



EVOCA SPA

CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2026

Word version

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions

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

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▪

Contents

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

Evoca Group is a global leader in the production of professional coffee and vending machines. The company operates six manufacturing plants—three in Italy, one in Spain, one in Romania, and one in Canada—along with two warehouses. The headquarter, Evoca S.p.A., is located in Italy and includes two manufacturing sites and two warehouses. Currently, 61% of Evoca Group's workforce is based in Italy. The Group's other manufacturing and operational activities are carried out at Quality Espresso in Spain, Evoca Romania in Romania, and Evoca North America in Canada. The remaining Group entities are commercial subsidiaries. Further details can be found in the Sustainability Performance Data 2025 (pages 3–7, 17-18 and 41). The Group's generated net revenue amounts to €352.2 million.

[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

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

Select from:

☒ 3 years

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

Select from:

☒ 3 years

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

Select from:

☒ 3 years

[Fixed row]

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

353200000

(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?
	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ 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:

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

XS2795420293 (Reg S) XS2795420376 (Rule 144A)

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

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:

☒ No

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

529900D5Y7OY9J1UW733

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☒ China

☒ Italy

☒ Spain

☒ Brazil

☒ Canada

☒ Germany

☒ Romania

☒ Argentina

☒ Australia

☒ Singapore

☒ France

☒ Poland

☒ Austria

☒ Belgium

☒ Denmark

☒ Netherlands

☒ United Kingdom

☒ Russian Federation

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

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

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

- ☒ Upstream value chain
- ☒ Downstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

- ☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

- ☒ Tier 3 suppliers

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

Evoca has undertaken a structured process to map its value chain with a focus on both upstream and downstream stages. Our mapping currently covers Tier 1 suppliers fully (100%) and includes partial visibility up to Tier 3, where we are aware of some actors but have not yet conducted a systematic mapping. The mapping process begins with comprehensive data collection from Tier 1 suppliers. This includes: - Company information (e.g., legal details, size, revenues); - Technical data obtained through qualification audits and supplier onboarding assessments; - Performance data gathered through our systematic vendor rating process, which ensures continuous monitoring and evaluation of supplier performance across multiple criteria; -ESG-related due diligence using the IntegrityNext platform, allowing us to assess environmental, social, and governance risks in our supply chain, and identify potential areas for engagement or improvement. We primarily use internal tools and databases to collect, consolidate, and monitor supplier data, with dedicated functions responsible for procurement, quality, and compliance. For downstream activities, we also map key customer segments and product flows to understand use-phase impacts and opportunities for circular solutions. While the downstream mapping is not as granular as upstream, it supports strategic alignment with customer needs and sustainability trends. Overall, the mapping provides full coverage of Tier 1 suppliers and partial insight into lower tiers, which we are progressively working to expand through targeted engagement.

[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)

1

(2.1.3) To (years)

1

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

Aligned with the company's annual business and financial planning cycle. It allows us to monitor immediate environmental dependencies, impacts, and risks, and to quickly implement operational actions

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

2

(2.1.3) To (years)

5

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

Consistent with our 3-to-5-year strategic planning and investment cycles. It enables us to integrate environmental considerations into product development roadmaps, capital investments, and the definition of mid-term decarbonization targets

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

6

(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

Aligned with our long-term corporate strategy and commitments, such as climate targets, alignment with global frameworks (e.g., UN Global Compact, SBTi), and innovation pathways for circular economy.

[Fixed row]

(2.2) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts?

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process
	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select from: ☒ Both dependencies and impacts

[Fixed row]

(2.2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities?

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Both risks and opportunities	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ 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
- ☒ End of life management

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(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:

- ☒ A specific environmental risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- ☒ Site-specific
- ☒ Local
- ☒ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

- ☒ EcoVadis
- ☒ Other commercially/publicly available tools, please specify :Jupiter

International methodologies and standards

- ☒ IPCC Climate Change Projections
- ☒ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Systems
- ☒ Life Cycle Assessment

Other

- ☒ Internal company methods
- ☒ Materiality assessment
- ☒ Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis
- ☒ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.15) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- ☒ Drought
- ☒ Heat wave
- ☒ Wildfires
- ☒ Cold wave/frost
- ☒ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)
- ☒ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
- ☒ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

Chronic physical

- ☒ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
- ☒ Heat stress
- ☒ Increased severity of extreme weather events
- ☒ Water stress

Policy

- ☒ Changes to regulations of existing products and services

Market

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

Reputation

- ☒ Impact on human health

Technology

- ☒ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

Liability

- ☒ Non-compliance with regulations and legislation

(2.2.2.16) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

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

- ☒ Local communities

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

Select from:

- ☒ No

(2.2.2.18) Further details of process

Evoca has established a structured and recurring process to identify, assess, and manage environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities. This process is applied to all owned operational sites across our value chain, covering 5 manufacturing plants in Italy, Spain, Romania, and Canada. We began by conducting a climate risk assessment in collaboration with Jupiter Intelligence. This site-level analysis evaluates 9 physical climate hazards—flood (pluvial, fluvial, coastal), sea level rise, wind, extreme heat, wildfire, drought, hail, and precipitation—and assigns risk scores for present-day (2020), medium-term (2030) and long-term (2040) conditions. The assessment uses multiple climate scenarios: SSP1–2.6 (1.8°C), SSP2–4.5 (2.7°C), and SSP5–8.5 (4.4°C), providing a broad perspective on physical climate risks under different global warming pathways. These risk insights inform our double materiality assessment, which evaluates both environmental impacts (on ecosystems, people, and society) and financial materiality (risks and opportunities affecting the business). Each topic is scored using a matrix approach based on: -Likelihood (scored 0–5) -Severity (for impact materiality), calculated as the average of scale, irremediability, and scope -Magnitude of financial effect (for financial materiality). An issue is considered material if either score exceeds 9 out of 25. This methodology captures both high-probability moderate impacts and low-probability high-impact events, and it supports consistent prioritization across business functions. Our methodology relies on a combination of: -Climate model outputs (from Jupiter Intelligence) -Internal operational data -Established sustainability frameworks (e.g., ESRS, GRI) -Emission factors and industry benchmarks for indirect impacts where primary data is not available. The entire process is integrated into our company-wide risk management framework. The Sustainability Committee, which includes representatives from risk, sustainability, operations, and finance teams, reviews the findings and reports directly to the Board of Directors. Identified risks and opportunities are linked to the strategic planning process and monitored through internal KPIs and annual updates. We conduct this assessment on an annual basis or more frequently in response to regulatory developments. This ensures that emerging dependencies (e.g., raw material volatility) and opportunities (e.g., low-carbon solutions, resource efficiency) are continually evaluated.

[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

We assess the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities through an integrated process that combines physical climate risk analysis and double materiality assessment. This approach aligns with the ESRS under the CSRD and is reviewed annually as part of our broader sustainability strategy. Our process starts with climate risk assessment conducted via Jupiter Intelligence, which identifies and quantifies physical climate hazards such as extreme heat, flooding, and water stress across our sites. These climate risks are used as key inputs to our double materiality assessment, where we evaluate both the impact materiality (external impacts on people & the environment) and financial materiality (financial risks & opportunities to the company). For impact materiality, we score each issue based on its likelihood (0–5) and the average severity, calculated from: -Scale of the impact -Irremediability -Scope The impact score is the product of likelihood × severity. For financial materiality, we use the same likelihood scoring and multiply it by the magnitude of financial impact, ranging from negligible to very significant (>€5M). This results in a financial risk or opportunity score. An issue is considered material if either the impact or financial score exceeds 9 out of 25, ensuring that both highly probable moderate issues and low-likelihood but high-impact issues are flagged. This matrix-based method allows us to directly compare and integrate external impacts with internal financial risks and opportunities. It reveals interconnections—for example, a flood risk may simultaneously disrupt operations (financial) and affect local ecosystems or communities (impact). In addition, we evaluate time horizons (short: <1 year; medium: 2–5 years; long: >5 years) and the frequency of occurrence, which are factored into the likelihood scores. This temporal layering helps identify whether impacts and risks converge in the short term or diverge across longer periods, guiding mitigation or adaptation strategies accordingly. The interconnection assessment is supported by cross-functional collaboration, involving sustainability, risk management, operations, and finance teams. This ensures both internal knowledge and external dependencies are considered. While we strive for a holistic integration, one challenge is the differing data granularity and availability between environmental impacts and financial metrics, which sometimes requires conservative assumptions.

[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:

☒ Revenue

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☒ Absolute decrease

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

300000

(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

We conducted a double materiality assessment using a matrix approach, combining both impact materiality and financial materiality scores to determine whether an issue is considered substantive. 1. Impact Materiality We assessed the significance of impacts by calculating a score based on: *Likelihood, scored from 0 to 5: 0 = Impossible 1 = Highly unlikely (<10%) 2 = Low (11–39%) 3 = Moderate (40–60%) 4 = High (61–89%) 5 = Almost certain (>90%) *Severity, which is the average of: - Scale (extent of impact) 1 = Mild 2 = Little 3 = Moderate 4 = Significant 5 = Extremely significant -Irremediability 1 = Easily remedied 2 = Recoverable impact 3 = Remediable with effort 4 = Difficult remediate 5 = Unrecoverable impact -Scope 1 = Spread to individuals 2 = Spread to small groups 3 = Spread throughout the Company/Group 4 = Spread to various classes of stakeholders 5 = Spread to the entire ecosystem and/or reference community The impact materiality score is the product of likelihood × average severity. 2. Financial Materiality Financial risk and opportunity (RO) scores were calculated using a matrix of: *Likelihood, as explained above. *Magnitude of financial impact, scored from 0 to 5: 0 = Negligible 1 = Low (€50k–99k) 2 = Moderate (€100k–499k) 3 = High (€500k–999k) 4 = Significant (€1M–5M) 5 = Very significant (>€5M) The financial materiality score is the product of likelihood × magnitude. 3. Substantive Threshold We consider an issue material if either the impact score or financial score is greater than 9 (out of 25). This means, for example: *A moderate economic impact (score 2) combined with an almost certain likelihood (score 5) → score 10 → material *A very significant economic impact (score 5) combined with low probability (score 2) → score 10 → material This threshold ensures we capture both highly probable moderate events and less frequent but higher impact issues. 4. Time Horizon & Frequency of Effect Short term: 1 year Medium term: 2–5 years Long term: >5 years We consider the frequency of occurrence as part of our likelihood assessment. 5. Review & Updates The materiality matrix and thresholds are reviewed annually as part of our sustainability strategy review process or more frequently in response to regulatory changes. Metrics and definitions are refined through cross-functional collaboration and validation with internal stakeholders, including sustainability, risk, finance, and operations teams.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

- ☒ Qualitative
- ☒ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

- ☒ Revenue

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

- ☒ Absolute increase

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

300000

(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

We conducted a double materiality assessment using a matrix approach, combining both impact materiality and financial materiality scores to determine whether an issue is considered substantive. 1. Impact Materiality We assessed the significance of impacts by calculating a score based on: *Likelihood, scored from 0 to 5: 0 = Impossible 1 = Highly unlikely (<10%) 2 = Low (11–39%) 3 = Moderate (40–60%) 4 = High (61–89%) 5 = Almost certain (>90%) *Severity, which is the average of: - Scale (extent of impact) 1 = Mild 2 = Little 3 = Moderate 4 = Significant 5 = Extremely significant -Irremediability 1 = Easily remedied 2 = Recoverable impact 3 = Remediable with effort 4 = Difficult remediate 5 = Unrecoverable impact -Scope 1 = Spread to individuals 2 = Spread to small groups 3 = Spread throughout the Company/Group 4 = Spread to various classes of stakeholders 5 = Spread to the entire ecosystem and/or reference community The impact materiality score is the product of likelihood × average severity. 2. Financial Materiality Financial risk and opportunity (RO) scores were calculated using a matrix of: *Likelihood, as explained

above. *Magnitude of financial impact, scored from 0 to 5: 0 = Negligible 1 = Low (€50k–99k) 2 = Moderate (€100k–499k) 3 = High (€500k–999k) 4 = Significant (€1M–5M) 5 = Very significant (>€5M) The financial materiality score is the product of likelihood × magnitude. 3. Substantive Threshold We consider an issue material if either the impact score or financial score is equal to or greater than 9 (out of 25). This means, for example: *A moderate economic impact (score 2) combined with an almost certain likelihood (score 5) → score 10 → material *A high economic impact (score 3) combined with moderate likelihood (score 3) → score 9 → material This threshold ensures we capture both highly probable moderate events and less frequent but higher impact issues. 4. Time Horizon & Frequency of Effect Short term: 1 year Medium term: 2–5 years Long term: >5 years We consider the frequency of occurrence as part of our likelihood assessment. 5. Review & Updates The materiality matrix and thresholds are reviewed annually as part of our sustainability strategy review process or more frequently in response to regulatory changes. Metrics and definitions are refined through cross-functional collaboration and validation with internal stakeholders, including sustainability, risk, finance, and operations teams.

[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?

	Environmental risks identified
Climate change	Select from: ☒ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

[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:

☒ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Technology

☒ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

- ☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- ☒ Canada
☒ Italy
☒ Romania
☒ Spain

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Our direct operations are impacted by the transition to lower-emission technologies due to EU regulations and customer demand for low-carbon products. This requires redesign of coffee machines and vending equipment (energy efficiency, alternative materials) and decarbonization of manufacturing sites through renewable energy and process optimization. Risks include higher production costs, supply chain complexity, and loss of market access if requirements are not met.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- ☒ Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Medium-term

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

Select from:

- ☒ Virtually certain

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium-high

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

The transition to lower-emission technologies could cause disruption to sales, with an anticipated financial effect of over 1-5 million. Delays in adapting products and operations to regulatory and customer decarbonization requirements may restrict market access, particularly in the EU, leading to revenue decline and reduced profitability.

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

1000000

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

5000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Estimated financial effect is €1–5 million over the medium term horizon. Calculation is based on scenario estimates of additional R&D, production upgrades, and supply chain adaptation costs, using past investment benchmarks and projected incremental costs of low-carbon technologies. The figure reflects higher operating costs as primary effect, equal to up to 10% of annual R&D/capex. Assumes EU regulatory compliance, renewable energy integration, and no major delays in technology readiness.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☒ Increase investment in R&D

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Estimated at € 2 million over the next 3 years, covering R&D for energy-efficient product redesign, production line upgrades, renewable energy sourcing, and supplier engagement. These costs represent direct mitigation measures and are separate from the broader financial impact estimated at €1–5 million.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Evoca is mitigating this risk through a structured decarbonization program focused on R&D for energy-efficient product redesign, upgrades of production lines, sourcing of renewable electricity across all manufacturing sites, and supplier engagement to ensure compliance with environmental standards. These actions are already underway and will continue over the next 3 years, supported by targeted investment of 2 million. The response is expected to reduce exposure to decrease demand for products from the market by ensuring that our products remain aligned with EU regulatory requirements and customer decarbonization targets. Examples include the redesign of new coffee machine models to improve energy efficiency and lower embedded carbon. These initiatives directly support SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production) and SDG 13 (Climate Action) and are complemented by our participation in collective action frameworks such as the UN Global Compact.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☒ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Downstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|---|
| ☒ Brazil | ☒ Viet Nam |
| ☒ Uganda | ☒ Guatemala |
| ☒ Colombia | |
| ☒ Ethiopia | |
| ☒ Honduras | |

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Shifts in global climate may impact coffee yields and prices, reducing customers' ability or willingness to invest in new machines

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- ☒ Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Medium-term

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

Select from:

- ☒ Virtually certain

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- ☒ Medium-high

(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

Shifts in global climate may impact coffee yields and prices, reducing customers' ability or willingness to invest in new machines

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

1000000

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

5000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The figure (€1M–5M) is based on a scenario-based estimation approach combining internal sales data, historical demand sensitivity, and qualitative input from commercial and finance teams. The range reflects the potential medium-term financial impact on revenue resulting from decreased customer purchasing power and lower demand for new coffee machines, driven by rising global coffee prices and broader supply chain disruptions linked to climate change. Calculation method employed: We used a top-down scenario analysis method, estimating revenue risk as a percentage decline in annual sales volume over a 1–3 year period. The assumptions were based on: Historical sales trends during past global coffee supply shocks, Estimated elasticity between coffee price increases and machine demand, Expert input from the sales and finance teams on projected order delays or customer downtrading during volatile coffee pricing periods. Link to primary financial effect: The risk is expected to disrupt sales in the medium term, due to reduced demand for new machines in key markets. The estimated impact (€1M–5M) reflects lost or delayed revenue as a direct consequence of weakened customer appetite and lower purchasing activity in times of upstream cost pressure. Numerical values used in the estimate include: Average annual revenue per country or regional cluster, Historical declines in unit sales (3–8%) observed during prior coffee price spikes. Assumed risk window: 1–3 years. Projected impact range: <2% of annual revenue across affected markets, equivalent to €1M–5M total. Key underlying assumptions: No immediate substitution or offset through increased service revenue or spare parts; Risk manifests progressively, not as a one-off event; Market volatility continues in line with recent climate-linked crop disruptions; Consumer purchasing behavior is price-sensitive and influenced by broader economic strain (e.g., inflation, cost-passing limits); Given the uncertainty of global coffee supply and the virtually certain likelihood of continued climate stress in producing countries, we consider this risk material and under regular review.

(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

200000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

This figure covers the resources we dedicate to monitoring coffee market dynamics and climate-related impacts on producing countries, to ensure that we can anticipate potential demand shocks and it reflects the effort we put into scenario analysis, commercial planning, and cross-functional workshops that allow us to adapt our sales and product strategies in a timely way. These costs are recurring rather than one-off, and they represent our commitment to maintaining competitiveness and resilience in the face of climate-driven volatility in global coffee markets.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

We address the risk of coffee price volatility through a combination of adaptive commercial measures and broader climate strategy. On the commercial side, we monitor market dynamics and engage with customers to anticipate demand shifts, while investing in more TCO efficient and flexible machines that help operators manage costs during times of upstream price pressure. At the same time, we mitigate climate-related risks more broadly through our structured decarbonization strategy and participation in global initiatives. Evoca is committed to the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi), with a 42% absolute reduction target for Scope 1, 2, and key Scope 3 categories by 2030, aligned with the 1.5°C pathway. We are also a participant in the UN Global Compact, we procure 100% renewable electricity for operational sites, install photovoltaic systems, upgrade machinery, switch to LED lighting, and conduct regular energy audits. In parallel, our R&D focuses on product energy efficiency, lower-carbon components, and longer product lifespans.

[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)

5000000

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

Select from:

☒ 1-10%

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

5000000

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

Select from:

☒ 1-10%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

Financial figures were derived using a scenario-based estimation approach, combining historical cost data with forward-looking assumptions: Coffee price volatility (physical risk): impact calculated by applying projected increases in green coffee prices to Evoca's purchasing volumes, using past fluctuations as a benchmark. Assumptions include sustained market volatility driven by climate-related impacts on production regions. Transition to lower-emission technologies (transition risk): impact calculated through bottom-up estimates of additional R&D, production upgrades, renewable energy integration, and supplier adaptation costs. Figures were benchmarked against historical investment in product redesign and plant efficiency projects. Underlying assumptions include alignment with EU regulatory timelines, gradual technology adoption over the next 2–5 years, and no extraordinary disruption beyond modeled scenarios.

[Add row]

(3.5) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not anticipate being regulated in the next three years

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

	Environmental opportunities identified
Climate change	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

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

- ☒ Italy
- ☒ Spain
- ☒ Brazil
- ☒ Canada
- ☒ France
- ☒ Denmark
- ☒ Germany
- ☒ Portugal
- ☒ Slovenia
- ☒ Australia

- ☒ Mexico
- ☒ Poland
- ☒ Sweden
- ☒ Austria
- ☒ Belgium
- ☒ Netherlands
- ☒ Switzerland
- ☒ United Kingdom
- ☒ United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Increasing customer demand for low carbon products and improved customer perception

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

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

Select from:

- ☒ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ High

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

This opportunity is anticipated to have a positive effect on our financial performance, primarily through increased revenues and improved market positioning. Evoca has observed growing customer interest in more energy-efficient and low-carbon products, which is reflected in increased sales volumes of our newly developed, eco-designed models. While the specific financial impact has not been separately quantified due to the integrated nature of our portfolio and evolving customer behavior, the shift is considered to have a high magnitude effect over the short term. We anticipate a continued positive impact on revenue growth, brand equity, and potentially improved gross margins as customers show greater willingness to pay for sustainable features. Cash flows are also positively affected through increased demand and shorter sales cycles for compliant product lines. Quantification is currently limited by measurement uncertainty and the inability to isolate this impact from broader market trends.

(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

This opportunity is anticipated to have a positive effect on our financial performance, primarily through increased revenues and improved market positioning. Evoca has observed growing customer interest in more energy-efficient and low-carbon products, which is reflected in increased sales volumes of our newly developed, eco-designed models. While the specific financial impact has not been separately quantified due to the integrated nature of our portfolio and evolving customer behavior, the shift is considered to have a high magnitude effect over the short term. We anticipate a continued positive impact on revenue growth, brand equity, and potentially improved gross margins as customers show greater willingness to pay for sustainable features. Cash flows are also positively affected through increased demand and shorter sales cycles for compliant product lines. Quantification is currently limited by measurement uncertainty and the inability to isolate this impact from broader market trends.

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

176000000

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

1000000

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

5000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

The opportunity has not been quantified with a specific monetary value due to measurement uncertainty and the difficulty of isolating its impact from broader sales trends. However, the assessment is based on year-on-year increases in sales volumes of new energy-efficient models, which currently account for a growing share of total revenue. We estimate that products with improved energy efficiency features represent approximately 50% of our annual sales, driven by increasing customer demand and alignment with corporate decarbonization targets. The estimated high magnitude effect is supported by internal product sales tracking and customer feedback. Our assumptions include continued alignment with our SBTi-approved emission reduction targets and growing regulatory and market pressures favoring low-carbon products. At this stage, the opportunity is being monitored for future financial disclosure once more robust segmental data is available.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

2000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The opportunity is being realized through cross-functional investments in product innovation, R&D for energy-efficient technologies, and integration of sustainability criteria across product development, marketing, and procurement functions. While it is not currently possible to isolate and quantify the exact costs attributable solely to this opportunity, these investments are embedded within business-as-usual innovation and product development budgets. Based on internal discussions, these sustainability-driven investments represent an estimated 20% of our total annual R&D budget.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Evoca's sustainability ambitions are fully embedded in our core business strategy, shaping how we design, manufacture, and market our products. Meeting growing customer demand for low-carbon, energy-efficient, and long-lasting machines is one of our top strategic priorities, reflected in our innovation pipeline, cross-functional governance, and market positioning. Under the dedicated sustainability pillar "Product Stewardship and Design", our R&D program focuses on enhancing energy efficiency, digital functionality, and durability while reducing the total cost of ownership for customers and aligning with EU regulatory trends such as the Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation. A concrete example is the 2024 launch of the Opera Touch Door Transformation Kit — a retrofit solution that extends product life, integrates digital functionality, and delivers >10% energy savings compared to models from 5–10 years ago. This project demonstrates how we combine customer value with circular economy principles. Sustainability criteria are also integrated into procurement, marketing, and product lifecycle decisions. Among assessed opportunities, responding to customer preferences for sustainability is prioritized due to its high likelihood, measurable business impact, and alignment with both market demand and regulatory direction. The strategy contributes directly to SDG 7, 8, 12, and 13.

[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)

5000000

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

Select from:

☒ 1-10%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

The revenue figure was calculated by identifying the share of total annual sales attributable to newly developed or upgraded products with enhanced energy efficiency, circularity features, and digital functionalities that directly address shifting customer preferences for low-carbon and durable equipment. The €5 million corresponds to the estimated revenue generated in the reporting year from such offerings — including new product lines. The approach involved analyzing sales data at the product family level, isolating models incorporating significant sustainability improvements released or marketed in response to these environmental preferences. Assumptions include conservative attribution of sales to sustainability-led purchasing motivation, exclusion of replacement sales not clearly linked to these features, and static pricing effects. We anticipate the share of total financial metric to increase in the medium term as the product mix evolves and customer demand accelerates.

[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:

☒ No

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes

Biodiversity

(4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

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

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

Select from:

☒ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

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

Biodiversity is currently not material for our business. Evoca's manufacturing sites are located in industrial zones and have no operations in protected areas or regions of high biodiversity value, as confirmed by our voluntary Natura 2000 assessment. We closely monitor production processes with respect to environmental impact. While there is no dedicated board-level oversight, we acknowledge the growing global focus on biodiversity and follow developments in frameworks like TNFD and SBTN.

[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)

(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

☒ Individual role descriptions

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|---|
| ☒ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets | ☒ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments |
| ☒ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis | ☒ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement |
| ☒ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets | ☒ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities |
| ☒ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets | ☒ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives |
| ☒ Overseeing and guiding value chain engagement | ☒ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures |
| ☒ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy | |
| ☒ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes | |
| ☒ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan | |
| ☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy | |
| ☒ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures | |
| ☒ Monitoring supplier compliance with organizational requirements | |
| ☒ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments | |
| ☒ 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

The Board of Directors holds ultimate oversight of ESG and climate-related matters, ensuring they are addressed as issues of strategic significance. The CEO, as a member of the Board, is responsible for the overall leadership and management of the Group and plays a central role in integrating climate and ESG considerations into the company's strategy and operations. In this capacity, the CEO oversees and approves major strategic decisions, including the definition of policies, the setting of targets, the development of transition plans, the evaluation of ESG ratings, the alignment of business strategy, the approval of significant capital expenditures, and the prioritization of R&D activities. This governance structure ensures that climate-related issues are embedded at the highest organizational level.

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

- ☒ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
- ☒ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues
- ☒ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)
- ☒ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

- ☒ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.3.1) Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes

Biodiversity

(4.3.1) Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue

Select from:

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

(4.3.2) Primary reason for no management-level responsibility for environmental issues

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Not a material topic

(4.3.3) Explain why your organization does not have management-level responsibility for environmental issues

While biodiversity is not a material topic for Evoca, we recognise the importance of healthy ecosystems for the resilience of our operations and the wellbeing of our stakeholders. For this reason, we plan to integrate biodiversity considerations into our management systems within the next two years.

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

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

Engagement

- ☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues
- ☑ Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements
- ☑ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- ☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets
- ☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☑ Developing a climate transition plan
- ☑ Implementing a climate transition plan
- ☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis
- ☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- ☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- ☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- ☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes
- ☑ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

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

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

- ☒ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Chief Sustainability Officer reports directly to the Board of Directors, ensuring systematic reporting on the most material environmental issues and the company's progress toward its commitments. The CSO also chairs the Sustainability Committee, a cross-functional body that brings together senior managers from key internal functions (such as R&D, Legal, Operations, Procurement, Marketing, and HR). This dual role allows the CSO both to provide strategic guidance to the Board and to oversee the operational management of the environmental initiatives identified in the sustainability strategy. Controls and procedures: Procedures followed: The CSO ensures that environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are regularly assessed through internal monitoring tools, supplier engagement platforms, and external benchmarking. Updates are prepared using performance metrics aligned with the company's environmental targets. Frequency: The CSO provides systematic reporting to the Board at least quarterly and convenes the Sustainability Committee every two weeks to monitor project advancement, address emerging issues, and adjust action plans when needed. Integration with internal functions: The Sustainability Committee enables integration of environmental management into strategic and operational decision-making. This includes embedding climate and environmental considerations into financial planning, innovation and product development, supply chain management, and risk management policies. In this way, controls and procedures are aligned with business priorities and ensure accountability across the organization.

[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

5

(4.5.3) Please explain

Monetary incentives are directly linked to the management of environmental issues. Specifically, 5% of the variable component of remuneration is tied to the achievement and maintenance of excellent performance in external ESG ratings (e.g., EcoVadis, Sustainalytics), as well as to the delivery of decarbonization objectives defined by our SBTi-aligned trajectory. These objectives are closely monitored on a quarterly basis to ensure continuous alignment with our commitments and to drive accountability at the highest management level. By explicitly linking remuneration to both external recognition and measurable decarbonization progress, Evoca reinforces the strategic importance of sustainability and embeds climate-related targets into core business performance.
[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

☒ Corporate executive team

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☒ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

- ☒ Progress towards environmental targets
- ☒ Achievement of environmental targets
- ☒ Organization performance against an environmental sustainability index

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Achievement of climate transition plan

Emission reduction

- ☒ Reduction in absolute emissions

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- ☒ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

5% of the variable remuneration of all Executive Team members — which includes the entire Sustainability Committee and other top management positions — is directly linked to both the achievement and maintenance of excellent results in external ESG ratings (e.g., EcoVadis, Sustainalytics) and the delivery of decarbonization targets set along our SBTi-aligned trajectory.

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

Linking 5% of the variable remuneration of all Executive Team members — including the Sustainability Committee and other top management roles — to ESG ratings and decarbonization targets creates a direct alignment between leadership performance and Evoca's environmental commitments. This mechanism ensures that those in the most influential positions are accountable for driving progress against our SBTi commitment, which is based on a comprehensive decarbonization plan that is a part of our transition plan. Our transition plan encompasses Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions, requiring active engagement and contribution from all levels of the organization and its stakeholders. Executive Team members play a central role in steering projects, allocating resources, reviewing progress indicators, and integrating climate considerations into decision-making. The quarterly monitoring of these objectives allows for continuous assessment and refinement of actions, reinforcing accountability and enabling the company to remain on track with its climate pathway. By linking incentives to external ESG ratings (EcoVadis and Sustainalytics), we also ensure that our internal progress translates into recognized external performance benchmarks. Excellent results, such as the 86/100 score in the Environmental pillar from EcoVadis in 2025 and a "Strong Management" rating with "Negligible Risk" from Sustainalytics (both in carbon own operations and

carbon products), confirm the effectiveness of our approach. These achievements not only validate the robustness of our transition plan but also foster a culture of continuous improvement in ESG performance broadly, and in climate action in particular.

[Add row]

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

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ 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

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Evoca ESG policy framework applies to any director, executive, employee, collaborator of all companies of the Evoca Group, this latter composed of Evoca S.p.A. and all its direct or indirect subsidiaries worldwide, as well as to other individuals or companies performing duties on behalf of or for Evoca, whether or not directly employed by this latter. Through our sustainable procurement program, we extend these values to companies and partners within our value chain.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- ☒ Commitment to a circular economy strategy ☒ Other environmental commitment, please specify :**Energy consumption, resource efficiency, no deforestation, environmental awareness, community and ecosystem protection**
- ☒ 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

Climate-specific commitments

- ☒ Commitment to 100% renewable energy

Social commitments

- ☒ Adoption of the UN International Labour Organization principles
- ☒ Commitment to promote gender equality and women's empowerment
- ☒ Commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights
- ☒ Other social commitment, please specify :International Labour Organisation

Additional references/Descriptions

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

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

Select all that apply

☒ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☒ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Evoca ESG Policy Framework (1).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

☒ Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)

☒ UN Global Compact

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

Evoca is an active participant in the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC), reaffirming our commitment to aligning our operations and strategies with its Ten Principles in the areas of human rights, labour, environment, and anti-corruption. As a participant, our role within the framework involves: - Integrating the UNGC principles into our business practices and corporate sustainability strategy. -Reporting annually on our progress through the Communication on Progress (CoP). Evoca plays an active and accountable role in implementing its decarbonization strategy in line with the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). Our organization is

fully committed to reducing greenhouse gas emissions across our value chain and is taking concrete action to align with the 1.5°C pathway. In early 2024, the SBTi validated our near-term targets, which include a 42% reduction in absolute Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 2030, and a 42% reduction in absolute Scope 3 GHG emissions from purchased goods and services and use of sold products by 2030, both from a 2022 base year. We have defined our decarbonization path and are currently on track to achieve these targets, with internal resources allocated to implementing emissions reduction initiatives across operations, supply chain, and product use. Our role within the framework includes integrating SBTi-aligned goals into strategic decision-making, monitoring progress, and engaging with suppliers and stakeholders to enable emissions reductions throughout the value chain.

[Fixed row]

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

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

Yes

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

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

EVOCA Spa - Near-Term Approval Letter - Tuesday 2nd April 2024.pdf

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, the intermediary organization we engage through is registered

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

Select all that apply

☒ Voluntary government register

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

EU transparency register REG Number: 21371808279-69

(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

Evoca has established a structured governance process to ensure that all external engagement activities remain consistent with our climate commitments and transition plan. Oversight begins with the CEO, who holds formal delegation for environmental matters at Board level, and is operationally driven by the Sustainability Committee — chaired by the Group Sustainability Officer and composed of top management representatives from key functions. The Committee meets biweekly and review progress against our SBTi-aligned decarbonization plan, which functions as our transition plan. This includes Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions targets, ongoing projects, and relevant performance indicators. To ensure integrity and coherence, the Committee: -monitors policy positions and industry initiatives before Evoca joins or endorses them; -reviews and validates all disclosures to external stakeholders; -ensures that any advocacy or partnership activity supports our SBTi-based trajectory and broader ESG objectives. This systematic process, combined with quarterly monitoring of targets and continuous stakeholder involvement, guarantees that Evoca's external engagement activities reinforce — rather than contradict — our transition plan and environmental commitments.

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☒ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

☒ Other global trade association, please specify :European Vending & Coffee Service Association (EVA)

(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:

☒ No, we did not attempt to influence their 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

Our climate commitments are fully consistent with the position expressed by the European Vending & Coffee Service Association (EVA). EVA has explicitly aligned the vending and coffee service sector with the objectives of the Paris Agreement and the European Green Deal, highlighting the need to limit global warming to 1.5 °C and to support decarbonization pathways. Our own strategy mirrors this sector-wide vision: -We have committed to science-based targets through the SBTi, underpinned by a decarbonization plan that serves as our transition plan and covers Scopes 1, 2, and 3. -Like EVA, we recognize the importance of energy efficiency, product innovation, and circularity; our R&D priorities and initiatives (e.g., life cycle assessments, recyclability, resource efficiency) directly address these themes. -

We also share EVA's emphasis on clear, consistent, and proportionate regulation that supports sustainability while safeguarding competitiveness, and we engage constructively with external stakeholders to ensure alignment.

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

25000

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

Evoca contributes €25,000 annually to the European Vending & Coffee Service Association (EVA) through membership fees. The purpose of this funding is to support the broad mandate of the association as the recognized European trade body for the vending and coffee service industry. EVA represents and promotes the interests of its members on all sector-relevant issues, including market development, competitiveness, regulatory frameworks, and sustainability. While the scope of EVA's work extends beyond climate, participation provides Evoca with the opportunity to engage in structured dialogue with peers and regulators at the EU level. Through this engagement, we are able to contribute actively to discussions on sustainability and climate policies, help shape collective industry positions, and ensure that Evoca's climate commitments and transition plan are aligned with the wider sector. In particular, active involvement allows us to positively influence the strategies of the association, mitigate potential misalignments with other members, and promote consistent advocacy on environmental and climate issues across the vending industry. This indirect form of engagement can therefore influence how policy, law, and regulation relevant to climate change are debated and ultimately implemented at European level, reinforcing Evoca's role as a proactive and responsible industry leader.

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

[Add row]

(4.12) Have you published information about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.12.1) Provide details on the information published about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response. Please attach the publication.

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☒ In voluntary sustainability reports

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☒ GRI

(4.12.1.4) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

☒ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.5) Status of the publication

Select from:

☒ Complete

(4.12.1.6) Content elements

Select all that apply

☒ Strategy

☒ Governance

☒ Risks & Opportunities

☒ Value chain engagement

☒ Dependencies & Impacts

☒ Climate-related targets

☒ Greenhouse gas emissions figures

☒ Content of environmental policies

(4.12.1.7) Page/section reference

Content of environmental policy (p. 34) Governance (p.32-39) Dependencies & Impacts, Risks & Opportunities (p.8-9) Strategy (p.7) Value chain engagement (p.5-6,9) Greenhouse gas emissions figures (p. 28) Climate-related targets (p. 26)

(4.12.1.8) Attach the relevant publication

Evoca sustainability performance data 2025.pdf

(4.12.1.9) Comment

To meet the different information needs of its stakeholders, Evoca Group publishes sustainability information through different complementary disclosure channels. The Sustainability Performance Data 2025 document provides detailed metrics and technical information to support transparent stakeholder assessment. More information on Evoca Group's sustainability reporting approach can be found on page 38.

[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:

☒ Every three years or less frequently

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☒ RCP 2.6

(5.1.1.2) SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☒ SSP1

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

- ☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- ☒ 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

2020

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ 2030
☒ 2040

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

Finance and insurance

- ☑ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

Stakeholder and customer demands

- ☑ Impact of nature footprint on reputation

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- ☑ Global regulation
- ☑ Political impact of science (from galvanizing to paralyzing)
- ☑ Global targets
- ☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

Relevant technology and science

- ☑ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)

Direct interaction with climate

- ☑ On asset values, on the corporate

Macro and microeconomy

- ☑ Domestic growth
- ☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Policies: Strong global climate mitigation policies assumed, high regulatory ambition, strict enforcement, and international cooperation. Macroeconomy: Moderate GDP growth, market globalization, steady consumer demand for sustainable products. National/regional variables: Local weather projections consistent with 1.8 °C warming by 2100, moderate changes in precipitation, temperature, and extreme events. Demographics and land use assume sustainable development patterns. Technology: Rapid adoption of clean technologies, high energy efficiency, electrification, and renewable integration. Energy usage and mix: Dominance of renewable energy, rapid reduction in fossil fuel reliance, decarbonized electricity grids. Severity/intensity of driving forces: Strong mitigation ambition, high technology adoption, low physical climate risk, increasing stakeholder and customer pressure for low-carbon products. Uncertainties/constraints: Local-scale climate projections carry

uncertainty, future policy or technology developments may vary, macroeconomic shocks could impact market demand, and supply chain variability is not fully captured.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

SSP1-2.6 was selected to evaluate Evoca's resilience under a low-carbon, high-mitigation future aligned with the Paris Agreement. It tests the robustness of strategic decisions in operations, product development, and R&D planning for energy-efficient machines. The scenario informs CAPEX allocation, prioritization of sustainability investments, and long-term supply chain resilience. Climate hazards are lower but regulatory and market pressures are high, providing insight into potential opportunities such as energy-efficient product adoption. Scenario data comes from Jupiter Intelligence models, using downscaled climate projections and eight perils, ensuring relevance to site-level risk assessments.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☒ RCP 4.5

(5.1.1.2) SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☒ SSP2

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- ☒ Acute physical
- ☒ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- ☒ 2.5°C - 2.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2020

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ 2030
- ☒ 2040

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

Finance and insurance

- ☒ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

Stakeholder and customer demands

- ☒ Impact of nature footprint on reputation

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- ☒ Global regulation
- ☒ Political impact of science (from galvanizing to paralyzing)
- ☒ Global targets

☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

Relevant technology and science

☑ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)

Direct interaction with climate

☑ On asset values, on the corporate

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Domestic growth

☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Policies: Continuation of current climate and environmental policies, moderate ambition, regionally uneven enforcement. Macroeconomy: Moderate GDP growth, gradual market globalization, consumer behavior slowly shifting toward sustainability. National/regional variables: Climate impacts projected with 2.7 °C warming, including moderate increases in heatwaves, droughts, and precipitation extremes. Land use and infrastructure follow existing trends. Technology: Moderate adoption of energy-efficient technologies, incremental electrification, mixed renewable integration. Energy usage and mix: Gradual transition to renewables, fossil fuels still relevant, energy efficiency improving slowly. Severity/intensity of driving forces: Moderate regulatory and technological progress, moderate physical climate risk, partial shifts in stakeholder and customer expectations. Uncertainties/constraints: Policy changes could accelerate or lag, macroeconomic or supply chain shocks could affect operations, and local climate projections remain uncertain, especially for extreme events.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

SSP2-4.5 provides a middle-of-the-road scenario reflecting continuation of current trends and policies, allowing Evoca to assess its strategic and financial resilience under moderate climate and regulatory conditions. It helps test operational flexibility, R&D prioritization, and financial planning when mitigation is partial. Risks to production sites, supply chains, and product adoption are moderate, providing insight into adaptive measures and cost-effective sustainability investments. Scenario outputs derive from Jupiter Intelligence models, incorporating downscaled climate projections and eight perils relevant to each site.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☒ SSP5

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Acute physical

☒ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2020

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☒ 2030

☒ 2040

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

Finance and insurance

☒ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

Stakeholder and customer demands

☒ Impact of nature footprint on reputation

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☒ Global regulation

☒ Political impact of science (from galvanizing to paralyzing)

☒ Global targets

☒ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

Relevant technology and science

☒ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)

Direct interaction with climate

☒ On asset values, on the corporate

Macro and microeconomy

☒ Domestic growth

☒ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Policies: Weak or delayed climate mitigation policies, minimal global coordination, high reliance on fossil fuels. Macroeconomy: High GDP growth, fossil-fuel intensive economic expansion, continued market globalization. National/regional variables: Local climate projections reflect 4.4 °C warming, higher frequency and intensity of extreme events, minimal land use or infrastructure adaptation. Technology: Slow adoption of low-carbon technologies, high reliance on energy-intensive production methods. Energy usage and mix: Dominance of fossil fuels, limited renewable integration, high energy intensity. Severity/intensity of driving forces: Low mitigation ambition, high physical climate hazards, growing consumer demand for sustainable products may lag, regulatory pressures minimal. Uncertainties/constraints: Extreme climate events may exceed projections, regulatory shifts may accelerate unexpectedly, local-scale climate impacts carry uncertainty, and supply chain disruptions could significantly affect operations.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

SSP5-Baseline was selected to evaluate resilience under a high physical risk scenario with minimal mitigation, high fossil fuel dependence, and extreme climate impacts. This scenario tests Evoca's operational and financial robustness, highlighting potential vulnerabilities in production sites, supply chain, and product adoption. It informs risk management strategies, capital allocation, and contingency planning. The scenario allows assessment of strategic opportunities for low-carbon products and resilience investments. Data comes from Jupiter Intelligence, using downscaled climate models and eight climate perils to generate site-specific risk scores benchmarked globally.

[Add row]

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

Climate change

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

Select all that apply

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

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

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

The scenario analysis informed Evoca's risk management, business continuity planning, capital allocation and strategic decision-making processes. The assessment confirmed that overall physical climate risk exposure across the manufacturing network is low, while identifying comparatively higher exposure for the Barcelona site under higher warming scenarios. As a result, dedicated resilience measures were implemented, including enhanced business continuity planning, allocation of specific resources and evaluation of medium- to long-term adaptation options. The findings also influenced financial planning and investment decisions by supporting the prioritization of CAPEX towards energy-efficiency improvements, decarbonization initiatives and sustainable product innovation. The analysis confirmed the resilience benefits of existing mitigation measures and supported continued investment in renewable electricity, energy efficiency and product-related decarbonization initiatives. From a strategic perspective, the assessment reinforced the resilience of Evoca's business model and manufacturing footprint. The Group maintains flexibility to redeploy, upgrade or optimize assets across its manufacturing network if localized climate-related disruptions occur. This flexibility, combined with available financial resources and ongoing investment in operational resilience, reduces exposure to site-specific physical risks. The analysis also informed the evaluation of transition risks and opportunities across the value chain. Key insights included the potential impact of evolving climate-related regulation and customer expectations on product design, energy performance and sustainability disclosures, as well as potential indirect effects from climate-related volatility in agricultural supply chains. At the same time, the assessment confirmed growing market opportunities linked to energy-efficient, low-carbon and durable products. These findings continue to influence product development priorities, sustainability-related innovation and long-term strategic planning. Outputs from the scenario analysis are embedded within the enterprise risk management process and corporate risk register and are periodically reviewed through governance and risk management processes. They continue to inform investment decisions, climate adaptation planning, product development activities and broader resilience considerations across the business.

[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, but we plan to add an explicit commitment within the next two years

(5.2.6) Explain why your organization does not explicitly commit to cease all spending on and revenue generation from activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Our organization has not yet explicitly committed to cease all spending on activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion because, up to now, our focus has been on defining and implementing ambitious decarbonization objectives. These near-term targets have already been validated by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) and guide our current actions to reduce emissions in line with the Paris Agreement. As the next step, we are working towards SBTi Net Zero validation, which will include a more comprehensive alignment of our investment and spending policies with our long-term climate strategy. Within the next two years, we plan to formalize a commitment to cease spending on fossil fuel expansion, ensuring full consistency with our net zero pathway.

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

Select from:

☒ Not applicable as our organization does not have shareholders

(5.2.11) Description of feedback mechanism

Feedback is collected primarily through our Sustainability Report, which is reviewed by investors, customers, suppliers, and employees. Stakeholders provide comments, questions, or requests for clarification via direct engagement, investor meetings, and customer tenders. Input is assessed by our sustainability governance team and used to refine and strengthen our climate transition plan. In addition, we monitor SBTi validation and progress updates as an external benchmark and form of structured feedback.

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

Evoca's climate transition plan is based on several key assumptions and dependencies. It assumes that climate-related regulation and market expectations will continue to evolve in line with the Paris Agreement, supporting greater demand for energy-efficient and lower-carbon products while reinforcing regulatory requirements such as ecodesign, energy labelling and product sustainability requirements. The plan depends on the continued availability and cost competitiveness of renewable electricity procurement solutions, technological advancements supporting energy-efficient products, and access to lower-impact materials, recycled content and circular solutions. Progress also relies on supplier engagement and improved availability of environmental data across the value chain, as a significant share of Evoca's emissions originates from purchased goods and the use of sold products. The transition plan further assumes that customers will increasingly recognize the value of energy-efficient products through lower operating costs, reduced environmental impacts and compliance with evolving sustainability expectations. Climate-related risks affecting agricultural supply chains, particularly coffee production, may influence market dynamics and customer purchasing behavior and are therefore considered in strategic planning. Delivery of the transition plan is supported through dedicated resources across Sustainability, R&D, Procurement and Operations functions. Since 2019, Evoca has invested more than €100 million in R&D to support product innovation, energy efficiency, circularity

and lifecycle performance improvements. Progress is monitored through climate-related KPIs, governance processes and regular management reviews, with investments continuing in renewable electricity sourcing, product development, supplier engagement and operational efficiency initiatives.

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

Evoca has continued to implement the climate transition plan and associated decarbonization levers across operations, products and the value chain. Renewable electricity remained a key pillar of the plan through continued procurement of renewable electricity and self-generated electricity from on-site photovoltaic installations. Site-level energy monitoring and operational energy-efficiency initiatives were further implemented across operational sites. Product-related decarbonization remains a strategic priority due to the significance of use-phase emissions. During 2025, Evoca expanded product carbon footprint coverage, continued monitoring revenue from more sustainable products and further integrated lifecycle and energy performance considerations into product development activities. Revenue from more sustainable products increased from 49% in 2024 to 50% in 2025. The Group also strengthened its product carbon footprint methodology through a systematic approach certified according to ISO 14067. Across the value chain, Evoca strengthened supplier ESG due diligence, material data collection and responsible sourcing initiatives. Additional progress was achieved through circularity and lifecycle extension actions, including repairability initiatives, spare-parts availability, recovered components through the Newlife programme and selected take-back initiatives. Implementation of the transition plan continues to be supported through Sustainability, R&D, Procurement and Operations functions and is monitored through governance processes and regular review of climate-related KPIs and decarbonization levers.

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

Select all that apply

☒ No other environmental issue considered

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

Select from:

☒ No

[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

Climate-related customer expectations, decarbonization requirements and evolving product regulations have reinforced Evoca's decision to integrate sustainability criteria directly into product development. Because use-phase emissions represent the largest share of the Group's climate footprint, product energy performance has become a key strategic priority across short-, medium- and long-term planning horizons. This has led to increased investment in energy-efficient product design, lifecycle assessment capabilities, Product Carbon Footprint management, repairability and circularity. Strategic decisions include expanding Product Carbon Footprint coverage across product families, introducing the Product Quality and Sustainability Pass, developing customer-facing carbon footprint tools and increasing the share of revenue generated from more sustainable products. These initiatives aim to reduce lifecycle emissions, strengthen competitiveness in tenders and customer purchasing decisions, and address growing demand for low-carbon and resource-efficient products.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Physical risks
- ☒ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change

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

Risks include raw material availability, supplier emissions exposure, evolving customer requirements and regulatory expectations related to product sustainability and lifecycle performance. Opportunities arise from growing demand for low-carbon, energy-efficient and circular products. As a result, Evoca has strengthened supplier ESG due diligence, expanded supplier engagement on environmental performance and emissions data, and integrated lifecycle considerations into product design and sourcing decisions. Strategic priorities include increasing recycled material content, improving material efficiency, strengthening repairability and lifecycle extension, and improving transparency through Product Carbon Footprint assessments and product sustainability information. These actions support the Group's decarbonization pathway, enhance supply chain resilience and strengthen competitiveness in tenders and customer purchasing decisions. The strategy is focused on medium- and long-term value creation and is supported through supplier engagement, IntegrityNext assessments and circularity initiatives such as component recovery and the Newlife programme.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Transition risks
- ☒ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change

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

Climate change, evolving customer expectations and emerging product-related regulations have made product energy performance and lifecycle sustainability strategic priorities for Evoca. As the use phase of sold products represents the largest share of the Group's emissions footprint, R&D investment increasingly focuses on reducing use-phase emissions, improving energy efficiency, increasing durability and repairability, expanding lifecycle transparency and supporting circular product design. Strategic decisions have included the expansion of Product Carbon Footprint coverage across product families, the development of an ISO 14067-certified Product Carbon Footprint methodology and tool, and the integration of sustainability criteria into product development processes. These investments support the Group's climate transition plan, help reduce Scope 3 emissions, improve customer value through lower operating costs and strengthen competitiveness in markets where demand for energy-efficient and lower-carbon products is increasing. The strategy is embedded in short-, medium- and long-term product development planning and supports alignment with the Paris Agreement, Ecodesign requirements and the Group's SBTi-validated decarbonization targets.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Physical risks
- ☒ Transition risks
- ☒ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change

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

Climate-related transition risks, including energy costs, climate regulation and customer expectations, together with physical climate risks identified through site-level assessments, have influenced operational strategy. The Group has strengthened energy management, renewable electricity sourcing, climate resilience planning and business continuity processes. Resource allocation decisions include continued investment in energy-efficiency projects, operational decarbonization measures and resilience planning for sites with comparatively higher climate exposure. These actions are intended to reduce emissions, improve operational resilience and support delivery of Evoca's climate transition plan and SBTi commitments.

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

- ☒ Revenues
- ☒ Indirect costs
- ☒ Capital expenditures

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Physical risks
- ☒ Transition risks
- ☒ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change

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

Environmental risks and opportunities directly affect our financial planning across revenues, indirect costs, and capital allocation. On the revenue side, growing customer demand for sustainable, low-carbon machines is factored into sales forecasts, while physical risks such as coffee price volatility may reduce demand in specific markets. Indirect costs are influenced by climate-related supply chain risks and by compliance with evolving regulations; to manage these, we rely on LCA methodologies to evaluate sourcing and design choices and anticipate potential cost increases. From a CAPEX perspective, we dedicate ~5% of annual turnover to R&D, with over €100m invested since 2019, and have allocated an additional €1–2m over the next three years for site upgrades, renewable energy, and energy-efficient production equipment. These investments are guided by our SBTi-validated targets and integrated into our medium- to long-term (2–10 year) decarbonization pathway, ensuring financial planning remains aligned with our climate transition plan.

[Add row]

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

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition
	Select from: ☒ No, but we plan to in the next two years

[Fixed row]

(5.5) Does your organization invest in research and development (R&D) of low-carbon products or services related to your sector activities?

(5.5.1) Investment in low-carbon R&D

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.5.2) Comment

Evoca continues to invest significantly in low-carbon R&D as a key component of its climate transition strategy and SBTi-validated decarbonization pathway. As the use phase of sold products represents the largest share of the Group's carbon footprint, improving product energy performance remains the primary focus of innovation activities. R&D investments are directed towards four strategic priorities: energy efficiency, circularity, lifecycle performance and product sustainability. Development activities focus on reducing use-phase energy consumption, improving durability and repairability, increasing material efficiency, expanding the use of recycled materials and supporting lifecycle extension through refurbishment and recovered components. These initiatives contribute directly to reducing Scope 3 emissions while responding to evolving customer expectations and regulatory requirements. Innovation efforts have resulted in successive generations of machines with significantly improved energy performance compared to previous models, reducing lifecycle emissions and customer operating costs. Circularity remains a strategic focus through repairability, spare-parts availability, refurbishment solutions and component recovery initiatives. Since 2019, Evoca has invested more than €100 million in R&D, supported by over 100 engineers and more than 700 patents. These investments support the development of low-carbon, resource-efficient and circular products, helping the Group strengthen competitiveness, meet customer expectations and progress towards its climate and sustainability objectives.

[Fixed row]

(5.5.2) Provide details of your organization's investments in low-carbon R&D for capital goods products and services over the last three years.

Row 1

(5.5.2.1) Technology area

Select from:

☒ Control systems

(5.5.2.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Large scale commercial deployment

(5.5.2.3) Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

20

(5.5.2.5) Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

20

(5.5.2.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

The development of advanced control systems for our professional coffee machines—specifically energy management software and algorithms—directly supports our SBTi commitments. These digital solutions optimize energy use during operation, standby, and cleaning cycles, reducing overall electricity consumption without affecting product performance or user experience. By embedding energy efficiency into the design and daily functioning of our machines, these technologies contribute to lowering Scope 2 emissions at customer sites and reducing the indirect footprint of our products in use (Scope 3). This approach is fully consistent with our SBTi-validated near-term targets and our net zero trajectory, as it translates R&D and innovation into measurable reductions in emissions across the value chain.

Row 2

(5.5.2.1) Technology area

Select from:

☒ High temperature heating

(5.5.2.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Applied research and development

(5.5.2.3) Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

1

(5.5.2.5) Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

3

(5.5.2.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

The integration of innovative water-heating technologies in our coffee machines is fully aligned with our SBTi commitments. By improving thermal efficiency, optimizing heat transfer, and reducing dispersion, these solutions significantly cut energy consumption during machine use. As a result, they lower Scope 2 emissions at customer sites and contribute to Scope 3 reductions linked to product use. Investing in more efficient heating systems ensures that our R&D directly supports our SBTi-validated near-term targets and our long-term net zero trajectory.

Row 3

(5.5.2.1) Technology area

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Design for environment through raw material selection

(5.5.2.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Large scale commercial deployment

(5.5.2.3) Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

5

(5.5.2.5) Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

10

(5.5.2.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Our Design for Environment project focuses on raw material selection as a driver of climate impact reduction. Through this initiative, R&D integrates sustainability criteria into product development, prioritizing low-carbon, recycled and recyclable materials. In this way, the project directly supports our climate transition plan by reducing embodied emissions, especially in Scope 3.1, while enabling circular design principles. The outcome is a product portfolio progressively aligned with our decarbonization commitments and customer expectations for sustainable solutions.

Row 4

(5.5.2.1) Technology area

Select from:

☒ Recycling

(5.5.2.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Full/commercial-scale demonstration

(5.5.2.3) Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

10

(5.5.2.5) Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

15

(5.5.2.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Recycling is one of the pillars of our design approach. We develop products with end-of-life in mind, selecting materials and solutions that make them easier to disassemble and recycle. This reduces lifecycle emissions by limiting the use of virgin raw materials and supports our climate transition plan through enhanced circularity and lower upstream impacts.

Row 5

(5.5.2.1) Technology area

Select from:

☒ High temperature heating

(5.5.2.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Pilot demonstration

(5.5.2.3) Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

1

(5.5.2.5) Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

2

(5.5.2.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Another key innovation project focusing on high-temperature water-heating technology. The integration of advanced heating solutions in our coffee machines is directly aligned with our SBTi commitments. By enhancing thermal efficiency, optimizing heat transfer, and minimizing energy dispersion, these technologies significantly reduce energy consumption during machine use. This translates into lower Scope 2 emissions at customer sites and meaningful Scope 3 reductions associated with product use. By investing in more efficient heating systems, we ensure that our R&D pipeline actively supports both our near-term SBTi-validated targets and our long-term net-zero pathway.

[Add row]

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

Carbon

(5.10.1) Use of internal pricing for this environmental externality

Select from:

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

(5.10.2) Primary reason for not pricing this environmental externality

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

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

Our organization does not currently apply a formal pricing of environmental externalities because this is not a strategic priority for our business model. Instead, sustainability and carbon management are already embedded as strategic pillars and directly create value through our customer relationships. Many of our most important key accounts require strong sustainability performance, both in product design (as our machines significantly contribute to their Scope 3 emissions) and in the overall management of environmental initiatives. This creates a positive value-chain dynamic, where lowering emissions is directly recognized and rewarded by customers, rather than through an internal carbon price. In practice, our environmental strategy is integrated into strategic partnerships, product innovation, and operational management, ensuring that decarbonization is both a competitive differentiator and a driver of long-term value creation.

Other

(5.10.1) Use of internal pricing for this environmental externality

Select from:

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

[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☒ Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

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

Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions is assessed using a spend-based approach. In the absence of consistent primary emissions data from suppliers, Evoca uses procurement spend as a proxy for potential environmental impact and Scope 3 Category 1 emissions contribution. Suppliers within key purchasing categories, including metals, electronics, plastics and major product components, were prioritized. The threshold applied corresponds to suppliers collectively representing approximately

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

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

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

372

[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

- ☒ Material sourcing
- ☒ Procurement spend
- ☒ Product lifecycle
- ☒ Regulatory compliance
- ☒ Business risk mitigation
- ☒ Strategic status of suppliers
- ☒ Product safety and compliance
- ☒ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to climate change

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Evoca prioritizes supplier engagement based on the same criteria used to identify suppliers with substantive climate-related impacts, notably their potential contribution to Scope 3 Category 1 emissions. As supplier-specific emissions data are not consistently available, procurement spend is used as a proxy for potential emissions contribution. Priority is given to suppliers operating in emissions-intensive purchasing categories, including metals, electronic components, plastics and other key product components, as well as suppliers representing the largest share of procurement spend. These suppliers are considered strategically important because they influence product carbon footprint, material efficiency, recycled content and overall Scope 3 performance. The prioritization process supports business risk mitigation, supplier ESG due diligence and progress against Evoca's SBTi-validated climate commitments. Engagement activities are implemented through IntegrityNext assessments, supplier ESG reviews, Supplier Code of Conduct requirements, data collection initiatives and supplier dialogue aimed at improving environmental performance, transparency and the quality of emissions-related information. This approach is primarily linked to purchased goods and services (Scope 3 Category 1), which represents one of the Group's most significant emissions categories.

[Fixed row]

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

	Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process	Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance
Climate change	Select from: ☒ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts	Select from: ☒ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

[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:

☒ Environmental disclosure through a non-public platform

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

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

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

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

(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:

☒ 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:

☒ 100%

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

Select from:

☒ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

- ☒ Assessing the efficacy and efforts of non-compliant supplier actions through consistent and quantified metrics
- ☒ Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance
- ☒ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Our suppliers are required to comply with our Supplier Code of Conduct, which explicitly includes environmental requirements. These principles are embedded in our General Purchasing Conditions and regularly monitored through our due diligence system, including the IntegrityNext platform. When non-compliances are identified, suppliers are supported in the resolution process. We ask for implementation of a structured corrective action plan that defines clear steps, responsibilities, and deadlines. Progress is monitored systematically, and dialogue with the supplier is maintained until the issue is closed.

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

Information collection

- ☒ Collect environmental risk and opportunity information at least annually from suppliers

Innovation and collaboration

- ☒ Collaborate with suppliers on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services
- ☒ Engage with suppliers to advocate for policy or regulatory change to address environmental challenges
- ☒ Invest jointly with suppliers in R&D of relevant low-carbon technologies
- ☒ Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce environmental impacts on products and services

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

- ☒ Tier 1 suppliers

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

Select from:

- ☒ 76-99%

(5.11.7.6) % 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

We engage proactively with our tier 1 suppliers by providing training, support, and best practices on both measuring GHG emissions and mitigating environmental impacts. We also encourage suppliers to set their own environmental commitments across their operations, embedding climate considerations into their long-term strategies. Environmental performance is recognized through our vendor rating, which incentivizes ambition and acknowledges progress. In addition, we collaborate directly with suppliers on innovation projects to reduce product and service impacts—for example, through increased use of recycled materials, bioplastics, and other low-impact alternatives. This collaborative approach helps suppliers enhance their capabilities while driving reductions in our upstream value chain. These activities were prioritized because purchased goods and services account for the significant share of our Scope 3 emissions. By focusing engagement on more than 85% of suppliers (by spend and related emissions), we ensure alignment with our science-based targets and climate transition plan. Supporting suppliers, especially those with fewer resources, reduces barriers to measurement and action while spreading best practices across our network. The engagement has already contributed to tangible results: in the reporting year, emissions from purchased goods and services decreased by 33% compared to the baseline year. This reflects both improved supplier practices and collaborative innovation on materials. Our long-term aim is to engage with all suppliers, ensuring that environmental performance is embedded across the value chain.

(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 :environmental disclosure through a non public platform

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

[Add row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

- ☒ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- ☒ Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services
- ☒ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes
- ☒ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

- ☒ Align your organization's goals to support customers' targets and ambitions
- ☒ Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services
- ☒ Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce environmental impacts

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- ☒ 51-75%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

- ☒ 51-75%

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

Our rationale for engaging with customers on the carbon footprint of our products is rooted in both responsibility and opportunity. As our machines represent a relevant share of our customers' Scope 3 emissions, we recognize that our actions have a direct impact on their decarbonization journey. By transparently sharing data, improving product efficiency, and embedding sustainability into design, we can provide the evidence and support they need to meet their own climate targets. This approach reinforces our credentials, strengthens credibility, builds trust, and positions us as a long-term ally. At the same time, collaboration creates opportunities for innovation: by working together, we can co-develop solutions that reduce energy use, extend product life, and support circularity. In this way, engagement on carbon footprint is not only about compliance—it becomes a driver of differentiation, shared value, and future-oriented partnerships.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Engaging with customers on the carbon footprint of our products strengthens partnerships, builds trust, and positions us as a long-term ally in their decarbonization journey. It also creates opportunities for co-innovation and helps us remain competitive by aligning with customer procurement requirements and sustainability criteria. Carbon footprint information is generated using Evoca's ISO 14067-certified Product Carbon Footprint methodology and tool, providing customers with a consistent and independently validated approach to assessing product-related emissions. We measure success through the number of tenders won where sustainability is a key requirement, new customer qualifications obtained, incremental sales linked to lower-carbon products, and measurable reductions in product-related emissions. Positive feedback from strategic customers and increasing demand for product carbon footprint information further confirm the value of this engagement approach.

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 about your products and relevant certification schemes

☒ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

(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

Our rationale for engaging with shareholders on sustainability and carbon-related information is rooted in transparency and credibility. By openly sharing our strategy, progress, and challenges, we give investors confidence that environmental issues are being managed with the same rigor as financial performance. This transparency strengthens trust, demonstrates accountability, and reinforces our credibility as a company committed to measurable, science-based progress.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Engaging with shareholders on sustainability and carbon topics builds trust and credibility by ensuring transparent communication and alignment with investor expectations. We measure success through the quality of investor feedback, inclusion in sustainability indexes and ratings, increased interest from responsible investors, and the integration of our ESG performance into shareholder dialogue and capital allocation decisions.

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

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

☒ 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:

☒ 76-99%

(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

Engaging with employees on climate topics builds awareness, fosters credibility, and strengthens their sense of belonging. By sharing information openly, we create alignment with company values and empower people to contribute actively to our climate and sustainability goals.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Engaging employees on climate initiatives builds awareness of our decarbonization goals, motivates people to adopt sustainable practices in their daily work, and strengthens their role in delivering the company’s climate strategy. We measure success through active participation in climate-related programs and trainings, feedback from engagement surveys, and tangible results such as reduced energy use or emissions from workplace initiatives.
[Add row]

C6. Environmental performance - Consolidation approach

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

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

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

Evoca uses the operational control approach to consolidate GHG emissions because it reflects how we manage and influence emissions across our manufacturing operations. As a manufacturing company, we have full control over operational decisions in our owned and operated sites, including energy procurement, process efficiency, and emissions reduction measures.

[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate change

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

Select from:

☒ No

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

	Has there been a structural change?
	Select all that apply ☒ No

[Fixed row]

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

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?
	Select all that apply ☒ No

[Fixed row]

(7.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

Select all that apply

- ☒ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)
- ☒ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance
- ☒ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard

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

(7.3.1) Scope 2, location-based

Select from:

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

(7.3.2) Scope 2, market-based

Select from:

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

(7.3.3) Comment

We report both location-based and market-based Scope 2 emissions in line with the GHG Protocol guidelines. This dual reporting approach allows us to reflect both the actual emissions associated with electricity consumption and our efforts to support low-carbon energy procurement.

[Fixed row]

(7.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are excluded from your disclosure of climate-related data?

Select from:

☒ No

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

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2038

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions were measured using the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard and are aligned with our SBTi-approved methodology. Data inputs include organization-wide fuel consumption, collected from energy bills and internal reporting systems. Emissions factors are sourced from DEFRA. For mobile combustion, activity data are based on kilometers traveled by company vehicles, estimated consistently across all entities. Assumptions include applying average fuel economy values where specific consumption data are unavailable.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1576

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions were calculated using purchased electricity consumption data collected from bills and energy procurement records for all entities within our operational control boundary. Location-based emission factors were obtained from Climatiq, which aggregates internationally recognized sources (e.g., Terna for Italy, national

databases, and Climate Transparency reports for other geographies). The location-based approach reflects the average grid emission intensity in each country of operation. This method aligned with the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

431

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Market-based emissions were calculated using purchased electricity consumption data collected from bills and energy procurement records for all entities within our operational control boundary, with adjustments for contractual instruments, including renewable energy purchasing certificates and guarantees of origin. Emission factors were sourced from Climatiq.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

75360

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions were calculated in line with the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard and are included in our SBTi-approved target boundary. We used a hybrid approach: -Raw materials: Emissions were estimated using our in-house product carbon footprint tool, which combines product sales data with Bills of Materials. Material-specific life cycle emission factors were sourced from Ecoinvent. -Other purchased services and operational expenditures (OPEX): Emissions were estimated using spend-based data from our purchasing department, with sector-specific emission factors from the US EPA database.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1214

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions from capital goods were estimated using CAPEX expenditure data from the purchasing/finance department, combined with emission factors from the US EPA database. The calculation covers all capital goods purchased in the baseline year.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1165

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions were calculated using fuel consumption data collected from organizational energy and fuel bills. Emission factors were sourced from DEFRA, 2022. The calculation covers all fuel purchased upstream for use across our operations, including transport and stationary combustion where relevant. Assumptions include that the upstream production and transport emissions of the fuels are captured by the DEFRA emission factors.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1696

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions were calculated using activity data on transportation distances and volumes provided by our suppliers and internal logistics records. All modes of transportation for purchased goods between Tier 1 suppliers and Evoca operations are included, as well as transportation and distribution services purchased for inbound and outbound logistics and transfers between our own facilities. Emission factors were sourced from DEFRA for relevant transport modes.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

125

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions from the treatment and disposal of waste generated across Evoca's owned operations were calculated using data from internal waste tracking systems. Assumptions include typical waste treatment methods (landfill, incineration, recycling). Emission factors were sourced from DEFRA.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

201

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions were estimated based on travel distance (km) and type of transport (air, rail, car) recorded in internal systems for employee travel. Emission factors were sourced from DEFRA.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1872

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions were calculated based on employee commuting distances reported in surveys or estimated using average distances for each site. Emission factors were sourced from DEFRA.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions cover the transportation of finished products from Evoca operations to customers. Activity data were collected from internal logistics systems and shipment records. Emission factors were sourced from DEFRA for relevant transport modes.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

355273

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions were calculated using our internal carbon footprint tool, in line with the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard and our SBTi-approved target boundary. Energy consumption: We perform product-specific consumption measurements according to the EVA EMP Protocol, which provides standardized operating profiles for vending and coffee machines. Results are representative for each energy class and product family. Lifetime use-phase: Electricity consumption is extrapolated over the expected lifetime of the products sold in the reporting year, weighted by sales mix. Emission factors: Market- and country-specific electricity emission factors were applied, sourced from multiple internationally recognized databases (e.g., Climatiq, national grid operators, and global datasets). Assumptions include standard usage hours, expected product lifetimes, and sales-weighted averages across geographies.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3558

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions were calculated using Evoca's carbon footprint tool based on sales data for each product family. The tool estimates end-of-life emissions considering product composition, expected lifetime, and typical disposal pathways (landfill, incineration, recycling). Emission factors were sourced from DEFRA. Assumptions include average regional disposal practices and treatment shares for different product materials.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable

[Fixed row]

(7.6) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

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

1574.5

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Our Scope 1 emissions are calculated based on activity data 2025. Stationary combustion: Energy bills from natural gas, LPG, diesel consumption at our all operational sites. Mobile combustion: Fuel consumption data for the main fleet at headquarters were collected through the internal portal. Vehicles at other sites were estimated using fuel consumption during the reporting year. DEFRA 2025 emission factors were applied by fuel type. Emission factors and methodology DEFRA 2025

emission factors are applied to convert activity data into CO₂e. Global Warming Potentials (GWPs) follow the IPCC AR5 values. We use energy bills and internal fuel records to ensure completeness and accuracy.

Past year 1

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

1643

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2024

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Our Scope 1 emissions are calculated based on activity data 2024. Stationary combustion: Energy bills from natural gas, LPG, diesel consumption at our all operational sites. Mobile combustion: Fuel consumption for the major fleet at our HQ is collected through our internal portal. For vehicles at other sites, we approximate activity using kilometers driven during the reporting year. Emissions are then calculated by applying DEFRA 2024 emission factors per km. Emission factors and methodology: DEFRA 2024 emission factors are applied to convert activity data into CO₂e. Global Warming Potentials (GWPs) follow the IPCC AR5 values. We use energy bills and internal fuel records to ensure completeness and accuracy.

Past year 2

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

1962

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2023

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Our Scope 1 emissions are calculated based on activity data 2023. Stationary combustion: Energy bills from natural gas, LPG diesel consumption at our all operational sites. Mobile combustion: Fuel consumption for the major fleet at our HQ is collected through our internal portal. For vehicles at other sites, we approximate activity using kilometers driven during the reporting year. Emissions are then calculated by applying DEFRA 2023 emission factors per km. Emission

factors and methodology: DEFRA 2023 emission factors are applied to convert activity data into CO₂e. Global Warming Potentials (GWPs) follow the IPCC AR5 values. We use energy bills and internal fuel records to ensure completeness and accuracy.

Past year 3

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

2038

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2022

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Our Scope 1 emissions are calculated based on activity data 2022. Stationary combustion: Energy bills from natural gas, LPG diesel consumption at our all operational sites. Mobile combustion: Fuel consumption for the major fleet at our HQ is collected through our internal portal. For vehicles at other sites, we approximate activity using kilometers driven during the reporting year. Emissions are then calculated by applying DEFRA 2022 emission factors per km. Emission factors and methodology: DEFRA 2022 emission factors are applied to convert activity data into CO₂e. Global Warming Potentials (GWPs) follow the IPCC AR5 values. We use energy bills and internal fuel records to ensure completeness and accuracy.

[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)

966.5

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

246.5

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Scope 2 emissions are calculated based on electricity consumption data 2025 from energy bills and energy purchasing certificates, covering all our sites. Emission factors and methodology: Emission factors are sourced from ISPRA and other national databases, complemented by internationally recognized literature, including Ember. The location-based method is applied in line with the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard. Inputs and assumptions: Electricity consumption data are taken directly from bills and certificates. Rationale for choices: This approach ensures accurate and consistent coverage across all sites while using credible and internationally recognized emission factors.

Past year 1

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

1170

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

241

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2024

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Scope 2 emissions are calculated based on electricity consumption data 2024 from energy bills and energy purchasing certificates, covering all our sites. Emission factors and methodology: Emission factors are sourced from Terna and other national databases, complemented by internationally recognized literature, including Climate Transparency reports. The location-based method is applied in line with the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard. Inputs and assumptions: Electricity consumption data are taken directly from bills and certificates. Rationale for choices: This approach ensures accurate and consistent coverage across all sites while using credible and internationally recognized emission factors.

Past year 2

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

1372

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

400

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2023

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Scope 2 emissions are calculated based on electricity consumption data 2023 from energy bills and energy purchasing certificates, covering all our sites. Emission factors and methodology: Emission factors are sourced from Terna and other national databases, complemented by internationally recognized literature, including Climate Transparency reports. The location-based method is applied in line with the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard. Inputs and assumptions: Electricity consumption data are taken directly from bills and certificates. Rationale for choices: This approach ensures accurate and consistent coverage across all sites while using credible and internationally recognized emission factors.

Past year 3

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

1576

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

431

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2022

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Scope 2 emissions are calculated based on electricity consumption data 2022 from energy bills and energy purchasing certificates, covering all our sites. Emission factors and methodology: Emission factors are sourced from Terna and other national databases, complemented by internationally recognized literature, including Climate Transparency reports. The location-based method is applied in line with the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard. Inputs and assumptions: Electricity consumption data are taken directly from bills and certificates. Rationale for choices: This approach ensures accurate and consistent coverage across all sites while using credible and internationally recognized emission factors.

[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)

50166

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average data method

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

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

Emissions are calculated using product Bills of Materials (BOMs) linked to Ecoinvent v3.11 life-cycle datasets. Supplier-specific emissions data are currently not available; therefore, market-average emission factors are applied. The assessment follows a cradle-to-gate boundary and covers purchased materials and components for products manufactured during the reporting year. Category 1 emissions have been externally verified as part of the Group's GHG inventory assurance process.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Emissions estimated to be insignificant

(7.8.6) Please explain

This category was assessed during the Scope 3 screening and baseline calculation in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard. Emissions were estimated to contribute less than 1% of total Scope 3 emissions. Based on this quantitative assessment, the category is considered not relevant for Evoca Group and is excluded from the near-term target boundary. No material changes have been identified that would alter this conclusion.

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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Emissions estimated to be insignificant

(7.8.6) Please explain

This category was assessed during the Scope 3 screening and baseline calculation in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard. Emissions were estimated to contribute less than 1% of total Scope 3 emissions. Based on this quantitative assessment, the category is considered not relevant for Evoca Group and is excluded from the near-term target boundary. No material changes have been identified that would alter this conclusion.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Emissions estimated to be insignificant

(7.8.6) Please explain

This category was assessed during the Scope 3 screening and baseline calculation in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard. Emissions were estimated to contribute less than 1% of total Scope 3 emissions. Based on this quantitative assessment, the category is considered not relevant for Evoca Group and is excluded from the near-term target boundary. No material changes have been identified that would alter this conclusion.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Emissions estimated to be insignificant

(7.8.6) Please explain

This category was assessed during the Scope 3 screening and baseline calculation in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard. Emissions were estimated to contribute less than 1% of total Scope 3 emissions. Based on this quantitative assessment, the category is considered not relevant for Evoca Group and is excluded from the near-term target boundary. No material changes have been identified that would alter this conclusion.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Emissions estimated to be insignificant

(7.8.6) Please explain

This category was assessed during the Scope 3 screening and baseline calculation in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard. Emissions were estimated to contribute less than 2% of total Scope 3 emissions. Based on this quantitative assessment, the category is considered not relevant for Evoca Group and is excluded from the near-term target boundary. No material changes have been identified that would alter this conclusion.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Emissions estimated to be insignificant

(7.8.6) Please explain

This category was assessed during the Scope 3 screening and baseline calculation in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard. Emissions were estimated to contribute less than 1% of total Scope 3 emissions. Based on this quantitative assessment, the category is considered not relevant for Evoca Group and is excluded from the near-term target boundary. No material changes have been identified that would alter this conclusion.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

We do not have any upstream leased assets, so this category is not relevant to our organization.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Emissions estimated to be insignificant

(7.8.6) Please explain

This category was assessed in our Scope 3 baseline year calculation in line with the GHG Protocol. Emissions were found to contribute less than 1% of total Scope 3 emissions. Based on this quantitative screening, the category is considered not relevant for our business and excluded from our near-term target boundary.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

This category is not applicable because Evoca Group's sold products do not undergo further material transformation by downstream customers before final use.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

206692

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Methodology for direct use phase emissions, please specify :Emissions from the use phase of sold products are calculated using the EVA EMP Protocol for coffee machines and EN IEC 63252:2020 for snack and food vending machines to define representative operating profiles. Lifetime is estimated for each product.

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

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

Emissions from the use phase of sold products are calculated using the EVA EMP Protocol for coffee machines and EN IEC 63252:2020 for snack and food vending machines to define representative operating profiles. Lifetime electricity consumption is estimated for each product family and weighted according to the annual sales mix. Emissions are calculated using country- and region-specific electricity emission factors sourced from national databases, AIB residual mix data and other recognized sources where applicable. The assessment boundary covers electricity consumption over the expected lifetime of the products. Calculations are based on representative product performance data and are externally verified as part of the Group's GHG inventory assurance process.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Emissions estimated to be insignificant

(7.8.6) Please explain

This category was assessed in our Scope 3 baseline year calculation in line with the GHG Protocol. Emissions were found to contribute less than 1% of total Scope 3 emissions. Based on this quantitative screening, the category is considered not relevant for our business and excluded from our near-term target boundary.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

This category is not applicable because Evoca Group does not own and lease assets to third parties in a manner that would require reporting under Scope 3 Category 13.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

This category is not applicable because Evoca Group does not operate a franchise business model.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

Evoca is a manufacturing company, not a financial institution; so this category is not relevant to our organization.

[Fixed row]

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

	End date	Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
Past year 1	12/31/2024	60529	248249
Past year 2	12/31/2023	61666	318754
Past year 3	12/31/2022	75360	355273

[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

(7.9.1) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

EVOCA Group GHG Statement 2025 - Assurance.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

10, 11, 12

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☒ ISAE 3410

(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

EVOCA Group GHG Statement 2025 - Assurance.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

10, 11, 12

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☒ ISAE 3410

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☒ Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

EVOCA Group GHG Statement 2025 - Assurance.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

10, 11, 12

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☒ ISAE 3410

(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: Purchased goods and services

☒ Scope 3: Use of sold products

(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

EVOCA Group GHG Statement 2025 - Assurance.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

10, 11, 12

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☒ ISAE 3410

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

100

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

100

[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)

46

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

2.44

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

The reduction attributable to renewable electricity consumption was estimated at 46 tCO₂e. The emissions value percentage was calculated as 46 tCO₂e divided by 2024 gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions of 1884 tCO₂e, resulting in a reduction of 2.44%.

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

79

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

4.17

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Stationary combustion emissions decreased by 79 tCO₂e compared to 2024 (1033 tCO₂e in 2024 versus 954 tCO₂e in 2025). The emissions value percentage was calculated as 79 tCO₂e divided by 2024 gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions of 1884 tCO₂e, resulting in a reduction of 4.17%.

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

55

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

2.92

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

The increase attributable to updated market-based electricity emission factors was estimated at 55 tCO₂e. The emissions value percentage was calculated as 55 tCO₂e divided by 2024 gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions of 1884 tCO₂e, resulting in an increase of 2.92%.

[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

(7.11) How do your total Scope 3 emissions for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.11.1) For each Scope 3 category calculated in 7.8, specify how your emissions compare to the previous year and identify the reason for any change.

Purchased goods and services

(7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:

☒ Change in output

(7.11.1.3) Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO₂e)

10363

(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

17.12

(7.11.1.5) Please explain

Emissions in this category decreased compared to the previous year. Changes in total material use over the reporting period are influenced by business volumes, product mix and machine configuration, as well as by ongoing material efficiency and design optimization activities.

Use of sold products

(7.11.1.1) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.11.1.2) Primary reason for change

Select from:

☒ Change in output

(7.11.1.3) Change in emissions in this category (metric tons CO2e)

41557

(7.11.1.4) % change in emissions in this category

16.74

(7.11.1.5) Please explain

Emissions in this category decreased compared to the previous year. Use-phase emissions are influenced by business volumes, product mix, machine configuration and the energy performance of products sold. The reported emissions reflect changes in sales volumes together with the evolving composition and efficiency of the product portfolio. Continued improvements in the energy performance of newer-generation machines also contributed to the result.
[Fixed row]

(7.12) Does your organization have significant land sector activities in its operations or value chain?

	Agriculture, forestry or other land sector activities	Specify the reason for no significant activities
	Select from: ☒ No, explanation provided	Select from: ☒ No relevant activities identified

[Fixed row]

(7.13) Does your organization choose to account for and report technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage, or have you done so in previous years?

	Technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage in the reporting year	Technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage were accounted for and reported in previous years
	Select from: ☒ Not evaluated	Select from: ☒ No

[Fixed row]

(7.15) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 and/or Scope 2 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

(7.15.1) Emissions breakdown by greenhouse gas type

Select from:
☒ Yes, Scope 1 emissions only

[Fixed row]

(7.15.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and Scope 2 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 selected gas)

1552.8

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

1552.8

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ CH₄

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

0.06

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

1.7

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ N2O

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

0.03

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

7.7

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 4

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ HFCs

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

0.008

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

12.2

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

[Add row]

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

Argentina

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.4

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

10.8

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

10.8

Australia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

7.1

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

9

Austria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3.4

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

0.8

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

0.8

Belgium

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4.9

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

2.2

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

1.9

Brazil

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

1.8

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

1.8

Canada

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

37.2

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

0.5

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

0

China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

14.7

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

14.7

Denmark

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

16.4

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

46

France

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

38

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

5.8

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

2.6

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

63.3

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

14.4

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

31.6

Italy

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1240

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

723.4

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

0

Netherlands

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

1.5

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

0

Poland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

20.8

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

20.4

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

27.8

Romania

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

96.5

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

37.9

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

0

Russian Federation

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3.9

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

19.1

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

19.1

Singapore

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

7.3

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

7.3

Spain

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

41.5

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

63.4

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

23.2

United Kingdom

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

24.6

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

19

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

49.9

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

☒ By facility

☒ By activity

(7.17.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business facility.

Row 1

(7.17.2.1) Facility

EVOCA S.p.A

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1240

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

45.71708

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

9.60827

Row 3

(7.17.2.1) Facility

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

96.5

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

47.24954

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

23.2516

Row 4

(7.17.2.1) Facility

QUALITY ESPRESSO SA

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

41.5

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

41.34546

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

2.12764

Row 5

(7.17.2.1) Facility

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

37.2

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

46.79252

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-71.29204

Row 7

(7.17.2.1) Facility

EVOCA Poland Sp. Z o.o.

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

20.8

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

52.19053

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

20.92717

Row 8

(7.17.2.1) Facility

EVOCA Belgium SA

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4.9

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

50.58135

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

4.35645

Row 9

(7.17.2.1) Facility

EVOCA France Sas

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

38

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

43.659

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

3.90306

Row 10

(7.17.2.1) Facility

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

63.3

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

48.85477

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

8.22934

Row 11

(7.17.2.1) Facility

EVOCA Austria GmbH

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3.4

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

48.1146

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

16.29413

Row 12

(7.17.2.1) Facility

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

24.6

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

52.50496

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-2.14289

Row 14

(7.17.2.1) Facility

EVOCA Sudamerica SA

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.4

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

-34.61933

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-58.50061

Row 15

(7.17.2.1) Facility

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3.9

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

55.75549

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

37.618154

[Add row]

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

	Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	Stationary combustion	954.3
Row 2	Mobile combustion fuels	607.9
Row 3	Fugitive emissions	12.2

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☒ By facility

(7.20.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business facility.

Row 1

(7.20.2.1) Facility

EVOCA S.p.A

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

723.4

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

0

Row 3

(7.20.2.1) Facility

EVOCA MANUFACTURING ROMANIA SRL

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

37.87

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

0

Row 4

(7.20.2.1) Facility

QUALITY ESPRESSO SA

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

51.29

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

0

Row 5

(7.20.2.1) Facility

EVOCA North America Ventures Inc.

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

0.48

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

0

Row 7

(7.20.2.1) Facility

EVOCA Poland Sp. Z o.o.

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

20.37

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

27.81

Row 8

(7.20.2.1) Facility

EVOCA Belgium SA

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

2.16

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

1.9

Row 9

(7.20.2.1) Facility

EVOCA France Sas

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

5.8

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

2.58

Row 10

(7.20.2.1) Facility

EVOCA Iberia SL

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

12.14

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

23.18

Row 11

(7.20.2.1) Facility

EVOCA Germany GmbH

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

14.43

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

31.61

Row 12

(7.20.2.1) Facility

EVOCA Austria GmbH

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

0.78

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

0.78

Row 13

(7.20.2.1) Facility

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

18.97

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

49.93

Row 14

(7.20.2.1) Facility

EVOCA NORDIC ApS

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

16.37

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

45.96

Row 15

(7.20.2.1) Facility

EVOCA Sudamerica SA

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

10.85

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

10.85

Row 16

(7.20.2.1) Facility

EVOCA Brazil Comercio de Equipamentos LTDA

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

1.77

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

1.77

Row 17

(7.20.2.1) Facility

EVOCA Australia Pty Ltd

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

7.13

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

9.03

Row 18

(7.20.2.1) Facility

EVOCA Singapore PTE Ltd.

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

7.33

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

7.33

Row 19

(7.20.2.1) Facility

EVOCA RUS LLC

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

19.14

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

19.14

Row 20

(7.20.2.1) Facility

EVOCA TRADING (SHANGHAI) CO., LTD.

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

14.71

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

14.71

Row 21

(7.20.2.1) Facility

EVOCA NETHERLAND B.V.

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

1.54

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

0

[Add row]

(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1574.5

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

966.5

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

246.5

(7.22.4) Please explain

EVOCA S.p.A. - registered office in Valbrembo, 24030 (BG), Via Roma, 24 Italy EVOCA NORDIC ApS – registered office in Odense, Denmark (wholly owned) EVOCA UK Ltd – registered office in Kingswinford, Great Britain, (wholly owned) which includes Wittenborg UK Ltd – registered office in Kingswinford, Great Britain (wholly owned) EVOCA Austria GmbH – registered office in Wien, Austria (wholly owned) EVOCA Germany GmbH – registered office in Rastatt, Germany (wholly owned) EVOCA France Sas - registered office in Le Mesnil Amelot, France (wholly owned) Fridge France Sas– registered office in Le Mesnil Amelot, France (wholly owned) EVOCA Iberia SL – registered office in Coslada, Madrid Spain (wholly owned) EVOCA Sudamerica SA – registered office in Buenos Aires, Argentina (wholly owned) EVOCA Poland Sp. z o.o. – registered office in Warsaw, Poland (wholly owned) EVOCA Brazil Comercio de Equipamentos LTDA – registered office in Sao Paulo, Brazil (wholly owned) EVOCA Belgium SA – registered office in Drogenbos, Belgium (wholly owned) EVOCA Australia Pty Ltd – registered office in North Sydney, Australia (wholly owned) EVOCA Singapore PTE Ltd. – registered office in Singapore (wholly owned) EVOCA RUS LLC – registered office in Moscow, Russia (wholly owned) EVOCA MANUFACTURING ROMANIA SRL – registered office in Municipiul Cluj Napoca, Romania (wholly owned) SaGaPRO Portugal LDA. - registered office in Trofa, Portugal (wholly owned) EVOCA North America Ventures Inc. - registered office in Quebec, Canada (wholly owned) EVOCA Corp. - registered office in Newark, USA (wholly owned) QUALITY ESPRESSO SA – registered office in Barcelona, Spain (wholly owned) QUALITY ESPRESSO USA INC. - registered office in Miami, Florida USA (wholly owned) EVOCA TRADING (SHANGHAI) CO., LTD. - registered office in Shanghai, China (wholly owned) EVOCA NETHERLAND B.V. – registered office in Gorinchem, The Netherlands (wholly owned) incorporated on 17 February 2025 EVOCA SWITZERLAND GmbH – registered office in St. Gallen, Switzerland (wholly owned) incorporated on 3 June 2025

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

There are no other entities.

[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

EVOCA S.p.A

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Industrial machinery

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1240

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

723.4

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

0

Row 3

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

EVOCA MANUFACTURING ROMANIA SRL

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Industrial machinery

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

96.5

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

37.9

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

0

Row 4

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

QUALITY ESPRESSO SA

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Industrial machinery

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

41.5

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

51.3

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

0

Row 5

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

EVOCA North America Ventures Inc.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Industrial machinery

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

37.2

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

0.5

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

0

Row 7

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

EVOCA Poland Sp. Z o.o.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Commercial services

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

20.8

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

20.4

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

27.8

Row 8

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

EVOCA Belgium SA

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Commercial services

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4.9

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

2.2

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

1.9

Row 9

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

EVOCA France Sas

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Commercial services

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

38

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

5.8

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

2.6

Row 10

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

EVOCA Iberia SL

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Commercial services

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

12.1

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

23.2

Row 11

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

EVOCA Germany GmbH

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Commercial services

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

63.3

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

14.4

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

31.6

Row 12

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

EVOCA Austria GmbH

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Commercial services

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3.4

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

0.8

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

0.8

Row 13

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

EVOCA UK Ltd

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Commercial services

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

24.6

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

19

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

49.9

Row 14

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

EVOCA NORDIC ApS

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Commercial services

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

16.4

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

46

Row 15

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

EVOCA Sudamerica SA

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Commercial services

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.4

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

10.8

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

10.8

Row 16

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

EVOCA Brazil Comercio de Equipamentos LTDA

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Commercial services

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

1.8

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

1.8

Row 17

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☒ Commercial services

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

7.1

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

9

Row 18

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

EVOCA Singapore PTE Ltd.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☒ Commercial services

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

7.3

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

7.3

Row 19

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

EVOCA RUS LLC

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Commercial services

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3.9

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

19.1

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

19.1

Row 20

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

EVOCA TRADING (SHANGHAI) CO., LTD.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Commercial services

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

14.7

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

14.7

Row 21

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

EVOCA NETHERLAND B.V.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Commercial services

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

1.5

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

0
[Add 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: ☒ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Select from: ☒ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	Select from: ☒ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	Select from: ☒ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	Select from: ☒ No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

5129

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

5129.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

4096

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

638

(7.30.1.4) MWh from non-renewable zero or near-zero emission sources

0

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

4734.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired heat

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

156

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

156.00

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

54

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

54.00

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

4150

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

5923

(7.30.1.4) MWh from non-renewable zero or near-zero emission sources

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

10073.00

[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	Select from: ☒ No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Select from: ☒ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	Select from: ☒ No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	Select from: ☒ No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	Select from: ☒ No

[Fixed row]

(7.30.7) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.**Sustainable biomass**

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

159

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

4970

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

5129

[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)

57.5

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

54.2

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

57.5

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

54.2

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

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

0

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

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

0

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

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

0

[Fixed row]

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

Argentina

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

31.5

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

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

31.5

Australia

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

11.1

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

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

11.1

Austria

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

6.8

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

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

6.8

Belgium

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

14.4

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

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

14.4

Brazil

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

16.6

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

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

16.6

Canada

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

279.3

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

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

279.3

China

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

26.5

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

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

26.5

Denmark

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

96.1

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

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

156.2

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

252.30

France

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

109.4

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

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

109.4

Germany

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

43.6

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

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

43.60

Italy

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3324.1

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

54

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

3378.10

Netherlands

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

6.1

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

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

6.1

Poland

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

34.4

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

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

34.4

Romania

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

150.9

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

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

150.9

Russian Federation

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

42.5

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

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

42.5

Singapore

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

18.2

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

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

18.2

Spain

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

414.5

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

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

414.5

United Kingdom

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

107.1

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

0

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

107.1

[Fixed row]

(7.30.15) Provide details on the electricity purchases that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ Italy

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Sustainable biomass

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

969

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☒ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:

☒ France

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1998

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This disclosure aggregates four French bioenergy facilities registered under the national EEX registry: CSDU Jas de Rhodes (ID: 361358000000024002), UIOM Econotre Bessières (ID: 361358000000005087), UIOM Sonirval Fourchambault (ID: 361358000000004000), and UIOM Cristal Eco Valo (ID: 361358000000005353). The low-carbon technology type utilizes both gaseous biomass (landfill gas recovery at Jas de Rhodes) and solid biomass (the audited biogenic/biodegradable fraction of municipal solid waste at the three UIOM thermal incineration facilities). All associated biomass is classified as sustainable in accordance with the European

Union's Renewable Energy Directive (RED II) criteria for waste-derived bioenergy, diverting waste from long-term disposal and displacing grid fossil fuels. Energy and sustainability attributes are fully certified, verified, and tracked via official French Guarantees of Origin (GOs) issued through the EEX (Powernext) platform. None of these four operational facilities are fitted with Carbon Capture and Storage (BECCS); they operate as standard high-efficiency waste recovery and cogeneration power plants.

Row 3

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ Italy

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

481

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☒ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:

☒ Denmark

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2017

Row 4

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ Italy

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Sustainable biomass

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

217

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☒ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:

☒ Denmark

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1995

(7.30.15.14) Comment

The low-carbon technology type is a high-efficiency Waste-to-Energy (WtE) Combined Heat and Power (CHP) facility. The biomass is classified as sustainable because the Guarantees of Origin (GOs) are strictly issued only for the biogenic/biodegradable fraction of the municipal solid waste stream (conforming to EU RED II definitions for sustainable solid biomass), entirely excluding the fossil/plastic fractions. Energy attributes are fully audited, certified, and issued under the Danish national registry (Energinet) under Production Device ID 570714700010000062. This facility is a standard thermal back-pressure steam turbine plant and is NOT fitted with Carbon Capture and Storage (BECCS) for the reported generation year.

Row 5

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ Italy

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

179

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☒ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:

☒ Norway

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2012

Row 6

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ Italy

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Sustainable biomass

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1153

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☒ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:

☒ Italy

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2005

(7.30.15.14) Comment

This disclosure aggregates three Italian bioenergy facilities registered under the national GSE registry: BIOPOWER SARDEGNA in Ottana (ID: 803255132001634948), CENTRALE S.LAZZARO PD in Padova (ID: 803255132001609878), and ACEGAS-APS S.P.A in Trieste (ID: 803255132001704382). The low-carbon technology type covers both liquid biomass (certified sustainable pure plant/vegetable oil at Ottana) and solid biomass (the audited

biogenic/biodegradable fraction of municipal solid waste at the Padova and Trieste thermal incineration facilities). All associated bioenergy production complies with the sustainability and traceability criteria defined under the European Union's Renewable Energy Directive (RED II) and Italian legislative frameworks. Renewable attributes are independently verified, tracked, and issued as official Guarantees of Origin (GOs) via the GSE platform, ensuring full exclusion of any fossil or plastic fractions from the certified MWh volume. None of these three facilities are fitted with Carbon Capture and Storage (BECCS); they operate as standard high-efficiency bioenergy and waste-to-energy recovery plants.

Row 7

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

Select from:

☒ Italy

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Sustainable biomass

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

238

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

Select from:

☒ GO [Europe]

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

Select from:

☒ Latvia

(7.30.15.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the electricity generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2017

(7.30.15.14) Comment

The low-carbon technology type is a high-efficiency solid biomass facility (Gren Rīga BMKES, Production Device ID: 643002406731000635) located in Rīga, Latvia. The fuel input consists entirely of sustainable solid biomass, specifically sourced from traceable wood residues and forestry byproducts. The biomass supply chain and energy output strictly comply with the sustainability and greenhouse gas savings criteria defined under the European Union's Renewable Energy Directive (RED II/RED III) and are audited via independent third-party forestry certification frameworks. The associated environmental attributes are fully tracked, verified, and issued as official Guarantees of Origin (GOs) through the recognized national tracking registry linked to the Association of Issuing Bodies (AIB). This bioenergy facility is NOT fitted with Carbon Capture and Storage (BECCS); it operates as a standard high-efficiency thermal generation asset.

[Add row]

(7.34) Does your organization measure the efficiency of any of its products or services?

(7.34.1) Measurement of product/service efficiency

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.34.2) Comment

We measure the energy efficiency of our coffee machines in alignment with the EVA EMP (Energy Measurement Protocol) developed by the European Vending Association. The EVA EMP is an industry-recognized standard specifically designed to ensure consistent and comparable measurement of energy consumption for professional vending equipment. Our measurement process is based on EVA EMP Version 3.0.

[Fixed row]

(7.34.1) Provide details of the metrics used to measure the efficiency of your organization's products or services.

Row 1

(7.34.1.1) Category of product or service

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Professional coffee machine

(7.34.1.2) Product or service (optional)

One of the product families of our coffee machines

(7.34.1.3) % of revenue from this product or service in the reporting year

4.9

(7.34.1.4) Efficiency figure in the reporting year

9.3

(7.34.1.5) Metric numerator

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :gC02e

(7.34.1.6) Metric denominator

Select from:

☒ unit of service provided

(7.34.1.7) Comment

gCO2e/cup
[Add row]

(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.00001

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

1821

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☒ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

353200000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☒ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

15.4

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Increased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☒ Change in revenue

(7.45.9) Please explain

The increase in emissions intensity was mainly attributable to lower revenue in the reporting year. Although absolute Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions decreased slightly compared to the previous year, the decline in revenue was proportionally much greater. Since the intensity metric is based on emissions per unit of revenue, this led to an increase in emissions intensity despite the reduction in absolute emissions.

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☒ Waste

(7.52.2) Metric value

2302

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

tonnes

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

10.5

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

total waste generated from company operations
[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

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☒ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

04/01/2024

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☒ Methane (CH₄)

☒ Nitrous oxide (N₂O)

☒ Carbon dioxide (CO₂)

☒ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☒ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☒ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)

☒ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

☒ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☒ Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2022

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

2038

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

431

(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)

2469.000

(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

12/31/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

42

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

1432.020

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

1574.5

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

246.5

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

1821.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☒ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

62.49

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

All Scope 1 and 2 emissions are covered by our target. We calculate Scope 2 emissions using both the location-based and market-based methods; however, we set the target on the market-based approach to promote renewable energy purchasing across the entire organization.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

We chose SBTi because it is the most effective way to align strategy with science, meet explicit requests from strategic customers, and convert climate ambition into recognized credentials and day-to-day execution. That combination is what turns SBTi into a real competitive lever—for our customers' decarbonization goals and for Evoca's long-term growth. Our customers, especially the most strategic ones, increasingly expect suppliers to take responsibility not only for their own emissions but also for the upstream and downstream impacts of their products. Since our machines represent a significant share of our customers' Scope 3 emissions, committing to SBTi demonstrates that we are tackling this challenge head on. At the same time, we continue to manage Scope 1 and 2 through our long-standing ISO 14001 certification and continuous improvement programs, ensuring a solid operational foundation. By doing so, we strengthen our credibility with all stakeholders: customers see us as a reliable partner in their decarbonization journey, while institutions, financial partners and employees recognize a measurable and science-based commitment. This gives us both differentiation from competitors and a powerful driver of innovation, guiding investments in product efficiency, energy management, and supplier engagement. In short, the SBTi commitment is more than a pledge—it is a practical framework that shapes how we innovate, collaborate, and grow sustainably.

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

Evoca's Scope 1 and Scope 2 decarbonization strategy focuses on reducing operational energy consumption and emissions from the company vehicle fleet. A key initiative is the progressive renewal of company cars through an updated car policy that prioritizes hybrid and fully electric vehicles where operationally feasible. Additional actions include renewable electricity procurement and site-level energy efficiency initiatives aimed at reducing consumption in manufacturing and office activities. Progress is monitored through annual reviews of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions, energy consumption, renewable electricity share and fleet composition. The target is reviewed periodically as part of Evoca's sustainability governance processes and remains aligned with the Group's SBTi-validated climate commitments and the objectives of the Paris Agreement. The main contributors to progress achieved to date have been renewable electricity sourcing, energy efficiency measures and reductions in fuel-related emissions. In addition to target achievement percentage, Evoca monitors total energy consumption, renewable electricity share and fleet-related indicators. Progress is expected to be variable, reflecting fleet renewal cycles and operational developments.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☒ No

Row 2

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Abs 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

EVOCA Spa - Near-Term Approval Letter - Tuesday 2nd April 2024.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☒ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

04/01/2024

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☒ Methane (CH₄)

☒ Nitrous oxide (N₂O)

☒ Carbon dioxide (CO₂)

☒ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☒ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☒ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)

☒ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services

☒ Scope 3, Category 11 – Use of sold products

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2022

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

75360

(7.53.1.24) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

355273

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

430633.000

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

430633.000

(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

(7.53.1.45) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (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)

98.6

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

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

42

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

249767.140

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

50165.6

(7.53.1.69) Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

206691.9

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

256857.500

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

256857.500

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☒ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

96.08

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

We include data for categories 3.1 (purchased goods and services) and 3.11 (use of sold products) since these are the categories within scope for our near-term Scope 3 GHG emissions target and are the categories most material to our business (accounting for approximately 98.6% of our Scope 3 emissions)

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

We chose SBTi because it is the most effective way to align strategy with science, meet explicit requests from strategic customers, and convert climate ambition into recognized credentials and day-to-day execution. That combination is what turns SBTi into a real competitive lever—for our customers' decarbonization goals and for Evoca's long-term growth. Our customers, especially the most strategic ones, increasingly expect suppliers to take responsibility not only for their own emissions but also for the upstream and downstream impacts of their products. Since our machines represent a significant share of our customers' Scope 3 emissions, committing to SBTi demonstrates that we are tackling this challenge head on. At the same time, we continue to manage Scope 1 and 2 through our long-standing ISO 14001 certification and continuous improvement programs, ensuring a solid operational foundation. By doing so, we strengthen our credibility with all stakeholders: customers see us as a reliable partner in their decarbonization journey, while institutions, financial partners and employees recognize a measurable and science-

based commitment. This gives us both differentiation from competitors and a powerful driver of innovation, guiding investments in product efficiency, energy management, and supplier engagement. In short, the SBTi commitment is more than a pledge—it is a practical framework that shapes how we innovate, collaborate, and grow sustainably.

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

Evoca's Scope 3 decarbonization strategy focuses on the two most material categories in its value chain: Purchased Goods and Services (Category 1) and Use of Sold Products (Category 11). Because use-phase emissions represent the largest share of the Group's carbon footprint, improving product energy performance is the main lever for achieving the target. Sustainability criteria are increasingly integrated into product development, including energy efficiency, lifecycle performance, material efficiency, durability, repairability and circularity considerations. Key initiatives include the development of more energy-efficient coffee and vending machines, expansion of product carbon footprint assessments, increased revenue from products meeting Evoca's internal sustainability criteria, greater use of recycled materials, lifecycle extension through spare parts availability and recovered components, and enhanced supplier engagement to improve environmental performance and data quality. Progress is monitored through Scope 3 emissions, Category 1 and Category 11 emissions, product carbon footprint coverage, revenue from more sustainable products, recycled material content and supplier ESG performance metrics. Relevant milestones include expanding product carbon footprint coverage across product families, increasing recycled material content in products, strengthening supplier ESG engagement and progressing towards the target of generating 75% of revenue from more sustainable products by 2030. The target is aligned with Evoca's SBTi-validated climate commitments and the objectives of the Paris Agreement. Progress and target relevance are reviewed periodically through the Sustainability Committee and product development processes. The initiatives that have contributed most to progress so far include improvements in product energy performance, product carbon footprint management, circularity initiatives and supplier engagement activities. In addition to target achievement percentage, Evoca monitors product energy performance, product carbon footprint coverage and revenue from more sustainable products. Progress is expected to be variable as it depends on product development cycles, market uptake of new products and supplier engagement outcomes.

(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

(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

01/30/2023

(7.54.1.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.54.1.4) Target type: energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.54.1.5) Target type: activity

Select from:

☒ Consumption

(7.54.1.6) Target type: energy source

Select from:

☒ Renewable energy source(s) only

(7.54.1.7) End date of base year

12/31/2022

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

6637

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

77.37

(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

100

(7.54.1.12) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year

100

(7.54.1.13) % of target achieved relative to base year

100.00

(7.54.1.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Achieved

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

Abs 1

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

Select all that apply

☒ Science Based Targets initiative

(7.54.1.18) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

EVOCA Spa - Near-Term Approval Letter - Tuesday 2nd April 2024.pdf

(7.54.1.19) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target covered renewable electricity consumption across Evoca's manufacturing sites, including both purchased renewable electricity and self-generated electricity from on-site photovoltaic installations. The target was achieved in 2025, with manufacturing sites reaching 100% renewable electricity consumption.

(7.54.1.20) Target objective

The target supports Evoca's climate transition strategy and SBTi-approved near-term targets by increasing the share of renewable electricity consumed across the Group. It contributes to reducing Scope 2 emissions, improving the resilience of the energy supply portfolio and supporting alignment with the Paris Agreement. The target also responds to increasing customer, investor and regulatory expectations regarding climate performance and renewable energy sourcing. In addition, increased renewable electricity consumption helps reduce exposure to fossil-fuel-based electricity price volatility and supports long-term value creation.

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

The achievement of the target was primarily driven by the procurement of certified renewable electricity across manufacturing sites. Additional contributions were provided by self-generated renewable electricity from on-site photovoltaic installations and ongoing energy management activities, including site-level energy monitoring and electricity-efficiency initiatives. Regular review of renewable electricity sourcing opportunities and collaboration with energy suppliers supported the transition to 100% renewable electricity consumption across production sites.

[Add row]

(7.55) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

	Emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year
	Select from:

	Emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year
	☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e
Under investigation	2	
To be implemented	5	43500
Implementation commenced	7	83600
Implemented	5	16235
Not to be implemented	0	

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☒ Product or service design

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

16200

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(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)

150000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ Ongoing

Row 2

(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)

35

(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)

13550

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 21-30 years

[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:

☒ Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Compliance with regulatory requirements is always the baseline for our investment decisions in emissions reduction. We ensure that all our operations and initiatives are fully aligned with applicable environmental and climate-related regulations, which provides the foundation on which further voluntary actions are built. Meeting legal obligations is the starting point, but we go beyond compliance by integrating emissions reduction into our strategic planning, customer commitments, and long-term sustainability goals.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Dedicated budget for low-carbon product R&D

(7.55.3.2) Comment

We have established a dedicated budget to support the development of low-carbon products, recognizing that innovation in product design is one of the most effective levers to reduce emissions across the value chain. This budget prioritizes R&D projects that improve energy efficiency, integrate advanced heating and control technologies, and enhance circularity features such as durability and recyclability. By allocating specific financial resources, we ensure that investment in low-carbon solutions is systematic, not opportunistic, and that our product pipeline directly contributes to our SBTi targets and to customers' Scope 3 reduction goals.

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities

(7.55.3.2) Comment

In addition to product innovation, we allocate a dedicated budget for other emission reduction activities across our operations. These include investments in energy efficiency at our manufacturing sites, renewable electricity procurement, on-site photovoltaic installations, and upgrading of production equipment to lower energy demand. By setting aside specific resources for these initiatives, we ensure that operational decarbonization progresses in parallel with product-related reductions, reinforcing our overall SBTi pathway.

[Add row]

(7.71) Does your organization assess the life cycle emissions of any of its products or services?

(7.71.1) Assessment of life cycle emissions

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.71.2) Comment

We have developed the "Evoca CFP Tool", a proprietary tool compliant with ISO 14067:2018 and aligned with the Product Category Rules (PCR) EN 50693. The tool follows a cradle-to-grave system boundary and considers all main life cycle stages, including raw material acquisition and processing, product assembly, distribution, use phase, and end-of-life treatment. This comprehensive approach enables us to identify and address emissions hotspots across the entire product life cycle, supporting more targeted emissions reduction strategies and improved product sustainability.

[Fixed row]

(7.71.1) Provide details of how your organization assesses the life cycle emissions of its products or services.

(7.71.1.1) Products/services assessed

Select from:

- ☒ All existing and new products/services

(7.71.1.2) Life cycle stage(s) most commonly covered

Select from:

- ☒ Cradle-to-grave

(7.71.1.3) Methodologies/standards/tools applied

Select all that apply

- ☒ ISO 14040 & 14044
☒ ISO 14067

(7.71.1.4) Comment

Evoca assesses the life cycle emissions of all its existing and new products and services, following a cradle-to-grave approach in line with ISO 14040 and ISO 14044 standards. The assessment covers all relevant life cycle stages, including raw material acquisition, manufacturing, distribution, use phase, and end-of-life. The scope includes the full portfolio of machines developed by Evoca Group, which comprises equipment for dispensing hot beverages such as Autocoffee, Superautomatic Small, Superautomatic Large, and Traditional models as well as snack and food vending machines included in the Snack & Food range. This comprehensive approach allows us to understand the total carbon impact of our products and identify opportunities to improve their environmental performance.

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

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

Row 1

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☒ Product or service

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

Select from:

☒ No taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low carbon

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

Other

☒ Other, please specify :Professional coffee machine

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

Professional coffee machine designed to deliver equivalent beverage output with improved energy efficiency during the use phase and reduced material requirements compared to the previous generation model. The product achieves an A++ energy efficiency classification according to the European Vending Association (EVA) Energy Measurement Protocol. Evoca classifies coffee machines achieving an energy class equal to or better than A according to the EVA Energy Measurement Protocol as low-carbon products. As the disclosed product exceeds this threshold, it is considered a low-carbon product within Evoca's product portfolio.

(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:

☒ Estimating and Reporting the Comparative Emissions Impacts of Products (WRI)

(7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Select from:

☒ Cradle-to-grave

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

The functional unit of a coffee machine is defined as the total volume (in liters) of dispensed beverages across a representative selection of hot drinks, considering the machine's entire lifetime and typical daily usage based on consumer behavior.

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Previous-generation professional coffee machine serving the same market segment and intended use, used as the baseline product for comparative assessment.

(7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Select from:

☒ Cradle-to-grave

(7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO₂e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

0.388

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

Avoided emissions were estimated using an attributional life cycle assessment approach in accordance with the WRI Guidance for Estimating and Reporting Comparative Emissions Impacts of Products. The assessment compares the cradle-to-grave carbon footprint of the low-carbon product with that of the previous-generation model serving as the reference product. Carbon footprints were calculated using Evoca's ISO 14067-certified Product Carbon Footprint methodology and tool. The comparison uses an identical system boundary and functional unit for both products. The functional unit is defined as the total volume of dispensed beverages over the expected product lifetime under representative operating conditions. Assumptions include equivalent beverage output, operating hours, and lifetime usage patterns for both products. The estimated avoided emissions result from lower electricity consumption during product use and reduced material requirements compared to the reference product.

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

4.9

[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:

☒ Solar

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☒ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

Bundled Solar Photovoltaic Project by ACME (Verra VCS Project ID 1753). The project applies the methodologies ACM0002 “Grid-connected electricity generation from renewable sources” (Version 19.0) and AMS-I.D “Grid Connected renewable electricity generation” (Version 18.0), depending on the scale of the individual solar installations included in the project. The project is located in India and consists of a portfolio of grid-connected solar photovoltaic power plants across multiple states, including Telangana, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Rajasthan. The project generates renewable electricity from solar energy and supplies it to the Indian electricity grid. By displacing electricity that would otherwise be generated by fossil fuel-based power plants connected to the grid, the project reduces greenhouse gas emissions.

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

385

(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

2019

(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

☒ Investment analysis

☒ Other, please specify :Common practice 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

☒ Upstream/downstream emissions

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

The project is required to assess environmental and social impacts and conduct local stakeholder consultations. The project documentation reports no significant adverse environmental impacts and identifies sustainable development benefits, including renewable energy generation, local employment opportunities, reduced reliance on fossil fuels and support for regional economic development.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

Evoca Group retired 385 VCUs from the Verra VCS project "Bundled Solar Photovoltaic Project by ACME" (Project ID 1753). The retired credit serial numbers are 8995-57848947-57849331-VCS-VCU-997-VER-IN-1-1753-01012019-31122019-0. The credits were retired on 19/03/2026 on behalf of Evoca Group. Responsibility for carbon credit procurement lies with the Purchasing function in coordination with Sustainability.

[Add row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Consolidation approach

☒ Consolidation approach

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☒ ISAE 3410

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

The GHG inventory, including the organizational boundary and operational control consolidation approach, was subject to annual limited assurance by Deloitte & Touche S.p.A. The assurance engagement was conducted in accordance with ISAE 3410 and assessed whether the GHG Statement was prepared in accordance with the reporting criteria described in the Statement. The assurance scope covered Scope 1, Scope 2 and reported Scope 3 emissions, as well as the organizational and operational boundaries used for GHG reporting.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

EVOCA Group GHG Statement 2025 - Assurance.pdf, EVOCA Group GHG Statement 2025 - Assurance.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

☒ Base year emissions

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☒ ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Base year emissions are included within Evoca Group’s externally assured sustainability reporting. The assurance was performed by Deloitte on an annual basis in accordance with ISAE 3000 (Revised) and provided limited assurance over the reported sustainability information, including greenhouse gas emissions. The assurance scope covered the emissions inventory used as the basis for Evoca’s SBTi-validated emissions reduction targets, including Scope 1, Scope 2 and the relevant Scope 3 categories included within the target boundary. The base year emissions were selected because they form the reference point for Evoca’s climate targets and transition plan. No exclusions were applied beyond the reporting boundaries and methodologies disclosed in the sustainability report.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

sustainability-report-2024-en.pdf,sustainability-report-2024-en.pdf,sustainability-report-2024-en.pdf,sustainability-report-2024-en.pdf,sustainability-report-2024-en.pdf,sustainability-report-2024-en.pdf
[Add row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Chief Sustainability Officer

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:
☒ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)
[Fixed row]

