

2025

SUSTAINABILITY REPORT — CARBON ANNEX



20 Sustainability
25 Report —
Carbon Annex

Towards Transparency — Analysis of
the IMA Group's Carbon Footprint

Carbon Annex: Towards Transparency – Analysis of the IMA Group's Carbon Footprint

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1.1 Purpose

Founded in 1961, I.M.A. Industria Macchine Automatiche S.p.A. (hereinafter referred to as the Parent Company, IMA S.p.A.), the operating holding company of the IMA Group (hereinafter "IMA"), positions itself as a global leader in the design and manufacturing of automatic machines for the processing and packaging of pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, food, tea and coffee, while also distinguishing itself for the industrial process automation. IMA's leadership is the result of consistent investment in research and development, continuous and constructive dialogue with end-users in its fields of expertise, and its ability to internationalise, capturing new markets.

In 2025, IMA achieved consolidated revenues of **nearly 2.5 billion euros**, with 88% generated from exports. The Group, chaired by Alberto Vacchi, employs over **7,600 people**, of whom **18% are women**, and operates in about 80 countries. The company's presence extends to over 80 countries, supported by a sales network of 31 branches offering sales and service in Italy, France, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, Germany, Austria, Spain, Poland, Israel, Russia, the United States, India, China, Malaysia, Thailand and Brazil, with representative offices in Central and Eastern Europe and more than 140 agencies. The Group's industrial strength is complemented by a network of highly specialized local suppliers, especially in the Emilia-Romagna region, where IMA has deep roots.

Since 2013, IMA Industria Macchine Automatiche S.p.A. (also "IMA S.p.A."), the operating holding company of the IMA Group (also "IMA" or "the Group"), has been dedicated to monitoring and reducing its Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions. Over the years, the Group has progressively incorporated in its accounting all the emissions deriving from its business activity, even those not directly related to it.

In 2021, the Group reported its entire carbon footprint for the first time and has continued this practice annually.

The present report provides a transparent and comprehensive account of the Group's carbon footprint, including the definition of inventory boundaries, the emission categories considered, and the methodologies and emission factors adopted.

The report covers the period **2023 to 2025**, with a detailed focus on the 2025 reporting year (January 1st – December 31st).

CARBON ANNEX:

TOWARDS TRANSPARENCY ANALYSIS OF THE IMA GROUP'S CARBON FOOTPRINT

1.2 Methodological Note

Company and Inventory Boundaries

COMPANY BOUNDARIES

To report its **greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions**, IMA uses a consolidated approach that aligns with its reporting objectives. Specifically, the IMA Group employs the “**control approach**,” which includes all GHG emissions from facilities where IMA has operational control. This method is consistent with the approach used in the Group's Sustainability Report.

In the 2025 reporting year, the reporting boundary was updated to reflect changes in the **Group's organizational structure**, resulting in an expanded company perimeter, which now is no longer limited to production entities only, but also encompasses commercial, financial and other non-operational companies. This update was prompted by recent acquisitions and the resulting expansion of the Group's organizational structure, as well as by the Group's ongoing engagement with the **Science Based Target initiative (SBTi)**, which requires increasingly complete and accurate emissions disclosures to support the definition and the final validation of science-based targets.

As a result, and to further align with international standards, the reporting boundary was recalibrated to ensure coverage of **at least 95% of total emissions**. This extension resulted in the inclusion of all commercial, financial and other non-operational entities, reflecting IMA's commitment to more **transparent and comprehensive** emissions accounting.

As a result of these changes, absolute emissions data presented in this year's report are not directly comparable with those of previous years.

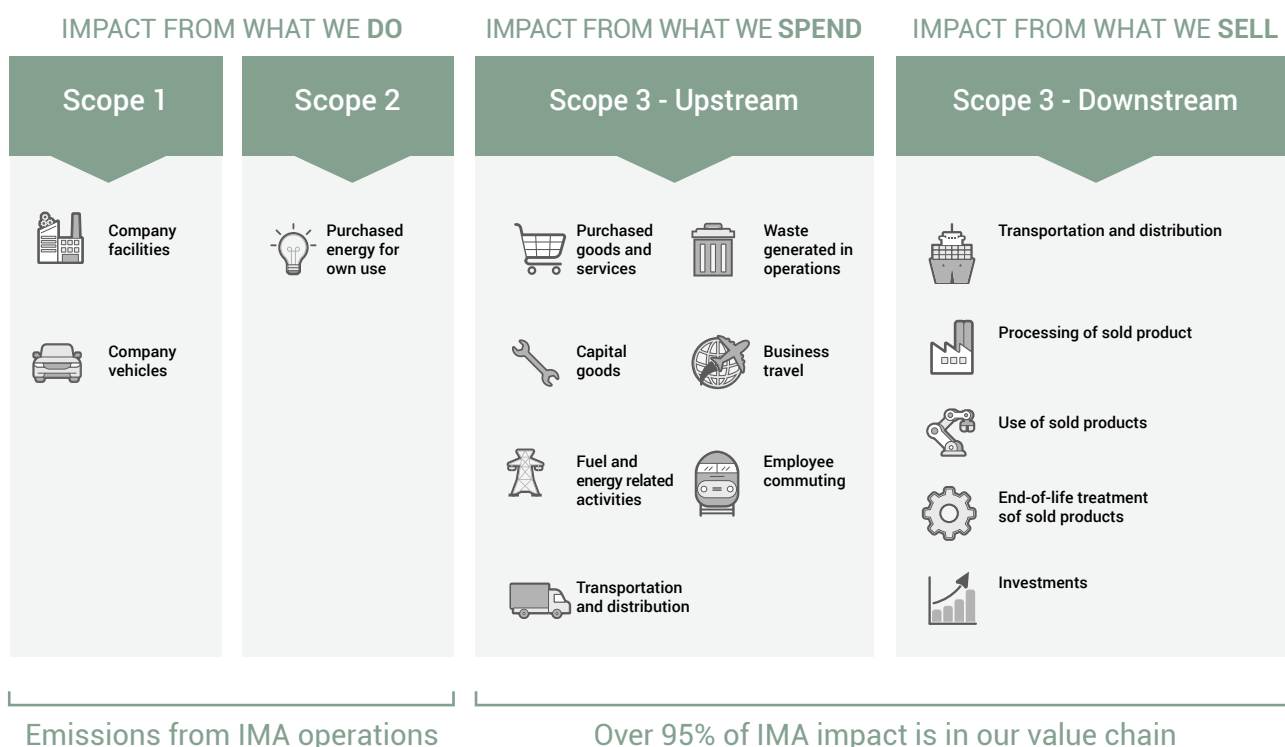


OPERATIONAL BOUNDARIES¹

With regard to operational boundaries, IMA identifies and quantifies its emissions in accordance with the **GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard**, focusing on major emission sources across Scope 1 (direct emissions), Scope 2 (indirect emissions from energy use), and Scope 3 (other indirect emissions). This structured and consistent approach allows the Group to monitor, assess, and manage its emissions effectively across its global operations.

ACCOUNTING FOR OUR CORPORATE CO2 EQ EMISSION

Understanding Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions across operations and the value chain



A comprehensive description of the methodologies, assumptions, and analyses applied to each emission category is provided in the respective sections dedicated to Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3.

¹Appendix D - Industry Sectors and Scopes", which lists GHG sources and activities along the value chain by scope, For Scope 3 calculations, the process relied on two additional documents, namely the "Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard - Supplement to the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard" and the "Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions - Supplement to the Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting & Reporting Standard" issued by the GHG Protocol for various industry sectors.

Data Collection and Calculation Methods

GREENHOUSE GAS REPORTING

IMA reports its **GHG emissions** in CO2 equivalent (CO2eq) to standardize the impact of different greenhouse gases. Scope 2 emissions, however, are reported exclusively in CO2, due to limitations in the availability of reliable and commonly accepted alternative emission factors that include non-CO2 greenhouse gases and enable calculation in CO2 equivalent.

DATA COLLECTION AND METHODOLOGY

Data is collected from both internal and external sources that adhere to best practices for **GHG inventory development**. Calculations are performed following the guidelines set by the GHG Protocol.

Emission Factors

Emissions are calculated using **emission factors (EFs)**, which estimate the amount of greenhouse gases emitted based on specific activities or processes. For example, an emission factor might estimate the kilograms of CO2 released per liter of fuel burned. By applying these factors to data on fuel use, energy consumption, and other relevant activities, total **GHG emissions** are calculated.

The applied formula is the following:

$$\text{GHG Emissions} = \text{Primary Data} \times \text{Emission Factor} \times \text{GWP}$$

Where:

- **GHG emissions** is the quantity of GHGs (expressed in CO2, CH4 and N2O) measured in metric tons of CO2eq;
- **Primary data** is the activity data, which measures burned fuel (kg), (m3), (l) or (tons), energy (MJ) or (kWh), amount of refilled refrigerant gases (kg), weight of materials used in production processes (kg), weight of purchased materials (kg) or (units), distance related to logistic operations, distance travelled for employee commuting and business travels (km), weight of generated waste (kg), number of hotel nights (units), amount of money spent (USD);
- **EF** (Emission factor) is the quantity of GHG emissions per every unit of activity data;
- **GWP** is Global Warming Potential (IPCC, 5AR when DEFRA is considered, 5AR when EPA emission factors are considered or 6AR when ECOINVENT emission factors are considered).

Exceptions are clearly outlined in section '**Scope 3 Categories and Calculation Methods**', where the various methodologies and assumptions applied are detailed.

Assurance and Verification

The **greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions** data presented in this report have been subject to limited assurance performed by EY S.p.A., in accordance with the International Standard on **Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3410** – Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements, issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB).

This assurance engagement was conducted to assess the reliability and accuracy of the reported emissions data, including Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 categories, and to verify the consistency of the methodologies applied with recognized international standards.

1.3 GHG Emissions Quantities

Overview of Emissions

Understanding how emissions have evolved over time is essential to evaluating the effectiveness of the Group's sustainability strategy. The table below offers a **three-year snapshot of the Group's emissions by scope**, with a particular focus on the growing weight of Scope 3.

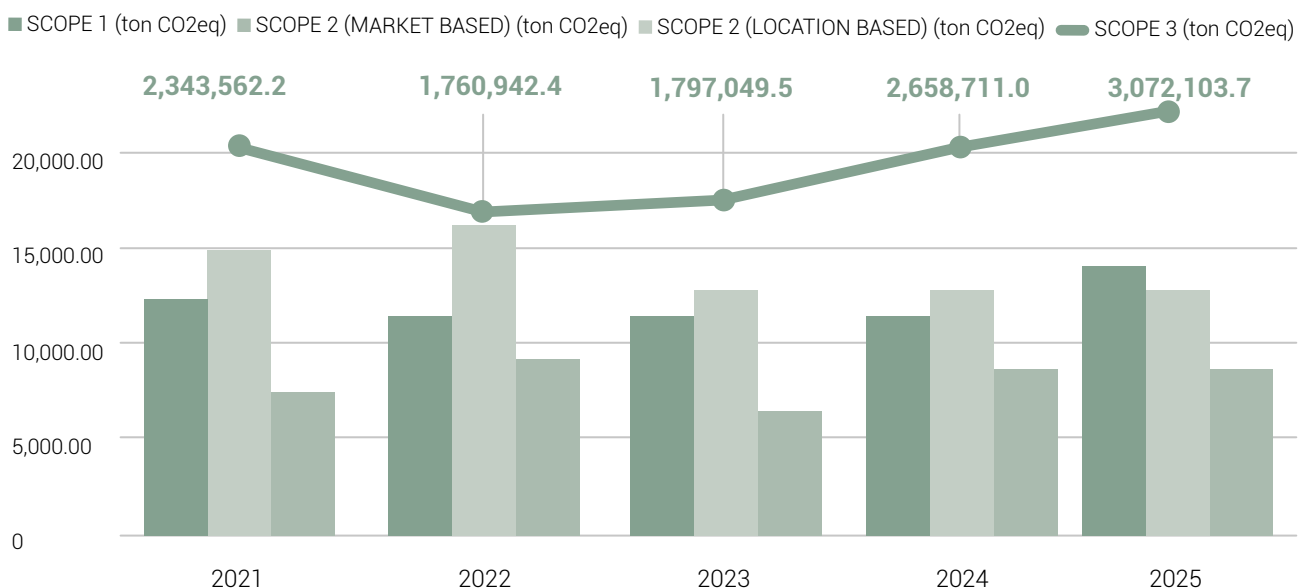
IMA Group Carbon Footprint	2023 Emissions (ton CO ₂ eq)	2024 Emissions (ton CO ₂ eq)	2025 Emissions (ton CO ₂ eq)
SCOPE 1	12,321.9	11,048.4	13,528.8
SCOPE 2 (LOCATION BASED)	13,274.4	12,964.0	11,512.0
SCOPE 2 (MARKET BASED)	7,610.1	8,494.5	8,703.0
SCOPE 3	1,797,049.4	2,658,710.9	3,072,103.7
TOTAL SCOPE 1, 2 MB AND 3 *	1,816,981.4	2,678,253.8	3,094,335.5

* To calculate the total carbon footprint, we considered the Scope 2 Market Based emissions

After the partial reporting of selected Scope 3 emission categories in 2020, the 2021 inventory marked the first full accounting of all categories of Group emissions in accordance with the GHG Protocol.

Scope 3 emissions for 2021 were significantly higher than those of 2020, primarily due to the increased availability of data enabling a more comprehensive and accurate calculation of scope 3 emissions. This increase is mainly attributable to a **methodological update** supported by improved data availability for the calculation of Category 3.11 (Use of sold products), with a minor impact also observed in Category 3.12 (End of-life treatment of sold products).

CARBON FOOTPRINT OVERVIEW FROM 2021 TO 2025



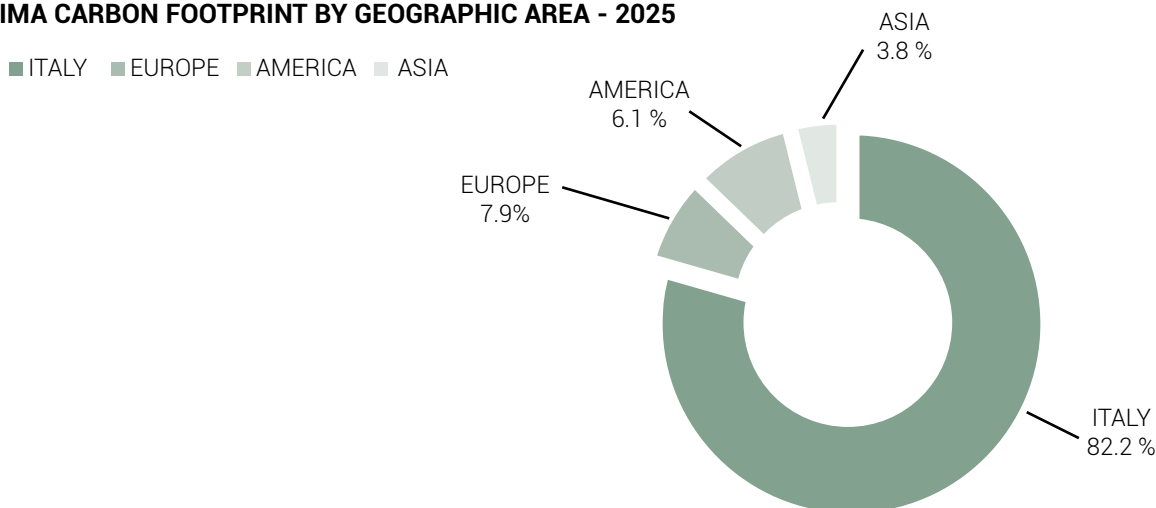
CARBON ANNEX:

TOWARDS TRANSPARENCY ANALYSIS OF THE IMA GROUP'S CARBON FOOTPRINT

GHG Emissions Profile: Upstream and Downstream Activities, Group Consolidation, and Regional Allocation

IMA is an Italian-based company with its primary operations concentrated in Italy. As a result, the **Group's carbon footprint for 2025** reflects the geographical distribution of its operations. The following chart illustrates the breakdown of emissions by geography, showing a higher concentration of emissions in Italy in line with the location of the Group's core activities.

IMA CARBON FOOTPRINT BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA - 2025



82.2% of the IMA Group's total emissions originate from its **Italian facilities**. While the company maintains a growing global presence, emissions from other **European countries** account for **7.9%**, the **Americas** contribute **6.1%**, and **Asia** represents **3.8%**. This distribution highlights IMA's strong operational base in Italy, while also reflecting its focus on international market development. As the Group continues to expand globally, managing environmental impact across different regions remains a key priority within its sustainability strategy.

The graph below ("*Emissions across the IMA Group Value Chain – 2023-2025*") provides a visual representation of the IMA Group's **greenhouse gas (GHG)** emissions over three consecutive years: 2023, 2024, and 2025 across the value chain.

Between 2023 and 2025, the IMA Group's **carbon footprint** remained largely dominated by Scope 3 emissions, particularly those associated with downstream activities. During this period, significant progress was made in improving data quality and expanding the Scope 3 reporting boundary - reaching coverage of approximately 95% of the **Group's total emissions**.

This enhancement reflects IMA's broader decarbonization objectives and its alignment with evolving stakeholder expectations and disclosure standards, including the guidance of the **Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi)** for setting credible climate targets.

SCOPE 3 - UPSTREAM

Upstream emissions varied over the three-year period, **peaking in 2023, decreasing in 2024, and increasing once again in 2025**. At the end of 2023, the Group launched the IMA Sustainability Program X Supplier, a supply chain engagement initiative aimed at progressively improving the precision and reliability of upstream emissions data. This initiative aimed not only to enhance data quality but also to position the **Group as a catalyst for a more responsible and sustainable supply chain**. Working closely with its most strategic suppliers - both product and service providers - the IMA Sustainability Program X Supplier focuses on training, engaging, and encouraging suppliers to collect and share primary **ESG data**, particularly CO₂eq emissions.

Thanks to the efforts of the Group's logistics providers and travel agencies, the program has already contributed to improve the quality of emissions data for Categories 3.4 and 3.6. It also lays the foundation for a virtuous cycle of increasing transparency, accountability, and environmental performance across the value chain, aligning with the **Group's broader decarbonization and sustainability objectives** through the application of updated emission factors and enhanced data verification practices. Although the full impact of this initiative on reported emissions is not yet visible - given its recent launch and the still-limited coverage of primary data - it represents an important step in supporting the Group's **decarbonization ambitions** and meeting evolving disclosure expectations.

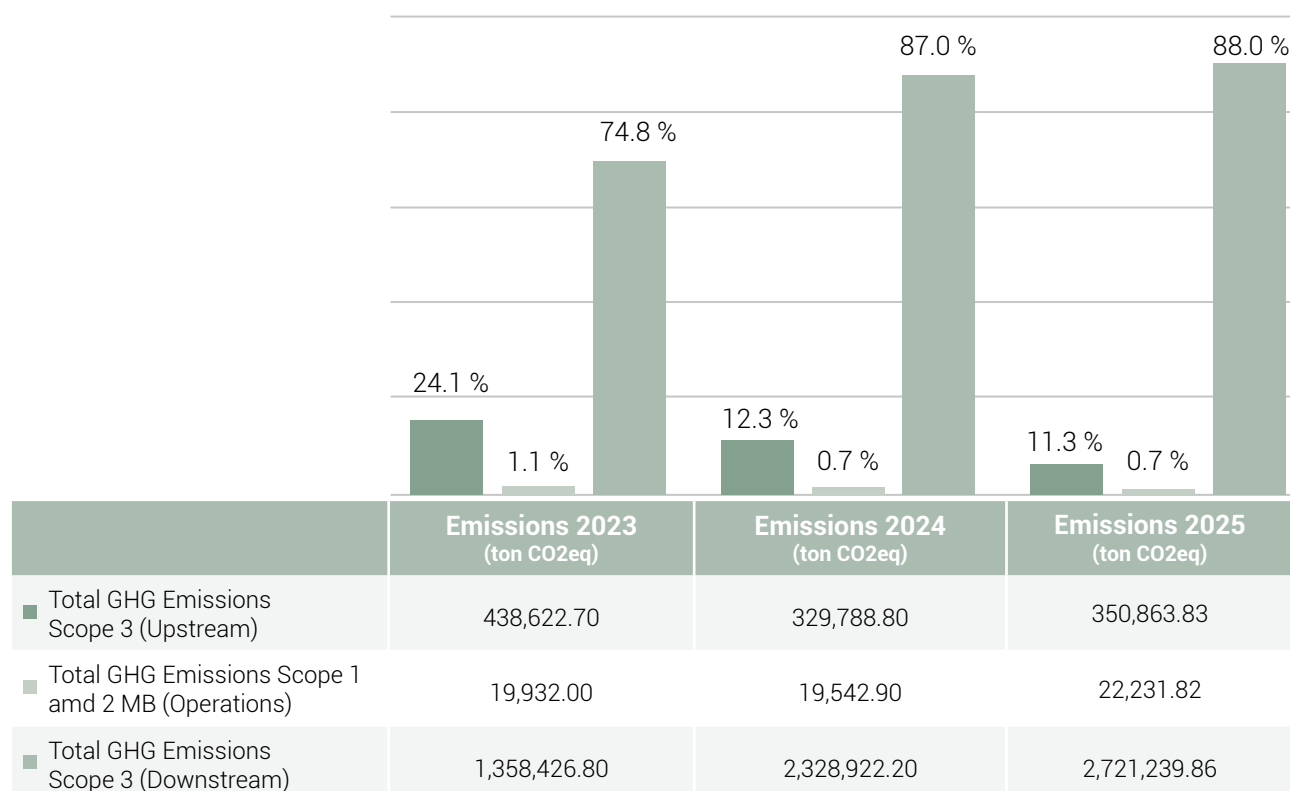
SCOPE 1 AND 2 - OPERATIONS (MARKET-BASED)

Although Scope 1 and 2 emissions represent a small share of the IMA Group's total **carbon footprint** - less than **1%** in 2025 - they are emissions that are directly connected to IMA business, and therefore a strategic and highly actionable area of the Group's commitment to a more **sustainable business**. This ongoing reduction reflects energy efficiency measures implemented across facilities and the strategic decision by IMA S.p.A., the parent Company, to source 100% of its electricity from **certified renewable sources (GOs)** starting in 2023. This proactive approach has yielded a measurable reduction in direct emissions and reinforces the Group's leadership in **decarbonizing** its own operations.

SCOPE 3 - DOWNSTREAM

Downstream emissions have consistently represented the largest share of the Group's total emissions, primarily driven by the **product-use** category, which saw a notable increase in 2025. This rise is mainly attributable to a methodological refinement and improved data accuracy, which enabled a more robust and reliable calculation. The Group's ongoing efforts to enhance the granularity of data, particularly regarding the Country of use of automatic machines sold, contributed to this improvement. This adjustment reflects IMA's commitment to voluntarily extending its **Scope 3** reporting boundary to ensure coverage of approximately **95%** of total emissions, in line with the level of completeness expected from companies with significant value chain emissions and aiming to set targets aligned with the **Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi)**.

EMISSIONS ACROSS THE IMA GROUP VALUE CHAIN - 2023-2025



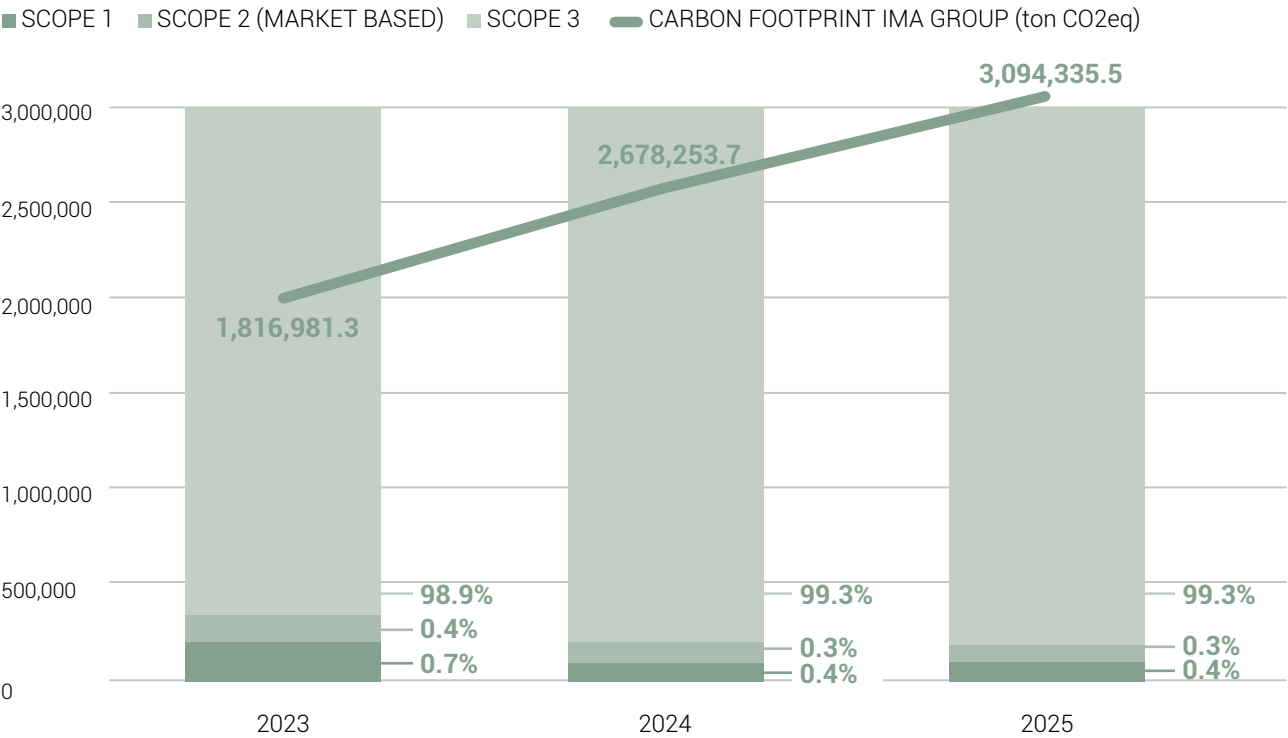
CARBON ANNEX:

TOWARDS TRANSPARENCY

ANALYSIS OF THE IMA GROUP'S CARBON FOOTPRINT

The graph titled “Total GHG Emission Over Time - IMA Group” provides a visual representation of the IMA Group's **greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions** over three consecutive years: 2023, 2024, and 2025. It illustrates the total **carbon footprint**, measured in tons of CO2 equivalent (ton CO2eq), along with the contributions from different emission scopes:

TOTAL GHG EMISSION OVER TIME - IMA GROUP

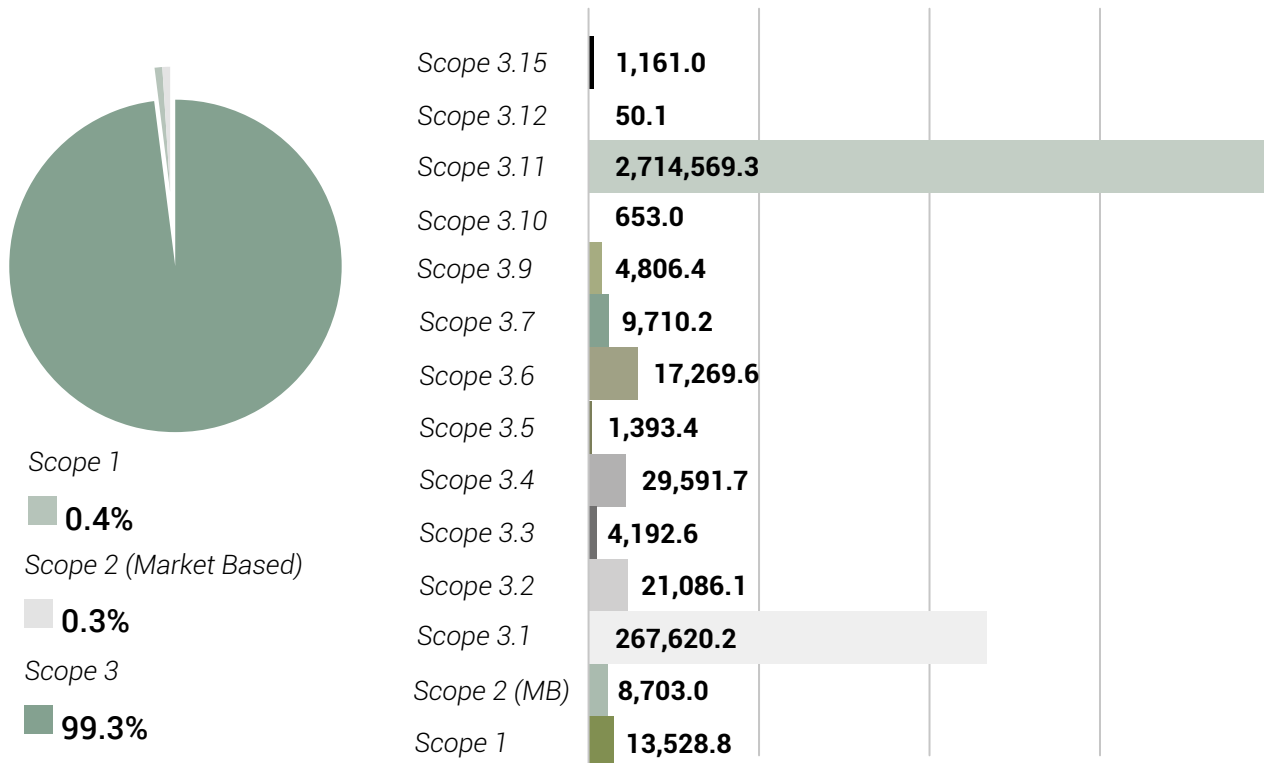


The graph titled “GHG Emissions by Scope - 2025” provides a detailed breakdown of the IMA Group's greenhouse gas emissions for the year 2025. The graph consists of two main sections:

- the left side features a pie chart that shows the overall distribution of emissions by scope. This visual emphasizes the considerable impact of **indirect emissions** within the company's **value chain**;
- the right side presents a bar chart, offering a more granular view of Scope 3 emissions by category. The largest contributors to Scope 3 emissions are: **Category 11**, Use of Sold Products (2,714,569.3 ton CO2eq) and **Category 1**, Purchased Goods and Services (267,620.2 ton CO2eq).



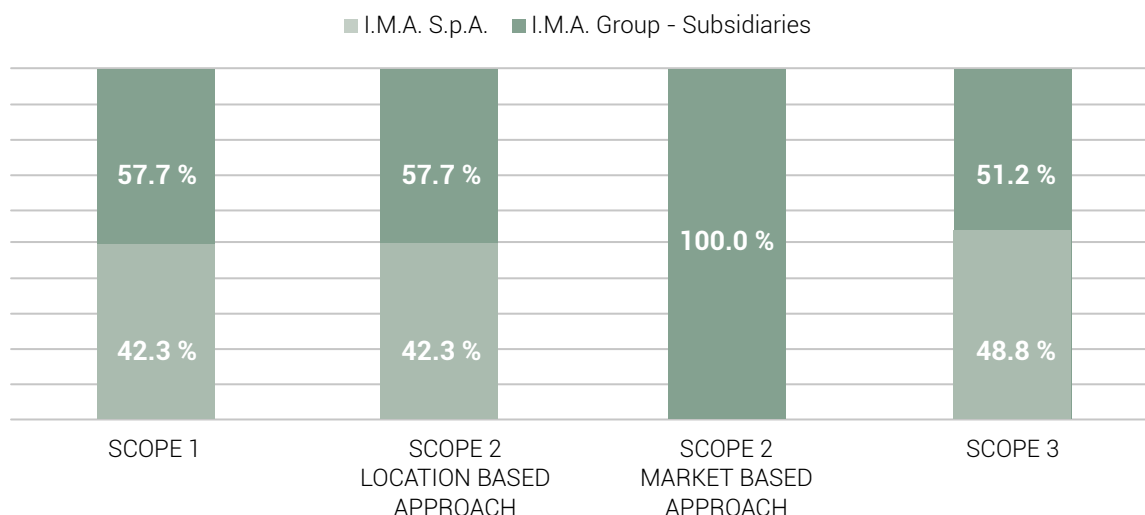
GHG EMISSIONS BY SCOPE (ton CO2eq) - 2025



■ Scope 3 Cat.15. Investments ■ Scope 3 Cat.12. End of life treatment of sold products ■ Scope 3 Cat.11. Use of sold products
 ■ Scope 3 Cat.10. Processing of sold products ■ Scope 3 Cat.9. Downstream transportation & distribution ■ Scope 3 Cat.7. Employee commuting
 ■ Scope 3 Cat.6. Business Travel ■ Scope 3 Cat.5. Waste generated in operations ■ Scope 3 Cat.4. Upstream Transportation and Distribution
 ■ Scope 3 Cat.3. Fuel - and - energy - related activities ■ Scope 3 Cat. 2. Capital Goods ■ Scope 3 Cat.1. Purchased Goods and Services ■ Scope 2 (Market Based) ■ Scope 1

In 2025, **IMA S.p.A.** contributes significantly to the Group's GHG emissions across all scopes, representing approximately 42% of both Scope 1 and Scope 2 (Location-Based), and nearly 49% of Scope 3 emissions. The only notable exception is in Scope 2 (Market-Based), where IMA S.p.A. shows a 0% share. This is due to the company's **full commitment to purchasing 100% renewable electricity**, resulting in zero market-based emissions. This achievement highlights IMA S.p.A.'s proactive decarbonization efforts within the Group.

COMPARATIVE GHG EMISSIONS BY SCOPE: IMA S.P.A. VS SUBSIDIARIES - 2025



CARBON ANNEX:

TOWARDS TRANSPARENCY ANALYSIS OF THE IMA GROUP'S CARBON FOOTPRINT

1.4 Detailed Emissions by Scopes

Scope 1 - Direct GHG Emissions

Scope 1 emissions refer to direct **greenhouse gas emissions** from sources that are owned or controlled by the organization. These include, in particular, emissions resulting from the combustion of fossil fuels within production facilities and from the use of company-owned vehicles. Such emissions are generated by activities that occur within the organizational boundaries of IMA and are under its **direct operational control**.

Stationary combustion: emissions from fuels burned in stationary equipment, such as the combustion of oil or methane gas in heating systems or thermal power stations.

Mobile combustion: emissions resulting from the fuel used by the company's fleet of vehicles.

Process emissions: emissions generated by physical or chemical processes, such as fumes released during on-site production and other industrial activities.

Fugitive emissions: unintentional leaks or gradual release of gases over time, commonly seen in wastewater treatment or from cooling towers.

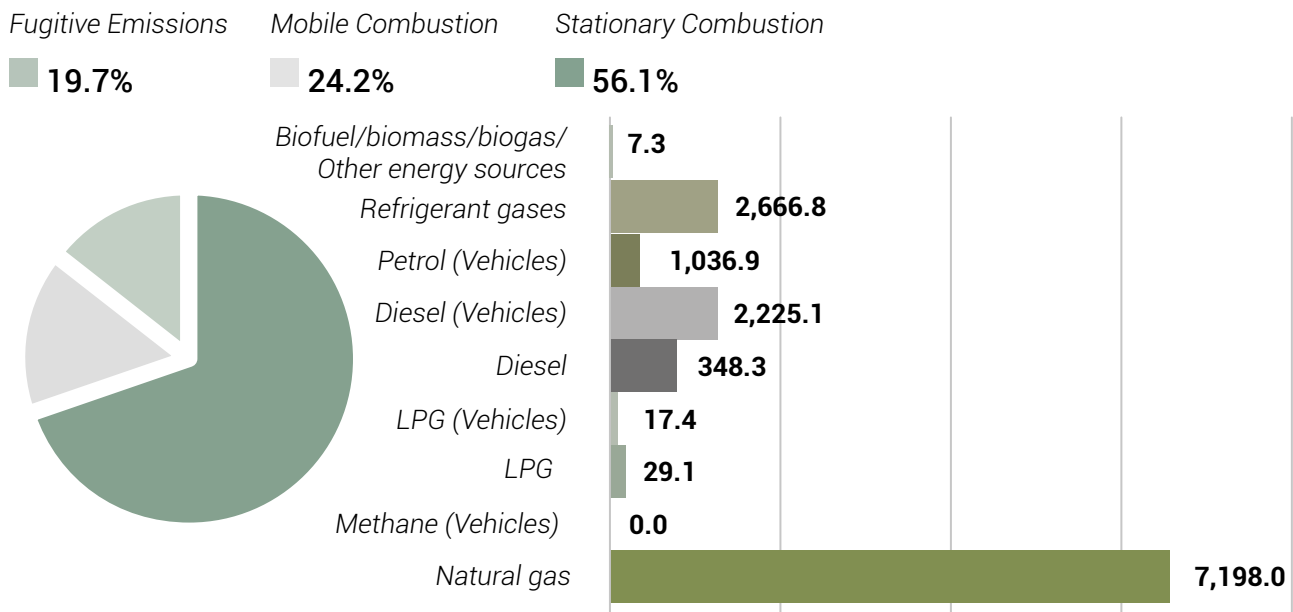
Scope 1 emissions were calculated using activity data and appropriate emission factors derived from the *UK Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) 2025 database*.

The table below presents the IMA Group's direct Scope 1 emissions data from their **2025** inventory. Scope 1 emissions are detailed here by source and fuel type, with natural gas and diesel being the main contributors.

TOTAL DIRECT EMISSIONS - SCOPE 1		2025 ton CO ₂ eq
STATIONARY COMBUSTION	Natural gas used for heating work environments	7,198.0
	LPG (liquid propane gas) (used for heating work environments, roasting tests and testing roasting machines)	29.1
	Diesel (used for heating work spaces, generators, motor-driven fire-fighting units, high-pressure cleaners)	348.3
	Biofuel/Biomass/Biogas/Other Energy Sources used for heating workspaces	7.3
MOBILE COMBUSTION	Methane used in vehicles	-
	LPG (liquid propane gas) (used in vehicles)	17.4
	Diesel (used in vehicles)	2,225.1
	Petrol used in vehicles	1,036.9
FUGITIVE EMISSIONS	Refrigerant gases	2,666.8
TOTAL DIRECT EMISSIONS - SCOPE 1		13,528.8

The following graph displays 2025 Scope 1 emissions disaggregated by categories and source:

SCOPE 1 EMISSIONS SOURCES [ton CO₂eq] – 2025



The total direct emissions for **2025** amounted to **13,528.8 ton CO₂eq**. The largest source of emissions came from natural gas used for heating work environments, totalling 7,198.0 ton CO₂eq, and representing well over 53% of the total. Diesel used for various stationary purposes, including heating, generator sets, fire-fighting boosters, and pressure washers, contributed 348.3 ton CO₂eq. LPG, used for heating, roasting tests, and testing roasting machines, accounted for 29.1 ton CO₂eq.

In terms of **mobile combustion**, diesel used in vehicles was the most significant contributor, with 2,225.1 ton CO₂eq. Petrol used in vehicles added 1,036.9 ton CO₂eq, while **LPG** used in vehicles contributed 17.4 ton CO₂eq. Methane used in vehicles did not result in any reported emissions.

Fugitive emissions from refrigerant gases totalled 2,666.8 ton CO₂eq, adding a notable portion to the overall emissions. Finally, biofuel, biomass, biogas and other energy sources emissions accounted for 7.3 ton CO₂eq.

Scope 2 - Energy Indirect GHG Emissions

Scope 2 emissions are associated with the electricity, steam, heating, and cooling that IMA Group purchases from third parties. Scope 2 emissions can be calculated using two different methods.

- **Location Based Approach:** This method calculates emissions based on the average emissions factor for the National energy mix in each country where IMA operates. It provides an estimate of the emissions associated with the energy consumed in a given region, regardless of specific energy procurement practices.
- **Market Based Approach:** This method considers the emissions based on the electricity specifically purchased by IMA Group through contractual instruments that certify the renewable origin of energy. Electricity volumes covered by these instruments are considered renewable only when supported by recognised certification schemes such as **Guarantees of Origin (GOs)** or Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs). Energy covered by such contractual instruments is considered to have an emission factor equal to 0, as the renewable attributes of the electricity are formally verified through these mechanisms.

For the Location Based calculation, emission factors were sourced from Terna and the **European Environment Agency (EEA)**. Terna, the Italian transmission system operator, provides official emission factors for the national electricity mix, while the EEA offers harmonised emission factors at European level. For the Market Based calculation, emission factors and contractual electricity attributes were derived from **AIB** (Association of Issuing Bodies) and **Green-e**, which manage and certify electricity attributes through GOs and RECs in European and international markets.

CARBON ANNEX:

TOWARDS TRANSPARENCY ANALYSIS OF THE IMA GROUP'S CARBON FOOTPRINT

This table compares Scope 2 emissions under both accounting methods and highlights avoided emissions from renewable sources

TOTAL ENERGY INDIRECT EMISSIONS - SCOPE 2		2025 ton CO ₂ eq
LOCATION BASED APPROACH	Emissions from electricity consumption	11,510.3
	Emissions from purchased heat (district heating), steam or cooling	1.71
	TOTAL INDIRECT EMISSIONS – SCOPE 2 (Location-Based Method)	11,512.0
	Avoided emissions from on-site renewable self-consumption (Solar PV system) ²	870.0
MARKET BASED APPROACH	Emissions from electricity consumption	8,701.3
	Emissions from purchased heat (district heating), steam or cooling	1.7
	TOTAL INDIRECT EMISSIONS – SCOPE 2 (Market-Based Method)	8,703.0
	Avoided emissions through the purchase of GOs ³	12,365.0
THERMAL ENERGY PRODUCED AND CONSUMED (GJ)		1,382.4
PURCHASED HEAT (DISTRICT HEATING), STEAM OR COOLING (GJ)		35.2
TOTAL ELECTRICITY DEMAND (GJ)		183,166.7
SHARE FROM RENEWABLE SOURCES (SOLAR PV + GOs)		63.3%

A limited portion of Scope 2 indirect **GHG emissions** is attributable to heat purchased from district heating networks. In 2025, the IMA Group reported 35.2 GJ of purchased heat, generating 1.7 tCO₂eq, while 1,382.4 GJ of thermal energy were produced and consumed internally through solar thermal systems, which do not entail Scope 2 emissions. Although quantitatively marginal compared to electricity, emissions from district heating are included in the Scope 2 boundary to ensure a complete, transparent and faithful representation of the Group's energy-related indirect emissions.

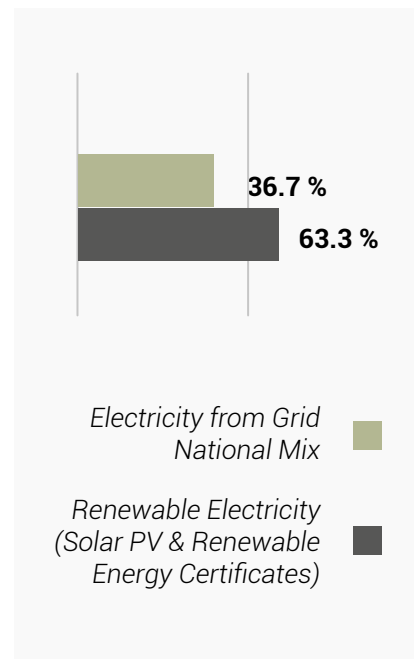
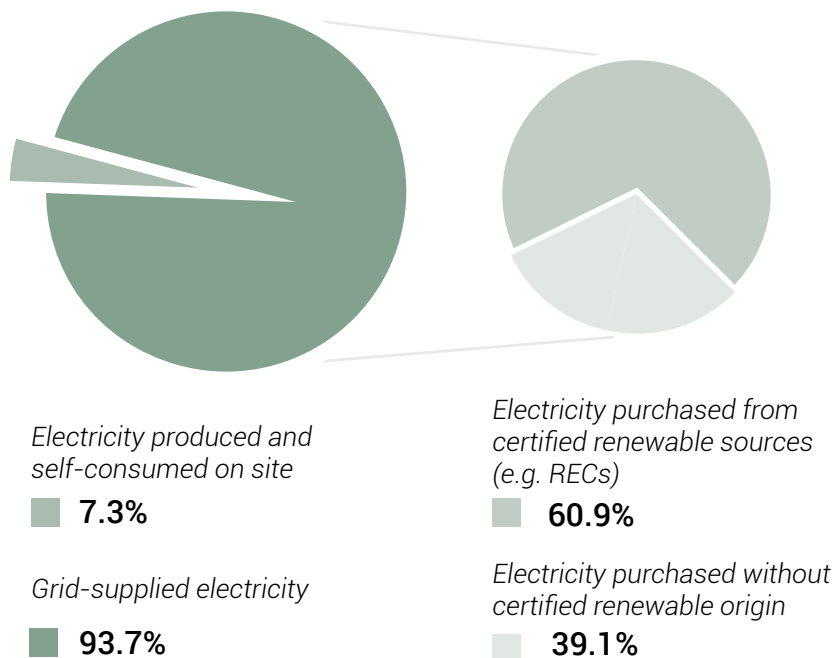
Electricity represents the main source of Scope 2 emissions, with a total demand of **183,166.7 GJ** in 2025. Of this total, **63.3%** (approximately **116,000 GJ**) comes from renewable sources (certified electricity and on-site photovoltaic systems), while **36.7%** (approximately **67,107 GJ**) comes from non-renewable sources, which constitutes the largest share of electricity-related emissions.

The pie chart illustrates the breakdown of the IMA Group's electricity consumption in 2025. In particular, **7.3%** of the demand is covered by electricity generated and self-consumed on site through photovoltaic systems, while the share drawn from the grid, equal to **93.7%**, consists of **60.9%** electricity purchased from certified renewable sources (e.g. Guarantees of Origin), contributing to the zeroing of emissions under the market-based method, and the remaining **39.1%** from the national grid mix without certified renewable origin.

²Avoided emissions from on-site renewable energy self-consumption are not subject to external verification. The calculation was performed using the national energy mix emission factor, in line with the GHG Protocol Scope 2 – location-based approach.

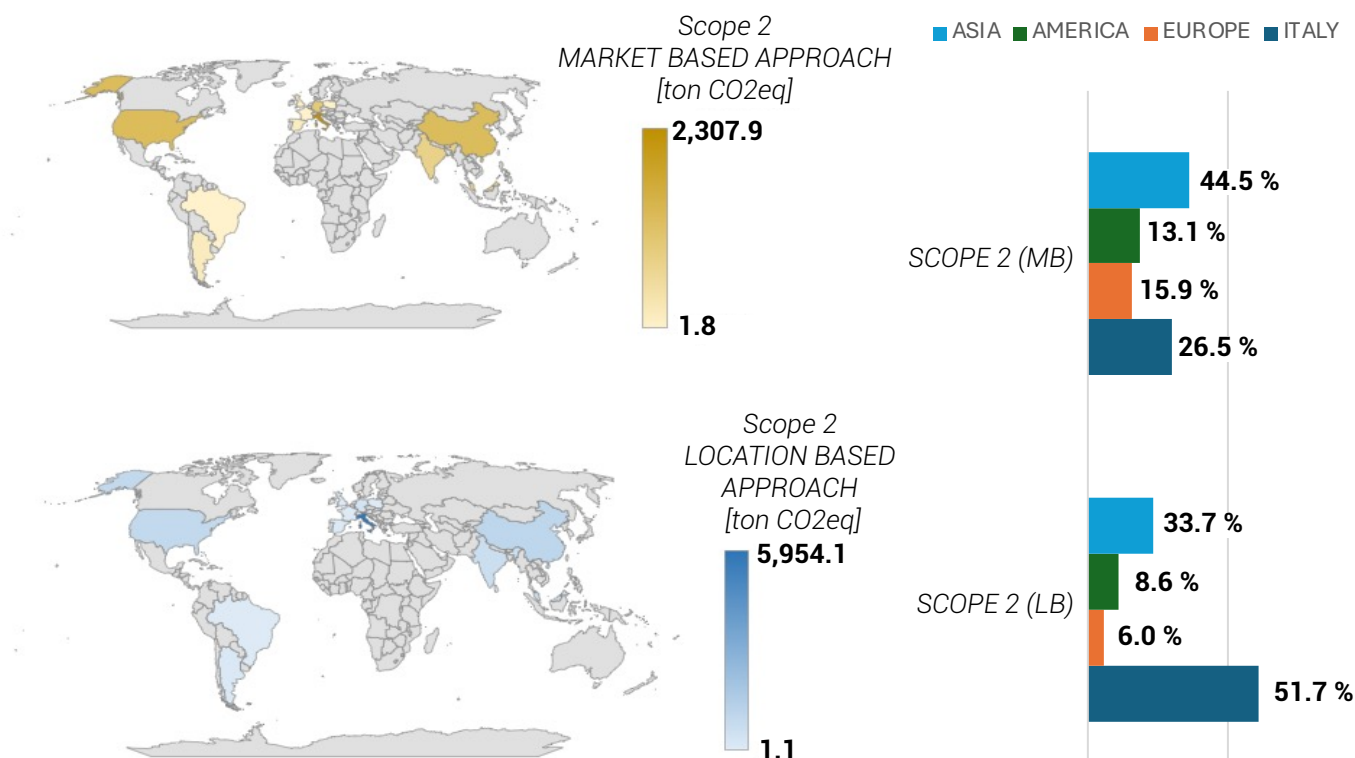
³Avoided emissions from the purchase of Guarantees of Origin (GOs) are not subject to external verification and were calculated using the residual mix emission factor, in line with the GHG Protocol Scope 2 – market-based approach.

HOW IMA GROUP SOURCED ITS ELECTRICITY IN 2025



The following graphs display 2025 Scope 2 emissions disaggregated by Country:

HOW SCOPE 2 EMISSIONS VARY BY COUNTRY AND ACCOUNTING METHOD - 2025



Scope 3 - Other Indirect GHG Emissions (Value Chain)

Scope 3 emissions include all other indirect emissions not included in **Scope 1 and 2**. These GHG emissions arise from various activities along the value chain and are divided into 15 categories summarised in the table below.

To calculate Scope 3 emissions, two main methods for data collection are applied:

Alternative A: Consumption-based data (e.g. kilometers travelled, kilograms or liters of goods).

Alternative B: Spend-based data, specifying the type of currency used.

In the data collection forms sent to and received from nearly all Group companies, some emission categories had a dual compilation option. The global framework primarily relies on the expenditure-based approach (Alternative B), as most data was provided in this unit of measurement. Additionally, a smaller portion of the data was reported using the Alternative A approach, utilizing other units of measurement such as kilometers for business travel and logistics, and kilograms or liters for purchased goods.

Scope 3 emissions across the IMA Group had a notable increase between 2023 and 2024, reaching 2,658,710.9 tons CO₂eq, an increase of approximately **48%** compared to the previous year. In 2025, emissions rose further by about **16%**, reaching 3,074,451.7 tons CO₂eq. The 2023-2024 rise is primarily due to a recalculation and expansion of the reporting boundary. The change has impacted all categories and was further influenced by the integration of newly acquired companies, requiring recalibration of the emission inventory. In 2025, the inclusion of additional companies within the reporting boundary, together with an overall increase in Group revenues, contributed to the further growth in reported Scope 3 emissions

With specific regard to Category 1 (Purchased Goods and Services), the Group continues to strengthen its engagement with suppliers to improve primary data quality and promote decarbonization across the **supply chain**.

The following table presents Scope 3 emissions by category, showing trends over the last three years.

IMA GROUP SCOPE 3 EMISSIONS	Emissions 2023 (ton CO ₂ eq)	Emissions 2024 (ton CO ₂ eq)	Emissions 2025 (ton CO ₂ eq)
Scope 3 Cat. 1. Purchased Goods and Services	349,885.0	252,109.4	267,620.2
Scope 3 Cat.2. Capital Goods	17,873.7	19,281.9	21,086.1
Scope 3 Cat.3. Fuel- and energy-related activities	3,727.2	3,634.0	4,192.6
Scope 3 Cat.4. Upstream Transportation and Distribution	33,348.9	19,090.4	29,591.7
Scope 3 Cat.5. Waste generated in operations	1,124.8	1,321.2	1,393.4
Scope 3 Cat.6. Business Travel	23,400.6	24,596.9	17,269.6
Scope 3 Cat.7. Employee commuting	9,262.5	9,755.0	9,710.2
Scope 3 Cat.8. Upstream leased assets	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Scope 3 Cat.9. Downstream transportation & distribution	8,665.7	6,211.0	4,806.4
Scope 3 Cat.10. Processing of sold products	Not applicable	166.7	653.0
Scope 3 Cat.11. Use of sold products	1,348,124.5	2,320,085.3	2,714,569.3
Scope 3 Cat.12. End of life treatment of sold products	255.0	70.6	50.1
Scope 3 Cat.13. Downstream leased assets	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Scope 3 Cat.14. Franchises	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Scope 3 Cat.15. Investments	1,381.6	2,388.6	1,161.0
Total	1,797,049.4	2,658,710.9	3,072,103.7

It is important to note that not all Scope 3 categories contribute equally to total emissions. In the IMA Group's value chain, the predominant source of Scope 3 emissions is the use of sold products by customers, which accounts for approximately **88.4%** of total Scope 3 emissions. This category alone accounts for more than three-quarters of the Group's overall **footprint**, underscoring the critical role of eco-design in the development of automatic machines.

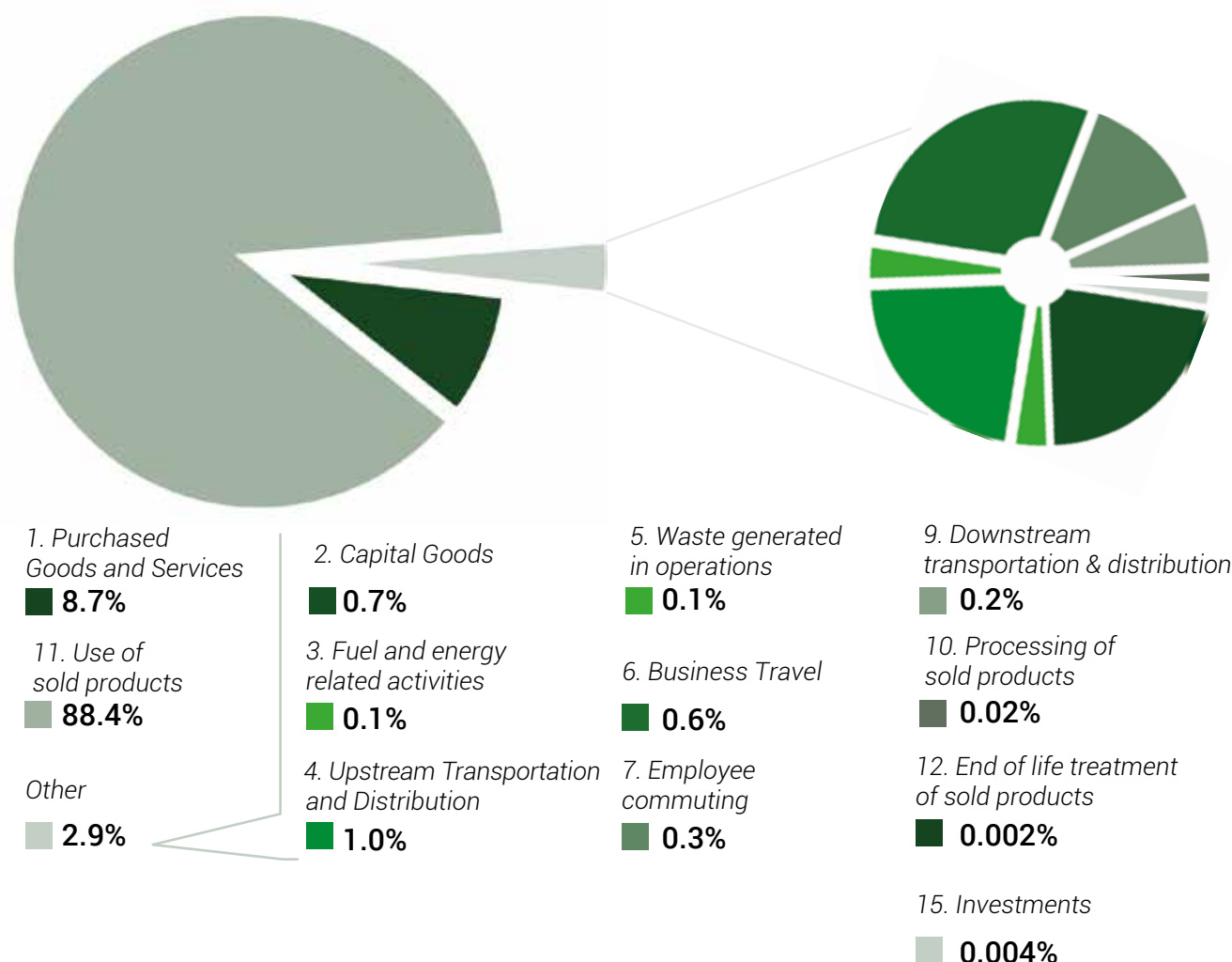
By designing machines that are more energy-efficient, IMA reduces the energy consumption required during their operational lifetime. This is achieved through the integration of next-generation components with higher energy performance, as well as through the optimization and rationalization of energy use within each production cycle, aligning with broader decarbonization strategy.

The breakdown below reveals the dominant role of product use in Scope 3 emissions, followed by purchased goods and services.

CARBON ANNEX:

TOWARDS TRANSPARENCY ANALYSIS OF THE IMA GROUP'S CARBON FOOTPRINT

SCOPE 3 GHG EMISSIONS BREAKDOWN – 2025



The next most significant category is Purchased goods and services, which accounts for **8.7%** of total Scope 3 emissions. This reflects the substantial impact of supply chain activities to the overall emissions profile and underscores the importance of incorporating supply chain considerations into the Group's decarbonization strategy.

The remaining Scope 3 categories collectively make up **less than 3%** of the total Scope 3 emissions.

This pie chart clearly illustrates the distribution of Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions for the organization in 2025. It highlights that the primary areas for targeting emission reductions are concentrated in two distinct domains: upstream activities linked to suppliers, in particular purchased goods and services, and downstream activities related to the use of sold products by customers. Consequently, effective Scope 3 mitigation requires coordinated actions both along the supply chain and at customer level. At the same time, the continued monitoring and reporting of all Scope 3 categories remains essential to ensure completeness and to track performance over time.

SCOPE 3 CATEGORIES AND CALCULATION METHODS

IMA Group's Scope 3 emissions accounting follows a hybrid methodology, primarily based on spend-based method and supplemented by the average-data method when data were available. The reporting period is from **January 1 to December 31, 2025**, and data was collected from nearly all Group entities using structured templates.

Expenditures, originally expressed in local currencies (including €), were converted into USD. This enabled the application of **EPA** emission factors published in 2024 and referring to 2022 economic data, expressed in kg CO₂eq/USD.

Cat 3.1 – Purchased Goods and Services

Method: hybrid approach based on the average-data method and spend-based method.

Exclusions: costs already accounted for in Scope 1, 2, or other Scope 3 categories were excluded in order to avoid double counting.

EFs: DEFRA 2025, Ecoinvent, EPA 2024.

Estimates: for a limited number of legal entities, emissions from purchased goods were estimated using a financial proxy based on **raw materials purchase costs**, where data availability was insufficient to apply physical or quantity based approaches.

Assumptions: where detailed material specifications were not available, conservative emission factors were applied using proxy data aligned with the nature of the purchased goods or services.

Cat. 3.2 – Capital Goods

Method: spend-based method.

Definition: includes long-term assets used in production or operations.

Data: complete across all entities; no estimates required.

EFs: EPA 2024.

Assumptions: none needed due to complete data.

Cat. 3.3 – Fuel- and Energy-Related Activities

Method: based. activity data derived from Scope 1 and Scope 2 energy consumption. The calculation includes upstream emissions related to the extraction, production, and transportation of fuels and electricity consumed by the Group, as well as emissions associated with transmission and distribution (T&D) losses. Fuel consumption related to the company car fleet was also considered where relevant.

EFs: DEFRA 2025 emission factors for Well to Tank (WTT) emissions and upstream electricity emissions were applied, consistently excluding combustion emissions already accounted for under Scope 1 and Scope 2.

Assumptions: none needed due to complete data.

Cat. 3.4 – Upstream Transportation and Distribution

Method: mix of primary data, secondary data from literature sources, and the spend-based and distance-based method depending on data availability.

EFs: DEFRA 2025 emission factors for freight transport were applied where distance-based calculations were possible, while EPA 2024 were used for spend-based calculations.

Estimates: where primary or distance data were incomplete, emissions were estimated using proxy information, including supplier geography, transportation mode distribution, and procurement-based scaling factors.

Assumptions: made regarding transport routes, origin and destination locations, and the allocation of emissions between upstream and downstream categories in cases where responsibility for transport management could not be clearly identified.

Cat. 3.5 – Waste Generated in Operations

Method: based on waste type and disposal method, based on the classification of waste streams and the corresponding disposal or treatment methods.

EFs: DEFRA 2025.

Includes: solid waste and wastewater.

Assumptions: none required.

Cat. 3.6 – Business Travel

Method: depending on data availability, calculations were performed using a distance based approach or a spend based approach.

Data sources: primary data from travel agencies, rental companies, internal expense reports.

EFs: EPA and DEFRA 2025 database for transport and accommodation. For accommodation, DEFRA 2021 emission factors were used, as this is the most recent dataset available for hotel overnight stays.

Estimates: for entities with incomplete reporting, emissions were estimated based on employee headcount. Hotel overnight stays were estimated by dividing total accommodation expenditure by the average national hotel room price for 2025.

Assumptions: where data gaps existed, the following assumptions were applied in line with conservative GHG accounting principles: gasoline was assumed as the fuel type for rental cars where fuel information was not specified; when the country of overnight stay was not indicated, the emission factor corresponding to the country with the highest hotel stay emission factor among those reported was applied; when multiple overnight countries were reported for the same trip, emission factors were averaged. In cases where country specific hotel emission factors were not available in **DEFRA 2025, DEFRA 2021** values or emission factors from countries with similar economic characteristics were used.

Cat. 3.7 – Employee Commuting

Method: distance-based method for IMA S.p.A., based on the results of a detailed employee commuting survey collecting information on transport modes and commuting distances. For the remaining Group entities, emissions were calculated using the average-data method, extrapolating the commuting patterns observed for IMA S.p.A. and scaling them proportionally based on employee headcount.

EFs: DEFRA 2025.

Assumptions: based on national vehicle fleet data (ANFIA 2024), applied to estimate vehicle categories and fuel types in the absence of entity-specific information; Commuting patterns for entities other than IMA S.p.A. were assumed to be comparable and scaled according to the number of employees.

Cat. 3.9 – Downstream Transportation and Distribution

Includes: customer-paid outbound logistics.

Method: distance-based method or a spend-based method, depending on data availability.

EFs: DEFRA 2025 emission factors for freight transport were applied where distance-based calculations were possible, while EPA 2024 were used for spend-based calculations.

Estimates: for entities with missing or incomplete information, emissions were estimated using revenue-based scaling.

Assumptions: where origin or destination cities were not specified, the capital city of the reported country was assumed.

Cat. 3.10 – Processing of Sold Products

Method: Scope 3.10 emissions were calculated for IMA Sarong using an activity-based method. Emissions were calculated based on machine operating hours required to process a defined quantity of customer-owned plastic material, combined with electricity consumption data.

EFs: electricity emission factors from AIB 2024 were applied to convert electricity consumption associated with machine operating hours.

Assumptions: no additional assumptions were required for IMA Sarong, as detailed operational data were available.

Cat. 3.11 – Use of Sold Products

Data collected: machine rated power, estimated operating hours, expected lifetime, installation country and sales revenue.

Method: total energy consumption over the expected lifetime of the machines and multiplying electric energy consumption by country-specific market-based electricity emission factors, depending on the country of installation.

EFs: TERNA 2022 for extra-EU and international countries, AIB 2024 for EU countries, Green-e 2024 where applicable.

Estimates: where machine-specific data were incomplete or unavailable, emissions were estimated using revenue-based allocation combined with average emission intensity values for comparable product categories. **Assumptions:** machines were grouped into power classes to support estimation where detailed technical data were not available. Where country-specific market-based electricity emission factors were unavailable, the emission factor of the geographically closest country was applied. Standardized conservative assumptions on operating hours, number of operating days per year, and useful lifetime were applied in cases where company-specific information was not available.

Cat. 3.12 – End-of-Life Treatment of Sold Products

Data collected: machine weight, material composition, disposal method.

EFs: DEFRA 2025 ("Waste disposal").

Estimates: based on revenue or typical material profiles. In cases where material composition data were missing, typical material profiles for automatic machines were applied.

Assumptions: for entities that did not provide complete information on end of life treatment, average recovery and disposal shares observed across the Group were used. Where material composition data were unavailable, estimates were derived based on machine type or sector typical values. Minor material components with negligible incidence (below 1%) were assumed to be zero where justified. For Group divisions with incomplete data, emissions were estimated proportionally based on the number of machines installed.

Cat. 3.15 – Investments

Includes: emissions from investee companies (<50% ownership).

Method: Scope 1+Scope 2 of the investee companies, proportionally accounted for according to the level of ownership

EFs: DEFRA 2025 for fuel consumption and AIB 2024 for electricity consumption.

Estimates: where energy consumption data were not available, emissions were estimated using an approach based on nominal capital of the companies.

Assumptions: no other assumptions were made.

CARBON ANNEX:

TOWARDS TRANSPARENCY ANALYSIS OF THE IMA GROUP'S CARBON FOOTPRINT

1.5 Emission Reduction Strategy and Initiatives

Science-Based Climate Targets and Progress

In June 2024, IMA Group submitted a public commitment letter to the **Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi)**, formally pledging to define and validate science-based emissions reduction targets within the next two years. These targets were **submitted** in **December 2025** and officially **validated on April 8th, 2026**.



The approved targets are defined on an absolute basis and imply, by 2030:

- a **42% reduction in Scope 1 and Scope 2 market-based emissions compared to base year 2021;**
- a **25% reduction in Scope 3 emissions compared to base year 2024.**

The definition of different base years reflects the progressive evolution of data collection systems and the gradual consolidation of the Group's emissions reporting perimeter over time.

SBTI EMISSIONS BOUNDARY, CLIMATE TARGETS AND 2025 PROGRESS STATUS

Emission scope ⁴	Base year	Base year emissions (tCO ₂ eq)	Target year	Target reduction	Target year emissions (tCO ₂ eq)	Emissions 2025 (tCO ₂ eq)	Reduction achieved	Ambition	Status
Scope 1 + Scope 2 (market-based)	2021	23,567.0	2030	42%	15,408.0	21,620	-8.3%	Absolute reduction of operating emissions (scenario 1.5°C)	Submitted to SBTi – target validated
Scope 3 (relevant categories)	2024	2,561,026.0	2030	25%	1,920,769.0	2,971,786	+16.0%	Absolute reduction along the value chain (scenario WB2°C)	Submitted to SBTi – target validated

The **Scope 1 and Scope 2 targets** are consistent with a reduction trajectory aligned with a **1.5°C global warming limitation scenario**, while the **Scope 3 target** is aligned with a **well-below-2°C (WB2°C) scenario**, in accordance with SBTi criteria applicable to value chain emissions.

The **perimeter used for the definition of SBTi targets** does not fully coincide with the sustainability-reporting perimeter. In fact, it includes both operating and non-operating entities required to ensure **coverage of at least 95% of total emissions**, as prescribed by SBTi.

The targets cover both the Group's **direct and indirect operational emissions** and the **most relevant value chain categories**, in line with international methodologies and GHG Protocol principles.

Within Scope 3, **priority categories** have been identified as key areas for mitigation actions:

- **Category 1 – Purchased Goods and Services;**
- **Category 11 – Use of Sold Products;**
- **Category 7 – Employee Commuting;**
- **Category 3 – Fuel- and Energy-Related Activities (not included in Scopes 1 and 2).**

This prioritisation enables the Group to focus on the **most emission-intensive areas** and to maximise the effectiveness of **decarbonisation strategies across the value chain**.

IMA has developed **short-term GHG emission reduction scenarios** across Scope 1, 2, and 3. These scenarios are based on a **Business-As-Usual (BAU) projection**, which simulates the evolution of the Group's emissions profile between the base year and the target year in the absence of mitigation actions, while accounting for **organic business growth**.

When compared against the BAU projection, **Scope 1 and Scope 2 (market-based) emissions in 2025** were more than **5% lower than expected**, indicating the effectiveness of the measures implemented by the Group over the last two years.

With regard to **Scope 3**, 2025 emissions for the categories included within the SBTi validated target perimeter **increased by approximately 15% compared to the base year** and also exceeded BAU projections. This increase is primarily attributable to **business growth**, the **expansion of the reporting perimeter**, and the **calculation methodology applied to certain key Scope 3 categories**, which is still partly based on **economic (spend-based) data**.

As 2025 represents the **target submission and validation year**, this first measurement allows a more accurate identification of **gaps relative to the expected reduction trajectory**.

The definition of different base years reflects the **progressive evolution of data collection systems** and the **gradual consolidation of the Group's emissions reporting perimeter over time**.

Building on this framework, IMA is implementing a set of targeted initiatives aimed at reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions across its operations and value chain. The following section provides an overview of the main actions currently in place.

Operational Initiatives Supporting Emission Reduction

IMA (Industria Macchine Automatiche) is actively working to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions through a variety of initiatives and projects aimed at improving sustainability. Here's a detailed overview of the actions IMA is implementing:

Energy Efficiency Programs: IMA is continuously improving energy efficiency in its production facilities by implementing structured initiatives and yearly action plans. These include targeted interventions on equipment, lighting, and **HVAC systems**. In 2025, the Group continued a broad programme to improve the efficiency of technical systems across its sites, including the progressive replacement of traditional lighting with **LED technologies**, the renewal of compressors equipped with inverter motors, and the substitution of air-conditioning units and chillers with high-efficiency heat pumps and advanced modulation systems. In parallel, IMA is investing in advanced monitoring and control systems to track energy consumption in real time and optimize energy use across all stages of the production process.

Investments in Renewable Energy: IMA has installed photovoltaic systems on the rooftops of several production sites and is committed to purchasing certified green electricity. During 2025, additional photovoltaic systems were commissioned at IMA S.p.A including installations at the Ozzano dell'Emilia and Zola Predosa facilities, while Eurosicma contributed significantly to the growth of installed capacity at Group level, bringing **total installed photovoltaic capacity to over 1.5 MW**. These actions significantly reduce Scope 2 emissions and support the broader transition to a low-carbon energy mix, decreasing reliance on fossil fuels.

Waste Reduction Efforts: IMA is developing **waste-minimization strategies** that include both **internal recycling programs** and initiatives to repurpose industrial waste into new raw materials. Circularity and material recovery are key priorities in the Group's environmental roadmap, supported by the careful management of waste and by-products generated by production activities, with a focus on recycling and reuse whenever feasible.

Product Innovation for Environmental Impact Reduction: IMA is designing automatic machines with enhanced environmental performance. These machines are **optimized to reduce energy consumption during use**, are compatible with bio-based and recyclable materials, and are developed with end-of-life recyclability in mind (**design for disassembly**). This contributes not only to emissions reductions but also to improved environmental performance across the product life cycle.

Sustainable Sourcing and Supply Chain Engagement: In early 2024, IMA launched a project to promote sustainable sourcing across its supply chain. In **2025**, the supplier-engagement process was further strengthened, expanding the number of suppliers involved and increasing the coverage of Scope 3 categories included in the reporting perimeter. The Group is engaging suppliers to ensure the use of certified sustainable materials and the adoption of stringent environmental and social standards. **Environmental criteria** are being integrated into procurement processes to reduce the company's footprint across Scope 3.

Environmental Targets and Policy Commitments: IMA has formalized a structured environmental policy that includes qualitative objectives and is progressively integrating quantitative targets across key impact areas:

- **Water:** Reduction in consumption through reuse and efficient systems.
- **Air pollution:** Reduction of VOCs and particulates through cleaner technologies.
- **Materials and Chemicals:** Elimination of hazardous substances and increased use of sustainable alternatives.
- **Waste:** Measurable targets for increasing recycling and reducing landfill disposal.
- **Product Use Phase and End of Life:** Development of products that reduce operational impact and improve recyclability.
- **Biodiversity:** Avoidance of sourcing from areas of high ecological value and alignment with due diligence regulations (e.g., EUDR).

Decarbonisation Pathway and Next Steps

With its science-based targets validated by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) in April 2026, IMA has established a clear decarbonisation trajectory towards 2030.

The approved targets are defined on an absolute basis and imply, by 2030:

- a **42% reduction in Scope 1 and Scope 2 market-based emissions** compared to **base year 2021**;
- a **25% reduction in Scope 3 emissions** compared to **base year 2024**.

The 2025 baseline confirms the **central role of Scope 3 emissions** in the Group's carbon footprint and highlights the need to **accelerate decarbonisation efforts** to align with the 2030 targets.

Looking ahead, IMA will focus its decarbonisation efforts on the most relevant emission drivers across Scope 3, including:

- **Purchased Goods and Services:** through the expansion of structured supplier engagement initiatives, the integration of climate related criteria into procurement processes and the promotion of certified sustainable materials, with the objective of reducing upstream emissions and increasing supply chain transparency;
- **Use of Sold Products:** by further enhancing eco design practices and technological innovation to reduce energy consumption during the machine use phase and to support customers in lowering their operational emissions;
- **Fuel- and Energy-Related Activities:** by promoting additional energy efficiency actions and further improvements in energy procurement practices across the value chain.
- **Employee Commuting:** through the development and strengthening of sustainable mobility initiatives aimed at reducing commuting related emissions, including low carbon transport solutions and employee awareness measures;

Key priorities for the coming years include:

- **strengthening supplier engagement** to support emissions reduction across the value chain;
- **improving data quality** and progressively transitioning towards more robust, activity-based methodologies;
- **integrating eco-design principles** to reduce emissions during the use phase of machines;
- **further consolidating the Group's decarbonisation roadmap** and monitoring progress against defined targets.

Emission reduction activities are managed through a cross-functional sustainability framework, with defined responsibilities and direct involvement of senior leadership.

A dedicated annual budget has been allocated to support the implementation of the Group's decarbonisation roadmap, ensuring the deployment of key mitigation actions across Scope 1, 2 and 3.

Through these actions, IMA aims to **progressively realign its emissions trajectory with its SBTi-validated targets** and support the transition towards a **low-carbon industrial model**.

CARBON ANNEX:

TOWARDS TRANSPARENCY ANALYSIS OF THE IMA GROUP'S CARBON FOOTPRINT

1.6 Conclusion

Over the reporting period from 2020 to 2025, IMA Group has made notable strides in monitoring, reporting, and reducing its **greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions**. The comprehensive assessment covers Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 emissions, providing a holistic view of the Group's carbon footprint.

Continuous Improvement: The Group has continuously improved its methodologies and data collection processes for calculating GHG emissions. In 2025, more accurate and detailed data collection, along with an extension of reported categories, allowed IMA S.p.A. to better monitor and report its GHG emissions.

Emissions Breakdown: A consolidated view of 2025 emissions is provided below, summarizing the Group's carbon footprint by scope and key categories, according to the GHG Protocol. This summary integrates previously presented data for a clearer overview:

GHG EMISSIONS 2025	IMA Group [ton CO ₂ eq]
DIRECT EMISSIONS (SCOPE 1)	13,528.8
INDIRECT EMISSIONS (SCOPE 2) – LOCATION BASED APPROACH	11,512.0
INDIRECT EMISSIONS (SCOPE 2) – MARKET BASED APPROACH	8,703.0
Cat. 1 – Purchased goods & services	267,620.2
Cat. 2 – Capital goods	21,086.1
Cat. 3 – Fuel and energy-related activities	4,192.6
Cat. 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution	29,591.7
Cat. 5 – Waste generated in operations	1,393.4
Cat. 6 – Business travel	17,269.6
Cat. 7 – Commuting	9,710.2
Cat. 9 – Downstream transportation and distribution	4,806.4
Cat. 10 – Processing of sold products	653.0
Cat. 11 – Use of sold products	2,714,569.3
Cat. 12 – End of life treatment of sold products	50.1
Cat. 15 – Investments	1,161.0
TOTAL – OTHER INDIRECT EMISSIONS (SCOPE 3)	3,072,103.7

ACHIEVEMENTS:

The Group successfully reported its full carbon footprint, including all relevant Scope 3 categories, for the first time in 2021, and has maintained this comprehensive reporting in subsequent years.

IMA Group's Scope 1 emissions increased by **9.8%** from 2023 to 2025. This increase reflects an expanded company perimeter, which now includes production site, commercial, financial and other non-operational companies.

Scope 2 emissions are broadly stable, highlighting the positive impact of energy efficiency measures and the increasing share of renewable electricity across IMA Group sites.

Using the **Location-Based (LB) method**, emissions dropped from 13,274.4 ton CO₂eq in 2023 **to 11,512.0 ton CO₂eq** in 2025, marking a **reduction of 13.3%**.

Using the **Market-Based (MB) method**, emissions went from 7,610.1 ton CO₂eq in 2023 **to 8,703.0 ton CO₂eq** in 2025, corresponding to a **14.4%** increase.

Total Scope 3 emissions increased in 2025, rising from 2,658,710.9 ton CO₂eq in 2024 **to 3,072,103.7 ton CO₂eq** in 2025. This increase is mainly due to the redefinition of the reporting boundary following the growth of the IMA Group, in full alignment with the GHG Protocol accounting methodology. Despite ongoing efforts to improve efficiency and implement emission reduction measures - particularly in Category 1 (Purchased Goods and Services) and Category 11 (Use of Sold Products), the broader organizational scope and enhanced data accuracy have led to a higher overall footprint in 2025.

AREAS FOR IMPROVEMENT:

While substantial progress has been made, there is potential for further enhancement in data accuracy and completeness, particularly in Scope 3 categories that currently partially rely on expenditure-based data.

Continued efforts are needed to engage suppliers and service providers in emissions reduction initiatives, ensuring a more sustainable supply chain.

Appendices

Glossary of terms

The following glossary provides definitions of key terms used throughout the report

CO₂eq

CO₂ equivalent (CO₂eq) is a unit of measurement that expresses the impact of each greenhouse gas in terms of the amount of CO₂.

Decarbonization

The collective effort of governments, businesses, and individuals to reduce carbon emissions, primarily by decreasing reliance on fossil fuels, which are a major contributor to the climate crisis.

Green economy

An economic model that emphasizes sustainable development by balancing economic growth with environmental protection, promoting resource efficiency, and reducing ecological harm.

Energy Efficiency

The application of strategies, practices, and technologies to optimize energy consumption by reducing waste and improving the efficiency of energy generation, conversion, and use across all processes.

Carbon footprint

A measurement of the total carbon emissions produced by an individual, organization, or activity, used to quantify its environmental and climate impact.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions Protocol (GHG Protocol)

A standardized global framework for measuring and managing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions across both private and public sector activities, including all stages of the production chain and associated mitigation actions.

Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)

A collaboration between the **Carbon Disclosure Project** (CDP), the UN Global Compact, the **World Resources Institute** (WRI), and the *Worldwide Fund for Nature* (WWF). The SBTi guides companies on how much and how quickly they need to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions to avoid the most severe impacts of climate change. It establishes and promotes best practices for emission reduction and net-zero targets based on climate science, offering technical assistance, expert resources, and independent assessment and validation of targets.

Scope 1, 2 e 3

Scope 1, 2, and 3 are categories used by companies to report their greenhouse gas emissions across their operations. Scope 1 covers direct GHG emissions from sources owned or controlled by the company. Scope 2 refers to indirect GHG emissions from the production of purchased electricity, heat, or steam. Scope 3 includes all other indirect GHG emissions not covered by Scope 2, such as those from the extraction and production of purchased materials and fuels, transportation not owned or controlled by the company, outsourced activities, and waste disposal.

Climate transition

Climate transition refers to the process of shifting toward more sustainable practices and commitments in response to climate change. It emphasizes the credibility of an issuer's climate change actions and strategies. Climate transition financing assesses how well an issuer's financial programs support the implementation of their climate strategy.

Content Index

Statement of Use	IMA Industria Macchine Automatiche S.p.A. has reported the information cited in this GRI content index for the period 01/01/2025 – 31/12/2025 with reference to the GRI Standards.
GRI 1 used	GRI 1: Foundation 2021
Applicable GRI Sector Standard(s)	N/A

GRI STANDARD	DISCLOSURE	LOCATION
GRI 305: Emissions 2016	305-1 Direct (Scope 1) GHG emissions	Pag. 9-13, 14-15, 28
	305-2 Energy indirect (Scope 2) GHG emissions	Pag. 9-13, 15-17, 28
	305-3 Other Indirect (Scope 3) GHG emissions	Pag. 9-13, 18-23, 28

Independent auditor's report



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Independent auditor's report on the limited assurance of I.M.A. Group's 2025 Sustainability Report - Carbon Annex

To the Board of Directors of
I.M.A. Industria Macchine Automatiche S.p.A.

Scope

We have been appointed to perform a limited assurance engagement on the accompanying 2025 Sustainability Report - Carbon Annex (hereinafter the "Carbon Annex" or the "Subject Matter") of I.M.A. Industria Macchine Automatiche S.p.A. and its subsidiaries (hereinafter the "Group" or "I.M.A. Group") for the year ended December 31, 2025, comprising the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions inventory and the methodological note.

I.M.A. Group's responsibility for the GHG Statement

I.M.A. Industria Macchine Automatiche S.p.A.'s management is responsible for the preparation of the Carbon Annex in accordance with the criteria explained in the note 1.2 "Methodological note" of the Subject Matter, including the selection of GRI Standards referenced (the "Criteria"). This responsibility includes the design, implementation and maintenance of internal control that they consider necessary in order to allow the preparation of a Carbon Annex that is free from material misstatement, caused by fraud or non-intentional behaviors or events.

GHG quantification is subject to inherent uncertainty because of incomplete scientific knowledge used to determine emissions factors and the values needed to combine emissions of different gases.

Auditors' independence and quality management

We are independent in accordance with the ethics and independence principles of the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants, based on fundamental principles of integrity, objectivity, professional competence and diligence, confidentiality and professional behavior.

Our audit firm applies the International Standard on Quality Management (ISQM Italy 1), under which it is required to establish, implement and operate a quality management system that includes instructions and procedures on compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards, and applicable legal and regulatory provisions.

Auditors' responsibilities

Our responsibility is to express a limited assurance conclusion on the Carbon Annex based on the procedures we have performed and the evidence we have obtained.

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Codice fiscale e numero di iscrizione 00434000584 - numero R.E.A. di Milano 606158 - P.IVA 00891231003
Iscritta al Registro Revisori Legali al n. 70945 Pubblicato sulla G.U. Suppl. 13 - IV Serie Speciale del 17/2/1998

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We conducted our limited assurance engagement in accordance with the International Standard for Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements ("ISAE 3410") issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board. That standard requires that we plan and perform our engagement to obtain limited assurance about whether the Carbon Annex is free from material misstatements.

A limited assurance engagement undertaken in accordance with ISAE 3410 involves assessing the suitability in the circumstances of I.M.A.'s Group's use of the Criteria as the basis for the preparation of the Carbon Annex, assessing the risks of material misstatement of the Carbon Annex whether due to fraud or error, responding to the assessed risks as necessary in the circumstances, and evaluating the overall presentation of the Carbon Annex.

The procedures performed in this type of engagement vary in nature and timing compared to those necessary for conducting an engagement aimed at obtaining a reasonable level of assurance and are also less extensive. Consequently, the level of assurance obtained in a limited assurance engagement is substantially lower than the level of assurance that would have been obtained if the engagement aimed to acquire a reasonable level of assurance.

Description of procedures performed

An engagement aimed at obtaining a limited level of assurance involves performing procedures to obtain evidence as a basis for formulating our conclusions.

The procedures we performed were based on our professional judgment and included inquiries primarily with the company personnel responsible for preparing the information included in the Carbon Annex, observation of processes performed, inspection of documents, analytical procedures, evaluating the appropriateness of quantification methods and reporting policies, and agreeing or reconciling with underlying records.

Although we considered the effectiveness of management's internal controls when determining the nature and extent of our procedures, our assurance engagement was not designed to provide assurance on internal controls. Our procedures did not include testing controls or performing procedures relating to checking aggregation or calculation of data within IT systems.

In particular, we performed the following procedures:

- analysis of the methods applied by the Group for developing estimates and of their appropriateness and consistent application. However, our procedures did not include testing the data on which the estimates are based or separately developing our own estimates against which to evaluate estimates carried out by the Group;
- understanding of the processes that lead to the generation, detection and management of the GHG emissions data and information reported in the Carbon Annex.

In particular, we have conducted discussions with the management of I.M.A. Industria Macchine Automatiche S.p.A. and we have performed limited documentary evidence procedures, in order to collect information about the processes and procedures that support the collection, aggregation, processing and transmission of GHG emissions data and information to the management responsible for the preparation of the Carbon Annex.

CARBON ANNEX:

TOWARDS TRANSPARENCY ANALYSIS OF THE IMA GROUP'S CARBON FOOTPRINT



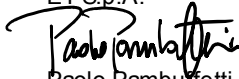
Furthermore, for significant information, considering the Group's activities and characteristics at Group level:

- with regards to qualitative information included in the Carbon Annex, we carried out interviews and gathered supporting documentation in order to verify its consistency with the evidence collected;
- with regards to quantitative information, we carried out both analytical procedures and limited assurance procedures in order to ensure, on a sample basis, the correct aggregation of data.

Conclusion

Based on the procedures performed and the evidence that we have obtained, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that I.M.A. Group's Carbon Annex for the year ended December 31, 2025 has not been prepared, in all material aspects, in accordance with the Criteria.

Bologna, April 29, 2026

EY S.p.A.

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