI_ANNUAL_REPORT_2024_ENG.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

Article 18.1 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation describes social minimum safeguards as procedures implemented by a company to ensure that its business activities are conducted in accordance with the internationally recognised principles set out in the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs). Compliance with the minimum safeguards, for the purposes of alignment, was assessed at Group level. Specifically, the Pirelli Group considered all the issues set out in the principles contained in the above documents, analysing both compliance and the presence of any sanctions in this regard and, where appropriate, the relative management and remedial methods. In order to identify, manage and mitigate risks related to the above issues, the Pirelli Group has adopted Policies, Management Models, prevention actions and remedial mechanisms in the areas of human rights, labour, environment, corruption, consumer protection, science, technology and innovation, competition, taxation. Pirelli promotes respect for human rights and adherence to applicable international standards among its partners and stakeholders. Pirelli aligns its governance with the United Nations Global Compact, the ISO 26000 Guidelines, the dictates of the SA8000 Standard and underlying international ILO regulations, the International Charter of Human Rights, the OECD Guidelines on Due Diligence and the recommendations contained in the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, implementing the Protect, Respect and Remedy Framework. In line with international standards, Human Rights due diligence at Pirelli includes the following activities: adoption and integration of a human rights due diligence commitment within company policies and procedures; Identification and assessment of risks and negative impacts, including through stakeholder involvement; Commitment to interrupt, prevent, mitigate and remedy negative impacts; Monitoring of the implementation of these actions and their results; Public communication of the approach to human rights due diligence and the actions taken to avoid and address negative impacts; Commitment to remedy any negative impacts, including establishing or participating in grievance mechanisms where individuals and groups can voice grievances and human rights concerns.

(5.4.3.2) Additional contextual information relevant to your taxonomy accounting

Please see our Pirelli 2024 annual report attached to the response 5.4.2 and publicly available on our website (<https://corporate.pirelli.com/corporate/en-ww/sustainability/reports>) paragraph "DISCLOSURE PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 8 OF REGULATION (EU) 2020/852 (TAXONOMY)" at page 122.

(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

[Fixed row]

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

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

(5.9.5) Please explain

The data entered refers to operations at group level (no exclusions) and are estimates. No relevant changes in the yearly CAPEX due to constant budget allocation. No relevant changes in the yearly OPEX due to expected compensation between the water withdrawal reduction (driven by Group targets) and the potential cost increase of the resource. CAPEX covers all the investments needed to improve, upgrade, maintain, the water systems. OPEX covers all the operative expenditures related to the management of water and water systems (water invoices, analysis, fees, consumables of water systems,...).

[Fixed row]

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

	Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities	Environmental externality priced
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Carbon

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

☒ Shadow price

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

☒ Drive energy efficiency

☒ Drive low-carbon investment

☒ Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities

☒ Navigate regulations

☒ Other, please specify :Stakeholder expectations

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

- ☒ Alignment with the price of allowances under an Emissions Trading Scheme
- ☒ Scenario analysis

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

The value of the internal carbon price adopted for all regions of the Group in 2024 is in line with the trading price of emission allowances on the European Union Emissions Trading System (EU ETS). The entered value is based on the average market price of the EU ETS in the reference year. The evolution of the price follows the trend envisaged by the Announced Policies Scenario (APS) of the International Energy Agency IEA for advanced economies with net-zero pledge (European Union - APS 2030) which predicts a value of 120 by 2030 euro.

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 1
- ☒ Scope 2

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

- ☒ Uniform

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

- ☒ Evolutionary

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

Expected an increase of 3.5% per year over time, achieving in 2030 the value of 120 euros, as envisaged by the Announced Policies Scenario (APS) of the International Energy Agency IEA for the advanced economies with net-zero pledges (European Union - APS 2030).

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

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

65

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Capital expenditure
- ☒ Operations

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

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, for some decision-making processes, please specify :In the Operations area, for new investments with potential impacts on the Group's decarbonisation roadmap, the internal price of carbon is used to quantify the potential benefits of avoided Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions at 2030.

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

5.8

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

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

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

A dedicated tool working on a “shadow price” of carbon has been developed to quantify and compare the environmental impacts of different projects in terms of capital expenditure and operations. This aims at facilitating the choice of solutions with lower GHG emissions. To date, the tool adopted to apply the internal carbon price has been used to validate and promote selected energy efficiency initiatives. While no relevant impacts on business were recorded, the internal carbon price contributes (marginally) to the implementation of the organization’s climate transition plan. As example, the carbon price assessment has supported the initiative to install LED lighting systems to replace traditional one in all our production plants, thanks to the fact that the new solution guarantees up to 50% of CO2 emissions reduction generated by electrical consumption dedicate to lightning. During 2024, the LED installation program was completed at almost all production sites in EU, LATAM and continued in APAC, reaching a coverage of close to 85% in the Group’s plants.

Row 2

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

- ☒ Internal fee

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

- ☒ Set a carbon offset budget
- ☒ Other, please specify :Change internal behavior

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

- ☒ Price/cost of voluntary carbon offset credits

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

This kind of Internal Carbon Price has the objective to contribute to decrease the total CO2 emission of the Pirelli car fleet year by year (as has happened since the issue of this policy). Aside from being an incentive to choose more sustainable cars, the Policy has the merit of spreading the culture of environmental responsibility in a simple, tangible way, through the direct participation of employees. With the same purpose of changing internal behaviour, the car fleet policy also requires that the amount gathered with the "carbon tax" has to fund offset projects (reforestation or renewable energy initiatives) to compensate the CO2 emitted by each vehicle. This kind of internal carbon price is also applied to compensate business travel related to specific initiatives (e.g. the Pirelli "Climate Change Challenge" training program of 2024)

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 1
- ☒ Scope 3, Category 6 - Business travel

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

- ☒ Uniform

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

☒ Static

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

15

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

15

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

Select all that apply

☒ Remuneration

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

Select from:

☒ No

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

0.5

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

Select from:

☒ No

[Add 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> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<i>Select all that apply</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Forests <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water
Smallholders	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<i>Select all that apply</i>
Customers	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<i>Select all that apply</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Forests <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water
Investors and shareholders	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<i>Select all that apply</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change
Other value chain stakeholders	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<i>Select all that apply</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☒ Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

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

In our context, the suppliers are classified as “having substantive impact” based on the percentage of Pirelli’s scope 3 emissions for which they’re responsible. [Threshold]: Following an evaluation of the suppliers’ contribution to the carbon-footprint of our company, Raw Material Suppliers accounts 90% of upstream Scope 3 CO2 emissions. Hence we focus our engagement on these group of suppliers to reduce our supply chain emission in line with the targets set by Pirelli and approved by the SBTi.

(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

200

Forests

(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

- ☒ Impact on deforestation or conversion of other natural ecosystems
- ☒ Impact on pollution levels

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

- ☒ Less than 1%

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

In our context, the suppliers are classified as “having substantive impact” based on the impact on deforestation and pollution levels. [Threshold]: The economic, social and environmental sustainability of the natural rubber supply chain is among Pirelli's priorities, aware that the origins of this commodity have an impact in forestry terms. Hence we focus our engagement on these group of suppliers to promote and implement the responsible sourcing and use of natural rubber across the value chain.

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

Select from:

- ☒ Less than 1%

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

25

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

☒ Impact on water availability

☒ Impact on pollution levels

☒ Other, please specify :legal compliance including the presence of legal environmental permit

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

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

In our context, the suppliers are classified as “having substantive impact” based on the impact on water availability and pollution levels, also considering the presence of legal environmental permits. [Threshold]: Considering the water footprint along the life cycle of Pirelli products, the main impacts are in the field of raw materials and specifically in the processing of natural rubber. Hence we focus our engagement on these group of suppliers to reduce our water footprint.

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

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

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

25

[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
- ☒ Material sourcing
- ☒ Strategic status of suppliers

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Rationale for using the criteria selected: Following an evaluation of the suppliers' contribution to the carbon-footprint of our organization, raw Material Suppliers accounts 90% of upstream Scope 3 CO2 emissions. Hence we focus our engagement on suppliers of raw material to reduce our supply chain emission in line with the targets set by Pirelli and approved by the SBTi.

Forests

(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 forests
- ☒ Material sourcing

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Rationale for using the criteria selected: The economic, social and environmental sustainability of the natural rubber supply chain is among the priorities of Pirelli, with the full awareness that the origins of its rubber supply chain impact in forestry terms. Hence we focus our engagement on suppliers of natural rubber to promote, develop and implement the sustainable and responsible sourcing and use of natural rubber throughout its value chain.

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

☒ Material sourcing

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Rationale for using the criteria selected: Considering to the water footprint along the life cycle of Pirelli products, the impacts are prevalent in the area of raw materials and specifically in the area of natural rubber processing, a material on which particular attention is also paid in terms of preventing the risk of deforestation and protecting biodiversity. Hence we focus our engagement on suppliers of raw material to reduce our water footprint.

[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

Pirelli contractually reserves the right to suspend or terminate the contractual relationship in the event of non-compliance with the Code of Conduct, and/or refusal to enter into a corrective action/improvement plan, or failure to implement an agreed corrective action/improvement plan.

Forests

(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

Pirelli contractually reserves the right to suspend or terminate the contractual relationship in the event of non-compliance with the Code of Conduct, and/or refusal to enter into a corrective action/improvement plan, or failure to implement an agreed corrective action/improvement plan.

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

Pirelli contractually reserves the right to suspend or terminate the contractual relationship in the event of non-compliance with the Code of Conduct, and/or refusal to enter into a corrective action/improvement plan, or failure to implement an agreed corrective action/improvement plan.

[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:

☒ Compliance with an environmental certification, please specify :Pirelli expects its Suppliers to comply with national & international env. regulations & standards and to operate an effective and certified environmental management system according to ISO 14001, Eco-Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS) or equivalent

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☒ Supplier self-assessment

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

Select from:

☒ 26-50%

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

Select from:

☒ 26-50%

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

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

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

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

(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:

☒ None

(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

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Forests

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

- ☒ No deforestation or conversion of other natural ecosystems

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- ☒ Geospatial monitoring tool

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

Select from:

- ☒ 1-25%

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

Select from:

- ☒ 1-25%

(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:

- ☒ Less than 1%

(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:

☒ Less than 1%

(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:

☒ None

(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

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Based on the areas of sourcing, in late 2019/beginning 2020, Pirelli started a first trial of a deforestation monitoring system, which uses satellite images and algorithms to identify deforestation hot-spots. The first trial focused the analysis on South Sumatra, Indonesia and, among all villages we source natural rubber from, 5 Villages were identified as potentially risky in terms of deforestation. Since the algorithm adopted for the analysis was only able. Risks in terms of deforestation however cannot be attributed to rubber with certainty as the analysis is able to pinpoint deforestation hot-spots caused by multiple crops, not only by natural rubber.

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ Total water withdrawal volumes reduction

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☒ On-site third-party audit

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

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

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

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

(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:

☒ Less than 1%

(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:

☒ Less than 1%

(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:

☒ None

(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

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Please consider that every year selected suppliers from raw material sector are audited to verify their respect of the sustainability clauses. On the basis of audit findings, and where non-conformity are found, the supplier signs off a corrective action plan suggested by the independent auditor, to be implemented within specific deadlines. The actual return from non-compliance within the prescribed time limit is then verified through follow-up activities followed by the third-party auditor who reports to Pirelli. In the event of refusal by the Supplier to implement an action plan requested by Pirelli or failure to implement an agreed action plan, Pirelli may suspend with immediate effect the execution of the Contract and/or the Order, and/or terminate the contractual relationship. It is also worthwhile to mention that Pirelli manages water risk assessment according with a "risk based approach" and focusing on materiality, in terms of both economic and environmental impacts.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

- ☒ Setting a science-based emissions reduction target

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- ☒ Supplier self-assessment

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

Select from:

- ☒ 26-50%

(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:

☒ 76-99%

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

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

(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

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

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Raw Material Suppliers represent around 48% of the value of the group's purchases and accounts more than 90% of the upstream Scope 3 CO2 emissions. In line with the Capacity Building & Engagement for the topic decarbonization, Pirelli requires its raw material suppliers to set a science based emission target by 2025 and to use 100% renewable electricity as reported in the Group Industrial Plan.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

- ☒ Adoption of the UN International Labour Organization Principles

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- ☒ On-site third-party audit
☒ Supplier self-assessment

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

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

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

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

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

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

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

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

(5.11.6.12) Comment

In line with the requirements of the Pirelli Supplier Code of Conduct, which set out the values and the requirements Pirelli expects from its Suppliers and constitutes an integral part of the relationship between Pirelli and its Suppliers to respect and implement, the Pirelli Suppliers: - shall always comply at least with the minimum standard established by national, international, regional and/or local laws and regulations, including collective bargaining agreements, where applicable, as well as international standards defined by the United Nations and the International Labour Organization or other relevant international organizations (e.g. International Organization for Standardization (ISO)). - are called upon to observe the principles and rights set forth in the guidelines of the UN Initiative “Global Compact” and the “ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and its Follow-up” and to align their due diligence process with the requirements of the United Nations’ Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. In addition, every year Pirelli conducts an on-site third-party ESG audit campaign at active suppliers’ sites to cover all product and geographic areas of purchase. The annual Audit Campaign covers suppliers considered critical and significant based on the results of economic materiality and ESG risk criteria of the country, sector and commodity.

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

- ☒ Adoption of the UN International Labour Organization Principles

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- ☒ On-site third-party audit
- ☒ Supplier self-assessment

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

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

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

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

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

Select from:

☒ 100%

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

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.6.12) Comment

In line with the requirements of the Pirelli Supplier Code of Conduct, which set out the values and the requirements Pirelli expects from its Suppliers and constitutes an integral part of the relationship between Pirelli and its Suppliers to respect and implement, the Pirelli Suppliers: - shall always comply at least with the minimum standard established by national, international, regional and/or local laws and regulations, including collective bargaining agreements, where applicable, as well as international standards defined by the United Nations and the International Labour Organization or other relevant international organizations (e.g. International Organization for Standardization (ISO)). - are called upon to observe the principles and rights set forth in the guidelines of the UN Initiative "Global Compact" and the "ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and its Follow-up" and to align their due diligence process with the requirements of the United Nations' Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. In addition, every year Pirelli conducts an on-site third-party ESG audit campaign at active suppliers' sites to cover all product and geographic areas of purchase. The annual Audit Campaign covers suppliers considered critical and significant based on the results of economic materiality and ESG risk criteria of the country, sector and commodity.

Forests

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ Adoption of the UN International Labour Organization Principles

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☒ On-site third-party audit

☒ Supplier self-assessment

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

Select from:

☒ 100%

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

Select from:

☒ 100%

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

Select from:

☒ 100%

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

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.6.12) Comment

In line with the requirements of the Pirelli Supplier Code of Conduct, which set out the values and the requirements Pirelli expects from its Suppliers and constitutes an integral part of the relationship between Pirelli and its Suppliers to respect and implement, the Pirelli Suppliers: - shall always comply at least with the minimum standard established by national, international, regional and/or local laws and regulations, including collective bargaining agreements, where applicable, as well as international standards defined by the United Nations and the International Labour Organization or other relevant international organizations (e.g. International Organization for Standardization (ISO)). - are called upon to observe the principles and rights set forth in the guidelines of the UN Initiative "Global Compact" and the "ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and its Follow-up" and to align their due diligence process with the requirements of the United Nations' Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. In addition, every year Pirelli conducts an on-site third-party ESG audit campaign at active suppliers' sites to cover all product and geographic areas of purchase. The annual Audit Campaign covers suppliers considered critical and significant based on the results of economic materiality and ESG risk criteria of the country, sector and commodity.

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

- ☒ Setting and monitoring withdrawal reduction targets

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- ☒ Supplier self-assessment

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

Select from:

- ☒ 1-25%

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

Select from:

- ☒ 1-25%

(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:

- ☒ Less than 1%

(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:

- ☒ Less than 1%

(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:

☒ None

(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

(5.11.6.12) Comment

In line with the requirements of the Pirelli Supplier Code of Conduct (which set out the values and the requirements Pirelli expects from its Suppliers and constitutes an integral part of the relationship between Pirelli and its Suppliers to respect and implement) the Pirelli Suppliers: - beyond the compliance to the legal requirements, are expected to prevent, reduce and mitigate any form of environmental pollution (air, water, soil & groundwater, etc.), to prevent environmental accidents and to promptly recover and restore in case they occur. - shall monitor, record, document and upon request provide Pirelli with environmental quantitative data and performances, Life Cycle Inventories/Assessment reports or Environmental Footprints. - are expected to responsibly preserve and manage water resources ("Water Stewardship"), optimize their water use, set targets to reduce its exploitation and returning water with a quality suitable for the interested ecosystem, with special care of those located in water stressed area or those with a high environmental and biodiversity value, possibly beyond the legal requirements.
[Add row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☒ Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☒ Provide training, support and best practices on how to measure GHG emissions

Information collection

- ☒ Collect climate transition plan information at least annually from suppliers
- ☒ 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

(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:

- ☒ 26-50%

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

[Rationale for the coverage of this engagement]: Climate related disclosure through a public platform (CDP Supply Chain). Pirelli selects the suppliers to be invite to the CDP Supply Chain based on the impact they have in terms of CO2 Scope 3 emissions on its value chain. In 2024, 109 key suppliers - belonging to the Raw Materials (67), Logistics (18) and Energy (24) categories - were invited to respond to the CDP SC questionnaire on climate change. They were selected on the basis of the extent of their impact on Pirelli's Carbon Footprint. Therefore, expense ratio is not a direct criterion used for their selection. [Example] As example, in the raw materials cluster, a Pareto analysis was used to select the suppliers with the highest impact in terms of CO2 emissions, covering at least 90% of the scope 3 emissions of the "Raw Materials" life cycle phase. The energy cluster, on the other hand, includes all the energy suppliers for the Pirelli plants with an active contract in 2024, while Logistics considers the suppliers with greater volumes/distances covered in 2024 for Pirelli. [Impact of engagement and Measure of success]: Pirelli set the target of increasing the response rate of CDP SC in the "Raw Materials" supplier category to 90% by 2024 (in 2023, achieved 85%) in order to directly monitor Scope 3 emissions and collect primary data from suppliers of raw materials. Furthermore, the impact of the commitment through the CDP Supply Chain allows Pirelli to ensure adequate awareness of suppliers on climate change issues to identify and activate all possible opportunities to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. [Example] 49% of our suppliers who responded in 2024 are reporting collaborative opportunities to be developed with Pirelli such as the implementation of energy reduction projects or the optimization of logistics/routes. Furthermore the % of all Pirelli suppliers disclosing to CDP with a structured target are 78% (vs 62% of

average member suppliers), which is a key indicator for Pirelli due to the relevance of suppliers undertake a strategy to reduce emissions with public and measurable targets, and 47% of them are reporting a Science Based target (vs 40% of average member suppliers). Through the involvement in the CDP program, suppliers can also access support tools, training and examples of good practices made available by CDP, to measure and report greenhouse gas emissions and set their own decarbonization strategy.

(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 :provide support to complete and submit the CDP questionnaire that is a requirement from Pirelli to selected suppliers (Pirelli set the target to achieve a 90% response rate for raw material suppliers by 2024).

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

Forests

(5.11.7.1) Commodity

Select from:

☒ Rubber

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☒ No deforestation and/or conversion of other natural ecosystems

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

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

Information collection

☒ Other information collection activity, please specify :Supply Chain Mapping

(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:

☒ Less than 1%

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

[Rationale for the coverage of this engagement] Relating to the Natural Rubber Policy implementation, since 2019 six workshops, each of the duration of three days, were organized by Pirelli in five countries: two in Indonesia, one in Thailand, one in Malaysia, one in China and one in Brazil, covering the countries Pirelli sources its natural rubber from. All direct Pirelli suppliers, and in some cases, national authorities and associations, participated in the training sessions that were conducted by local specialists in native language, making the training particularly effective and appreciated by participants. The training covered all the pillars of the Pirelli Sustainable Natural Rubber Policy and of the relevant Implementation Manual. In addition to this, Pirelli worked and supported its suppliers to develop a roadmap of activities that will help them to be aligned with Pirelli Sustainable Natural Rubber Policy. The activities stated into the suppliers' roadmaps are based on the risk analysis and the gap analysis carried out at local level. All the measures are thus tailored based on the reality of each suppliers. In addition to this, in line with its commitment to safeguarding the forests where natural rubber is derived, Pirelli's strategy focus on the increasing use of natural rubber FSC Certified with a target to bring 100% FSC certified natural rubber to European production by 2026 (Pirelli was also the first company in the world to equip a mass production vehicle with FSC certified tyres in 2021 and beginning with the 2024 season it will introduce the same certification for all tyres produced and used in F1). In this context, relating to the Suppliers, FSC certification requires the implementation of FSC Forest Management standard at plantation level (Tier 4+).

(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 :FSC Chain of custody

(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

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:

☒ 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:

☒ Less than 1%

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

[Rationale for the coverage of this engagement] Since 2012, Pirelli has provided training on issues of environmental and social responsibility and business ethics to its suppliers, identifying from year to year the reference participants based on strategic issues, spending value, operations of suppliers in countries considered at risk. In line with the Roadmap on the implementation of the Policy on the sustainable management of Natural Rubber (NR), Pirelli organized several training sessions dedicated to the issues covered by the Group Policy, INCLUDING WATER MANAGEMENT RELATED ISSUES. Up to 2024 the Pirelli NR Suppliers trained were 99,5% according to the roadmap 2022-25 which aims to reach 100% in the 2025. [Impact of the engagement and measures of success] The training activity aims to support suppliers in understanding the Pirelli sustainability model and the related requirements. The measure of success of the last training campaign focused on the Sustainable NR Policy implementation was the participation of 100% NR Suppliers. Pirelli continues to actively support initiatives that improve the livelihoods of small farmers, promoting the sustainability of the natural rubber supply chain. In 2024, these projects included the Good Agricultural Practices Coaching Programme implemented by Koltiva in Thailand, launched for smallholder farmers. In 2024 also saw the completion of Phase I of the GAP Coaching Programme implemented by Koltiva in Indonesia, cosponsored by Pirelli. During the project period from 2022 to 2024, the programme successfully registered and trained 5,000 smallholder farmers. In addition to this, Pirelli's strategy focuses on the increasing use of natural rubber FSC Certified with a target to bring 100% FSC certified NR to EU production by 2026. In this context, relating to the Suppliers, FSC certification requires the implementation of FSC Forest Management standard at plantation level (Tier 4+), which includes requirements on protection of the quality and quantity of water in streams, ponds and lakes, and the vegetation beside the forest.

(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 :FSC Chain of custody

(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]

(5.11.8) Provide details of any environmental smallholder engagement activity

Row 1

(5.11.8.1) Commodity

Select from:

☒ Rubber

(5.11.8.2) Type and details of smallholder engagement approach

Capacity building

☒ Offer on-site technical assistance and extension services

☒ Provide training, support and best practices on sustainable agriculture practices and nutrient management

(5.11.8.3) Number of smallholders engaged

5000

(5.11.8.4) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Pirelli continues to actively support initiatives that improve the livelihoods of small farmers, promoting the sustainability of the natural rubber supply chain. As a member of the GPSNR Smallholder Capacity Building Working Group, Pirelli reviews and provides feedback on GPSNR capacity building projects, including training materials, implementation plans, and interim results. In 2024, these projects included the Good Agricultural Practices Coaching Programme implemented by Koltiva in Thailand, launched for smallholder farmers in Bueng Kan and Chiang Rai. This programme helps smallholders adopt good agricultural practices (GAPs) in line with GPSNR environmental and social standards and compliant with the Thai agricultural standard set by the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives. 2024 also saw the completion of Phase I of the GAP Coaching Programme implemented by Koltiva in Indonesia, cosponsored by Pirelli. During the project period from 2022 to 2024, the programme successfully registered and trained 5,000 smallholder farmers (approximately 45% women) on Good Agricultural Practices in 2 provinces, 4 districts and 14 subdistricts in South Sumatra. Through these efforts, Pirelli helps strengthen smallholder communities and support sustainable practices in the natural rubber supply chain.

[Add row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

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

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- ☒ 51-75%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

- ☒ 1-25%

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

[Rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement] In 2024, continued the campaign (launched in 2022) dedicated to dealers on topics related to the energy transition in mobility, setting a specific training session to provide information on how to manage Electric Vehicles (EVs) and dedicated tyres offer currently in the Pirelli portfolio relating to end-users demand for EVs. Electric mobility represents a key step for the mitigation of climate change, reducing the vehicles GHG emissions in the use phase; tyres are enablers of this transition. [Rationale] For Pirelli business, specialized dealers play a key role in the tyre replacement market, since represent a fundamental point of contact between the Group and the end consumer. The European market was the first to be involved in this campaign following the European leadership in term of active policies to promote the shift from endothermic to electric powered vehicles. % of customers by number refers to the amount of dealers participated in the training course out of the total number of those in Europe. The % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions has been calculated considering the Category 10 "Processing of sold products" and Category 11 "Use of sold products" since we identify as "customers" both dealers and end-users..

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

[Impact of engagement]: The target of this initiative is to reach 99% of European dealers with the course followed and the certification for EVs operations obtained by 2025. [Results] in 2024, 83% out of the more than 800 dealers that represent Pirelli's European network (ITA, GE, PL) have followed the training course, obtaining certification for EVs operations. [Measure of success]: Considering that the initiative will develop over the period 2022-2025 (4 years), the expected result for 2024 was at least 75% participation of the stakeholders involved (calculated as 25%/year on a timeframe of 4 years). The 2024 value exceeded the target given the participation of 83%.

Forests

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Other

☒ Other, please specify :Consumer activation to promote afforestation in suburb areas

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

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

[Rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement] Pirelli has promoted the initiative in spring 2024 (from 18 march to 27 April 2024), following the good results achieved in the previous years. Launched for the French market the initiative "RESTAUREZ LES FORÊTS FRANÇAISES AVEC PIRELLI" aims to involve its end users customers of the retail market in a project, developed in collaboration with REFOREST'ACTION a company that aims to preserve and restore forests around the world, to help plant trees in France according to the number of tires purchased. [Rationale]: the rationale for selecting this group of customers is linked to a local commercial promotion launched in France on final consumers, through the purchase (including assembly and installation) of new tyres. In 2024, Pirelli's initiative was attended by over 1,000 final consumers. [Scope of engagement]: the aim of the initiative is to raise awareness among the end-users on the importance of natural capital to fight the climate change and to give them a tool to concretely contribute to the protection of their Country forests.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

[Impact of engagement]: The target of this initiative for 2024 was to safeguard French fauna and flora by planting at least 8,000 trees which correspond to about 1,200 tons of CO2 absorbed and sunk (estimated over 30 years). [Measure of success]: For 2024, Pirelli's goal can be considered achieved as 8,256 trees have been planted. The progress and performance of the initiative is mapped through the public platform at the link "<https://www.reforestaction.com/contributeur/PIRELLI>". The success of the initiative has meant that Pirelli is renewing its commitment alongside Reforest'Action and plans to plant an additional 7,000 trees in 2025. [Other info] In addition, in 2024, the projects funded by Pirelli led to the creation of over 24,000 animal shelters and generated more than 1,000 workdays

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

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

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☒ 51-75%

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

[Rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement] In 2024, continued the campaign (launched in 2022) dedicated to dealers on topics related to the energy transition in mobility, setting a specific training session to provide information on how to manage Electric Vehicles (EVs) and dedicated tyres offer currently in the Pirelli portfolio relating to end-users demand for EVs. Electric mobility represents a key step for the mitigation of climate change, reducing the vehicles GHG emissions and the INDIRECT WATER IMPACT, in the use phase; tyres are enablers of this transition. [Rationale] For Pirelli business, specialized dealers play a key role in the tyre replacement market, since represent a fundamental point of contact between the Group and the end consumer. The European market was the first to be involved in this campaign following the European leadership in term of active policies to promote the shift from endothermic to electric powered vehicles. % of customers by number refers to the amount of dealers participated in the training course out of the total number of those in Europe.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

[Impact of engagement]: The target of this initiative is to reach 99% of European dealers with the course followed and the certification for EVs operations obtained by 2025. [Results] in 2024, 83% out of the more than 800 dealers that represent Pirelli's European network (ITA, GE, PL) have followed the training course, obtaining certification for EVs operations. [Measure of success]: Considering that the initiative will develop over the period 2022-2025 (4 years), the expected result for 2024 was at least 75% participation of the stakeholders involved (calculated as 25%/year on a timeframe of 4 years). The 2024 value exceeded the target given the participation of 83%.

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

☒ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

(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

[Rationale for selecting this group of stakeholders and scope of engagement] Pirelli believes that constant dialogue with shareholders and, more generally, with key financial market stakeholders contributes to the creation of sustainable value for the Company. Over time, the company has developed multiple channels of communication with shareholders and stakeholders the financial market.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

[Impact of engagement] During 2024, this communication activity continued with meetings, roadshows and participation in industry conferences. [Results] and [Measure of success]: Relating to Investors, important steps were taken in the area of sustainable finance: in 2023, Pirelli - the first company in the global tire industry - placed a 600-million-euro sustainability-linked bond with more than 190 international investors in 2023, with demand almost 6 times the supply. KPIs and ESG Features of the bond focus on emission reduction performance (Climate Change) and water.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

- ☒ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :employees

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- ☒ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements
- ☒ Other education/information sharing, please specify :training activities on HSE, health and safety and resource management (water and waste), product sustainability, Climate Change and energy saving.

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- ☒ 1-25%

(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

[Rationale for selecting this group of stakeholders and scope of engagement]: Pirelli considers its employees as stakeholders to be engaged on environmental issues. Among the training campaigns provided by Pirelli to its employees, an important novelty in 2024 was the introduction of a series of training activities on HSE, health and safety and resource management (water and waste), product sustainability, Climate Change and energy saving.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

[Impact of engagement] and [results]: Total training provided in 2024 was 6.9 average training days per capita, in line with the 2023 figure. In terms of coverage, 97% of employees (considering the average workforce of the year) participated in at least one training activity lasting one hour or more during the year. [Measure of success]: Health, Safety and Environment topics accounted for 24% of the total training, in line with the previous year.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

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

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☒ 51-75%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

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

[Rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement] In 2024, continued the campaign (launched in 2022) dedicated to dealers on topics related to the energy transition in mobility, setting a specific training session to provide information on how to manage Electric Vehicles (EVs) and dedicated tyres offer currently in the Pirelli portfolio relating to end-users demand for EVs. Electric mobility represents a key step for the MITIGATION OF CLIMATE CHANGE, REDUCING THE VEHICLES GHG EMISSIONS and the indirect water impact, in the use phase; tyres are enablers of this transition. [Rationale] For Pirelli business, specialized dealers play a key role in the tyre replacement market, since represent a fundamental point of contact between the Group and the end consumer. The European market was the first to be involved in this campaign following the European leadership in term of active policies to promote the shift from endothermic to electric powered vehicles. % of customers by number refers to the amount of dealers participated in the training course out of the total number of those in Europe. The %

stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions (which is around 3%) has been calculated considering the Category 10 “Processing of sold products” and Category 11 “Use of sold products” since we identify as “costumers” both dealers and end-users.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

*[Impact of engagement]: The target of this initiative is to reach 99% of European dealers with the course followed and the certification for EVs operations obtained by 2025. [Results] in 2024, 83% out of the more than 800 dealers that represent Pirelli's European network (ITA, GE, PL) have followed the training course, obtaining certification for EVs operations. [Measure of success]: Considering that the initiative will develop over the period 2022-2025 (4 years), the expected result for 2024 was at least 75% participation of the stakeholders involved (calculated as 25%/year on a timeframe of 4 years). The 2024 value exceeded the target given the participation of 83%.
[Add row]*

(5.12) Indicate any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

Row 1

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Change to supplier operations

☒ Assess life-cycle impact of products or services to identify efficiencies

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

Pirelli is strongly committed in the calculation and in the management of the environmental footprint of its products. For Pirelli the challenge falls on the reduction of rolling resistance, the major lever with which it is possible to have a material benefit in terms of energy efficiency and so of carbon emissions and water depletion. Pirelli thinks that a joint activity of analysis on this topic, maximizing the sharing of our knowledge, could be not only appreciated by all our stakeholders, but it also could be the opportunity to strengthen the inclusion of environmental performance in the design of our products. A collaboration between Customers and Suppliers in assessing products or services life cycle footprint can help to identify and implement efficiencies.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

- ☒ Improved resource use and efficiency
- ☒ Reduction of downstream value chain emissions (own scope 3)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

- ☒ 1-3 years

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

- ☒ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

For further details, we suggest dedicated in-depth meetings

Row 2

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Forests

(5.12.3) Commodities the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Rubber

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Traceability and transparency

☒ Improve existing traceability system

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

Pirelli will further implement its traceability system, with the strong conviction that the success in tracing the chain till upstream is inextricably linked to a strong on-site engagement (instead of asking for self-assessments) as well as to the capability to engage suppliers with a supporting and trust-building approach. This is the distinctive approach Pirelli puts at the core of its strategy, on which results and progresses made will be publicly reported. Projected outcome: Improved traceability system, always respecting the confidentiality of the information received.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☒ Increased transparency of upstream/downstream value chain

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ 3-5 years

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☒ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

For further details, we suggest dedicated in-depth meetings

Row 3

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Water

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Other

☒ Other initiative type, please specify :knowledge sharing

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

Pirelli is strongly committed in the calculation and in the management of the environmental footprint of its products. For Pirelli the challenge falls on the reduction of rolling resistance, the major lever with which it is possible to have a material benefit in terms of energy efficiency and so of carbon emissions and water depletion. Pirelli thinks that a joint activity of analysis on this topic, maximizing the sharing of our knowledge, could be not only appreciated by all our stakeholders, but it also could be the opportunity to strengthen the inclusion of environmental performance in the design of our products. A collaboration between Customers and Suppliers in assessing products or services life cycle footprint can help to identify and implement efficiencies.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☒ Improved resource use and efficiency

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ 3-5 years

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☒ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

For further details, we suggest dedicated in-depth meetings

Row 4

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Change to supplier operations

☒ Assess life-cycle impact of products or services to identify efficiencies

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

Pirelli is strongly committed in the calculation and in the management of the environmental footprint of its products. For Pirelli the challenge falls on the reduction of rolling resistance, the major lever with which it is possible to have a material benefit in terms of energy efficiency and so of carbon emissions and water depletion. Pirelli thinks that a joint activity of analysis on this topic, maximizing the sharing of our knowledge, could be not only appreciated by all our stakeholders, but it also could be the opportunity to strengthen the inclusion of environmental performance in the design of our products. A collaboration between Customers and Suppliers in assessing products or services life cycle footprint can help to identify and implement efficiencies.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

- ☒ Improved resource use and efficiency
- ☒ Reduction of downstream value chain emissions (own scope 3)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

- ☒ 1-3 years

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

- ☒ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

For further details, we suggest dedicated in-depth meetings

Row 5

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

- ☒ Forests

(5.12.3) Commodities the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

- ☒ Rubber

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Traceability and transparency

☒ Improve existing traceability system

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

Pirelli will further implement its traceability system, with the strong conviction that the success in tracing the chain till upstream is inextricably linked to a strong on-site engagement (instead of asking for self-assessments) as well as to the capability to engage suppliers with a supporting and trust-building approach. This is the distinctive approach Pirelli puts at the core of its strategy, on which results and progresses made will be publicly reported. Projected outcome: Improved traceability system, always respecting the confidentiality of the information received.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☒ Increased transparency of upstream/downstream value chain

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ 3-5 years

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☒ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

For further details, we suggest dedicated in-depth meetings

Row 6

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Water

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Other

☒ Other initiative type, please specify :knowledge sharing

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

Pirelli is strongly committed in the calculation and in the management of the environmental footprint of its products. For Pirelli the challenge falls on the reduction of rolling resistance, the major lever with which it is possible to have a material benefit in terms of energy efficiency and so of carbon emissions and water depletion. Pirelli thinks that a joint activity of analysis on this topic, maximizing the sharing of our knowledge, could be not only appreciated by all our stakeholders, but it also could be the opportunity to strengthen the inclusion of environmental performance in the design of our products. A collaboration between Customers and Suppliers in assessing products or services life cycle footprint can help to identify and implement efficiencies.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☒ Improved resource use and efficiency

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ 3-5 years

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☒ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

For further details, we suggest dedicated in-depth meetings

Row 7

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Change to supplier operations

☒ Assess life-cycle impact of products or services to identify efficiencies

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

Pirelli is strongly committed in the calculation and in the management of the environmental footprint of its products. For Pirelli the challenge falls on the reduction of rolling resistance, the major lever with which it is possible to have a material benefit in terms of energy efficiency and so of carbon emissions and water depletion. Pirelli thinks that a joint activity of analysis on this topic, maximizing the sharing of our knowledge, could be not only appreciated by all our stakeholders, but it also could be the opportunity to strengthen the inclusion of environmental performance in the design of our products. A collaboration between Customers and Suppliers in assessing products or services life cycle footprint can help to identify and implement efficiencies.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☒ Improved resource use and efficiency

☒ Reduction of downstream value chain emissions (own scope 3)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ 1-3 years

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☒ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

For further details, we suggest dedicated in-depth meetings

Row 8

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Forests

(5.12.3) Commodities the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Rubber

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Traceability and transparency

☒ Improve existing traceability system

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

Pirelli will further implement its traceability system, with the strong conviction that the success in tracing the chain till upstream is inextricably linked to a strong on-site engagement (instead of asking for self-assessments) as well as to the capability to engage suppliers with a supporting and trust-building approach. This is the distinctive approach Pirelli puts at the core of its strategy, on which results and progresses made will be publicly reported. Projected outcome: Improved traceability system, always respecting the confidentiality of the information received.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☒ Increased transparency of upstream/downstream value chain

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ 3-5 years

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☒ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

For further details, we suggest dedicated in-depth meetings

Row 9

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Water

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Other

☒ Other initiative type, please specify :knowledge sharing

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

Pirelli is strongly committed in the calculation and in the management of the environmental footprint of its products. For Pirelli the challenge falls on the reduction of rolling resistance, the major lever with which it is possible to have a material benefit in terms of energy efficiency and so of carbon emissions and water depletion. Pirelli thinks that a joint activity of analysis on this topic, maximizing the sharing of our knowledge, could be not only appreciated by all our stakeholders, but it also could be the opportunity to strengthen the inclusion of environmental performance in the design of our products. A collaboration between Customers and Suppliers in assessing products or services life cycle footprint can help to identify and implement efficiencies.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☒ Improved resource use and efficiency

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ 3-5 years

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☒ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

For further details, we suggest dedicated in-depth meetings

Row 10

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Change to supplier operations

☒ Assess life-cycle impact of products or services to identify efficiencies

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

Pirelli is strongly committed in the calculation and in the management of the environmental footprint of its products. For Pirelli the challenge falls on the reduction of rolling resistance, the major lever with which it is possible to have a material benefit in terms of energy efficiency and so of carbon emissions and water depletion. Pirelli thinks that a joint activity of analysis on this topic, maximizing the sharing of our knowledge, could be not only appreciated by all our stakeholders, but it also could be the opportunity to strengthen the inclusion of environmental performance in the design of our products. A collaboration between Customers and Suppliers in assessing products or services life cycle footprint can help to identify and implement efficiencies.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☒ Improved resource use and efficiency

☒ Reduction of downstream value chain emissions (own scope 3)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ 1-3 years

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☒ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

For further details, we suggest dedicated in-depth meetings

Row 11

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Forests

(5.12.3) Commodities the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Rubber

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Traceability and transparency

☒ Improve existing traceability system

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

Pirelli will further implement its traceability system, with the strong conviction that the success in tracing the chain till upstream is inextricably linked to a strong on-site engagement (instead of asking for self-assessments) as well as to the capability to engage suppliers with a supporting and trust-building approach. This is the distinctive approach Pirelli puts at the core of its strategy, on which results and progresses made will be publicly reported. Projected outcome: Improved traceability system, always respecting the confidentiality of the information received.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☒ Increased transparency of upstream/downstream value chain

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ 3-5 years

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☒ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

For further details, we suggest dedicated in-depth meetings

Row 12

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Water

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Other

☒ Other initiative type, please specify :knowledge sharing

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

Pirelli is strongly committed in the calculation and in the management of the environmental footprint of its products. For Pirelli the challenge falls on the reduction of rolling resistance, the major lever with which it is possible to have a material benefit in terms of energy efficiency and so of carbon emissions and water depletion. Pirelli thinks that a joint activity of analysis on this topic, maximizing the sharing of our knowledge, could be not only appreciated by all our stakeholders, but it also could be the opportunity to strengthen the inclusion of environmental performance in the design of our products. A collaboration between Customers and Suppliers in assessing products or services life cycle footprint can help to identify and implement efficiencies.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☒ Improved resource use and efficiency

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ 3-5 years

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☒ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

For further details, we suggest dedicated in-depth meetings

Row 13

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Change to supplier operations

- ☒ Assess life-cycle impact of products or services to identify efficiencies

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

Pirelli is strongly committed in the calculation and in the management of the environmental footprint of its products. For Pirelli the challenge falls on the reduction of rolling resistance, the major lever with which it is possible to have a material benefit in terms of energy efficiency and so of carbon emissions and water depletion. Pirelli thinks that a joint activity of analysis on this topic, maximizing the sharing of our knowledge, could be not only appreciated by all our stakeholders, but it also could be the opportunity to strengthen the inclusion of environmental performance in the design of our products. A collaboration between Customers and Suppliers in assessing products or services life cycle footprint can help to identify and implement efficiencies.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

- ☒ Improved resource use and efficiency
- ☒ Reduction of downstream value chain emissions (own scope 3)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

- ☒ 1-3 years

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

- ☒ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

For further details, we suggest dedicated in-depth meetings

Row 14

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Forests

(5.12.3) Commodities the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Rubber

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Traceability and transparency

☒ Improve existing traceability system

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

Pirelli will further implement its traceability system, with the strong conviction that the success in tracing the chain till upstream is inextricably linked to a strong on-site engagement (instead of asking for self-assessments) as well as to the capability to engage suppliers with a supporting and trust-building approach. This is the distinctive approach Pirelli puts at the core of its strategy, on which results and progresses made will be publicly reported. Projected outcome: Improved traceability system, always respecting the confidentiality of the information received.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☒ Increased transparency of upstream/downstream value chain

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ 3-5 years

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☒ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

For further details, we suggest dedicated in-depth meetings

Row 15

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Water

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Other

☒ Other initiative type, please specify :knowledge sharing

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

Pirelli is strongly committed in the calculation and in the management of the environmental footprint of its products. For Pirelli the challenge falls on the reduction of rolling resistance, the major lever with which it is possible to have a material benefit in terms of energy efficiency and so of carbon emissions and water depletion. Pirelli thinks that a joint activity of analysis on this topic, maximizing the sharing of our knowledge, could be not only appreciated by all our stakeholders, but it also could be the opportunity to strengthen the inclusion of environmental performance in the design of our products. A collaboration between Customers and Suppliers in assessing products or services life cycle footprint can help to identify and implement efficiencies.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☒ Improved resource use and efficiency

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ 3-5 years

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☒ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

For further details, we suggest dedicated in-depth meetings

Row 16

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Change to supplier operations

☒ Assess life-cycle impact of products or services to identify efficiencies

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

Pirelli is strongly committed in the calculation and in the management of the environmental footprint of its products. For Pirelli the challenge falls on the reduction of rolling resistance, the major lever with which it is possible to have a material benefit in terms of energy efficiency and so of carbon emissions and water depletion. Pirelli thinks that a joint activity of analysis on this topic, maximizing the sharing of our knowledge, could be not only appreciated by all our stakeholders, but it also could be the opportunity to strengthen the inclusion of environmental performance in the design of our products. A collaboration between Customers and Suppliers in assessing products or services life cycle footprint can help to identify and implement efficiencies.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

- ☒ Improved resource use and efficiency
- ☒ Reduction of downstream value chain emissions (own scope 3)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

- ☒ 1-3 years

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

- ☒ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

For further details, we suggest dedicated in-depth meetings

Row 17

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Forests

(5.12.3) Commodities the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Rubber

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Traceability and transparency

☒ Improve existing traceability system

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

Pirelli will further implement its traceability system, with the strong conviction that the success in tracing the chain till upstream is inextricably linked to a strong on-site engagement (instead of asking for self-assessments) as well as to the capability to engage suppliers with a supporting and trust-building approach. This is the distinctive approach Pirelli puts at the core of its strategy, on which results and progresses made will be publicly reported. Projected outcome: Improved traceability system, always respecting the confidentiality of the information received.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☒ Increased transparency of upstream/downstream value chain

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ 3-5 years

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☒ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

For further details, we suggest dedicated in-depth meetings

Row 18

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Water

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Other

☒ Other initiative type, please specify :knowledge sharing

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

Pirelli is strongly committed in the calculation and in the management of the environmental footprint of its products. For Pirelli the challenge falls on the reduction of rolling resistance, the major lever with which it is possible to have a material benefit in terms of energy efficiency and so of carbon emissions and water depletion. Pirelli thinks that a joint activity of analysis on this topic, maximizing the sharing of our knowledge, could be not only appreciated by all our stakeholders, but it also could be the opportunity to strengthen the inclusion of environmental performance in the design of our products. A collaboration between Customers and Suppliers in assessing products or services life cycle footprint can help to identify and implement efficiencies.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☒ Improved resource use and efficiency

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ 3-5 years

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☒ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

For further details, we suggest dedicated in-depth meetings

Row 19

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Change to supplier operations

☒ Assess life-cycle impact of products or services to identify efficiencies

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

Pirelli is strongly committed in the calculation and in the management of the environmental footprint of its products. For Pirelli the challenge falls on the reduction of rolling resistance, the major lever with which it is possible to have a material benefit in terms of energy efficiency and so of carbon emissions and water depletion. Pirelli thinks that a joint activity of analysis on this topic, maximizing the sharing of our knowledge, could be not only appreciated by all our stakeholders, but it also could be the opportunity to strengthen the inclusion of environmental performance in the design of our products. A collaboration between Customers and Suppliers in assessing products or services life cycle footprint can help to identify and implement efficiencies.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

- ☒ Improved resource use and efficiency
- ☒ Reduction of downstream value chain emissions (own scope 3)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

- ☒ 1-3 years

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

- ☒ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

For further details, we suggest dedicated in-depth meetings

Row 20

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

- ☒ Forests

(5.12.3) Commodities the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

- ☒ Rubber

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Traceability and transparency

☒ Improve existing traceability system

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

Pirelli will further implement its traceability system, with the strong conviction that the success in tracing the chain till upstream is inextricably linked to a strong on-site engagement (instead of asking for self-assessments) as well as to the capability to engage suppliers with a supporting and trust-building approach. This is the distinctive approach Pirelli puts at the core of its strategy, on which results and progresses made will be publicly reported. Projected outcome: Improved traceability system, always respecting the confidentiality of the information received.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☒ Increased transparency of upstream/downstream value chain

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ 3-5 years

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☒ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

For further details, we suggest dedicated in-depth meetings

Row 21

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Water

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Other

☒ Other initiative type, please specify :knowledge sharing

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

Pirelli is strongly committed in the calculation and in the management of the environmental footprint of its products. For Pirelli the challenge falls on the reduction of rolling resistance, the major lever with which it is possible to have a material benefit in terms of energy efficiency and so of carbon emissions and water depletion. Pirelli thinks that a joint activity of analysis on this topic, maximizing the sharing of our knowledge, could be not only appreciated by all our stakeholders, but it also could be the opportunity to strengthen the inclusion of environmental performance in the design of our products. A collaboration between Customers and Suppliers in assessing products or services life cycle footprint can help to identify and implement efficiencies.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☒ Improved resource use and efficiency

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ 3-5 years

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☒ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

For further details, we suggest dedicated in-depth meetings
[Add row]

(5.13) Has your organization already implemented any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement?

	Environmental initiatives implemented due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement	Primary reason for not implementing environmental initiatives	Explain why your organization has not implemented any environmental initiatives
	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No standardized procedure	<i>Generally any initiative undertaken with the customer is discussed and planned in different ways</i>

[Fixed 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

Pirelli uses a boundary defined with an "operational control" approach. This approach was chosen to cover the same scope of the Group's financial consolidation, including the impacts of all units under operational control: from industrial realities to commercial and administrative sites.

Forests

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

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

Pirelli uses a boundary defined with an "operational control" approach. This approach was chosen to cover the same scope of the Group's financial consolidation, including the impacts of all units under operational control: from industrial realities to commercial and administrative sites.

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

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

Pirelli uses a boundary defined with an "operational control" approach. This approach was chosen to cover the same scope of the Group's financial consolidation, including the impacts of all units under operational control: from industrial realities to commercial and administrative sites.

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

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

Pirelli uses a boundary defined with an "operational control" approach. This approach was chosen to cover the same scope of the Group's financial consolidation, including the impacts of all units under operational control: from industrial realities to commercial and administrative sites.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

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

Pirelli uses a boundary defined with an "operational control" approach. This approach was chosen to cover the same scope of the Group's financial consolidation, including the impacts of all units under operational control: from industrial realities to commercial and administrative sites.

[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

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

Select from:

☒ No

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

	Has there been a structural change?
	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

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

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

Select all that apply

☒ Yes, a change in methodology

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

In 2024, Biogenic and emissions from land-use change associated with the use of bio-based materials and bio-energy have been added to the Group's GHG inventory, in line with the requirements set by SBTi for the validation of new near-term and long-term (Net Zero) Pirelli targets approved in 2024.
[Fixed row]

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

(7.1.3.1) Base year recalculation

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.1.3.2) Scope(s) recalculated

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

☒ Scope 2, location-based

☒ Scope 2, market-based

☒ Scope 3

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

According to Pirelli's policy, a 5% threshold in GHG emissions change is applied to determine whether base year emissions need to be recalculated. Although this threshold was not exceeded in any of the scopes considered, Pirelli voluntarily chose to recalculate its base year emissions as part of the latest SBTi submission for updated emissions reduction targets across all scopes. This decision was driven by several factors: - The alignment of emission factors with the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 – 100-year Global Warming Potential); - The inclusion of additional categories in the Scope 3 near-term target; - The alignment with the latest SBTi requirements, including the incorporation of biogenic emissions and emissions from land-use change.

(7.1.3.4) 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

- ☒ ISO 14064-1
- ☒ IEA CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion
- ☒ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance
- ☒ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard
- ☒ 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories
- ☒ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)
- ☒ Defra Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including streamlined energy and carbon reporting guidance, 2019
- ☒ Other, please specify :The GHG Protocol Land Sector and Removals Guidance

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

(7.3.1) Scope 2, location-based

Select from:

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

(7.3.2) Scope 2, market-based

Select from:

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

(7.3.3) Comment

The Pirelli 2024 Annual Report accounts the Scope 2 emissions following both the location-based methods and market based methods (two different figures). Thus, we are reporting annually both a Scope 2, location-based figure and a Scope 2 market-based figure.

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

Row 1

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

Source of direct emissions in manufacturing operations, whose contributions are not significant compared with primary activities: organic additives or process auxiliaries; organic CO2 and technical gases; fugitive emissions (HFC, HCFC); fire-fighting systems with GHG; dry ice; acetylene welding.

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

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

(7.4.1.3) Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

Select from:

☒ Emissions are not relevant

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

2

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

Pirelli monitors and reports all the GHG emissions of the whole Group perimeter, which correspond to the financial report boundary. Pirelli excludes from the GHG inventory those emissions whose contributions is considered as not relevant, or whose evaluation is not technically or economically feasible. Pirelli defines not relevant sources whose contribution is under a 2% threshold ("de minimis" threshold) against total emissions. Therefore, through audits and periodic checks on significant installations, the following source categories have been excluded: organic additives or process auxiliaries; organic CO2 and technical gases; fugitive emissions (HFC, HCFC); fire-fighting systems with GHG; dry ice; acetylene welding.

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

Through audits and periodic checks on significant installations in different plants, we assess the emissions that these excluded sources represent over a period of time. Using the data collected as a proxy, we estimate the emission on an annual basis for the plants, also through a benchmarking approach to estimate / verify the emissions of the other production facilities. Excluded sources mainly generate direct emissions (Scope 1).

[Add row]

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

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

190046

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 1 emissions in 2018 were 190,046 metric tons CO2e. The 2018 is the base year of the company-wide target to reduce of 80% the company's absolute Scope 1+2 (market based) emissions by 2030 compared to 2018 values (Abs1 reported in 7.53.1 and approved by the Science Based Target initiative). [Measurement approach and Reporting]: Greenhouse gases are generated by the combustion of hydrocarbons at production sites, mainly used to operate heat generators that power Group plants, and particularly those that produce steam for vulcanisers (Scope 1), or by the consumption of electrical or thermal energy (Scope 2). The emissions are reported according to the models proposed by the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard and the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance. [Emissions factors, inputs, and assumptions]: Performance is calculated on the basis of emission factors obtained from the following sources: IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (2006); Within location-based Scope 2: National emission factors taken from IEA Emission factors; Within market-based Scope 2: Specific emission factors of suppliers where available, Residual-mix emission factors taken from AIB European Residual Mixes (EU) and Green-e Residual Mix Emissions Rates (US); Emission factors used in the context of location-based method if other sources of data are not available.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

599784

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 2 location based is not currently considered for any Group target relating to the reduction of CO₂ emissions (the company-wide target of reducing 80% the Scope 1 + 2 absolute emissions by 2030 compared to 2018 values, target approved by the SBTi, considers the Scope 1 + 2 market based). [Measurement approach and Reporting]: Greenhouse gases are generated by the combustion of hydrocarbons at production sites, mainly used to operate heat generators that power Group plants, and particularly those that produce steam for vulcanisers (Scope 1), or by the consumption of electrical or thermal energy (Scope 2). The emissions are reported according to the models proposed by the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard and the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance. [Emissions factors, inputs, and assumptions]: Performance is calculated on the basis of emission factors obtained from the following sources: IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (2006); Within location-based Scope 2: National emission factors taken from IEA Emission factors; Within market-based Scope 2: Specific emission factors of suppliers where available, Residual-mix emission factors taken from AIB European Residual Mixes (EU) and Green-e Residual Mix Emissions Rates (US); Emission factors used in the context of location-based method if other sources of data are not available.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

662820

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 2 market based emissions in 2018 were 662,820 metric tons CO₂e. The 2018 is the base year of the company-wide target of reducing 80% the Scope 1+2 (market based) absolute emissions by 2030 compared to 2018 values (Abs1 reported in 7.53.1 and approved by the Science Based Target initiative). [Measurement approach and Reporting]: Greenhouse gases are generated by the combustion of hydrocarbons at production sites, mainly used to operate heat generators that

power Group plants, and particularly those that produce steam for vulcanisers (Scope 1), or by the consumption of electrical or thermal energy (Scope 2). The emissions are reported according to the models proposed by the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard and the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance. [Emissions factors, inputs, and assumptions]: Performance is calculated on the basis of emission factors obtained from the following sources: IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (2006); Within location-based Scope 2: National emission factors taken from IEA Emission factors; Within market-based Scope 2: Specific emission factors of suppliers where available, Residual-mix emission factors taken from AIB European Residual Mixes (EU) and Green-e Residual Mix Emissions Rates (US); Emission factors used in the context of location-based method if other sources of data are not available.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3095333

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 3 emissions from Purchased goods and services in 2018 were 3,095,333 metric tons CO2e. These emissions include those from raw materials and auxiliaries, and account for fossil, biogenic, and land-use change contributions. The 2018 is the base year of the company-wide target of reducing 30% the Scope 3 emissions from Categories 1, 3 and 4 of the GHG Protocol by 2030 compared to 2018 values (target approved by the Science Based Target initiative). [Measurement approach]: supplier specific method, Hybrid method and average data method. [Emissions factors, inputs, and assumptions] To calculate Purchased goods and services emissions, Pirelli uses an internal tool compliant with the GHG protocol. In this tool procurement volumes are brought together with tailored emission factors (EFs) to calculate the GHG emissions. The use of primary data, either directly provided by the suppliers or modeled using industry/literature data is prioritize over the use of secondary data taken from the GaBi Database. The figure includes the purchase of all the relevant raw material and auxiliaries, throughout extraction and production. [Rationale for the choices]: currently considered as the most reliable solution for our Company.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

245000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

[Measurement approach] Spend-based method. [Emissions factors, inputs, and assumptions] To calculate emissions we use spend-based method, which involves estimating emissions for goods (Tools, Buildings, Machinery & Equipment) by collecting data on the economic value of goods purchased and multiplying by relevant secondary emission factors (e.g., average emissions per monetary value of goods). [Rationale for the choices]: currently considered as the most reliable solution for our Company.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

375793

(7.5.3) Methodological details

[Measurement approach]: average data method. [Emissions factors, inputs, and assumptions]: To compute all type of “fuel and energy related activities” emissions, fossil and biogenic, Pirelli uses GaBi software, an eco-design tool developed on the basis of the Life Cycle Analysis approach and in line with ISO 14040-44 standard. This is a commercial software customized for Pirelli using secondary data from certified commercial databases. This software uses secondary emission factors (industry average, etc.) for upstream emissions per unit of consumption. It relies on a knowledge of what and how much fuel is used in the plants, as primary data. This information is available based on scope 1 and 2 emissions calculation. For electricity, the country of generation is also recorded, and emissions calculation is based on market approach. [Rationale for the choices]: currently considered as the most reliable solution for our Company.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

217893

(7.5.3) Methodological details

[Measurement approach]: distance-based method. [Emissions factors, inputs, and assumptions]: Pirelli uses an internal tool compliant with the GHG protocol. To calculate inbound and outbound logistic emissions, the tool uses transportation distances (information on the Suppliers and Pirelli plants' locations or information on Pirelli plants' locations and customers) and the volumes of raw materials purchased or finished product (input data: km and tons) and combines them with secondary GaBi Emission Factors of the transport mode and vehicle type. GaBi software is an eco-design tool developed on the basis of the Life Cycle Analysis approach and in line with ISO 14040-44 standard. This is a commercial software customized for Pirelli using secondary data from certified commercial databases. [Rationale for the choices]: currently considered as the most reliable solution for our Company.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

35751

(7.5.3) Methodological details

[Measurement approach]: Waste-type-specific method and average data method. [Emissions factors, inputs, and assumptions]: Waste-type-specific method involves using emission factors for specific waste types and waste treatment methods. Emissions from waste depend on the type of waste being disposed of, and the waste diversion method. [Rationale for the choices]: currently considered as the most reliable solution for our Company.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10434

(7.5.3) Methodological details

[Measurement approach] Distance-based method. [Emissions factors, inputs, and assumptions] The data is provided by the company's travel agency for business travel of the Group for the whole reporting year. Data Type considered for calculating emissions: Primary data for distances travelled; Secondary data for the Emission Factors. [Rationale for the choices]: currently considered as the most reliable solution for our Company.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

23450

(7.5.3) Methodological details

[Measurement approach]: distance-based method. [Emissions factors, inputs, and assumptions]: This value is calculated for all employees on the basis of surveys carried out by mobility managers in which data are collected on the home-work route and the means of transport used. [Rationale for the choices]: currently considered as the most reliable solution for our Company.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

For Pirelli the operated (upstream) leased assets are not significant.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category is not applicable. Outbound logistics services are purchased by Pirelli and categorized as upstream. Potential emissions from retailers are considered under "de minimis" threshold.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

[Measurement approach] Average data method. [Emissions factors, inputs, and assumptions] Tyres are not, by definition, a semi-finished product.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

20344838

(7.5.3) Methodological details

[Measurement approach]: hybrid method and average data method. [Emissions factors, inputs, and assumptions]: Use of sold products emissions were calculated following the Tyres Product Category Rules. The five main parameters determining the total amount of emission of the tyre are: - rolling resistance of the tyre (owned datum) – the tyre mass (owned datum) – the mileage of the tyre (owned datum) – the vehicle efficiency which fits the tyre (external) - the fuel characteristics (external). [Rationale for the choices]: currently considered as the most reliable solution for our Company. Please note that the use phase of a tyre does not contribute to the boundary that tyre makers have to consider for their value chain emission reduction goals. The exclusion of the use phase is required both by the GHG Protocol (Corporate Value Chain Scope 3 Standard), which considers emissions from the use phase of a tyre as “Indirect” as already included in those of the vehicle supplied, and by the SBTi Criteria, which exclude them (since “indirect use-phase emissions”) from the Scope 3 boundary to be considered. [Rationale for the choices]: currently considered as the most reliable solution for our Company.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2468

(7.5.3) Methodological details

[Measurement approach]: average data method and waste type specific method. [Emissions factors, inputs, and assumptions]: To calculate End of life treatment of sold products Pirelli use an eco-design tool, developed on the basis of the LCA methodology and in line with the ISO 14040-44 standard. This is a commercial software customized for Pirelli using secondary data from certified commercial databases. Input data are: total mass of sold products, Country-specific percentage of waste treated by different methods and Average waste-treatment specific-emission factors based on all waste treatment types.[Rationale for the choices]: currently considered as the most reliable solution for our Company.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

At the time, Pirelli did not own (downstream) assets that were leased to other entities, not already included in Scope 1 or 2.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

At the time, this category was not relevant to our organization.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

At the time, no investments were tracked, thus this category was not applicable.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

No Scope 3 emissions associated with other upstream activities.

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

No Scope 3 emissions associated with other downstream activities.

[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)

215247

(7.6.3) Methodological details

[Measurement Approach]: The Pirelli management, calculation and reporting model of GHG emissions was defined according to the ISO 14064 Standard and the related data were subjected to specific limited audit, by independent third party, according to ISAE 3000. The figures are reported according to the models proposed by: - GHG Protocol: Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard; - GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance. [Emissions factors, inputs, and assumptions]: performance as measured by energy and greenhouse gas emissions is calculated on the basis of emission factors obtained from the following sources: (i) IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories – 2006 (emission factors expressed in CO2 equivalent, obtained by considering the GWP coefficients based on 100 years of the IPCC – AR6); Within Scope 2 location-based: (ii) National emission factors taken from IEA Emissions factors (2024 Publication with update to the 2023 figure); Within Scope 2 market-based: (iii) Specific emission factors of suppliers where available; (iv) Residual-mix emission factors taken from AIB European Residual Mixes (EU) and Green-e Residual Mix Emissions Rates (US); (v) Emission factors used in the context of location-based if other sources of data are not available.

Past year 1

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

205490

(7.6.2) End date

12/30/2023

(7.6.3) Methodological details

[Measurement Approach]: The Pirelli management, calculation and reporting model of GHG emissions was defined according to the ISO 14064 Standard and the related data were subjected to specific limited audit, by independent third party, according to ISAE 3000. The figures are reported according to the models proposed by: - GHG Protocol: Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard; - GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance. [Emissions factors, inputs, and assumptions]: performance as measured by energy and greenhouse gas emissions is calculated on the basis of emission factors obtained from the following sources: (i) IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories – 2006 (emission factors expressed in CO2 equivalent, obtained by considering the GWP coefficients based on 100 years of the IPCC – AR6); Within Scope 2 location-based: (ii) National emission factors taken from IEA Emissions factors (2023 Publication with update to the 2022 figure); Within Scope 2 market-based: (iii) Specific emission factors of suppliers where available; (iv) Residual-mix emission factors taken from AIB European Residual Mixes (EU) and Green-e Residual Mix Emissions Rates (US); (v) Emission factors used in the context of location-based if other sources of data are not available.

[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)

479570

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

151044

(7.7.4) Methodological details

[Measurement Approach]: The Pirelli management, calculation and reporting model of GHG emissions was defined according to the ISO 14064 Standard and the related data were subjected to specific limited audit, by independent third party, according to ISAE 3000. The figures are reported according to the models proposed by: - GHG Protocol: Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard; - GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance. [Emissions factors, inputs, and assumptions]: performance as measured by energy and greenhouse gas emissions is calculated on the basis of emission factors obtained from the following sources: (i) IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories – 2006 (emission factors expressed in CO2 equivalent, obtained by considering the GWP coefficients based on 100 years of the IPCC – AR6); Within Scope 2 location-based: (ii) National emission factors taken from IEA Emissions factors (2024 Publication with update to the 2023 figure); Within Scope 2 market-based: (iii) Specific emission factors of suppliers where available; (iv) Residual-mix emission factors taken from AIB European Residual Mixes (EU) and Green-e Residual Mix Emissions Rates (US); (v) Emission factors used in the context of location-based if other sources of data are not available. [Contractual instruments]: To support the goal of reducing greenhouse gas emissions, Pirelli has defined a specific Climate Transition Plan which includes the access to renewable energy sources, necessary to complete the gradual transition from fossil fuels, including different kind of Contractual instruments as: PPAs, Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity) and Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs) for renewable electricity sourcing; Steam supply agreement for the sourcing of steam generated by biomass.

Past year 1

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

507696

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

265287

(7.7.3) End date

12/30/2023

(7.7.4) Methodological details

[Measurement Approach]: The Pirelli management, calculation and reporting model of GHG emissions was defined according to the ISO 14064 Standard and the related data were subjected to specific limited audit, by independent third party, according to ISAE 3000. The figures are reported according to the models proposed by: - GHG Protocol: Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard; - GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance. [Emissions factors, inputs, and assumptions]: performance as measured by energy and greenhouse gas emissions is calculated on the basis of emission factors obtained from the following sources: (i) IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories – 2006 (emission factors expressed in CO₂ equivalent, obtained by considering the GWP coefficients based on 100 years of the IPCC – AR6); Within Scope 2 location-based: (ii) National emission factors taken from IEA Emissions factors (2023 Publication with update to the 2022 figure); Within Scope 2 market-based: (iii) Specific emission factors of suppliers where available; (iv) Residual-mix emission factors taken from AIB European Residual Mixes (EU) and Green-e Residual Mix Emissions Rates (US); (v) Emission factors used in the context of location-based if other sources of data are not available.

[Contractual instruments]: To support the goal of reducing greenhouse gas emissions, Pirelli has defined a specific Climate Transition Plan which includes the access to renewable energy sources, necessary to complete the gradual transition from fossil fuels, including different kind of Contractual instruments as: PPAs, Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity) and Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs) for renewable electricity sourcing; Steam supply agreement for the sourcing of steam generated by biomass.

[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)

2347655

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Supplier-specific method

☒ Hybrid method

☒ Average data method

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

90

(7.8.5) Please explain

To calculate Purchased goods and services emissions, Pirelli uses an internal tool compliant with the GHG protocol. In this tool procurement volumes are brought together with tailored emission factors (EFs) to calculate the GHG emissions. The use of primary data, either directly provided by the suppliers or modeled using industry/literature data is prioritize over the use of secondary data taken from the GaBi Database. The figure includes the purchase of all the relevant raw material and auxiliaries, throughout extraction and production.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

186709

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

To calculate emissions Average spend-based method is used, which involves estimating emissions for goods (Tools, Buildings, Machinery & Equipment) by collecting data on the economic value of goods purchased and multiplying by relevant secondary emission factors (e.g., average emissions per monetary value of goods).

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)

135100

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average data method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

To calculate “Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)” emissions, fossil and biogenic, Pirelli uses Sphera software, an eco-design tool developed on the basis of the Life Cycle Analysis approach and in line with ISO 14040-44 standard. This is a commercial software customized for Pirelli using secondary data from certified commercial databases. This software uses secondary emission factors (industry average, etc.) for upstream emissions per unit of consumption. It relies on a knowledge of what and how much energy and fuels are used in the plants, as primary data. This information is available based on scope 1 and 2 emissions calculation. For electricity, the country of generation is also recorded, and emissions calculation is based on market approach.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

239483

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Distance-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Pirelli uses an internal tool compliant with the GHG protocol. To calculate inbound and outbound logistic emissions, the tool uses transportation distances (information on the Suppliers and Pirelli plants' locations or information on Pirelli plants' locations and customers) and the volumes of raw materials purchased or finished product (input data: km and tons) and combines them with secondary GaBi Emission Factors of the transport mode and vehicle type. GaBi software is an eco-design tool developed on the basis of the Life Cycle Analysis approach and in line with ISO 14040-44 standard. This is a commercial software customized for Pirelli using secondary data from certified commercial databases.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

34021

(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

(7.8.5) Please explain

Waste-type-specific method involves using emission factors for specific waste types and waste treatment methods. Emissions from waste depend on the type of waste being disposed of, and the waste diversion method.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

9595

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Distance-based method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

The data is provided by the company's travel agency for business air travel of the Group for the whole reporting year.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

23618

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Distance-based method

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

50

(7.8.5) Please explain

This value was estimated for all employees on the basis of surveys carried out by mobility managers in which data were collected on the home-work route and the means of transport used.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, calculated

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

0

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average data method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Using the Average Data method, the calculated value was nearly zero. Therefore, for Pirelli, the category of operated (upstream) leased assets was considered not relevant or significant.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, calculated

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

0

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Distance-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Using the Distance-based method, the calculated value was nearly zero. This is because outbound logistics services are purchased by Pirelli and classified as upstream, while potential emissions from retailers fall below the 'de minimis' threshold. Therefore, for Pirelli, the category of downstream transportation and distribution was considered not relevant or significant.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, calculated

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

1660

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average data method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Tyres are not, by definition, a semi-finished product. Anyway, the emission calculation was done considering the energy used to fit tyre on the car.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

17659952

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

- ☒ Hybrid method
- ☒ Average data method
- ☒ Other, please specify :PCR

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Use of sold products emissions were calculated following the Tyres Product Category Rules (PCR) (new version 3.05 used for 2024 data calculation). The figure depends both on the tyres volumes and on 5 main parameters of the tyre: rolling resistance (owned datum); the tyre mass (owned datum); the mileage (owned datum); the vehicle efficiency(PCR table); the fuel (PCR table). It should be noted that the use phase of a tyre does not contribute to the boundary that tyre makers have to consider for their value chain emission reduction goals. The exclusion of the use phase is required both by the GHG Protocol, which considers emissions from the use phase of a tyre as "Indirect" as already included in those of the vehicle supplied, and by the SBTi Criteria, which exclude them (since "indirect use-phase emissions") from the Scope 3 boundary to be considered.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

- ☒ Relevant, calculated

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

2469

(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

(7.8.5) Please explain

To calculate End of life treatment of sold products Pirelli use an eco-design tool, developed on the basis of the LCA methodology and in line with the ISO 14040-44 standard. This is a commercial software customized for Pirelli using secondary data from certified commercial databases. Input data are: total mass of sold products, Country-specific percentage of waste treated by different methods and Average waste-treatment specific-emission factors based on all waste treatment types.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

- ☒ Not relevant, calculated

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

8000

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

- ☒ Average data method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

These emissions are calculated considering the energy consumption of our Warehouses.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, calculated

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

1851

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average data method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

The calculation involves estimating emissions of franchises, based on average statistics depending on the number and type of franchises. The estimation of emissions associated with franchises refers to the typical consumption of a tyre sales and service business.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, calculated

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

33211

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Hybrid method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category includes scope 3 emissions associated with the reporting company's investments in the reporting year, not already included in scope 1 or scope 2. Joint ventures are included in this category. Energy consumptions of the JVs are used to calculate emissions.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

There are no Scope 3 emissions associated with other upstream activities in the reporting year

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

*There are no Scope 3 emissions associated with other downstream activities in the reporting year.
[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

12/30/2023

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

2369478

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

188486

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

166994

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

223816

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

23171

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

10434

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

23450

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

0

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

0

(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)

17445000

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

2308

(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

As specified in 7.1.3, Pirelli voluntarily chose to recalculate its base year emissions and past year 1 emissions as part of the latest SBTi submission for updated emissions reduction targets across all scopes. This decision was driven by several factors: - The alignment of emission factors with the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 – 100-year Global Warming Potential); - The inclusion of additional categories in the Scope 3 near-term target; - The alignment with the latest SBTi requirements, including the incorporation of biogenic emissions and emissions from land-use change.

[Fixed row]

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

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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

PIRELLI_Annual_Report_2024_w_GHG_Verification_Letter.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

Please note that the page numbers provided refer to the PDF document itself (i.e. not to the footers). [GHG emissions subject of the assurance]: page 554. [Scope 1 emissions]: page 554 (see also pages 93, 549). [Covered period]: page 554 ("year ended 31 December 2024"). [Coverage limited assurance]: page 555 ("on 100% of the reported figures") [Verification standard]: page 555. [Opinion or finding which confirms verification]: page 556, (see also pages 538-541).

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ ISAE3000

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☒ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

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(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Please note that the page numbers provided refer to the PDF document itself (i.e. not to the footers). [GHG emissions subject of the assurance]: page 554. [Scope 2 emissions]: page 554 (see also pages 93, 549). [Covered period]: page 554 ("year ended 31 December 2024"). [Coverage limited assurance]: page 555 ("on 100% of the reported figures"). [Verification standard]: page 555. [Opinion or finding which confirms verification]: page 556, (se also pages 538-541).

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ ISAE3000

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☒ Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

PIRELLI_Annual_Report_2024_w_GHG_Verification_Letter.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Please note that the page numbers provided refer to the PDF document itself (i.e. not to the footers). [GHG emissions subject of the assurance]: page 554. [Scope 2 emissions]: page 554 (see also pages 93, 549). [Covered period]: page 554 (“year ended 31 December 2024”). [Coverage limited assurance]: page 555 (“on 100% of the reported figures”). [Verification standard]: page 555. [Opinion or finding which confirms verification]: page 556, (se also pages 538-541).

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ ISAE3000

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 3: Franchises
- ☒ Scope 3: Investments
- ☒ Scope 3: Capital goods
- ☒ Scope 3: Business travel
- ☒ Scope 3: Use of sold products
- ☒ Scope 3: Upstream leased assets
- ☒ Scope 3: Downstream leased assets
- ☒ Scope 3: Processing of sold products

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

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

- ☒ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

- ☒ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

- ☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

PIRELLI_Annual_Report_2024_w_GHG_Verification_Letter.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Please note that the page numbers provided refer to the PDF document itself (i.e. not to the footers). [GHG emissions subject of the assurance]: page 554. [Scope 3 categories emissions]: page 554 (see also pages 93, 549). [Covered period]: page 554 (“year ended 31 December 2024”). [Coverage limited assurance]: page 555 (“on 100% of the reported figures”). [Verification standard]: page 555. [Opinion or finding which confirms verification]: page 556, (see also pages 538-541).

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

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

Select from:

☒ Decreased

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

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

71759

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

15.2

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Gross Scope 1 and 2 (market based) emissions decreased by 15.2%, due to additional purchases of renewable energy in the reporting year compared to the previous one. All the 20 initiatives of low carbon energy consumption implemented in the reporting year, and reported in 7.55.2, account for a CO₂e savings of 392,116 tons CO₂e. As the previous year the CO₂e savings due to purchases of renewable energy were 320,357 tons CO₂e, the additional emission reduction can be considered of 71,759 tons CO₂e (392,116-320,357) = 71,759. Thus the change in S1 and S2 emissions attributed to the change in renewable energy consumption is -71,759. Our total S1 and S2 (market based) emissions in the previous year was 470,777 tons CO₂e (as reported in C7.6 and C7.7 Past year 1), therefore we calculated -15.2% through the formula: $(-71,759/470,777) * 100 = -15.2\%$ (i.e. a 15.2% decrease in emissions).

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

21161

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

4.5

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Gross Scope 1 and 2 (market base) emissions decreased by 4.5%, due to the 10 initiatives of energy efficiency in production processes/buildings implemented in the reporting year, and reported in 7.55.2, which accounts for a CO₂e savings of 21,161 tons CO₂e. So the change in S1 and S2 emissions attributed to the change in other emissions reduction activities is -21,161. Our total S1 and S2 (market based) emissions in the previous year was 470,777 tons CO₂e (as reported in C7.6 and C7.7 Past year 1), therefore we calculated -4.5% through the formula: $(-21,161/470,777) * 100 = -4.5\%$ (i.e. a 4.5% decrease in emissions).

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No Divestment in the reporting year with impacts on changes in gross global emissions.

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No Acquisitions in the reporting year with impacts on changes in gross global emissions.

Mergers

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No Mergers in the reporting year with impacts on changes in gross global emissions.

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

3780

(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

*In 2024 the amount of finished product was around 753,000 tons compared to 747,000 tons of the previous year. Thus Gross Scope 1 and 2 emissions increased by 0.8%, due to a increase in production volumes calculated on a like-for like basis, and calculated as follow: $((753,000-747,000)/747,000)*100 = 0.8\%$ (i.e. a 0.8% increase in emissions). Our total S1 and S2 (market based) emissions in the previous year was 470,777 tons CO₂e (as reported in C7.6 and C7.7 Past year 1), therefore the change in emissions of 0.8% corresponds to 3,781 tons of CO₂e calculated through the formula: $(470,777 * 0,8/100 = 3,781)$.*

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No Changes in methodology in the reporting year with impacts on changes in gross global emissions.

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No Changes in boundary in the reporting year with impacts on changes in gross global emissions.

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No Changes in physical operating conditions in the reporting year with impacts on changes in gross global emissions.

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

Not Applicable

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

15347

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

3.3

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Gross Scope 1 and 2 (market base) emissions decreased by 3,3%, thanks to the efficiencies linked to an optimization of the plants saturation and changes in mix production. Thus the change in S1 and S2 emissions attributed to these phenomena was estimated in 15,347 tons CO2e. Our total S1 and S2 market based emissions in the previous year was 470,777 tons CO2e (as reported in C7.6 and C7.7 Past year 1), therefore we calculated -3.3% through the formula: $(-15,347/470,777) * 100 = -3.3\%$ (i.e. an 3.3% decrease in emissions).

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

☒ Market-based

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.12.1) Provide the emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization in metric tons CO2.

(7.12.1.1) CO2 emissions from biogenic carbon (metric tons CO2)

0

(7.12.1.2) Comment

In 2024, there were no direct CO₂ emissions from biogenic carbon, as Pirelli did not use any biofuels from sources owned or controlled by the company. However, indirect biogenic carbon emissions under Scope 2 — related to the purchase of bio-steam from suppliers — amounted to 95 tons of CO₂. Additionally, biogenic carbon emissions under Scope 3 — associated with the purchase of bio-based raw materials — totaled 47,520 tons of CO₂. These emissions are already included in the overall Scope 2 and Scope 3 totals (in C7.6 and C7.8).
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ CO2

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

215023

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ CH4

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

114

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ N2O

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

110

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

(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)

16762

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

11830

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

50

Australia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

140

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

15

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

15

Austria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

96

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

1

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

1

Belgium

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

38

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

11

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

13

Brazil

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

39317

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

13770

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

534

Canada

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

1

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

0

Chile

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2081

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

149743

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

41030

Colombia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Czechia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

34

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

0

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

0

Egypt

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

84

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

34

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

34

France

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

215

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

5

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

3

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3195

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

69268

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

59290

Greece

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

55

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

32

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

56

Hungary

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

63

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

4

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

7

India

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

17

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

18

Italy

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

24479

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

27167

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

710

Japan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

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

Mexico

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

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

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

Netherlands

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

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

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

Poland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

102

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

16

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

23

Republic of Korea

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

32

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

32

Romania

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

53487

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

52772

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

0

Russian Federation

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

19981

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

65205

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

45873

Saudi Arabia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

Singapore

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

16

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

16

Slovakia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14

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

0

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

0

South Africa

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

49

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

49

Spain

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

225

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

159

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

0

Sweden

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

505

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

51

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

58

Switzerland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

500

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

18

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

2

Turkey

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

152

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

8408

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

3191

United Arab Emirates

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

13

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

13

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

17829

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

11210

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

0

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4285

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

7956

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

0

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

☒ By activity

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

	Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	<i>Pirelli Industrial Countries with Production Plants</i>	213145
Row 2	<i>Pirelli R&D, Administration and Commercial Countries</i>	2102

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☒ By activity

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

	Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	<i>Pirelli Industrial Countries with Production Plants</i>	479070	150678
Row 2	<i>Pirelli R&D, Administration and Commercial Countries</i>	500	366

[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)

215247

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

479570

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

151044

(7.22.4) Please explain

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

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

Entered zero in each column for the "All other entities" row, since our response does not include any other entities (emissions data reported in 7.6 and 7.7 refers to the group of entities that fall within the consolidated accounting group).

[Fixed row]

(7.23) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.23.1) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by subsidiary.

Row 1

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Pirelli Industrie Pneumatici S.r.l.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Tires

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☒ LEI number

(7.23.1.9) LEI number

81560020AB40042E9C74

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

22221

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

21645

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

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Pirelli Industrie Pneumatici S.r.l. consolidates the two Italian production plants of Settimo Torinese (car tyres) and Bollate (cycling tyres).
[Add row]

(7.26) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

Row 1

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☒ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

0

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

1

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

7

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

This amount includes emissions from boilers inside Pirelli plants (mostly fueled by natural gas, a marginal percentage by fuel oil). Other sources don't exceed the "de minimis" threshold.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

In its carbon management system, Pirelli uses a boundary defined with an "operational control" approach. Pirelli's industrial operations generate direct greenhouse gas emissions (SCOPE 1) because of the transformation of fossil fuels (principally natural gas) into thermal energy and then steam. The CO₂ emissions are directly calculated on the amount of purchased fuels. Pirelli monitors and consolidates "CO₂ equivalents" for direct emissions, insofar as it also accounts for the contribution – albeit marginal – made by methane (CH₄) and nitrous oxide (N₂O). Indirect emissions (SCOPE 2) derive instead from the production of energy by third parties, which is then purchased by the Group (electricity and steam). In the Pirelli Annual Report, the Scope 2 emissions are reported in two separate ways: location-based and market-based (as required by the methodology introduced by the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance). The Scope 2 data here quantified refer to market-based method. Performance, as measured by energy and greenhouse gas emissions, is calculated on the basis of emission factors obtained from the following sources: - IPCC: Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (2006); - Within Scope 2 location-based: National emission factors taken from IEA: CO₂ Emissions from Fuel

Combustion; - Within Scope 2 market-based: 1- Specific emission factors of suppliers where available; 2-Residual-mix emission factors taken from REDISS AIB (EU) and Green-e (US); 3-Emission factors used in the context of location-based if other sources of data are not available; and are reported in the *Pirelli Annual Report* according to the models proposed by: - GHG Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard; - GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance. Consolidated GHG results have been verified by third party with limited assurance (see our *Annual Report* available on Corporate website at the link: <https://corporate.pirelli.com/corporate/en-ww/sustainability/reports>). Other sources of emission not mentioned here have been classified as "not relevant" under a criterion with a de minimis threshold of 2%. The Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member is a confidential information.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

(i) Scope 1 emissions: energy primary data from metering and invoices (in accordance to the *Pirelli GHG Corporate Standard*) has been used associated with IPCC 2006 emission factors. (ii) Scope 2 emissions (data refer to market-based method): energy primary data from metering and invoices (in accordance to the *Pirelli GHG Corporate Standard*) has been used associated with IEA (International Energy Agency) locally-specific updated ("CO2 emissions from fuel combustion" - Edition 2023) emission factors for electricity. Purchased steam has been converted with a third party certified emission factor based on *Pirelli operations*. On the *Pirelli Annual Report 2024* (<https://corporate.pirelli.com/corporate/en-ww/sustainability/reports>) you can find further information on sources and models used for GHG calculation (paragraph MANAGEMENT OF GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS AND CLIMATE TRANSITION PLAN).

Row 2

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☒ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

0

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

230

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

7

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

This amount includes emissions from boilers inside Pirelli plants (mostly fueled by natural gas, a marginal percentage by fuel oil). Other sources don't exceed the "de minimis" threshold.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

In its carbon management system, Pirelli uses a boundary defined with an "operational control" approach. Pirelli's industrial operations generate direct greenhouse gas emissions (SCOPE 1) because of the transformation of fossil fuels (principally natural gas) into thermal energy and then steam. The CO₂ emissions are directly calculated on the amount of purchased fuels. Pirelli monitors and consolidates "CO₂ equivalents" for direct emissions, insofar as it also accounts for the contribution – albeit marginal – made by methane (CH₄) and nitrous oxide (N₂O). Indirect emissions (SCOPE 2) derive instead from the production of energy by third parties, which is then purchased by the Group (electricity and steam). In the Pirelli Annual Report, the Scope 2 emissions are reported in two separate ways: location-based and market-based (as required by the methodology introduced by the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance). The Scope 2 data here quantified refer to market-based method.

Performance, as measured by energy and greenhouse gas emissions, is calculated on the basis of emission factors obtained from the following sources: - IPCC: Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (2006); - Within Scope 2 location-based: National emission factors taken from IEA: CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion; - Within Scope 2 market-based: 1- Specific emission factors of suppliers where available; 2-Residual-mix emission factors taken from REDISS AIB (EU) and Green-e (US); 3-Emission factors used in the context of location-based if other sources of data are not available; and are reported in the Pirelli Annual Report according to the models proposed by: - GHG Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard; - GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance. Consolidated GHG results have been verified by third party with limited assurance (see our Annual Report available on Corporate website at the link: <https://corporate.pirelli.com/corporate/en-ww/sustainability/reports>). Other sources of emission not mentioned here have been classified as "not relevant" under a criterion with a de minimis threshold of 2%. The Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member is a confidential information.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

(i) Scope 1 emissions: energy primary data from metering and invoices (in accordance to the Pirelli GHG Corporate Standard) has been used associated with IPCC 2006 emission factors. (ii) Scope 2 emissions (data refer to market-based method): energy primary data from metering and invoices (in accordance to the Pirelli GHG Corporate Standard) has been used associated with IEA (International Energy Agency) locally-specific updated ("CO2 emissions from fuel combustion" - Edition 2023) emission factors for electricity. Purchased steam has been converted with a third party certified emission factor based on Pirelli operations. On the Pirelli Annual Report 2024 (<https://corporate.pirelli.com/corporate/en-ww/sustainability/reports>) you can find further information on sources and models used for GHG calculation (paragraph MANAGEMENT OF GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS AND CLIMATE TRANSITION PLAN).

Row 3

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☒ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

0

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

4534

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

7

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

This amount includes emissions from boilers inside Pirelli plants (mostly fueled by natural gas, a marginal percentage by fuel oil). Other sources don't exceed the "de minimis" threshold.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

In its carbon management system, Pirelli uses a boundary defined with an "operational control" approach. Pirelli's industrial operations generate direct greenhouse gas emissions (SCOPE 1) because of the transformation of fossil fuels (principally natural gas) into thermal energy and then steam. The CO₂ emissions are directly calculated on the amount of purchased fuels. Pirelli monitors and consolidates "CO₂ equivalents" for direct emissions, insofar as it also accounts for the contribution – albeit marginal – made by methane (CH₄) and nitrous oxide (N₂O). Indirect emissions (SCOPE 2) derive instead from the production of energy by third parties, which

is then purchased by the Group (electricity and steam). In the Pirelli Annual Report, the Scope 2 emissions are reported in two separate ways: location-based and market-based (as required by the methodology introduced by the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance). The Scope 2 data here quantified refer to market-based method. Performance, as measured by energy and greenhouse gas emissions, is calculated on the basis of emission factors obtained from the following sources: - IPCC: Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (2006); - Within Scope 2 location-based: National emission factors taken from IEA: CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion; - Within Scope 2 market-based: 1- Specific emission factors of suppliers where available; 2-Residual-mix emission factors taken from REDISS AIB (EU) and Green-e (US); 3-Emission factors used in the context of location-based if other sources of data are not available; and are reported in the Pirelli Annual Report according to the models proposed by: - GHG Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard; - GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance. Consolidated GHG results have been verified by third party with limited assurance (see our Annual Report available on Corporate website at the link: <https://corporate.pirelli.com/corporate/en-ww/sustainability/reports>). Other sources of emission not mentioned here have been classified as "not relevant" under a criterion with a de minimis threshold of 2%. The Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member is a confidential information.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

(i) Scope 1 emissions: energy primary data from metering and invoices (in accordance to the Pirelli GHG Corporate Standard) has been used associated with IPCC 2006 emission factors. (ii) Scope 2 emissions (data refer to market-based method): energy primary data from metering and invoices (in accordance to the Pirelli GHG Corporate Standard) has been used associated with IEA (International Energy Agency) locally-specific updated ("CO2 emissions from fuel combustion" - Edition 2023) emission factors for electricity. Purchased steam has been converted with a third party certified emission factor based on Pirelli operations. On the Pirelli Annual Report 2024 (<https://corporate.pirelli.com/corporate/en-ww/sustainability/reports>) you can find further information on sources and models used for GHG calculation (paragraph MANAGEMENT OF GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS AND CLIMATE TRANSITION PLAN).

Row 4

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☒ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

0

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

1584

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

7

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

This amount includes emissions from boilers inside Pirelli plants (mostly fueled by natural gas, a marginal percentage by fuel oil). Other sources don't exceed the "de minimis" threshold.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

In its carbon management system, Pirelli uses a boundary defined with an "operational control" approach. Pirelli's industrial operations generate direct greenhouse gas emissions (SCOPE 1) because of the transformation of fossil fuels (principally natural gas) into thermal energy and then steam. The CO₂ emissions are directly calculated on the amount of purchased fuels. Pirelli monitors and consolidates "CO₂ equivalents" for direct emissions, insofar as it also accounts for the contribution –

albeit marginal – made by methane (CH₄) and nitrous oxide (N₂O). Indirect emissions (SCOPE 2) derive instead from the production of energy by third parties, which is then purchased by the Group (electricity and steam). In the Pirelli Annual Report, the Scope 2 emissions are reported in two separate ways: location-based and market-based (as required by the methodology introduced by the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance). The Scope 2 data here quantified refer to market-based method. Performance, as measured by energy and greenhouse gas emissions, is calculated on the basis of emission factors obtained from the following sources: - IPCC: Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (2006); - Within Scope 2 location-based: National emission factors taken from IEA: CO₂ Emissions from Fuel Combustion; - Within Scope 2 market-based: 1- Specific emission factors of suppliers where available; 2-Residual-mix emission factors taken from REDISS AIB (EU) and Green-e (US); 3-Emission factors used in the context of location-based if other sources of data are not available; and are reported in the Pirelli Annual Report according to the models proposed by: - GHG Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard; - GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance. Consolidated GHG results have been verified by third party with limited assurance (see our Annual Report available on Corporate website at the link: <https://corporate.pirelli.com/corporate/en-ww/sustainability/reports>). Other sources of emission not mentioned here have been classified as "not relevant" under a criterion with a de minimis threshold of 2%. The Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member is a confidential information.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

(i) Scope 1 emissions: energy primary data from metering and invoices (in accordance to the Pirelli GHG Corporate Standard) has been used associated with IPCC 2006 emission factors. (ii) Scope 2 emissions (data refer to market-based method): energy primary data from metering and invoices (in accordance to the Pirelli GHG Corporate Standard) has been used associated with IEA (International Energy Agency) locally-specific updated ("CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion" - Edition 2023) emission factors for electricity. Purchased steam has been converted with a third party certified emission factor based on Pirelli operations. On the Pirelli Annual Report 2024 (<https://corporate.pirelli.com/corporate/en-ww/sustainability/reports>) you can find further information on sources and models used for GHG calculation (paragraph MANAGEMENT OF GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS AND CLIMATE TRANSITION PLAN).

Row 5

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☒ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

0

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

5932

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

7

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

This amount includes emissions from boilers inside Pirelli plants (mostly fueled by natural gas, a marginal percentage by fuel oil). Other sources don't exceed the "de minimis" threshold.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

In its carbon management system, Pirelli uses a boundary defined with an "operational control" approach. Pirelli's industrial operations generate direct greenhouse gas emissions (SCOPE 1) because of the transformation of fossil fuels (principally natural gas) into thermal energy and then steam. The CO2 emissions are directly calculated on the amount of purchased fuels. Pirelli monitors and consolidates "CO2 equivalents" for direct emissions, insofar as it also accounts for the contribution – albeit marginal – made by methane (CH4) and nitrous oxide (N2O). Indirect emissions (SCOPE 2) derive instead from the production of energy by third parties, which is then purchased by the Group (electricity and steam). In the Pirelli Annual Report, the Scope 2 emissions are reported in two separate ways: location-based and market-based (as required by the methodology introduced by the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance). The Scope 2 data here quantified refer to market-based method. Performance, as measured by energy and greenhouse gas emissions, is calculated on the basis of emission factors obtained from the following sources: - IPCC: Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (2006); - Within Scope 2 location-based: National emission factors taken from IEA: CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion; - Within Scope 2 market-based: 1- Specific emission factors of suppliers where available; 2-Residual-mix emission factors taken from REDISS AIB (EU) and Green-e (US); 3-Emission factors used in the context of location-based if other sources of data are not available; and are reported in the Pirelli Annual Report according to the models proposed by: - GHG Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard; - GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance. Consolidated GHG results have been verified by third party with limited assurance (see our Annual Report available on Corporate website at the link: <https://corporate.pirelli.com/corporate/en-ww/sustainability/reports>). Other sources of emission not mentioned here have been classified as "not relevant" under a criterion with a de minimis threshold of 2%. The Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member is a confidential information.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

(i) Scope 1 emissions: energy primary data from metering and invoices (in accordance to the Pirelli GHG Corporate Standard) has been used associated with IPCC 2006 emission factors. (ii) Scope 2 emissions (data refer to market-based method): energy primary data from metering and invoices (in accordance to the Pirelli GHG Corporate Standard) has been used associated with IEA (International Energy Agency) locally-specific updated ("CO2 emissions from fuel combustion" - Edition 2023) emission factors for electricity. Purchased steam has been converted with a third party certified emission factor based on Pirelli operations. On the Pirelli Annual Report 2024 (<https://corporate.pirelli.com/corporate/en-ww/sustainability/reports>) you can find further information on sources and models used for GHG calculation (paragraph MANAGEMENT OF GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS AND CLIMATE TRANSITION PLAN).

Row 6

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☒ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

0

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

12469

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

7

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

This amount includes emissions from boilers inside Pirelli plants (mostly fueled by natural gas, a marginal percentage by fuel oil). Other sources don't exceed the "de minimis" threshold.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

In its carbon management system, Pirelli uses a boundary defined with an "operational control" approach. Pirelli's industrial operations generate direct greenhouse gas emissions (SCOPE 1) because of the transformation of fossil fuels (principally natural gas) into thermal energy and then steam. The CO2 emissions are directly calculated on the amount of purchased fuels. Pirelli monitors and consolidates "CO2 equivalents" for direct emissions, insofar as it also accounts for the contribution – albeit marginal – made by methane (CH4) and nitrous oxide (N2O). Indirect emissions (SCOPE 2) derive instead from the production of energy by third parties, which is then purchased by the Group (electricity and steam). In the Pirelli Annual Report, the Scope 2 emissions are reported in two separate ways: location-based and market-based (as required by the methodology introduced by the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance). The Scope 2 data here quantified refer to market-based method. Performance, as measured by energy and greenhouse gas emissions, is calculated on the basis of emission factors obtained from the following sources: - IPCC: Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (2006); - Within Scope 2 location-based: National emission factors taken from IEA: CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion; - Within Scope 2 market-based: 1- Specific emission factors of suppliers where available; 2-Residual-mix emission factors taken from REDISS AIB (EU) and Green-e (US); 3-Emission factors used in the context of location-based if other sources of data are not available; and are reported in the Pirelli Annual Report according to the models proposed by: - GHG Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard; - GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance. Consolidated GHG results have been verified by third party with limited assurance (see our Annual Report available on Corporate website at the link: <https://corporate.pirelli.com/corporate/en-ww/sustainability/reports>). Other sources of emission not mentioned here have been classified as "not relevant" under a criterion with a de minimis threshold of 2%. The Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member is a confidential information.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 7

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☒ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

0

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

7256

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

7

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

This amount includes emissions from boilers inside Pirelli plants (mostly fueled by natural gas, a marginal percentage by fuel oil). Other sources don't exceed the "de minimis" threshold.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

In its carbon management system, Pirelli uses a boundary defined with an "operational control" approach. Pirelli's industrial operations generate direct greenhouse gas emissions (SCOPE 1) because of the transformation of fossil fuels (principally natural gas) into thermal energy and then steam. The CO2 emissions are directly calculated on the amount of purchased fuels. Pirelli monitors and consolidates "CO2 equivalents" for direct emissions, insofar as it also accounts for the contribution – albeit marginal – made by methane (CH4) and nitrous oxide (N2O). Indirect emissions (SCOPE 2) derive instead from the production of energy by third parties, which is then purchased by the Group (electricity and steam). In the Pirelli Annual Report, the Scope 2 emissions are reported in two separate ways: location-based and market-based (as required by the methodology introduced by the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance). The Scope 2 data here quantified refer to market-based method. Performance, as measured by energy and greenhouse gas emissions, is calculated on the basis of emission factors obtained from the following sources: - IPCC: Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (2006); - Within Scope 2 location-based: National emission factors taken from IEA: CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion; - Within Scope 2 market-based: 1- Specific emission factors of suppliers where available; 2-Residual-mix emission factors taken from REDISS AIB (EU) and Green-e (US); 3-Emission factors used in the context of location-based if other sources of data are not available; and are reported in the Pirelli Annual Report according to the models proposed by: - GHG Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard; - GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance. Consolidated GHG results have been verified by third party with limited assurance (see our Annual Report available on Corporate website at the link: <https://corporate.pirelli.com/corporate/en-ww/sustainability/reports>). Other sources of emission not mentioned here have been classified as "not relevant" under a criterion with a de minimis threshold of 2%. The Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member is a confidential information.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 8

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☒ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

0

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

1

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

7

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

This amount includes indirect emission from electricity and steam purchased. Other sources don't exceed the "de minimis" threshold.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

In its carbon management system, Pirelli uses a boundary defined with an "operational control" approach. Pirelli's industrial operations generate direct greenhouse gas emissions (SCOPE 1) because of the transformation of fossil fuels (principally natural gas) into thermal energy and then steam. The CO2 emissions are directly calculated on the amount of purchased fuels. Pirelli monitors and consolidates "CO2 equivalents" for direct emissions, insofar as it also accounts for the contribution – albeit marginal – made by methane (CH4) and nitrous oxide (N2O). Indirect emissions (SCOPE 2) derive instead from the production of energy by third parties, which is then purchased by the Group (electricity and steam). In the Pirelli Annual Report, the Scope 2 emissions are reported in two separate ways: location-based and market-based (as required by the methodology introduced by the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance). The Scope 2 data here quantified refer to market-based method. Performance, as measured by energy and greenhouse gas emissions, is calculated on the basis of emission factors obtained from the following sources: - IPCC: Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (2006); - Within Scope 2 location-based: National emission factors taken from IEA: CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion; - Within Scope 2 market-based: 1- Specific emission factors of suppliers where available; 2-Residual-mix emission factors taken from REDISS AIB (EU) and Green-e (US); 3-Emission factors used in the context of location-based if other sources of data are not available; and are reported in the Pirelli Annual Report according to the models proposed by: - GHG Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard; - GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance. Consolidated GHG results have been verified by third party with limited assurance (see our Annual Report available on Corporate website at the link: <https://corporate.pirelli.com/corporate/en-ww/sustainability/reports>). Other sources of emission not mentioned here have been classified as "not relevant" under a criterion with a de minimis threshold of 2%. The Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member is a confidential information.

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Row 9

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☒ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

0

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

161

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

7

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

This amount includes indirect emission from electricity and steam purchased. Other sources don't exceed the "de minimis" threshold.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

In its carbon management system, Pirelli uses a boundary defined with an "operational control" approach. Pirelli's industrial operations generate direct greenhouse gas emissions (SCOPE 1) because of the transformation of fossil fuels (principally natural gas) into thermal energy and then steam. The CO2 emissions are directly calculated on the amount of purchased fuels. Pirelli monitors and consolidates "CO2 equivalents" for direct emissions, insofar as it also accounts for the contribution – albeit marginal – made by methane (CH4) and nitrous oxide (N2O). Indirect emissions (SCOPE 2) derive instead from the production of energy by third parties, which is then purchased by the Group (electricity and steam). In the Pirelli Annual Report, the Scope 2 emissions are reported in two separate ways: location-based and market-based (as required by the methodology introduced by the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance). The Scope 2 data here quantified refer to market-based method. Performance, as measured by energy and greenhouse gas emissions, is calculated on the basis of emission factors obtained from the following sources: - IPCC: Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (2006); - Within Scope 2 location-based: National emission factors taken from IEA: CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion; - Within Scope 2 market-based: 1- Specific emission factors of suppliers where available; 2-Residual-mix emission factors taken from REDISS AIB (EU) and Green-e (US); 3-Emission factors used in the context of location-based if other sources of data are not available; and are reported in the Pirelli Annual Report according to the models proposed by: - GHG Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard; - GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance. Consolidated GHG results have been verified by third party with limited assurance (see our Annual Report available on Corporate website at the link: <https://corporate.pirelli.com/corporate/en-ww/sustainability/reports>). Other sources of emission not mentioned here have been classified as "not relevant" under a criterion with a de minimis threshold of 2%. The Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member is a confidential information.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

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Row 10

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☒ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

0

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

3181

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

7

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

This amount includes indirect emission from electricity and steam purchased. Other sources don't exceed the "de minimis" threshold.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

In its carbon management system, Pirelli uses a boundary defined with an "operational control" approach. Pirelli's industrial operations generate direct greenhouse gas emissions (SCOPE 1) because of the transformation of fossil fuels (principally natural gas) into thermal energy and then steam. The CO2 emissions are directly calculated on the amount of purchased fuels. Pirelli monitors and consolidates "CO2 equivalents" for direct emissions, insofar as it also accounts for the contribution – albeit marginal – made by methane (CH4) and nitrous oxide (N2O). Indirect emissions (SCOPE 2) derive instead from the production of energy by third parties, which is then purchased by the Group (electricity and steam). In the Pirelli Annual Report, the Scope 2 emissions are reported in two separate ways: location-based and market-based (as required by the methodology introduced by the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance). The Scope 2 data here quantified refer to market-based method. Performance, as measured by energy and greenhouse gas emissions, is calculated on the basis of emission factors obtained from the following sources: - IPCC: Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (2006); - Within Scope 2 location-based: National emission factors taken from IEA: CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion; - Within Scope 2 market-based: 1- Specific emission factors of suppliers where available; 2-Residual-mix emission factors taken from REDISS AIB (EU) and Green-e (US); 3-Emission factors used in the context of location-based if other sources of data are not available; and are reported in the Pirelli Annual Report according to the models proposed by: - GHG Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard; - GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance. Consolidated GHG results have been verified by third party with limited assurance (see our Annual Report available on Corporate website at the link: <https://corporate.pirelli.com/corporate/en-ww/sustainability/reports>). Other sources of emission not mentioned here have been classified as "not relevant" under a criterion with a de minimis threshold of 2%. The Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member is a confidential information.

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Row 11

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☒ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

0

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

1111

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

7

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

This amount includes indirect emission from electricity and steam purchased. Other sources don't exceed the "de minimis" threshold.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

In its carbon management system, Pirelli uses a boundary defined with an "operational control" approach. Pirelli's industrial operations generate direct greenhouse gas emissions (SCOPE 1) because of the transformation of fossil fuels (principally natural gas) into thermal energy and then steam. The CO2 emissions are directly calculated on the amount of purchased fuels. Pirelli monitors and consolidates "CO2 equivalents" for direct emissions, insofar as it also accounts for the contribution – albeit marginal – made by methane (CH4) and nitrous oxide (N2O). Indirect emissions (SCOPE 2) derive instead from the production of energy by third parties, which is then purchased by the Group (electricity and steam). In the Pirelli Annual Report, the Scope 2 emissions are reported in two separate ways: location-based and market-based (as required by the methodology introduced by the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance). The Scope 2 data here quantified refer to market-based method. Performance, as measured by energy and greenhouse gas emissions, is calculated on the basis of emission factors obtained from the following sources: - IPCC: Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (2006); - Within Scope 2 location-based: National emission factors taken from IEA: CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion; - Within Scope 2 market-based: 1- Specific emission factors of suppliers where available; 2-Residual-mix emission factors taken from REDISS AIB (EU) and Green-e (US); 3-Emission factors used in the context of location-based if other sources of data are not available; and are reported in the Pirelli Annual Report according to the models proposed by: - GHG Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard; - GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance. Consolidated GHG results have been verified by third party with limited assurance (see our Annual Report available on Corporate website at the link: <https://corporate.pirelli.com/corporate/en-ww/sustainability/reports>). Other sources of emission not mentioned here have been classified as "not relevant" under a criterion with a de minimis threshold of 2%. The Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member is a confidential information.

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Row 12

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☒ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

0

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

4163

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

7

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

This amount includes indirect emission from electricity and steam purchased. Other sources don't exceed the "de minimis" threshold.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

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Row 13

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☒ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

0

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

8750

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

7

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

This amount includes indirect emission from electricity and steam purchased. Other sources don't exceed the "de minimis" threshold.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

In its carbon management system, Pirelli uses a boundary defined with an "operational control" approach. Pirelli's industrial operations generate direct greenhouse gas emissions (SCOPE 1) because of the transformation of fossil fuels (principally natural gas) into thermal energy and then steam. The CO2 emissions are directly calculated on the amount of purchased fuels. Pirelli monitors and consolidates "CO2 equivalents" for direct emissions, insofar as it also accounts for the contribution – albeit marginal – made by methane (CH4) and nitrous oxide (N2O). Indirect emissions (SCOPE 2) derive instead from the production of energy by third parties, which is then purchased by the Group (electricity and steam). In the Pirelli Annual Report, the Scope 2 emissions are reported in two separate ways: location-based and market-based (as required by the methodology introduced by the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance). The Scope 2 data here quantified refer to market-based method. Performance, as measured by energy and greenhouse gas emissions, is calculated on the basis of emission factors obtained from the following sources: - IPCC: Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (2006); - Within Scope 2 location-based: National emission factors taken from IEA: CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion; - Within Scope 2 market-based: 1- Specific emission factors of suppliers where available; 2-Residual-mix emission factors taken from REDISS AIB (EU) and Green-e (US); 3-Emission factors used in the context of location-based if other sources of data are not available; and are reported in the Pirelli Annual Report according to the models proposed by: - GHG Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard; - GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance. Consolidated GHG results have been verified by third party with limited assurance (see our Annual Report available on Corporate website at the link: <https://corporate.pirelli.com/corporate/en-ww/sustainability/reports>). Other sources of emission not mentioned here have been classified as "not relevant" under a criterion with a de minimis threshold of 2%. The Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member is a confidential information.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

(i) Scope 1 emissions: energy primary data from metering and invoices (in accordance to the Pirelli GHG Corporate Standard) has been used associated with IPCC 2006 emission factors. (ii) Scope 2 emissions (data refer to market-based method): energy primary data from metering and invoices (in accordance to the Pirelli GHG Corporate Standard) has been used associated with IEA (International Energy Agency) locally-specific updated ("CO2 emissions from fuel combustion" - Edition 2023) emission factors for electricity. Purchased steam has been converted with a third party certified emission factor based on Pirelli operations. On the Pirelli Annual Report 2024

Row 14

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☒ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

0

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

5092

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

7

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

This amount includes indirect emission from electricity and steam purchased. Other sources don't exceed the "de minimis" threshold.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

In its carbon management system, Pirelli uses a boundary defined with an "operational control" approach. Pirelli's industrial operations generate direct greenhouse gas emissions (SCOPE 1) because of the transformation of fossil fuels (principally natural gas) into thermal energy and then steam. The CO2 emissions are directly calculated on the amount of purchased fuels. Pirelli monitors and consolidates "CO2 equivalents" for direct emissions, insofar as it also accounts for the contribution – albeit marginal – made by methane (CH4) and nitrous oxide (N2O). Indirect emissions (SCOPE 2) derive instead from the production of energy by third parties, which is then purchased by the Group (electricity and steam). In the Pirelli Annual Report, the Scope 2 emissions are reported in two separate ways: location-based and market-based (as required by the methodology introduced by the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance). The Scope 2 data here quantified refer to market-based method. Performance, as measured by energy and greenhouse gas emissions, is calculated on the basis of emission factors obtained from the following sources: - IPCC: Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (2006); - Within Scope 2 location-based: National emission factors taken from IEA: CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion; - Within Scope 2 market-based: 1- Specific emission factors of suppliers where available; 2-Residual-mix emission factors taken from REDISS AIB (EU) and Green-e (US); 3-Emission factors used in the context of location-based if other sources of data are not available; and are reported in the Pirelli Annual Report according to the models proposed by: - GHG Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard; - GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance. Consolidated GHG results have been verified by third party with limited assurance (see our Annual Report available on Corporate website at the link: <https://corporate.pirelli.com/corporate/en-ww/sustainability/reports>). Other sources of emission not mentioned here have been classified as "not relevant" under a criterion with a de minimis threshold of 2%. The Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member is a confidential information.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

(i) Scope 1 emissions: energy primary data from metering and invoices (in accordance to the Pirelli GHG Corporate Standard) has been used associated with IPCC 2006 emission factors. (ii) Scope 2 emissions (data refer to market-based method): energy primary data from metering and invoices (in accordance to the Pirelli GHG Corporate Standard) has been used associated with IEA (International Energy Agency) locally-specific updated ("CO2 emissions from fuel combustion" - Edition 2023) emission factors for electricity. Purchased steam has been converted with a third party certified emission factor based on Pirelli operations. On the Pirelli Annual Report 2024

[Add row]

(7.27) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Row 1

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

☒ We face no challenges

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

We face no challenge in allocating emissions based on the market value of purchased products

[Add row]

(7.28) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

(7.28.1) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.28.2) Describe how you plan to develop your capabilities

The development of joint calculation model for the impact deriving from the use phase of a tyre (scope 3) would be strongly appreciated due to the complexity and the number of parameters of this part of calculation.

[Fixed row]

(7.29) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

Select from:

☒ More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

(7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

1029054

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

1029054.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

1130371

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

138355

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

1268726.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired steam

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

61369

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

481405

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

542774.00

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

152

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

152.00

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

1191892

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

1648814

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

2840706.00

*[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	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

*[Fixed row]***(7.30.7) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.**

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Pirelli did not consume sustainable biomass fuels in the reporting year

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Pirelli did not consume other biomass fuels in the reporting year

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Pirelli did not consume other renewable fuels in the reporting year

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Pirelli did not consume coal in the reporting year

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

48212

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

48212

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Oil consumption includes the following fuels: Fuel oil: 6190 MWh (Emission factor: 3137.1893 kg CO₂e/ton - source: IPCC 2006 Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories/ GWP on 100 years AR6) Gasoline: 2623 MWh (Emission factor: 3081.2068 kg CO₂e/ton - source: IPCC 2006 Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories/ GWP on 100 years AR6) Diesel oil: 8345 MWh (Emission factor: 3197.1876 kg CO₂e/ton - source: IPCC 2006 Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories/ GWP on 100 years AR6) LPG: 31054 MWh (Emission factor: 2987.3308 kg CO₂e/ton - source: IPCC 2006 Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories/ GWP on 100 years AR6) Although, this type of fuels are mainly used for handling / transport purposes (forklifts, vehicles,...) or for emergency auxiliary systems, the corresponding heat generated is expressed in MWh, assuming combustion in engines produces thermal energy comparable to other heat sources.

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

980842

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

980842

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Emission factor: 1.9652 kg CO₂e/m³ (source: IPCC 2006 Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories/ GWP on 100 years AR6). In 2024 the Natural Gas was used for the steam generation.

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Pirelli did not consume other non-renewable fuels in the reporting year

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

1029054

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

48212

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

980842

(7.30.7.8) Comment

In the reporting year, Pirelli used natural gas for the self-generation of steam, while Oil fuels were mainly used for handling/transport purposes (forklifts, trucks,...) or for emergency auxiliary systems.

[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)

152

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

152

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

152

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

152

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

48212

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

48212

(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)

980842

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

980842

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

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

0

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

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

0

[Fixed row]

(7.30.14) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in 7.7.

Row 1

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Mexico

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Wind

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

159250

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ I-REC

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

Select from:

☒ Mexico

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Procurement of electrical energy from renewable sources in Mexico. In the year 2024, the portion of electricity certified from renewable sources covered 100% of the total electricity consumption.

Row 2

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable energy mix, please specify :wind, solar, hydro

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

63513

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ REGO

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

Select from:

☒ Denmark

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Procurement of electrical energy from renewable sources for UK plants/facilities. In the year 2024, the portion of electricity certified from renewable sources covered 100% of the total electricity consumption.

Row 3

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Romania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

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

252860

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ GO

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

Select from:

☒ Romania

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1966

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Procurement of electrical energy from renewable sources in Romania. In the year 2024, the portion of electricity certified from renewable sources covered 100% of the total electricity consumption.

Row 4

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Germany

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

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

30857

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ GO

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

Select from:

☒ Spain

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1982

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Procurement of electrical energy from renewable sources for German plant/facilities. In the year 2024, the portion of electricity certified from renewable sources covered 24% of the total electricity consumption.

Row 5

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Italy

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable energy mix, please specify :Solar, Renewable-Bioliquids-Vegetable oil

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

102071

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ GO

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

Select from:

☒ Italy

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Procurement of electrical energy from renewable sources for Italian plants/HQ/facilities. In the year 2024, the portion of electricity certified from renewable sources covered 100% of the total electricity consumption.

Row 6

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Spain

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable energy mix, please specify :Multiple sources

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

1216

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ Contract

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

Select from:

☒ Spain

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Procurement of electrical energy from renewable sources in Spain In the year 2024, the portion of electricity certified from renewable sources covered 100% of the total electricity consumption.

Row 7

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Turkey

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

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

12139

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ I-REC

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

Select from:

☒ Turkey

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2009

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Procurement of electrical energy from renewable sources in Turkey. In the year 2024, the portion of electricity certified from renewable sources covered 100% of the total electricity consumption.

Row 8

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ United States of America

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

23912

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ US-REC

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

Select from:

☒ United States of America

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Procurement of electrical energy from renewable sources in US. In the year 2024 the portion of electricity certified from renewable sources covered 100% of the total electricity consumption.

Row 9

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ China

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

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

185076

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ I-REC

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

Select from:

☒ China

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2015

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Procurement of electrical energy from renewable sources in China. In the year 2024 the portion of electricity certified from renewable sources covered 100% of the total electricity consumption.

Row 10

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Canada

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

6

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ US-REC

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

Select from:

☒ United States of America

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Procurement of electrical energy from renewable sources in Canada. In the year 2024 the portion of electricity certified from renewable sources covered 100% of the total electricity consumption.

Row 11

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Sweden

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

3499

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ Contract

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

Select from:

☒ Sweden

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Procurement of electrical energy from renewable sources in Sweden. In the year 2024 the portion of electricity certified from renewable sources covered 80% of the total electricity consumption.

Row 12

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Switzerland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

752

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ Contract

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

Select from:

☒ Switzerland

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Procurement of electrical energy from renewable sources in Switzerland. In the year 2024 the portion of electricity certified from renewable sources covered 90% of the total electricity consumption

Row 13

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Argentina

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Wind

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

27319

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ I-REC

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

Select from:

☒ Argentina

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Procurement of electrical energy from renewable sources in Argentina. In the year 2024 the total of electricity certified from renewable sources was 99,6%, of which 72% of the total electricity consumption covered from I-RECs.

Row 14

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Argentina

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Wind

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

10462

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ I-REC

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

Select from:

☒ Argentina

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Procurement of electrical energy from renewable sources in Argentina. In the year 2024 the total of electricity certified from renewable sources was 99,6%, of which 27,6% of the total electricity consumption covered from PPA off-site.

Row 15

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Brazil

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Wind

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

155412

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ I-REC

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

Select from:

☒ Brazil

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Procurement of electrical energy from renewable sources in Brazil. In the year 2024 the total of electricity certified from renewable sources was 100%, of which 76,8% of the total electricity consumption covered from I-RECs.

Row 16

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Brazil

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Purchase from an on-site installation owned by a third party (on-site PPA)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Solar

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

3897

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ I-REC

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

Select from:

☒ Brazil

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2024

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Procurement of electrical energy from renewable sources in Brazil. In the year 2024 the total of electricity certified from renewable sources was 100%, of which 1,9% of the total electricity consumption covered from PPA on-site.

Row 17

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Brazil

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Wind

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

43070

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ I-REC

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

Select from:

☒ Brazil

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2023

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Procurement of electrical energy from renewable sources in Brazil. In the year 2024 the total of electricity certified from renewable sources was 100%, of which 21,3% of the total electricity consumption covered from PPA off-site.

Row 18

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Russian Federation

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Solar

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

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used*Select from:*☒ Contract**(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute***Select from:*☒ Russian Federation**(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?***Select from:*☒ No**(7.30.14.10) Comment**

Procurement of electrical energy from renewable sources in Russia. In the year 2024 the portion of electricity certified from renewable sources covered 53% of the total electricity consumption.

Row 19**(7.30.14.1) Country/area***Select from:*☒ Brazil**(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method***Select from:*☒ Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement**(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier**

Select from:

☒ Steam

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Other biomass

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

61369

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ Contract

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

Select from:

☒ Brazil

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2018

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Supply of steam from a boiler house (12.5 MW) powered by waste wood from local supply chains (biomass), for the plant of Campinas in Brazil. The steam is produced by the supplier and then sold to Pirelli (purchase contract). The biomass used by the supplier comes from waste wood but, at this time, we are unable to provide the details of the supplier's biomass certification. The steam supply was active throughout the 2024. Please note that it is applied an emission factor equal to

zero for the CO₂ component but, considering also CH₄ and N₂O, the value of 0.00715 is applied as the emission factor expressed in units of metric tons CO₂e per MWh.

Row 20

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ France

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable energy mix, please specify :Multiple sources

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

42

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ Contract

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

Select from:

☒ France

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Procurement of electrical energy from renewable sources in France In the year 2024, the portion of electricity certified from renewable sources covered 33% of the total electricity consumption.

[Add row]

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

Argentina

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

37941

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

74748

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

112689.00

Australia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

27

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

27.00

Austria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

13

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

13.00

Belgium

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

79

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

48

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

127.00

Brazil

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

202380

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

61369

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

160478

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

424227.00

Canada

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

6

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

6.00

Chile

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

185170

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

202685

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

5754

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

393609.00

Colombia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Czechia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Egypt

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

89

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

89.00

France

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

125

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

125.00

Germany

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

118034

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

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

117806

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

3130

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

239000.00

Greece**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

114

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

114.00

Hungary

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

22

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

22.00

India

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

23

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

23.00

Italy

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

101949

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

122

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

3512

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

114580

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

220163.00

Japan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

59

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

59.00

Mexico

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

159250

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

154772

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

314022.00

Netherlands

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Poland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

29

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

29.00

Republic of Korea

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

76

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

76.00

Romania

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

252860

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

263293

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

516153.00

Russian Federation

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

104383

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

141617

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

97253

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

343253.00

Saudi Arabia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Singapore

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

43

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

43.00

Slovakia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

South Africa

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

50

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

50.00

Spain

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1216

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1216.00

Sweden

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4347

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

248

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

4595.00

Switzerland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

846

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

556

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1402.00

Turkey

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

12139

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

15785

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

27924.00

United Arab Emirates

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

31

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

31.00

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

63515

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

85630

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

149145.00

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

23912

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

20316

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

44228.00
[Fixed row]

(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.000054

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

366291

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☒ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

6773324000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☒ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

23.6

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☒ Change in renewable energy consumption

- ☒ Other emissions reduction activities
- ☒ Change in output
- ☒ Change in revenue

(7.45.9) Please explain

In 2024, compared to 2023, Pirelli recorded a 22.2% reduction in absolute CO₂ emissions and a 1.9% increase in revenues. The positive trend in the 2024 index can be attributed to the increase in the share of electricity from renewable sources consumed by the Group and the implementation of new emissions reduction initiatives. Both of these contributed to the decrease in CO₂ emissions (the numerator of the index), while the growth in sales (the denominator) further supported the improvement compared to 2023. Although production volumes were slightly higher, this did not negatively impact the overall performance of the index.

Row 2

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.486

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

366291

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

- ☒ metric ton of product

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

753192

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

- ☒ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

22.8

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☒ Change in renewable energy consumption

☒ Other emissions reduction activities

☒ Change in output

(7.45.9) Please explain

In 2024, compared to 2023, Pirelli recorded a 22.2% reduction in absolute CO₂ emissions and a 0.8% growth in volumes of finished product. The positive trend in the 2024 index can be attributed to the increase in the share of electricity from renewable sources consumed by the Group and the implementation of new emissions reduction initiatives. Both of these contributed to the decrease in CO₂ emissions (the numerator of the index), while the growth of the volumes of finished product (the denominator) further supported the improvement compared to 2023.

Row 3

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

11.7

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

366291

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☒ full time equivalent (FTE) employee

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

31219

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☒ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

22.6

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☒ Change in renewable energy consumption

☒ Other emissions reduction activities

☒ Change in output

☒ Other, please specify :increase of FTE employees

(7.45.9) Please explain

In 2024, compared to 2023, Pirelli recorded a 22.2% reduction in absolute CO₂ emissions and a net increase of 147 employees compared to the previous year (0.5%). The positive trend in the 2024 index can be attributed to the increase in the share of electricity from renewable sources consumed by the Group and the implementation of new emissions reduction initiatives. Both of these contributed to the decrease in CO₂ emissions (the numerator of the index), while the growth of the FTE employees (the denominator) further supported the improvement compared to 2023.

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :water withdrawal

(7.52.2) Metric value

6.3

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

cubic meter of water withdrawn

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

ton of finished product

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

11

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

In 2024, the specific water withdrawal benefited from the water management and efficiency actions implemented in the factories.

Row 2

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☒ Energy usage

(7.52.2) Metric value

13.58

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

GJ of energy consumed

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

ton of finished product

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

0.3

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

In 2024, the energy efficiency index benefited from the energy efficiency actions implemented, despite despite the high internal complexity of the factories aimed at coping with an increased demand for flexibility and a production mix increasingly oriented towards High-Value products, characterised by higher energy intensity in the production phase compared to standard tyres.

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☒ Absolute target

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Near-Term approval letter - Pirelli.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☒ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

12/30/2023

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☒ Carbon dioxide (CO₂)

☒ Methane (CH₄)

☒ Nitrous oxide (N₂O)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

☒ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☒ Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2018

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

190046

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

662820

(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)

852866.000

(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 (%)

80

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

170573.200

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

215247

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

151044

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

366291.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

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

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

71.31

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target is company-wide and covers 100% of both Group's Scope 1 and 2 absolute emissions. As part of the new Industrial Plan, Pirelli has set new near-term 2030 GHG reduction targets (80% reduction in absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 2030 from a 2018 base year; 30% reduction in absolute scope 3 GHG emissions from purchased goods and services, fuel and energy related activities, and upstream transportation and distribution within the same timeframe) and the long-term 2040 Net Zero GHG emission target (90% reduction in absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG from a 2018 base year; 90% reduction in absolute scope 3 GHG emissions within the same timeframe). Both have been submitted to SBTi for approval and their validation process was completed in Aug 2024 and published in Sept 24.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

This target is part of the company's Climate Transition Plan, which aims to achieve Net Zero (in line with the SBTi Corporate Net Zero standard) by 2040 following a decarbonization path in line with the goal of limiting global warming to 1.5°C. The strategic objective of this target is fully in line with the Group's decarbonisation strategy which aims to bring forward compliance with the EU's Net Zero commitment by 10 years, consolidate its leading position in the sector with commercial benefits, reduce exposure to climate risks and obtain positive impacts on the lower cost of capital.

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

The plan for achieving the target is based on a detailed programme of actions and investments at production sites which include, among others, energy efficiency projects, the gradual electrification of production processes (linked to the target of 75% electric curing presses by 2030) and the simultaneous switch to the supply of renewable energy in factories (linked to the target of 100% renewable electricity purchased from the grid by 2025) for a gradual transition away from fossil fuels. At the end of 2024 the total number of curing presses installed in the Group's factories, 5% were electrified (considering only Europe this percentage was 10%), against an investment of 27.1 million euros, and is expected to reach 16% in 2025 with a further investment of 26.1 million euros. Moreover, in 2024, 95.6% of the total grid electricity purchased by Pirelli was from renewable sources.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☒ No

Row 4

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Abs 2

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Near-Term approval letter - Pirelli.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☒ Well-below 2°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

12/30/2023

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☒ Carbon dioxide (CO₂)

☒ Methane (CH₄)

☒ Nitrous oxide (N₂O)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services

☒ Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

☒ Scope 3, Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2018

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

3095333

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

375793

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

217893

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

3689019.000

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

3689019.000

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

100

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

100

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

100

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

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

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

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

2582313.300

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

2347655

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

135100

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

239483

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

2722238.000

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

2722238.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

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

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

87.36

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target is company-wide and covers >90% of Scope 3 absolute emissions. As part of the new Industrial Plan, Pirelli has set new near-term 2030 GHG reduction targets (80% reduction in absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 2030 from a 2018 base year; 30% reduction in absolute scope 3 GHG emissions from purchased goods and services, fuel and energy related activities, and upstream transportation and distribution within the same timeframe) and the long-term 2040 Net Zero GHG emission target (90% reduction in absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG from a 2018 base year; 90% reduction in absolute scope 3 GHG emissions within the same timeframe). Both have been submitted to SBTi for approval and their validation process was completed in Aug 2024 and published in Sept 24.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

This target is part of the company's Climate Transition Plan, which aims to achieve Net Zero (in line with the SBTi Corporate Net Zero standard) by 2040 following a decarbonization path in line with the goal of limiting global warming to 1.5°C. The strategic objective of this target is fully in line with the Group's decarbonisation strategy which aims to bring forward compliance with the EU's Net Zero commitment by 10 years, consolidate its leading position in the sector with commercial benefits, reduce exposure to climate risks and obtain positive impacts on the lower cost of capital.

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

The plan for achieving the target is based on the partnership and engagement with suppliers and the switch to bio-bases and recycled raw materials with a lower carbon-footprint (linked to the ambition of increase the quantity of bio-based and recycled materials in its products, with a target by weight on its best product of more than 70% in 2025 and more than 80% in 2030). At the end of 2024, 100% of raw material suppliers are formally required to use certified renewable electricity for the entire production of materials supplied to Pirelli. Moreover, with reference to Pirelli tyres produced in 2024, the highest share of bio-based and recycled materials in a single product on the market reached 58.5%.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☒ No

[Add row]

(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☒ Targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production

☒ Net-zero targets

☒ Other climate-related targets

(7.54.1) Provide details of your targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production.

Row 1

(7.54.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Low 1

(7.54.1.2) Date target was set

12/31/2020

(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

12/30/2020

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

1111959

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

31

(7.54.1.10) End date of target

12/31/2025

(7.54.1.11) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy at end date of target

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

95.6

(7.54.1.13) % of target achieved relative to base year

93.62

(7.54.1.14) Target status in reporting year*Select from:*☒ Underway**(7.54.1.16) Is this target part of an emissions target?**

Yes, this target is part of the actions undertaken to support the Company's absolute Scope 1+2 emissions reduction target reported in 7.53.1 (Abs1) which is approved by the Science Based Targets initiative.

(7.54.1.17) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?*Select all that apply*☒ No, it's not part of an overarching initiative**(7.54.1.19) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions**

The Company-wide target to increase the proportion of electricity purchased from renewable sources to 100% by 2025 is part of the company's absolute Scope 1+2 emissions reduction target reported in 7.53.1 (Abs1). This target has been publicly communicated within the Pirelli Industrial Plan. The figures have been assessed by including only the renewable contributions from direct procurement (initiatives directly implemented by Pirelli).

(7.54.1.20) Target objective

This target is part of the company's Climate Transition Plan, which aims to achieve Net Zero (in line with the SBTi Corporate Net Zero standard) by 2040 following a decarbonization path in line with the goal of limiting global warming to 1.5°C. The strategic objective of this target (100% renewable electric energy by 2025) is to facilitate the achievements of corporate's decarbonization targets, together with the tyre production processes transformation target which aims to electrify 75% of the

curing presses by 2030. Another objective of this target is also to reduce the costs of compliance with the EU emissions trading scheme and prevent potential new CO2 taxation schemes that could arise around the world.

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

The plan to achieve the target relies on proven market tools and additionalities to fully access renewable electricity sourcing for the company, with a roadmap that provides for the progressive entry of Pirelli sites depending on their Region. Indeed, taking into consideration the different geographies, the target of 100% has already been achieved for the factories in Europe, North America, Latam and APAC, while Russia will join in the next year. The progress of this target is fully on track with the set pathway. At the end of 2024 the share of renewable electricity is 95.6%, up from 31% in 2020 (base year), and in line to reach 100% at the end of 2025.
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Oth 1

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

12/30/2023

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

☒ Absolute

(7.54.2.5) Target type: category & metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Energy consumption or efficiency

☒ Other energy consumption or efficiency, please specify :% of curing presses electrification

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

12/30/2023

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

0

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

75

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

5

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

6.666666667

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

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

Yes, this target is part of the actions undertaken to support the Company's absolute Scope 1+2 emissions reduction target reported in 7.53.1 (Abs1) which is approved by the Science Based Target initiative.

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

Select all that apply

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

(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Pirelli is committed to achieving the goal of electrifying 75% of curing presses globally by 2030. This is an absolute group target, covering all of its own operations, applicable to the period 2024-2030. The target also aims to improve the energy efficiency of curing presses by more than 80%, with a significant reduction in energy consumption associated with the production process, and reflects the roadmap for implementing the programmes and investments required for this transformation by identifying specific plans for each factory. Performance against the target is monitored by measuring the number of electrified presses against the total installed and expressed in percentage terms. In 2024, out of the total number of curing presses installed in the Group's factories, 5% were electrified, against an investment of 27.1 million euros, and is expected to reach 16% in 2025 with a further investment of 26.1 million euros.

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

The strategic objective for the target is to support the Company's absolute Scope 1+2 emissions reduction target (approved by the Science Based Target initiative) with the increase of renewable electricity share and energy efficiency.

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

Dedicated multi-year CAPEX plan: in 2024 the investment was 27.1 million euros and a further investment of 26.1 million euros is expected in 2025.

Row 2

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Oth 2

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

12/31/2016

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Suppliers

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

☒ Absolute

(7.54.2.5) Target type: category & metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Engagement with suppliers

☒ Percentage of suppliers (by emissions) actively engaged on climate-related issues

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

12/31/2016

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

74

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/31/2024

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

90

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

85

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

68.7500000000

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Revised

(7.54.2.14) Explain the reasons for the revision, replacement, or retirement of the target

The target has been revised by postponing the year to 2025 (the previous one was 90% by 2024), as in 2024 the response rate was 85%. The overall trend is quite stable in the short-term but growing in the mid-term (85% in 2024, 88% in 2023, 82% in 2022, 88% in 2021, 84%, in 2020, 81% in 2019, 74% in 2018, 71% in 2017, 74% in 2016), therefore the target has been re-confirmed.

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

No, it's not part of emission target

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

Select all that apply

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

(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Implementing its Green Sourcing Policy since 2014 Pirelli has in its turn decided to extend the request for CDP assessment to its own key suppliers at a Group level, identified in accordance with criteria of environmental and economic materiality. First company among tyre manufacturers to have globally introduced the CDP Supply Chain in its own supply chain, Pirelli aims to achieve a response rate for suppliers of Raw Materials of 90% in 2024. The target has been revised by postponing the year to 2025 (the previous one was 90% by 2024), as in 2024 the response rate was 85%.

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

The strategic objective for the target is to support the Company's in engaging raw material suppliers to reduce their emissions with benefit on the Pirelli's scope3 emissions of the category 1 (purchased goods and services). This target measure the engagement ratio of the suppliers, collecting their emissions reduction target useful to understand and influence suppliers' strategies.

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

To achieve a further improvement in the Pirelli's CDP Supply Chain response rate, we will focus on the suppliers' engagement, also with the support of our purchasing department, and we will improve the information given to them on the CDP program. The response rate recorded in 2024 was 85%. The progress curve is likely to be variable. In addition, it should be noted that the Company is included in the 2024 Supplier Engagement Rating Leaderboard of CDP, having obtained a score of "A" on an assessment of the management of climate issues along its supply chain.

[Add row]

(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

12/31/2023

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

☒ Abs1

☒ Abs2

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.54.3.7) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Net- Zero Approval Letter - Pirelli.pdf

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 1
☒ Scope 2
☒ Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- ☒ Carbon dioxide (CO2)
☒ Methane (CH4)
☒ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

100%

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

The target objective is fully in line with the Group's decarbonisation strategy which is in line with a 1.5°C trajectory and aims to bring forward compliance with the EU's Net Zero commitment by 10 years, consolidate its leading position in the sector with commercial benefits, reduce exposure to climate risks and obtain positive impacts on the lower cost of capital.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

☒ Yes, and we have already acted on this in the reporting year

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply

☒ Yes, we are currently purchasing and cancelling carbon credits for beyond value chain mitigation

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

The magnitude of emissions that we plan to neutralize at the net-zero target date (2040) will be at maximum of 10% of base year (2018) emissions (in fact by the target year we will have already reduced emissions by at least 90% through our emissions reduction targets). This 10% is expected to be at max 500 kton. In order to neutralise residual emissions that cannot be reduced, Pirelli plans to adopt a strategy focused on support projects for the permanent removal of carbon from the atmosphere that are associated with high quality carbon removals that are certified and internationally recognised as best practice, for compliance and effectiveness, at the time of purchase. As a mid-term milestone, Pirelli is committed to compensate with carbon credits its residual scope 1 and 2 emissions by 2030 (remaining after having reduced by 80% vs 2018) with the aim of achieving the group's carbon neutrality.

(7.54.3.16) Describe the actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain

In addition to the neutralization actions described in 8.15, Pirelli has already undertaken initiatives in the reporting year to accelerate the global transition to zero emissions beyond our organisation's value chain. In 2024, our organization purchased and canceled high-quality project-based carbon credits from both carbon removal and emissions reduction activities. The latter, for example, come from the renewable solar power project in India and will support the country's transition to renewable energy and the reduction of GHGs, since the emission factor is lower than the emission factor of the national grid.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

The process for reviewing the target is linked to the updates/re-assessments required by the SBTi criteria and to any changes in perimeter / scopes of value chain carbonfootprint.

[Add row]

(7.55) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e
Under investigation	0	`Numeric input
To be implemented	9	30766
Implementation commenced	0	0
Implemented	30	413277
Not to be implemented	0	`Numeric input

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☒ Compressed air

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

284

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 2 (location-based)

☒ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

630000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

750000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

New compressors with heat recovery in Breuberg and optimization of production and distribution of compressed air worldwide

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☒ Cooling technology

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

567

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 2 (location-based)

☒ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

970000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

3690000

(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

Improvement of the cooling grid in Breuberg

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☒ Electrification

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

4984

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 2 (location-based)

☒ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

1560000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

27050000

(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

Curing Electrification in EU and APAC

Row 4

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☒ Lighting

(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 2 (location-based)
- ☒ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

- ☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

20000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

35000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

- ☒ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

- ☒ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Mainly carryover of 2023 projects

Row 5

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☒ Machine/equipment replacement

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

1033

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 2 (location-based)

☒ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

260000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

800000

(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

Electrical equipment efficiency program in Europe and APAC

Row 6

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Company policy or behavioral change

☒ Other, please specify :Employee Energy Awareness

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

5239

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

☒ Scope 2 (location-based)

☒ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

1300000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

2000000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Wide-group energy awareness program

Row 7

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☒ Other, please specify :Steam distribution/generation efficiency

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

3280

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 2 (location-based)

☒ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

290000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

445000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Intervention on steam generation and distribution, mainly in LATAM and APAC

Row 8

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☒ Other, please specify :Thermal Insulation machine/equipment

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

2746

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

☒ Scope 2 (location-based)

☒ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

200000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

460000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Insulation of machines in LATAM and APAC

Row 9

(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)

497

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

☒ Scope 2 (location-based)

☒ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

70000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

25000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Heat Recovery Program in Settimo

Row 10

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☒ Electrification

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

763

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 2 (location-based)

☒ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

420000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

925000

(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

Electrification (steam replacement) in EU

Row 11

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

☒ Wind

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

8518

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 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:

☒ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 1-2 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Argentina: International Renewable Energy Certificates for the electricity supply (27 GWh in 2024). The supply was active throughout the entire year 2024.

Row 12

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

☒ Wind

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

3262

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 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:

☒ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Argentina: off-site Power Purchase Agreement for renewable electricity supply. The supply was active throughout the entire year 2024.

Row 13

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

☒ Wind

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

10164

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 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:

☒ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 1-2 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Brazil: International Renewable Energy Certificates for the electricity supply (155 GWh in 2024). The supply was active throughout the entire year 2024.

Row 14

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

☒ Wind

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

2817

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 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:

☒ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Brazil: off-site Power Purchase Agreement for renewable electricity supply. The supply was active throughout the entire year 2024.

Row 15

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

☒ Solar PV

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

255

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 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:

☒ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Brazil: on-site Power Purchase Agreement for renewable electricity supply. The supply was active throughout the entire year 2024.

Row 16

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

☒ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

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

108714

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 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:

☒ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 1-2 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

China: International Renewable Energy Certificates for the electricity supply (185 GWh in 2024). The supply was active throughout the entire year 2024.

Row 17

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

☒ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

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

22214

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 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:

☒ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 1-2 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Germany: Guarantees of (renewable) Origin for the electricity supply (31 GWh in 2024). The supply was active throughout the entire year 2024.

Row 18

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

☒ Low-carbon electricity mix

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

51093

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 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:

☒ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 1-2 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Italy: Guarantees of (renewable) Origin for the electricity supply (102 GWh in 2024). The supply was active throughout the entire year 2024.

Row 19

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

☒ Wind

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

61741

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 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:

☒ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 1-2 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Mexico: International Renewable Energy Certificates for the electricity supply (159 GWh in 2024). The supply was active throughout the entire year 2024.

Row 20

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

☒ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

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

53742

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 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:

☒ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 1-2 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Romania: Guarantees of (renewable) Origin for the electricity supply (253 GWh in 2024). The supply was active throughout the entire year 2024.

Row 21

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

☒ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

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

5217

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 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:

☒ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 1-2 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Turkey: International Renewable Energy Certificates for the electricity supply (12 GWh in 2024). The supply was active throughout the entire year 2024.

Row 22

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

☒ Low-carbon electricity mix

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

23192

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 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:

☒ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 1-2 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

UK: Guarantees of (renewable) Origin for electricity supply (64 GWh in 2024). The supply was active throughout the entire year 2024.

Row 23

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

☒ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

9288

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 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:

☒ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 1-2 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

US: Renewable Energy Certificates for the electricity supply (24 GWh in 2024). The supply was active throughout the entire year 2024.

Row 24

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

☒ Low-carbon electricity mix

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

343

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 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:

☒ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 1-2 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Spain: Guarantees of (renewable) Origin for the electricity supply (1.2 GWh in 2024). The supply was active throughout the entire year 2024.

Row 25

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

☒ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

1

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 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:

☒ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 1-2 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Canada: Renewable Energy Certificates for the electricity supply (6 MWh in 2024). The supply was active throughout the entire year 2024.

Row 26

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

☒ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

239

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 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:

☒ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 1-2 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Sweden: Guarantees of (renewable) Origin for the electricity supply (3 GWh in 2024). The supply was active throughout the entire year 2024.

Row 27

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

☒ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

16

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 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:

☒ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 1-2 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Switzerland: Guarantees of (renewable) Origin for the electricity supply (0.7 GWh in 2024). The supply was active throughout the entire year 2024.

Row 28

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

☒ Solar PV

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

19331

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 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:

☒ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 1-2 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Russia: Bilateral purchase and sale agreements of electrical energy from solar (55 Wh in 2024). The supply was active throughout the year 2024.

Row 29

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

☒ Low-carbon electricity mix

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

2

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 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:

☒ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 1-2 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

France: Guarantees of (renewable) Origin for the electricity supply (42 MWh in 2024). The supply was active throughout the entire year 2024.

Row 30

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

☒ Other, please specify :Steam from Biomass (waste wood from local supply chains)

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

11967

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

300000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Campinas (Brazil): Supply of steam from a boiler house (10.5 MW) powered by waste wood from local supply chains (biomass). The steam is produced by the supplier and then sold to Pirelli (purchase contract). The biomass used by the supplier comes from waste wood but, at this time, we are unable to provide the details of the supplier's biomass certification. The steam supply was active throughout the 2024.

[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Dedicated budget for energy efficiency

(7.55.3.2) Comment

As part of the current industrial plan, a dedicated investment plan has been set to support the achievement of Pirelli's target on energy efficiency and CO2 emissions reduction. As example, investment in efficiency projects included in the Multi-Year Energy Efficiency Plan, implemented from 2022 to the end of 2024, amounts to a total of 39.7 million euros in CapEx of which 9 million euros in 2024 alone and a further 9 million euros planned for 2025.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards

(7.55.3.2) Comment

In Europe, some of our thermal power plants falls within the European Emission Trading Scheme. We work on efficiency to comply with the new limits of the Trading Scheme.

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Internal price on carbon

(7.55.3.2) Comment

To evaluate new investments at Group level in the Operations area, the Company internally adopts a carbon price in order to integrate the potential medium-term (2030) benefits of avoided Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions into the feasibility analysis of the individual project. The introduction of an internal carbon price, in addition to supporting the Company in navigating the emerging greenhouse gas regulations, has the main aims of promoting low-carbon investments, energy efficiency and identifying opportunities.

[Add row]

(7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

Select from:

☒ No, I am not providing data

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

Row 1

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☒ Group of products or services

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

Select from:

☒ The EU Taxonomy for environmentally sustainable economic activities

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

Other

☒ Other, please specify :Tyre models with a low Rolling Resistance

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

In 2024 Pirelli, albeit with the difficulties and limitations deriving from the regulatory context (above all, the lack of a shared interpretative model with respect to the concrete method of applying the Taxonomy to the tyre sector), assessed its positioning with respect to the economic activity “3.6 Manufacture of other low carbon technologies” by gauging the features/revenues of Pirelli Eco & Safety Performance products with the requirements of the EU taxonomy regulation. Pirelli has identified the share of ALIGNED economic activities for the EU taxonomy with the turnover from tyres with high energy efficiency in terms of rolling resistance (RR) considering the EU labelling values as a reference. The RR classes range from A (most efficient) to E (least efficient). In this regard, the % of turnover below reported refers to the sale of cars and vans tyres with EU labeling in RR classes A and B (excluding other classes from C onwards) on the basis that class C is the most widespread on the market and therefore, despite the mid-level of efficiency, cannot be included among the “best alternatives on the market”. Specifically, the tyres considered are those that Pirelli produces all over the world, re-parameterizing the non-European labeling to the European labeling values. The KPI’s denominator is the FY2024 consolidated revenues as reported in the consolidated financial statements.

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Internal estimation based on the Tire Industry Project (TIP) Product Category Rules for tyres

(7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Select from:

☒ Use stage

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

1000 km mileage per tyre

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Tyre with class C label of Rolling Resistance according to EU Regulation (EU) 2020/740

(7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Select from:

☒ Use stage

(7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

0.001

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

Estimated avoided emissions by comparing the reference tyre (Rolling Resistance class C label) with a low carbon tyre with a higher energy efficiency level (Rolling Resistance classes A and B label). Assumptions: Both tyres model are fitted to the same vehicle and cover the same mileage.

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

35.8

[Add row]

(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.79.1) Provide details of the project-based carbon credits retired by your organization in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☒ Afforestation

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☒ Carbon removal

(7.79.1.3) Project description

(i) Project Name; ID: Qianbei Afforestation Project; ID: 2082 (ii) Geographic Location: Country: China, State: Guizhou Province (iii) Description: This project aims to plant native species on barren lands for GHG removal whilst contributing to local sustainable development goals. The project activity aims to: - Sequester greenhouse gas and mitigate climate change; - Enhance biodiversity conservation by increasing the connectivity of forests; - Improve soil and water conservation in the Karst region; - Generate income and job opportunities for local communities. There is no natural renewal and reforestation before the project, and all sites were covered by the barren hill and degraded lands. The main objective species are China fir, Cypressess, *Pinus yunnanensis* and Masson pine which are native species according to the baseline survey. (iv) GHG Removals: Thanks to the project, over 50,000 ha of the forest was planted on barren lands in Zunyi City which used to be poor sustainable ecological environment and karst rocky desertification. The implementation of the project is expected to reduce the GHG emissions amounting to 21,225,014 tCO₂e over the next 29 years, with an average annual GHG emission removal of 731,897 tCO₂e.

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

469

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

☒ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

2021

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☒ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☒ VCS/Verra (Verified Carbon Standard)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

☒ Consideration of legal requirements

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

☒ Monitoring and compensation

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

☒ Ecological leakage

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

The implementation of the project activity has provided 16,339 jobs for local villagers, among which 70 percent are women.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

Offset Credit Serial Numbers: 14410-588632916-588633384-VCS-VCU-1310-VER-CN-14-2082-01012021-31122021-1 Status of Offset Credits: Retired Status. Effective Date: 05 Gen 2025. Has a required corresponding adjustment been applied?: No. Average price: 15 Eur. Business team sponsor/rationale: HR / In 2024 Pirelli continued in the compensation project of CO2 emissions produced by its fleet of company cars, by purchasing and retiring carbon credits. Direct issuance of the Pirelli auto policy, which introduces an Internal Carbon Price model for the economic quantification of the impacts associated with car emissions. This initiative aims to promote the choice of vehicles with less impact on the environment and support environmental protection projects.

Row 2

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☒ Biomass energy

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☒ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

(i) Project Name; ID: Rio Negro Ceramic Fuel Switching Project; ID: 943 (ii) Geographic Location: Country: Brazil, State: Amazonas (iii) Description: Rio Negro Ceramic is a red ceramic industry located in Cacau Pirera in the state of Amazonas, in the north region of Brazil. The ceramic industry produces bricks and tiles, mainly for the regional market in Manaus city. The project activity involves fuel switching from native firewood from Amazon biome to wood residues from industrial Cluster of Manaus, from construction sector, as well as, sawdust, elephant grass, bamboo and açaí pits. Thus, GHG emission reduction is achieved. (iv) GHG Removals: Average emission reduction per year 20,932 tons.

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

383

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

☒ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

2023

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☒ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☒ VCS/Verra (Verified Carbon Standard)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

☒ Investment analysis

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

☒ No risk of reversal

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :The project activity does not have any leakage emission as per the applied methodology.

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

Not identified

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

Offset Credit Serial Numbers: 17599-842838073-842838455-VCS-VCU-1491-VER-BR-1-943-01012023-31082023-0 Status of Offset Credits: Retired Status.
Effective Date: 05 Gen 2025. Has a required corresponding adjustment been applied?: No. Average price: 15 Eur. Business team sponsor/rationale: HR / In 2024
Pirelli continued in the compensation project of CO2 emissions produced by its fleet of company cars, by purchasing and retiring carbon credits. Direct issuance of
the Pirelli auto policy, which introduces an Internal Carbon Price model for the economic quantification of the impacts associated with car emissions. This initiative
aims to promote the choice of vehicles with less impact on the environment and support environmental protection projects.

Row 3

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☒ Solar

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☒ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

(i) Project Name; ID: Renewable Solar Power Project by ReNew Solar Power Private Limited con ID 1851, vintage 2023 (ii) Geographic Location: Country: India, State: Multiple States (iii) Description: The main purpose of this project activity is to generate clean form of electricity through renewable solar energy sources. The project activity involves total capacity of 977 MW solar power project which are installed in Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Telangana states of India. The solar projects have been developed by the SPVs of ReNew Power Limited. (iv) GHG Removals: Over the 10 years of first crediting period, the project will replace anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases (GHG's) estimated to be approximately 1,511,532 tCO₂e per year, thereon displacing 1,595,299 MWh/year amount of electricity from the generation-mix of power plants connected to the Indian grid, which is mainly dominated by thermal/fossil fuel based power plant.

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

230

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

☒ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

2023

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☒ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☒ VCS/Verra (Verified Carbon Standard)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

☒ Standardized Approaches

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

☒ No risk of reversal

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :The project activity does not have any leakage emission as per the applied methodology.

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

not identified

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

Offset Credit Serial Numbers: 17026-806689320-806689549-VCS-VCU-997-VER-IN-1-1851-01102023-31122023-0 Status of Offset Credits: Retired Status. Effective Date: 05 Gen 2025. Has a required corresponding adjustment been applied?: No. Average price: 15 Eur. Business team sponsor/rationale: Sustainability-Decarbonization / In 2024 Pirelli neutralised the emissions from the travel and commuting of the participants in the "Climate Change Challenge" training activity.
[Add row]

C8. Environmental performance - Forests

(8.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of forests-related data?

	Exclusion from disclosure
Rubber	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

(8.2) Provide a breakdown of your disclosure volume per commodity.

	Disclosure volume (metric tons)	Volume type	Sourced volume (metric tons)
Rubber	135000	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sourced	135000

[Fixed row]

(8.5) Provide details on the origins of your sourced volumes.

Rubber

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☒ Brazil

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☒ Not disclosing

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

0

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☒ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.6) List of supplier production and primary processing sites: names and locations (optional)

Note_for_Question_8.5.pdf

(8.5.7) Please explain

Volume sourced data is available, but not disclosing for competitiveness reasons. The disclosure of information on production and/or consumption data could reveal to the market the cost of production of Pirelli products, with potential impacts from a commercial point of view. In the future, a possible disclosure on production and / or consumption data could be re-evaluated by the company also in light of the new emerging regulations. Pirelli buys its natural rubber from approved processors who have their own processing factories in the sourcing countries.

Rubber

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☒ China

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☒ Not disclosing

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

0

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☒ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.6) List of supplier production and primary processing sites: names and locations (optional)

Note_for_Question_8.5.pdf

(8.5.7) Please explain

Volume sourced data is available, but not disclosing for competitiveness reasons. The disclosure of information on production and/or consumption data could reveal to the market the cost of production of Pirelli products, with potential impacts from a commercial point of view. In the future, a possible disclosure on production and / or consumption data could be re-evaluated by the company also in light of the new emerging regulations. Pirelli buys its natural rubber from approved processors who have their own processing factories in the sourcing countries.

Rubber

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☒ Indonesia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☒ Not disclosing

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

0

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☒ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.6) List of supplier production and primary processing sites: names and locations (optional)

Note_for_Question_8.5.pdf

(8.5.7) Please explain

Volume sourced data is available, but not disclosing for competitiveness reasons. The disclosure of information on production and/or consumption data could reveal to the market the cost of production of Pirelli products, with potential impacts from a commercial point of view. In the future, a possible disclosure on production and / or consumption data could be re-evaluated by the company also in light of the new emerging regulations. Pirelli buys its natural rubber from approved processors who have their own processing factories in the sourcing countries.

Rubber

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☒ Malaysia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☒ Not disclosing

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

0

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☒ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.6) List of supplier production and primary processing sites: names and locations (optional)

Note_for_Question_8.5.pdf

(8.5.7) Please explain

Volume sourced data is available, but not disclosing for competitiveness reasons. The disclosure of information on production and/or consumption data could reveal to the market the cost of production of Pirelli products, with potential impacts from a commercial point of view. In the future, a possible disclosure on production and / or consumption data could be re-evaluated by the company also in light of the new emerging regulations. Pirelli buys its natural rubber from approved processors who have their own processing factories in the sourcing countries.

Rubber

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☒ Thailand

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☒ Not disclosing

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

0

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☒ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.6) List of supplier production and primary processing sites: names and locations (optional)

Note_for_Question_8.5.pdf

(8.5.7) Please explain

Volume sourced data is available, but not disclosing for competitiveness reasons. The disclosure of information on production and/or consumption data could reveal to the market the cost of production of Pirelli products, with potential impacts from a commercial point of view. In the future, a possible disclosure on production and / or consumption data could be re-evaluated by the company also in light of the new emerging regulations. Pirelli buys its natural rubber from approved processors who have their own processing factories in the sourcing countries.

Rubber

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☒ Cameroon

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☒ Not disclosing

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

0

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☒ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.6) List of supplier production and primary processing sites: names and locations (optional)

Note_for_Question_8.5.pdf

(8.5.7) Please explain

Volume sourced data is available, but not disclosing for competitiveness reasons. The disclosure of information on production and/or consumption data could reveal to the market the cost of production of Pirelli products, with potential impacts from a commercial point of view. In the future, a possible disclosure on production and / or consumption data could be re-evaluated by the company also in light of the new emerging regulations. Pirelli buys its natural rubber from approved processors who have their own processing factories in the sourcing countries.

[Add row]

(8.7) Did your organization have a no-deforestation or no-conversion target, or any other targets for sustainable production/ sourcing of your disclosed commodities, active in the reporting year?

Rubber

(8.7.1) Active no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have a no-deforestation target

(8.7.2) No-deforestation or no-conversion target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(8.7.5) Other active targets related to this commodity, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have other targets related to this commodity

[Fixed row]

(8.7.1) Provide details on your no-deforestation or no-conversion target that was active during the reporting year.

Rubber

(8.7.1.1) No-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☒ No-deforestation

(8.7.1.2) Your organization's definition of "no-deforestation" or "no-conversion"

Pirelli's Policy on Sustainable Management of Natural Rubber is aligned with the Policy Framework of the GPSNR. The Policy emphasizes the positioning of Pirelli on the sustainable and responsible sourcing and use of Nat. Rubber throughout its value chain and what is required to the Nat. Rubber suppliers in terms of: no to deforestation, no to the exploitation of the peat bogs, no to the use of the fire, and adoption of the High Conservation Value (HCV) and High Carbon Stock (HCS) methodologies.

(8.7.1.3) Cutoff date

Select from:

☒ 2019

(8.7.1.4) Geographic scope of cutoff date

Select from:

☒ Applied globally

(8.7.1.5) Rationale for selecting cutoff date

Select from:

☒ Compliance with initiative, please specify :GPSNR Policy Framework

(8.7.1.6) Target date for achieving no-deforestation or no-conversion

Select from:

☒ 2025

[Add row]

(8.7.2) Provide details of other targets related to your commodities, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target, and progress made against them.

Rubber

(8.7.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Target 1

(8.7.2.2) Target contributes to no-deforestation or no-conversion target reported in 8.7

Select from:

☒ Yes, this target contributes to our no-deforestation target

(8.7.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(8.7.2.4) Commodity volume covered by target (metric tons)

Select from:

☒ Total commodity volume

(8.7.2.5) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Other target category, please specify

☒ Other target metric, please specify :% of procured Natural Rubber volumes from suppliers audited on-site according to Pirelli Natural Rubber Policy

(8.7.2.8) Date target was set

12/30/2021

(8.7.2.9) End date of base year

12/30/2021

(8.7.2.10) Base year figure

95

(8.7.2.11) End date of target

12/30/2025

(8.7.2.12) Target year figure

100

(8.7.2.13) Reporting year figure

100

(8.7.2.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Achieved

(8.7.2.15) % of target achieved relative to base year

100.00

(8.7.2.16) Global environmental treaties/ initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☒ Sustainable Development Goals

(8.7.2.17) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Engagement with all direct suppliers

(8.7.2.19) List the actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

engagement and training

(8.7.2.20) Further details of target

With global demand for natural rubber expected to rise, a sustainable natural rubber supply chain is essential in order to preserve forests, biodiversity, and to allow longlasting development for local communities and economies. The natural rubber supply chain – from the upstream to downstream level – includes manufacturers/farmers, dealers, processing plants, sales subsidiaries and manufacturing plants. Pirelli is the end point of this complex chain, as a tyre manufacturer that doesn't own natural rubber plantations. Pirelli is committed to promoting, developing and implementing sustainable and responsible procurement and use of natural rubber throughout its entire value chain. The commitment is on many fronts, from the fundamental cooperation with suppliers to monitoring their performance with a view to continuous improvement, as well as collaboration on multi-stakeholder platforms. At the local level, we are committed to protecting biodiversity and developing community projects. We also collaborate with processors, customers and NGOs, while promoting awareness of the world of natural rubber and, importantly, we pay great attention to the innovation of processes, including certification to ensure to the sustainability of the materials' supply chain from its origins.

Rubber

(8.7.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Target 2

(8.7.2.2) Target contributes to no-deforestation or no-conversion target reported in 8.7

Select from:

☒ Yes, this target contributes to our no-deforestation target

(8.7.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(8.7.2.4) Commodity volume covered by target (metric tons)

Select from:

☒ Total commodity volume

(8.7.2.5) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Other target category, please specify

☒ Other target metric, please specify :% of procured volumes from GPSNR members

(8.7.2.8) Date target was set

12/30/2021

(8.7.2.9) End date of base year

12/30/2021

(8.7.2.10) Base year figure

50

(8.7.2.11) End date of target

12/30/2025

(8.7.2.12) Target year figure

70

(8.7.2.13) Reporting year figure

87.9

(8.7.2.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Achieved

(8.7.2.15) % of target achieved relative to base year

189.50

(8.7.2.16) Global environmental treaties/ initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☒ Sustainable Development Goals

(8.7.2.17) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Engagement with direct suppliers

(8.7.2.19) List the actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

engagement

(8.7.2.20) Further details of target

Pirelli played a proactive role in the creation of the Global Platform for Sustainable Natural Rubber - GPSNR, together with tyre manufacturers which are also part of the Tyre Industry Project Group, within the World Business Council for Sustainable Development, and wants to increase the procured volumes from its members. The development of the Platform benefited from the contribution, ideas and suggestions of the main categories of Stakeholders involved in the value chain, such as rubber producers, processors, automobile manufacturers, and from the fundamental contribution deriving from the experience of major international NGOs. The Platform, launched in Singapore in October 2018 with the participation of the first "founding members", including Pirelli, is independent, based on multi-stakeholder dialogue and aims to support the sustainable development of the natural rubber business globally, for the benefit of the entire value chain through shared tools and initiatives based on respect for human and labour rights, prevention of land grabbing, respect for biodiversity and increased plant productivity, especially those of small owners.

Rubber

(8.7.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Target 3

(8.7.2.2) Target contributes to no-deforestation or no-conversion target reported in 8.7

Select from:

☒ Yes, this target contributes to our no-deforestation target

(8.7.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(8.7.2.4) Commodity volume covered by target (metric tons)

Select from:

☒ Total commodity volume

(8.7.2.5) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Other target category, please specify

☒ Other target metric, please specify :% of procured volumes from suppliers having activated a roadmap in line with Pirelli Sustainable Natural Rubber Policy

(8.7.2.8) Date target was set

12/30/2021

(8.7.2.9) End date of base year

12/30/2021

(8.7.2.10) Base year figure

95

(8.7.2.11) End date of target

12/30/2025

(8.7.2.12) Target year figure

100

(8.7.2.13) Reporting year figure

99.3

(8.7.2.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(8.7.2.15) % of target achieved relative to base year

86.00

(8.7.2.16) Global environmental treaties/ initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☒ Sustainable Development Goals

(8.7.2.17) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Engagement with direct suppliers

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

Pirelli aims at reaching 100% of procured volumes from suppliers having activated a roadmap of activities in line with Pirelli Sustainable Natural Rubber Policy.

(8.7.2.20) Further details of target

Pirelli aims at reaching 100% of procured volumes from suppliers having activated a roadmap of activities in line with Pirelli Sustainable Natural Rubber Policy

Rubber

(8.7.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Target 4

(8.7.2.2) Target contributes to no-deforestation or no-conversion target reported in 8.7

Select from:

☒ Yes, this target contributes to our no-deforestation target

(8.7.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(8.7.2.4) Commodity volume covered by target (metric tons)

Select from:

☒ Total commodity volume

(8.7.2.5) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Other target category, please specify

☒ Other target metric, please specify :% of Pirelli Suppliers trained on Pirelli Sustainable Natural Rubber Policy and implementation Manual (% based on purchased volumes)

(8.7.2.8) Date target was set

12/30/2021

(8.7.2.9) End date of base year

12/30/2021

(8.7.2.10) Base year figure

95

(8.7.2.11) End date of target

12/30/2025

(8.7.2.12) Target year figure

100

(8.7.2.13) Reporting year figure

99

(8.7.2.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(8.7.2.15) % of target achieved relative to base year

80.00

(8.7.2.16) Global environmental treaties/ initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☒ Sustainable Development Goals

(8.7.2.17) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Engagement with direct suppliers

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

Pirelli aims at reaching 100% of the volumes purchased that come from natural rubber suppliers trained in both the Policy and Pirelli's Implementation Manual for Sustainable Natural Rubber Management.

(8.7.2.20) Further details of target

Pirelli aims at reaching more than 100% of the volumes purchased that come from natural rubber suppliers trained in both the Policy and Pirelli's Implementation Manual for Sustainable Natural Rubber Management.

Rubber

(8.7.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Target 5

(8.7.2.2) Target contributes to no-deforestation or no-conversion target reported in 8.7

Select from:

☒ Yes, this target contributes to our no-deforestation target

(8.7.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(8.7.2.4) Commodity volume covered by target (metric tons)

Select from:

☒ Total commodity volume

(8.7.2.5) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Third-party certification

☒ % of volume third-party certified

(8.7.2.7) Third-party certification scheme

Forest management unit/Producer certification

☒ FSC Forest Management certification

(8.7.2.8) Date target was set

12/30/2023

(8.7.2.9) End date of base year

12/30/2023

(8.7.2.10) Base year figure

1

(8.7.2.11) End date of target

12/30/2026

(8.7.2.12) Target year figure

100

(8.7.2.13) Reporting year figure

17

(8.7.2.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(8.7.2.15) % of target achieved relative to base year

16.16

(8.7.2.16) Global environmental treaties/ initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☒ Sustainable Development Goals

(8.7.2.17) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

[Target]: 100% FSC™ Natural Rubber used in All European Pirelli tyre manufacturing plants. [Exclusion]: Pirelli tyre manufacturing plants of the other Regions WW.

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

Ramp up of FSC certified volumes and related omologation in the factories. As part of Pirelli's strategy for the responsible sourcing of natural rubber, the company targets to use 100% FSC-certified natural rubber in its European plants by 2026. This path was started in Europe with the production of F1® tyres with FSC™ certified rubber. This is measured by calculating the percentage of natural rubber from FSC™-certified sources compared to the natural rubber requirement in European plants. By 2024, progress is in line with the Group's plans with a 17% share of FSC-certified natural rubber. This target is in line with the last principle of the "Mitigation Hierarchy", i.e. "compensate and regenerate", as it aims to preserve forests and local biodiversity.

(8.7.2.20) Further details of target

As Publicly reported in the Pirelli Industrial Plan, the Company aims at reaching 100% of the NR volumes used for tyre production in european factories FSC Certificated

[Add row]

(8.8) Indicate if your organization has a traceability system to determine the origins of your sourced volumes and provide details of the methods and tools used.

Rubber

(8.8.1) Traceability system

Select from:

☒ Yes

(8.8.2) Methods/tools used in traceability system

Select all that apply

☒ Chain-of-custody certification

☒ Internal traceability system

(8.8.3) Description of methods/tools used in traceability system

Certification scheme FSC: A significant result, also in terms of innovation, was obtained by Pirelli in 2021, with the production of the first tyre line, at the world level, certified by the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) for natural rubber and rayon. FSC forest management certification confirms that plantations are managed in such a way as to preserve biological diversity and bring benefits to the lives of local communities and workers, while ensuring economic sustainability. Traceability System: Due to the complexity of the natural rubber supply chain and the sensitivity of the information treated, reaching the source of origin might take some time, especially in areas where multiple layers of dealers might not be willing to share sourcing information for confidentiality reasons. However, Pirelli, through its strong network built locally and thanks to on-site initiatives dedicated to local communities, is gaining the trust of all the actors involved and is collecting valuable information in terms of traceability of its purchased rubber. As of today, we are able to trace the Natural Rubber we buy up to the province level in all the areas we buy from and, and more precise traceability data are available till upstream level (for example those connected to the certification project of selected products to be identified by Pirelli with the customer). So far, all these data have been gathered, encrypted and standardized in a database that allows Pirelli top management to have an effective view of the origin of the material, always respecting the confidentiality of the info.

[Fixed row]

(8.8.1) Provide details of the point to which your organization can trace its sourced volumes.

Rubber

(8.8.1.1) % of sourced volume traceable to production unit

8.8

(8.8.1.2) % of sourced volume traceable to sourcing area and not to production unit

91.2

(8.8.1.3) % sourced volume traceable to country/area of origin and not to sourcing area or production unit

0

(8.8.1.4) % of sourced volume traceable to other point (i.e., processing facility/first importer) not in the country/area of origin

0

(8.8.1.5) % of sourced volume from unknown origin

0

(8.8.1.6) % of sourced volume reported

100.00

[Fixed row]

(8.9) Provide details of your organization's assessment of the deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of its disclosed commodities.

Rubber

(8.9.1) DF/DCF status assessed for this commodity

Select from:

☒ Yes, deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status assessed

(8.9.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF in the reporting year

100

(8.9.3) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through a third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

8.8

(8.9.4) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of production unit

0

(8.9.5) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of sourcing area

0

(8.9.6) Is a proportion of your disclosure volume certified through a scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance?

Select from:

☒ No

[Fixed row]

(8.9.1) Provide details of third-party certification schemes used to determine the deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of the disclosure volume, since specified cutoff date.

Rubber

(8.9.1.1) Third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

Forest management unit/Producer certification

☒ FSC Forest Management certification

(8.9.1.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

8.8

(8.9.1.3) Comment

Volume of production/ consumption certified is not disclosed for confidential reasons

(8.9.1.4) Certification documentation

Note_for_Question_8.9.1_FSC.pdf

Rubber

(8.9.1.1) Third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

Chain-of-custody certification

☒ FSC Chain-of-Custody certification (any type)

(8.9.1.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

8.8

(8.9.1.3) Comment

Volume of production/ consumption certified is not disclosed for confidential reasons

(8.9.1.4) Certification documentation

Note_for_Question_8.9.1_FSC.pdf

[Add row]

(8.10) Indicate whether you have monitored or estimated the deforestation and conversion of other natural ecosystems footprint for your disclosed commodities.

	Monitoring or estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint	Primary reason for not monitoring or estimating deforestation and conversion footprint	Explain why you do not monitor or estimate your deforestation and conversion footprint
Rubber	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, but we plan to monitor or estimate our deforestation and conversion footprint in the next two years	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify :planned to be implemented starting the 31/12/25 in line with the EUDR Regulation requirements	<i>We planned to do it in line with the EUDR Regulation.</i>

[Fixed row]

(8.12) Indicate if certification details are available for the commodity volumes sold to requesting CDP Supply Chain members.

	Third-party certification scheme adopted	Certification details are available for the volumes sold to any requesting CDP Supply Chain members
Rubber	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unknown

[Fixed row]

(8.13) Does your organization calculate the GHG emission reductions and/or removals from land use management and land use change that have occurred in your direct operations and/or upstream value chain?

	GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change calculated
Rubber	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, but not willing to share details with requesting CDP Supply Chain members

[Fixed row]

(8.14) Indicate if you assess your own compliance and/or the compliance of your suppliers with forest regulations and/or mandatory standards, and provide details.

(8.14.1) Assess legal compliance with forest regulations

Select from:

☒ Yes, from suppliers

(8.14.2) Aspects of legislation considered

Select all that apply

☒ Environmental protection

☒ Labor rights

(8.14.3) Procedure to ensure legal compliance

Select all that apply

☒ Third party audits

(8.14.4) Indicate if you collect data regarding compliance with the Brazilian Forest Code

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to collect data on this indicator within the next two years

(8.14.5) Please explain

For all potential new suppliers and/or facilities of raw material and high value added parts, thus including all Natural Rubber suppliers, which by their nature can become development/long-term partners for the Company, and which are also attributed much of the spending of purchases, Pirelli conducts a third-party preliminary on-site audit during the qualification phase to verify the level of compliance of the potential supplier with respect to the principal national and international regulations on Work, Environment and Business Ethics. The non-acceptance of the audit and/or not signing the corrective action plan shall block the qualification of the supplier. With regard to the contractual stage, for the past decade the Sustainability and Business Ethics Clauses (including anticorruption) have been included systematically in contracts and orders for the purchase of goods and/or services and/ or works, both with private suppliers and with the Public Administration (or institutes/enterprises under public control) or NGOs, worldwide. Every year Pirelli conducts an on-site third-party ESG audit campaign at active suppliers' sites to cover all product and geographic areas of purchase. Each audit has an average duration of two days in the field and includes a factory visit, interviews with workers, management and trade union representatives. The external auditors carry out verification on the basis of a checklist which, for the case of natural rubber suppliers, is derived from Pirelli Sustainable Natural Rubber Policy.

[Fixed row]

(8.15) Do you engage in landscape (including jurisdictional) initiatives to progress shared sustainable land use goals?

	Engagement in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we engage in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives

[Fixed row]

(8.15.1) Indicate the criteria you consider when prioritizing landscapes and jurisdictions for engagement in collaborative approaches to sustainable land use and provide an explanation.

(8.15.1.1) Criteria for prioritizing landscapes/jurisdictions for engagement

Select all that apply

- ☒ Opportunity for increased human well-being in area
- ☒ Opportunity to increase market access for smallholders and local communities

- ☒ Opportunity to protect and restore natural ecosystems

(8.15.1.2) Explain your process for prioritizing landscapes/jurisdictions for engagement

Indonesian's Ecosystem Protection Project (Hutan Harapan). The project covers an area of 2700 ha within the Hutan Harapan rainforest (Sumatra/Indonesia), which is home to indigenous communities and around 1,350 different animal species. A series of initiatives aims to improve the quality of life of the indigenous communities by protecting farmers' land rights and promoting women's rights, conserving a deforestation-free area and protecting several endangered species. Initiatives consist of training courses to improve good agriculture practices, systems to monitor the forest area (using satellite and drone-based technology), women empowerment, agroforestry projects and activities to monitor and protect biodiversity.

[Fixed row]

(8.15.2) Provide details of your engagement with landscape/jurisdictional initiatives to sustainable land use during the reporting year.

Row 1

(8.15.2.1) Landscape/jurisdiction ID

Select from:

- ☒ LJ1

(8.15.2.2) Name of initiative

THE LIVING RUBBER PROJECT

(8.15.2.3) Country/area

Select from:

- ☒ Indonesia

(8.15.2.4) Name of landscape or jurisdiction area

Hutan Harapan

(8.15.2.5) Attach public information about the initiative (optional)

Note_for_Question_8.15.2_HUTAN HARAPAN.pdf

(8.15.2.6) Indicate if you can provide the size of the area covered by the initiative

Select from:

☒ Yes

(8.15.2.7) Area covered by the initiative (ha)

2700

(8.15.2.8) Type of engagement

Select all that apply

☒ Partner: Shares responsibility with other stakeholders to manage and implement actions.

☒ Other, please specify :Supporter: Implement activities to support at least one goal

(8.15.2.9) Engagement start year

2021

(8.15.2.10) Engagement end year

Select from:

☒ Please specify :2025

(8.15.2.11) Estimated investment over the project period

275000

(8.15.2.12) Landscape goals supported by engagement

Environmental

- ☒ Decreased ecosystem degradation rate
- ☒ Ecosystem services maintained and/or enhanced
- ☒ Forest fires monitored and prevented

(8.15.2.13) Organization actions supporting initiative

Participate in planning and multi-stakeholder alignment

- ☒ Collaborate on management/land use planning in the landscape/jurisdiction
- ☒ Share spatial data and land management plans with other stakeholders in the landscape/jurisdiction
- ☒ Collaborate to maintain representation from all relevant stakeholders within governance structure of initiative
- ☒ Co-design and develop goals, strategies and an action plan with timebound targets and milestones for the initiative
- ☒ Collaborate on establishing and managing monitoring system for deforestation, natural ecosystem conversion and/or degradation
- ☒ Collaborate on establishing and managing monitoring system for biodiversity, habitat fragmentation and/or threats to IUCN Red List species in priority areas

Link value chain action to landscape/jurisdictional initiative through private sector collaboration

- ☒ Collaborate on commodity traceability

(8.15.2.14) Type of partners engaged in the initiative design and implementation

Select all that apply

- ☒ Indigenous peoples
- ☒ Local communities
- ☒ NGO and/or civil society
- ☒ Producers
- ☒ Private sector

(8.15.2.15) Description of engagement

Indonesian's Ecosystem Protection Project (Hutan Harapan) The project covers an area of 2700 ha within the Hutan Harapan rainforest (Sumatra/Indonesia), which is home to indigenous communities and around 1,350 different animal species. A series of initiatives aims to improve the quality of life of the indigenous communities by protecting farmers' land rights and promoting women's rights, conserving a deforestation-free area and protecting several endangered species. Initiatives consist of training courses to improve good agriculture practices, systems to monitor the forest area (using satellite and drone-based technology), women empowerment, agroforestry projects and activities to monitor and protect bio diversity.

(8.15.2.16) Collective monitoring framework used to measure progress towards landscape goals and actions

Select from:

☒ Yes, progress is monitored using an internally defined framework

(8.15.2.17) State the achievements of your engagement so far and how progress is monitored

The KPI monitored is: strengthened understanding, respect, and protection by 60% of the 12 communities who signed before October 2021 the CRMAs (Community Resource Management Agreements). The progress is monitored every 6 month, in 2024 the KPI was on track. CRMA further details: 1) The farmer's family is registered as a CRMA member, they must live in the CRMA area 2) Retrieval of main household data, including the number of family members, education, main livelihood, family health 3) Retrieval of business location data, including rubber plantations, area, year and number of rubber trees planted. Polygon map and drone location of each farmer's rubber plantation.

(8.15.2.18) Claims made

Select from:

☒ Yes, we are making a claim

(8.15.2.19) Type of claim made

Select from:

☒ Individual claim

(8.15.2.20) Provide further details on your claim

press release "PIRELLI AND THE BMW GROUP TOGETHER WITH BIRDLIFE INTERNATIONAL INITIATE PROJECT TO CONTRIBUTE TO SAFEGUARDING INDONESIA'S NATURAL ECOSYSTEM"

[Add row]

(8.15.3) For each of your disclosed commodities, provide details on the disclosure volume from each of the landscapes/jurisdictions you engage in.

Row 1

(8.15.3.1) Landscape/jurisdiction ID

Select from:

☒ LJ1

(8.15.3.2) Does any of your produced and/or sourced commodity volume originate from this landscape/jurisdiction, and are you able/willing to disclose information on this volume?

Select from:

☒ No, we do not produce/source from this landscape/jurisdiction

[Add row]

(8.16) Do you participate in any other external activities to support the implementation of policies and commitments related to deforestation, ecosystem conversion, or human rights issues in commodity value chains?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(8.16.1) Provide details of the external activities to support the implementation of your policies and commitments related to deforestation, ecosystem conversion, or human rights issues in commodity value chains

Row 1

(8.16.1.1) Commodity

Select all that apply

☒ Rubber

(8.16.1.2) Activities

Select all that apply

☒ Involved in industry platforms

(8.16.1.3) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :not focusing on specific areas

(8.16.1.4) Subnational area

Select from:

☒ Not applicable

(8.16.1.5) Provide further details of the activity

The Global Platform for Sustainable Natural Rubber, launched in Singapore in October 2018 with the participation of the first “founding members”, including Pirelli, is independent, based on multi-stakeholder dialogue and aims to support the sustainable development of the natural rubber business globally, for the benefit of the entire value chain through shared tools and initiatives based on respect for human and labour rights, prevention of land grabbing, respect for biodiversity and increased plant productivity, especially those of small owners. The first General Assembly of GPSNR was held in March 2019.

[Add row]

(8.17) Is your organization supporting or implementing project(s) focused on ecosystem restoration and long-term protection?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(8.17.1) Provide details on your project(s), including the extent, duration, and monitoring frequency. Please specify any measured outcome(s).

Row 1

(8.17.1.1) Project reference

Select from:

☒ Project 1

(8.17.1.2) Project type

Select from:

☒ Forest ecosystem restoration

(8.17.1.3) Expected benefits of project

Select all that apply

☒ Protection of land tenure

☒ Protection of human rights

☒ Reduce/halt biodiversity loss
marginalized groups

☒ Restoration of natural ecosystem(s)

☒ Net gain in biodiversity and ecosystem integrity

☒ Improvement to sustainability of production practices

☒ Securing continued supply of agricultural commodities

☒ Improvement of standard of living, especially for vulnerable and/or

(8.17.1.4) Is this project originating any carbon credits?

Select from:

☒ No

(8.17.1.5) Description of project

Pirelli is committed to guarantee the long -term production of sustainable, deforestation-free natural rubber in Indonesia, with the “Living Rubber” project, launched in 2021 in partnership with BMW and Birdlife International. The aim of the project is protecting 2,700 hectares of rainforest in the Indonesian area of Hutan Harapan from deforestation, conserving several endangered animal species and improving the livelihood of the indigenous community. The forest in Hutan Harapan is one of the last remaining rainforest areas in Sumatra and has more than 1,300 species of flora and 620 species of fauna, including the Sumatran tiger, the Sumatran elephant and a variety of tropical birds. The forest protection objective goes hand in hand with the development of initiatives to sustain the eco-dependent indigenous community by training them in best agro-forestry practices. The initiatives are aligned with the Indonesian government’s programme to reduce poverty and improve the quality of life of communities, as well as to implement sustainable forest management.

(8.17.1.6) Where is the project taking place in relation to your value chain?

Select all that apply

☒ Project based in sourcing area(s)

(8.17.1.7) Start year

2021

(8.17.1.8) Target year

Select from:

☒ 2025

(8.17.1.9) Project area to date (Hectares)

2700

(8.17.1.10) Project area in the target year (Hectares)

2700

(8.17.1.11) Country/Area

Select from:

☒ Indonesia

(8.17.1.12) Latitude

-0.589724

(8.17.1.13) Longitude

103.31252

(8.17.1.14) Monitoring frequency

Select from:

- ☒ Six-monthly or more frequently

(8.17.1.15) Total investment over the project period (currency)

275000

(8.17.1.16) For which of your expected benefits are you monitoring progress?

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protection of land tenure | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Improvement to sustainability of production practice |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protection of human rights
marginalized groups | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Improvement of standard of living, especially for vulnerable and/or |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reduce/halt biodiversity loss | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restoration of natural ecosystem(s) | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Net gain in biodiversity and ecosystem integrity | |

(8.17.1.17) Please explain

The different activities are implemented in coherence with the “Desired State” of the Global Platform for Sustainable Natural Rubber (GPSNR). More precisely, the Project sets precise performance KPIs with respect to economic development for natural rubber farming families, community rights, collaboration with institutions, healthy ecosystems and resilient agroecosystems for an ecologically sustainable supply chain. In October 2022 a delegation from BirdLife International, Pirelli and BMW held meetings with the community on a variety of topics such as literacy, women’s participation in local community development, quality rubber cultivation, cooperative development, forest protection and biodiversity conservation. The visit provided the opportunity to discuss in detail a number of field results that led to further refinements of the project. In particular the protection of 2,700 hectares has been monitored with satellite images and the protection of the endangered species using camera traps and monitoring survey reports.

Row 2

(8.17.1.1) Project reference

Select from:

- ☒ Project 2

(8.17.1.2) Project type

Select from:

☒ Forest ecosystem restoration

(8.17.1.3) Expected benefits of project

Select all that apply

☒ Reduce/halt biodiversity loss

☒ Restoration of natural ecosystem(s)

☒ Other, please specify :animal species protection

(8.17.1.4) Is this project originating any carbon credits?

Select from:

☒ No

(8.17.1.5) Description of project

In 2024, a further agreement was signed in Mexico with local government institutions for the conservation of biodiversity and the reforestation of the Cuenca de la Esperanza protected natural area, located in the Guanajuato Region. With this initiative, in addition to the environmental protection of flora and fauna, there is preservation of an area that is an important water resource for the population of the capital of Guanajuato and Silao, the city where the Pirelli plant is located. This new agreement intends to restore a further 100 hectares to the 50 hectares already preserved by Pirelli.

(8.17.1.6) Where is the project taking place in relation to your value chain?

Select all that apply

☒ Project based in area with direct operations

(8.17.1.7) Start year

2024

(8.17.1.8) Target year

Select from:

☒ 2027

(8.17.1.9) Project area to date (Hectares)

50

(8.17.1.10) Project area in the target year (Hectares)

100

(8.17.1.11) Country/Area

Select from:

☒ Mexico

(8.17.1.12) Latitude

21.074322

(8.17.1.13) Longitude

-101.275064

(8.17.1.14) Monitoring frequency

Select from:

☒ Six-monthly or more frequently

(8.17.1.15) Total investment over the project period (currency)

207000

(8.17.1.16) For which of your expected benefits are you monitoring progress?

Select all that apply

- ☒ Reduce/halt biodiversity loss
- ☒ Restoration of natural ecosystem(s)

(8.17.1.17) Please explain

[monitoring frequency]: every six months [monitoring methods]; on site land monitoring and wild life monitoring camera traps [indicators measured]: hectar restored, number of trees planted and biological indicators. [baseline date] 2017
[Add row]

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

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

Select from:

☒ No

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

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

The water withdrawals volumes at site level are monitored using meter reading devices and/or invoices. The sites share this water aspect with HQ every month for productive units and every year for other units having negligible impact.

(9.2.4) Please explain

The water withdrawal volume as absolute parameter or divided by the amount of finished product is one of the key environmental KPI of the Pirelli Group. The Group sets targets and strategy in order to improve this indicator. Pirelli monitors the absolute and the specific water withdrawal's trend and shares them internally during the year and externally once a year in the Annual Report. 100% of our productive plants monitor this water aspect and this is considered part of the usual facility management.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

The water withdrawal volumes by source at site level are monitored using meter reading and/or invoices. The sites share this water aspect with HQ every month for productive units and every year for other units having negligible impact.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Monitor the water withdrawal by the different sources enables Pirelli to assess the pressure (and related risks) on the different water sources, and define improvement in order to improve its performances. 100% of our productive plants monitor this water aspect and this is considered part of the usual facility management

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Pirelli productive plants withdrawing water from freshwater sources and groundwater are periodically (at least once a year) monitoring the quality of the inlet water. The frequency and the monitored parameters depend on the local context, the applicable regulations and the source/use of water and the analysis are carried out by an external certified laboratory.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Since 2020, 100% of withdrawn water quality is classified according to its characteristics as freshwater or not. This quality classification is available for the total Group withdrawn water and it is in addition to the traditional chemical-physical monitoring campaign that are carried out by the productive plants. Pirelli productive plants withdrawing water from freshwater sources and groundwater are periodically (at least once a year) monitoring the quality of the inlet water. The frequency and the monitored parameters depend on the local context, the applicable regulations and the source/use of water. Example of monitored parameters are: pH, Temperature, Metals, Hardness, Biological quality, hydrocarbons,... 100% of our productive plants monitor this water aspect and this is considered part of the usual facility management.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

The water discharge volume at site level is monitored using meter reading or by estimation when the meters are not available. The sites share this water aspect with HQ every month for productive units and every year for other units having negligible impact.

(9.2.4) Please explain

This water aspect is monitored to understand the impact and improve it. It is also monitored in order to calculate the water consumption. 100% of our productive plants monitor this water aspect and this is considered part of the usual facility management.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

The water discharge volume by destination at site level is monitored using meter reading or by estimation when the meters are not available. The sites share this water aspect with HQ every month for productive units and every year for other units having negligible impact.

(9.2.4) Please explain

The water discharged volume by destination is monitored to assess the impact and ensure the proper water management, including the compliance to the local regulation. Pirelli takes in account that some productive plants discharge also to freshwater bodies.. 100% of our productive plants monitor this water aspect and this is considered part of the usual facility management.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

The volume is measured with a monthly frequency and the treatment method is checked annually.

(9.2.4) Please explain

The aspect is important to improve our water efficiency and also to make sure that the quality and quantity of discharged water complies with standards and regulations. 100% of our productive plants monitor this water aspect and this is considered part of the usual facility management.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

The analysis are carried out by an external lab at least twice a year. The sites share this water aspect with HQ twice a year.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Since 2020, 100% of discharged water quality is classified according to its characteristics as freshwater or not. This new quality classification is in addition to the traditional chemical-physical monitoring campaign that are carried out in all the of the the productive plants. Each productive plant carries out the wastewater quality analysis according to the local legal requirements and an interal Group procedure. Furthermore, it has been implemented a central data collection covering all the productive plants, requiring all productive plants to monitor and report the wastewater quality every six months. Main parameters monitored are: pH, Temperature, Biochemical Oxygen Demand, Chemical Oxygen Demand, Total Suspended Solids. Also Nitrate Nitrogen and Nitrite Nitrogen are among the parameters monitored. 100% of our productive plants monitor this water aspect and this is considered part of the usual facility management

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

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

The analysis are carried out by an external lab at least twice a year. The sites share this water aspect with HQ twice a year.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Since 2020, 100% of discharged water quality is classified according to its characteristics as freshwater or not. This quality classification is in addition to the traditional chemical-physical monitoring campaign that are carried out in all the productive plants. Each productive plant carries out the wastewater quality analysis according to the local legal requirements and to the specific internal Group procedure. Furthermore, it has been implemented a central data collection covering all the productive plants, requiring each plant to monitor and report the wastewater quality every six months. Main parameters monitored are: pH, Temperature, Biochemical Oxygen Demand, Chemical Oxygen Demand, Total Suspended Solids. Also Nitrates are among the parameters monitored. 100% of our productive plants monitor this water aspect and this is considered part of the usual facility management.

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

The analysis are carried out by an external lab at least twice a year. The sites share this water aspect with HQ twice a year.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Since 2020, 100% of discharged water quality is classified according to its characteristics as freshwater or not. This quality classification is in addition to the traditional chemical-physical monitoring campaign that are carried out in all the productive plants. Each productive plant carries out the wastewater quality analysis according to the local legal requirements and to the specific internal Group procedure. Furthermore, it has been implemented a central data collection covering all the productive plants, requiring each plant to monitor and report the wastewater quality every six months. Main parameters monitored are: pH, Temperature, Biochemical Oxygen Demand, Chemical Oxygen Demand, Total Suspended Solids. Also Nitrates are among the parameters monitored. 100% of our productive plants monitor this water aspect and this is considered part of the usual facility management.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

The water consumption volume at HQ level is calculated from water withdrawal volume minus water discharged. The sites share the water withdrawal volume and the water discharged volume with HQ every month for productive units and every year for other units having negligible impact.

(9.2.4) Please explain

This water aspect is monitored to understand the impact and improve it. 100% of our productive plants monitor this water aspect and this is considered part of the usual facility management.

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

The water recycled/reused volume at site level is monitoring using meter reading or by estimation when the meters are not available. The sites share this water aspect with HQ every month.

(9.2.4) Please explain

This water aspect is monitored to understand the impact and improve it. 100% of our productive plants monitor this water aspect and this is considered part of the usual facility management.

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

We promote access to safe drinking water in all our plants and uphold high standards of workplace hygiene through regular and thorough sanitation across all our sites. Our commitment includes ensuring that drinking water is always available, meets international safety standards, and that sanitation facilities are properly maintained to support the health and well-being of all workers. specific analysis are performed based on local legislation.

(9.2.4) Please explain

This aspect is relevant because Pirelli recognizes the importance of access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene at the workplace at an appropriate level of standard for all employees in all sites. 100% of our productive plants monitor this water aspect, also according to local legislation

[Fixed row]

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

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

4724.59

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

In absolute terms, the water withdrawal amounted to approximately 4.7 million cubic metres, down by 10% compared to the 2023 figure. Thanks to the actions implemented, since 2015, Pirelli has saved a total of more than 27,5 million cubic metres of water: an amount almost equivalent to the absolute withdrawal for around five years by the entire Group. In the future Pirelli expects to reduce this volume thanks to the efficiency gains provided by the projects. Lower means a reduction between -2.5% and -25%.

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

2901.2

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

In absolute terms, the water discharged amounted to approximately 2.9 million cubic metres, down by 10% compared to the 2023. In the future Pirelli expects to reduce this volume thanks to the efficiency gains provided by the projects. Lower means a reduction between -2.5% and -25%.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

1823.39

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

In absolute terms, the water consumption amounted to approximately 1.8 million cubic meters, down by 10% compared to the 2023 figure. In the future Pirelli expects to reduce the water consumptions due to change in production processes, such as electrification of curing presses that will reduce the steam used for this purpose, and investments that will aim to gain efficiency in water usage. Lower means a reduction between -2.5% and -25%.
[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)

2876.72

(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:

☒ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.4.5) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.4.7) % of total withdrawals that are withdrawn from areas with water stress

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool*Select all that apply*☒ WRI Aqueduct**(9.2.4.9) Please explain**

In absolute terms, the water withdrawal from areas with water stress amounted to approximately 2.9 million cubic metres, down by 4% compared to the 2023 figure. The assessment covers all Pirelli's productive plants. The percentage consider the areas with a "baseline water stress" higher than 40%. Pirelli, in line with its Group water specific withdrawal target, defines proper water intensity targets for all the plants, including those located in these areas, also in order to mitigate as far as possible the related risks. Besides that, it is worthwhile to highlight that no relevant droughts have been recorded in the considered "water stressed areas" so far. It is important to highlight that the water withdrawal of both water stressed, and non-stressed area sites has been decreased. The "% withdrawn from areas with water stress" increase is because the relative reduction of the withdrawal of the water stressed area is lower (-4%) vs the total reduction (-10%). The reason of this difference is mainly related to the fact that plants in the water stressed area have already a better level of water efficiency in comparison to the others and therefore the achievable relative improvement are lower. Lower means a reduction between -2.5% and -25%.

*[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/year)**

552.32

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year*Select from:*

☒ Lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

The Pirelli Group measured directly (reading meter) or indirectly (estimations) the amount of freshwater from surface water. It has been decreased by 10% mainly due to the efficiency gains reached thanks to the implemented improvement plans. This water source is relevant for Pirelli, because it represents the 12% of the withdrawn water. Lower means a reduction between -2.5% and -25%.

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

0

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :No water withdrawals from seawater

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

No water withdrawals from seawater

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

2807.5

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

The Pirelli Group measured directly (reading meter) or indirectly (estimations) the amount of groundwater - renewable water has been decreased by 11% mainly due to efficiency reached thanks to the implemented improvement plans. This water source is relevant for Pirelli, because represents the 59% of the withdrawn water. Lower means a reduction between -2.5% and -25%

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

No water withdrawals from groundwater non renewable sources

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

0

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :No water is produced or entrained into products

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

No water is produced or entrained into products

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

1364.8

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

The Pirelli Group measured directly (reading meter) or indirectly (estimations) the amount of third-party source water has been decreased by 8% mainly due to efficiency gain reached thanks to the implemented improvement plans. This water source is relevant for Pirelli, because represents the 29% of the withdrawn water. Lower means a reduction between -2.5% and -25%
[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/year)

1159

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

The Pirelli Group measured (directly or indirectly) amount of wastewater discharged to freshwater decreased by 13% mainly due to efficiency gains reached thanks to the implemented improvement plans. This water source is relevant for Pirelli, because it represents the 40% of the discharged water. Lower means a reduction between -2.5% and -25%

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

0

(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:

☒ Other, please specify :Wastewater is discharged only in freshwater bodies or in third party networks.

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Wastewater is discharged only in freshwater bodies or in third party networks.

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

0

(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:

☒ Other, please specify :Wastewater is discharged only in freshwater bodies or in third party networks.

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Wastewater is discharged only in freshwater bodies or in third party networks.

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

1742

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

The Pirelli Group measured (directly or indirectly) amount of wastewater discharged to third-party destinations decreased by 8% mainly due to efficiency gains reached thanks to the implemented improvement plans. This water source is relevant for Pirelli, because it represents the 60% of the discharged water. Lower means a reduction between -2.5% and -25%

[Fixed row]

(9.2.9) Within your direct operations, indicate the highest level(s) to which you treat your discharge.

Tertiary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Tertiary treatment is applied to reach the right quality to reuse water inside the plants, so no tertiary treatment is applied to water discharge.

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Tertiary treatment is applied for the treatment of wastewater that are reused within the plant. Therefore it is relevant for water reuse purpose but not for discharge, for this reason the volume is 0. Reported data are referred to 100% Productive plants, proving grounds and point of sales. About the same means between +2.5% and - 2.5% compared to previous year.

Secondary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

33.8

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

The relevance of secondary treatment is mainly due to the need to ensure the proper quality level of the discharged water accordingly to the final receptor. Therefore, this type of treatment is adopted whenever the quality level of the water recipient requires this kind of treatment in order to ensure the proper abatement of the discharged contaminants. The 2024 value is higher than the 2023 data (+8%), but compared to 2021 we reached a strong reduction of -33,5% as a result of activities on water efficient management carried out in 2022. Only one plant located in Central America is included into this category, so the normal fluctuation of production volume and the climate conditions affect this value. In the 2025, value is expected to be slightly reduced as a consequence of the water improvement actions in place. Reported data are referred to 100% Productive plants, proving grounds and point of sales. Higher means an increase between +2.5% and +25% compared to previous year.

Primary treatment only

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

1927.1

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Change in accounting methodology

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

The relevance of primary treatment is mainly related to the need to ensure the proper quality level of the discharged water accordingly to the final receptor. Therefore, this type of treatment is adopted whenever the quality level of the water recipient requires this kind of treatment in order to ensure the proper abatement of the discharged contaminants. The value is higher (5%) in comparison to the previous year, due to the enlargement of perimeter considered in the declaration that, compared to previous year, consider also point of sales and proving grounds for testing tyres in wet conditions. In the 2025, value is expected to be slightly reduced as a consequence of the water improvement actions in place. Reported data are referred to 100% Productive plants, proving grounds and point of sales. Higher means an increase between +2.5% and +25% compared to previous year.

Discharge to the natural environment without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

0

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much lower

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Maximum potential volume reduction already achieved

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

In 2024, at the only facility within our operations that previously discharged wastewater directly into the natural environment, we completed the diversion of the discharge flow into the municipal sewage system. This measure was undertaken to eliminate direct effluent discharge, thereby reducing potential environmental impacts and aligning with stricter regulatory expectations. The initiative supports our broader water stewardship strategy by enhancing water quality protection and ensuring compliance with local discharge standards, while also mitigating reputational and operational risks associated with direct environmental release. Reported data are referred to 100% Productive plants, proving ground and point of sales. Much lower means a reduction higher than -25%.

Discharge to a third party without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

904.22

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

The amount of wastewater discharged into public (or third party) sewage systems, generally provided with dedicated wastewater treatment facilities, represents the second destination in term of volume. Therefore, this type of treatment is adopted whenever the quality level of the water recipient requires this kind of treatment in order to ensure the proper abatement of the discharged contaminants As for all other destination, the quality of this wastewater is periodically checked according also to the local applicable regulations. During 2024 the value is lower (-5%) vs 2023 mainly due to water withdrawal reduction achieved in all the plants of the group. It is foreseen that the 2025 value will further benefit from the activities focused on the optimization of the water withdrawal. Reported data are referred to 100% Productive plants, proving grounds and point of sales. Lower means a reduction between -2.5% and -25% compared to the previous year.

Other

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

0

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :No other discharges

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Wastewater discharges into other recipients or any other treatment not applicable.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.10) Provide details of your organization's emissions of nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and other priority substances to water in the reporting year.

(9.2.10.1) Emissions to water in the reporting year (metric tons)

21.48

(9.2.10.2) Categories of substances included

Select all that apply

☒ Nitrates

(9.2.10.4) Please explain

This pollutant is mostly generated from human activities, on average 29g per ton of tyre has been released in 2024. The Group average concentration of nitrates is around 8 mg/l: a value that is pretty lower than the concentration limit of drinking water according to the guideline of United Nations, 50mg/l. Only 16% of this pollutant has been emitted in high water stress areas. Plans are on going in the activities of Excellence in Water management of Pirelli.

[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?

	Identification of facilities in the value chain stage	Please explain
Direct operations	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, we have assessed this value chain stage but did not identify any facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities	<i>we have assessed this value chain stage but did not identify facilities with substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities</i>
Upstream value chain	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, we have assessed this value chain stage but did not identify any facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities	<i>we have assessed this value chain stage but did not identify facilities with substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities</i>

[Fixed row]

(9.4) Could any of your facilities reported in 9.3.1 have an impact on a requesting CDP supply chain member?

Select from:

☒ No facilities were reported in 9.3.1

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.

(9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

6773324000

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

1433632.12

(9.5.3) Anticipated forward trend

In the near future, Pirelli expects to improve total water withdrawal efficiency, driven by a reduction in overall water withdrawal. This improvement follows the water assessment conducted in 2024 and the resulting action plans identified. compared to the last year the total water withdrawal efficiency increased by 13%
[Fixed row]

(9.12) Provide any available water intensity values for your organization’s products or services.

Row 1

(9.12.1) Product name

Pirelli monitors the water specific withdrawal and provides the Group consolidated values of the last three financial years in the Annual Report. According to the 2024 Annual Report the average specific water withdrawal is 6.3 m3/tonFP. As an example, the average water specific withdrawal for a tyre of a weight of 10 kg is 63 liters. The average water specific withdrawal has been reduced by 11% during the 2024, in comparison to the 2023.

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

6.3

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:
☒ Water withdrawn

(9.12.4) Denominator

tons of Finished Product, i.e. tons of tyres

(9.12.5) Comment

The average water specific withdrawal has been reduced by 11% during the 2024, in comparison to the 2023.
[Add row]

(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

	Products contain hazardous substances
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(9.13.1) What percentage of your company’s revenue is associated with products containing substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

Row 1

(9.13.1.1) Regulatory classification of hazardous substances

Select from:
☒ Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for Authorisation above 0.1% by weight (EU Regulation)

(9.13.1.2) % of revenue associated with products containing substances in this list

Select from:
☒ Less than 10%

(9.13.1.3) Please explain

- At worldwide level, no substances / mixtures falling under the category recognized as SVHC (Substances of Very High Concern) are used by Pirelli to produce tyres and rubber compounds (as lastly updated by ECHA on 25 June 2025). - With respect to the previous point, the world's first tyre-based system with integrated sensors that collect data and transmit it to the vehicle (commercialized by the Group as CyberTM) works by means of a battery (commonly available on the market) containing – among others – more than 0.1% of substances belonging to the above mentioned SVHC category. However, due to the extremely low amount of them into these common devices, no significant hazards / risks for the human health or for the Environment need to be pointed out. - The Pirelli Group is fully involved in medium / long-term plan to reduce/phase-out such as chemicals by studying the possibilities to substitute them with less hazardous substances.

[Add 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) Definition used to classify low water impact

The use phase of the tyre is the most material life cycle stage in term of water demands: more than 50% of the overall water footprint (calculated according to ISO 14040 family and Tyre Product Category Rules) is allocated to this stage. The main cause of this impact is related to the water used to produce the fuels/energy consumed by the vehicles due to tyre rolling resistance. Eco & Safety Design identify the low rolling resistance car tyres (that reduce the vehicle CO2 emissions and the water indirect impact compared to standard tyres) that Pirelli produces throughout the world, which fall into the rolling resistance and wet grip classes A, B, C according to the labelling parameters set by European legislation (Reg. EU 2020/740). The “Eco & Safety Performance Revenues” also represent a KPI of indirect CO2 emission reduction of the value chain (Scope 3) as well as the indirect water impact related to the production of fuel/energy.

(9.14.4) Please explain

A Eco & Safety performance tyres (low rolling resistance) has a lower contribution to the fuel/energy consumption of a vehicle in comparison to a standard products. This lower fuel/energy consumption determines an overall lower water demand/impact which is in fact due the fuel/energy production. Therefore, the increase of “Eco & Safety Performance Revenues” due to the increase of the Eco& Safety performance tyres brings a reduction of the water impact related to the use phase.

[Fixed row]

(9.15) Do you have any water-related targets?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.15.1) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

	Target set in this category	Please explain
Water pollution	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, but we plan to within the next two years	As reported in the industrial plan, Pirelli is committed to ensure safe water and its quality and returning clean water back to ecosystems.
Water withdrawals	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Rich text input [must be under 1000 characters]
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Rich text input [must be under 1000 characters]
Other	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, but we plan to within the next two years	Pirelli is evaluating other sets of targets focused on preserving water quality towards maximizing water reuse and recycling.

[Fixed row]

(9.15.2) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Row 1

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Target 1

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals

☒ Reduction in withdrawals per product

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

12/31/2019

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/30/2015

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

12.9

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/30/2025

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

7.4

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year*Select from:*☒ Achieved and maintained**(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target***Select all that apply*☒ Sustainable Development Goal 6**(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions***100% Consolidated entities***(9.15.2.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target**

The 2025 target has been already achieved during FY 2023 and maintained in FY 2024, thanks to the completion of activities planned in the global and site-specific water management programs, especially in the manufacturing sites which represent approximately 85% of the total Group water withdrawal. All the programs and actions are developed and engineered to ensure that performance is maintained over time, ensuring effective performance over the lifetime of the facilities. Nevertheless, compared to the previous year the specific water withdrawal has been reduced by 11%.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

This target is an intensity target: It concerns the group-wide withdrawal of water per ton of finished product (m3/ton). The KPI is calculated by dividing the total group-wide water withdrawal in m3 recorded in the reporting year by the weight in tonnes of tires produced in the entire year. This objective supports the organization in reducing dependence on water resources and therefore mitigating any risks of reduced availability.

Row 2**(9.15.2.1) Target reference number***Select from:*☒ Target 2

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals

☒ Reduction in withdrawals per product

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

12/30/2023

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/30/2015

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

12.9

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/30/2030

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

5.2

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

6.27

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

86

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☒ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

100% Consolidated entities

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

Future actions are focused on improving water-use efficiency, primarily by increasing the volume of reused water. This will be achieved through the upgrading of existing treatment plants and the installation of new ones, ensuring that water meets the necessary quality standards for use in production and other processes, thereby reducing the need for fresh water withdrawal. Additional reductions in water withdrawal will result from the electrification of curing presses. In 2024, water assessments were carried out at several strategic plants within the Group, leading to the development of specific action plans aimed at further decreasing water withdrawal. During the reporting year, specific water withdrawal was reduced by 11% compared to the previous year. A linear reduction trend is expected to continue in the coming years.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

This target is an intensity target: It concerns the group-wide withdrawal of water per ton of finished product (m3/ton). The KPI is calculated by dividing the total group-wide water withdrawal in m3 recorded in the reporting year by the weight in tonnes of tires produced in the entire year. This objective supports the organization in reducing dependence on water resources and therefore mitigating any risks of reduced availability.

Row 3

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Target 3

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals

☒ Reduction in withdrawals per product

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

12/30/2023

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/30/2015

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

8.6

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/30/2025

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

5.4

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

5.12

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Achieved

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

109

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☒ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Considering only manufacturing plants located in high and very-high water stress area, based on WRI database.

(9.15.2.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

In 2024, Pirelli recalculated its baseline following the SBTi approach, due to the inclusion of two previously acquired entities. This led to an increase in the specific water withdrawal baseline from 7.8 to 8.6 m³/tonFP and a corresponding adjustment of the 2025 target in water-stressed areas from 5.0 to 5.4 m³/tonFP. Actions focus on improving water-use efficiency by increasing reuse through the upgrade and installation of treatment plants, and by electrifying curing presses. In 2024, specific water withdrawal in high and extremely high water stress area plants decreased by 5% compared to the previous year. A linear reduction trend is expected in the coming years.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

This target is an intensity target: It concerns the water withdrawal of manufacturing plants located in high and very-high water stress area per ton of finished product (m³/ton) produced in that facilities. The KPI is calculated by dividing the total water withdrawal of manufacturing plants located in high and very-high water stress area in m³ recorded in the reporting year by the weight in tonnes of tires produced that facilities in the entire year. This objective supports the organization in reducing dependence on water resources in geography where this resource has limited availability and therefore mitigating any risks of water scarcity.

Row 4

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Target 4

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals

☒ Reduction in withdrawals per product

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

12/30/2023

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/30/2015

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

8.6

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/30/2030

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

4.7

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway**(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year**

89

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☒ Sustainable Development Goal 6**(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions***Considering only manufacturing plants located in high and very-high water stress area, based on WRI database.***(9.15.2.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year**

Future actions are focused on improving the water-use efficiency, such as increasing the amount of water that is reused by upgrading existing treatment plants and by installing new ones, in order to ensure the proper quality of water for its use in the production process or other processes by reducing the amount of water withdrawn. Other activity that will result into water withdrawal reduction is the electrification of curing presses. During the reporting year the specific water withdrawal in high and extremely high water stress area located plants has been reduced by 5% based on the previous year. The reduction curve will be linear during the next years.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

This target is an intensity target: It concerns the water withdrawal of manufacturing plants located in high and very-high water stress area per ton of finished product (m3/ton) produced in that facilities. The KPI is calculated by dividing the total water withdrawal of manufacturing plants located in high and very-high water stress area in m3 recorded in the reporting year by the weight in tonnes of tires produced that facilities in the entire year. This objective supports the organization in reducing dependence on water resources in geography where this resource has limited availability and therefore mitigating any risks of water scarcity.

Row 5

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Target 5

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services

☒ Other WASH, please specify :Implement WASH assessment (as per WASH Pledge Methodology) in 100% of Pirelli's tyre manufacturing sites by 2026 (intermediate target 75% by 2025).

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

12/30/2023

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/30/2023

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

0

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/30/2026

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

100

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

0

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

0

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☒ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Considering only Pirelli's tyre manufacturing plants.

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

In 2024, Pirelli initiated WASH (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene) assessments at selected manufacturing sites. These assessments are currently underway and are expected to be completed during 2025. For the remaining plants, a structured implementation plan has been developed, which schedules the execution and completion of WASH assessments across all sites by the end of 2026. This timeline is aligned with the company's stated target and reflects Pirelli's commitment to ensuring appropriate WASH standards throughout its operations.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

This target is a % rate target. It is an internal target and concerns the coverage of the Pirelli's tyre manufacturing plants with a WASH assessment done. The KPI is calculated by dividing the number of Pirelli's factories with a WASH assessment completed by the total number Pirelli's factories multiplied by 100%. This objective supports the organization in the commitment reported in the industrial plan Pirelli to ensure safe water and its quality: "Promotion of safe water, sanitation and hygiene (as per International best practices)".

[Add row]

C10. Environmental performance - Plastics

(10.1) Do you have plastics-related targets, and if so what type?

(10.1.1) Targets in place

Select from:

☒ Yes

(10.1.2) Target type and metric

Plastic goods/products

- ☒ Eliminate single-use plastic products
- ☒ Reduce the total weight of virgin content in plastic goods/products
- ☒ Increase the proportion of post-consumer recycled content in plastic goods/products
- ☒ Increase the proportion of renewable content from responsibly managed sources in plastic goods/products

Microplastics

- ☒ Reduce the potential release of microplastics and plastic particles

Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)

- ☒ Ensure compliance with EPR policies and schemes

(10.1.3) Please explain

Concerning raw materials, Pirelli has set targets for increasing the use of natural (bio-based) and recycled materials in its tyres and is committed to increasing the use of third-party certified materials. More specifically, the targets included in the Industrial Plan envisage achieving: - for its best product, more than 70% in weight of natural (bio-based) and recycled materials in 2025 and more than 80% - for the total of raw materials used by the Pirelli Group, 27% in weight of bio-based and recycled materials in 2025 and 40% in 2030. With reference to Pirelli tyres produced in 2024, the highest share of bio-based and recycled materials in a single product on the market reached 58.5% (specific measure of the new P Zero™ E line, was checked by a third party against ISO 14021) while, regarding the total 2024

production, of the total volume of raw materials used, 23.7% are of natural or recycled origin. Moreover, as far as the use of Single Use Plastic (SUP), be aware that Pirelli has adopted the "Single Use Plastic Free Policy" which leads the Company to the elimination of SUP.
[Fixed row]

(10.2) Indicate whether your organization engages in the following activities.

Production/commercialization of plastic polymers (including plastic converters)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Not Applicable

Production/commercialization of durable plastic goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

The production of tyres falls within the definition of durable plastic goods, since some key raw materials are polymers, such as Natural and Synthetic Rubber

Usage of durable plastics goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Not Applicable

Production/commercialization of plastic packaging

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Not Applicable

Production/commercialization of goods/products packaged in plastics

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Not Applicable

Provision/commercialization of services that use plastic packaging (e.g., food services)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Not Applicable

Provision of waste management and/or water management services

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Not Applicable

Provision of financial products and/or services for plastics-related activities

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Not Applicable

Other activities not specified

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Not Applicable

[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.

Durable goods and durable components sold

(10.4.1) Total weight during the reporting year (Metric tons)

753192

(10.4.2) Raw material content percentages available to report

Select all that apply

☒ % virgin renewable content

(10.4.4) % virgin renewable content

19.3

(10.4.7) Please explain

*The virgin renewable content is related to the bio-based material, especially the natural rubber.
[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 of plastic

(10.6.1) Total weight of waste generated during the reporting year (Metric tons)

753192

(10.6.2) End-of-life management pathways available to report

Select all that apply

☒ Preparation for reuse

(10.6.3) % prepared for reuse

100

(10.6.12) Please explain

It is assumed that the amount of plastic waste related to production/commercialization of tyres correspond to the finish product sold. 100% of tyres produced and sold by Pirelli are recoverable, both in material and energy terms. The actual recovery/recycling rate varies depending on the markets and ELT management models in the various countries. Based on the recovery and recycling rates of ELTs in markets where Pirelli tyres are sold and where there are organisations for the collection and management of ELTs, it is estimated that the share sent for material recycling is 46%, a value that rises to over 70% if both energy and material recovery are considered.

Commercialization of plastic

(10.6.1) Total weight of waste generated during the reporting year (Metric tons)

753192

(10.6.2) End-of-life management pathways available to report

Select all that apply

☒ Preparation for reuse

(10.6.3) % prepared for reuse

100

(10.6.12) Please explain

It is assumed that the amount of plastic waste related to production/commercialization of tyres correspond to the finish product sold. 100% of tyres produced and sold by Pirelli are recoverable, both in material and energy terms. The actual recovery/recycling rate varies depending on the markets and ELT management models in the

various countries. Based on the recovery and recycling rates of ELTs in markets where Pirelli tyres are sold and where there are organisations for the collection and management of ELTs, it is estimated that the share sent for material recycling is 46%, a value that rises to over 70% if both energy and material recovery are considered.

[Fixed row]

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

(11.2.1) Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments

Select from:

☒ Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

(11.2.2) Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments

Select all that apply

☒ Land/water protection

☒ Land/water management

☒ Species management

☒ Education & awareness

[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
	<div>Select from:</div> <div><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we use indicators</div>	<div>Select all that apply</div> <div><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Response indicators</div>

[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

We use IBAT tool to assess the proximity of our sites to areas important for biodiversity. In the reporting year no activities of Pirelli were located in or near Legally protected areas.

UNESCO World Heritage sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ No

(11.4.2) Comment

We use IBAT tool to assess the proximity of our sites to areas important for biodiversity. In the reporting year no activities of Pirelli were located in or near UNESCO WH sites.

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

Vizzola Ticino test track is located the area of the Ticino Park (Italy), a UNESCO MAB reserve. The test track is inside the Park with which there is an active agreement. Furthermore, we use IBAT tool to assess the proximity of our sites to areas important for 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

We use IBAT tool to assess the proximity of our sites to areas important for biodiversity. In the reporting year no activities of Pirelli were locates in or near Ramsar sites.

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

3 key biodiversity areas are located within 20 km of the site Vizzola Ticino test track. we use IBAT tool to assess the proximity of our sites to these areas.

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

We use IBAT tool to assess the proximity of our sites to areas important for biodiversity. In the reporting year no activities of Pirelli were located in these areas.
[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 Man and the Biosphere Reserves

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Italy

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Lombardy Natural Park of the Ticino Valley

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☒ Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

37

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

test track area for the tyres

(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:

☒ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☒ Physical controls

☒ Operational controls

☒ Restoration

☒ Other, please specify :Alien species management

(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

Environmental impact on biodiversity in the area are not significant; however, several interventions were carried out, both directly by the Company and by the Park Authority, to mitigate and improve the interactions of Pirelli's activities with the natural environment, as stipulated in the agreement signed in 2001.

[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: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Business strategy

☒ Internal pricing of environmental externalities

☒ Scenario analysis

☒ Sustainable finance taxonomy aligned spending/revenue

☒ Transition plans

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☒ ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

This information is included in the "Consolidated Sustainability Report", prepared in accordance with the provisions of Legislative Decree no. 125 of 6 September 2024, which transposed Directive (EU) no. 2022/2464 – Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) of the Pirelli Annual Report 2024 and covered by the "INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S LIMITED ASSURANCE REPORT ON THE CONSOLIDATED SUSTAINABILITY REPORT IN ACCORDANCE WITH ARTICLE 14-BIS OF LEGISLATIVE DECREE NO. 39 OF 27 JANUARY 2010 FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024" published at pages 538-541 of the Pirelli Annual Report 2024. This process take place annually and covers the Pirelli Group consolidated scope (all the units: from industrial realities to commercial and administrative sites). In details please see the paragraphs "Disclosure pursuant to article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 (Taxonomy)" at page 122. In the conclusion of the limited assurance engagement, stated that nothing has come to the attention of the auditors that causes them to believe that the information set out in paragraph "Disclosure pursuant to article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 (Taxonomy)" of the sustainability report is not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with article 8 of Regulation (UE) No. 852 of 18 June 2020 (hereinafter also the "Taxonomy Regulation"). The other data selected are included in the chapter E1 Climate Changes (pag 83-101) of the Report.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

PIRELLI_ANNUAL_REPORT_2024_ENG.pdf

Row 2

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

- ☒ Carbon removals
- ☒ Fuel consumption
- ☒ Base year emissions
- ☒ Progress against targets
- ☒ Renewable fuel consumption
- ☒ Target-setting methodology
- ☒ Project-based carbon credits
- ☒ Energy attribute certificates (EACs)
- ☒ Emissions reduction initiatives/activities
- ☒ Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

- ☒ ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

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(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

PIRELLI_Annual_Report_2024_w_Verification_Letters_GHG+KPIs.pdf

Row 3

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☒ Waste data

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☒ Other general verification standard, please specify :ISO 14065:2020

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Third-Party verification letter on Pirelli Waste Management data 2024: SGS ICS Italia Srl conducted a third-party verification in accordance with the methodology for verification and validation on environmental assertion from ISO 14065:2020.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

PIRELLI - Verification_letter_waste_2024.pdf

Row 4

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☒ Forests

☒ Biodiversity

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☒ Identification of priority locations

☒ Identification, assessment, and management processes

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☒ ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

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(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

PIRELLI_Annual_Report_2024_w_Verification_Letters_GHG+KPIs.pdf

Row 5

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☒ Forests

☒ Biodiversity

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Forests

☒ Ecosystem restoration and long-term protection projects

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☒ ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

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(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

PIRELLI_Annual_Report_2024_w_Verification_Letters_GHG+KPIs.pdf

Row 6

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☒ Water

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Water security

☒ Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

☒ Water consumption– total volume

☒ Water discharges– total volumes

☒ Water intensities of products and services

☒ Water withdrawals– total volumes

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☒ ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

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(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

PIRELLI_Annual_Report_2024_w_Verification_Letters_GHG+KPIs.pdf

Row 7

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☒ Plastics

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Plastics

☒ End-of-life management pathways

☒ Raw material content - plastic polymers

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

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(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

PIRELLI_Annual_Report_2024_w_Verification_Letters_GHG+KPIs.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.

(13.2.1) Additional information

The Corporate web site has a section dedicated to sustainability in Pirelli (<https://corporate.pirelli.com/corporate/en-ww/sustainability/sustainability>). Here you can find more information on the sustainability in Pirelli and you can download the Industrial plan including Sustainability targets (here also attached), the Annual Reports and the policies.

(13.2.2) Attachment (optional)

Pirelli_Industrial_Plan_24Update.pdf

[Fixed row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Head of Sustainability and New Mobility

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

☒ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

[Fixed row]

(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub website.

Select from:

☒ No