Ermenegildo Zegna Group

RESPONSIBLE RAW MATERIALS SOURCING POLICY

(as adopted on April 7, 2026)

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1. INTRODUCTION

Ermenegildo Zegna N.V. and its subsidiaries and affiliates (hereafter the "**Ermenegildo Zegna Group**" or the "**Group**") are dedicated to enhancing the traceability of its raw materials, ensuring the robustness and resilience of its supply chain and improving the circularity of its operations.

The Group recognizes its responsibility to drive positive change in global supply chains and is, therefore, committed to providing its stakeholders with assurance that raw materials used are sourced responsibly, ethically and with respect for people, animals and the environment through a transparent, certified and traceable system of raw material sourcing.

2. POLICY PURPOSE

This Responsible Raw Materials Policy (the "**Policy**") defines the principles and standards guiding the sourcing of raw materials used across the Group's product portfolio.

The Policy aims at mitigating environmental, social, and animal welfare risks associated with raw material sourcing, ensuring compliance with applicable laws, international conventions, and internal policies. It also promotes transparency, traceability and continuous improvement across the supply chain, aligning sourcing practices with leading industry standards and best practices and supporting the transition towards regenerative, low-impact and circular material systems.

Regarding animal welfare, the reference Policy outlining the risks associated with the procurement of animal derived raw materials and setting the guiding principles for the Group and its suppliers when sourcing products made from animal fibres, skins and other materials is the Group's Animal Welfare Policy *[link]*.

This Policy should be read together with other relevant policies, including but not limited to the Ermenegildo Zegna Group's Supplier Code of Conduct, Human Rights Policy, Environmental Policy, Animal Welfare Policy, and Chemicals Management Policy.

3. SCOPE OF APPLICATION

This Policy covers and applies to all entities consolidated in the Ermenegildo Zegna Group which are involved in the manufacture and/or sale of Ermenegildo Zegna Group's branded products, and their suppliers procuring raw materials, semi-finished and finished products for apparel, footwear and packaging applications.

The entities consolidated in the Ermenegildo Zegna Group and their respective suppliers must, therefore, be aware of the provisions of this Policy. For this purpose, this Policy is distributed as widely as possible through the internal communication and training channels within the Group. The Policy is available on the Group's corporate website and any future amendments shall be deemed incorporated hereto [link].

4. GOVERNANCE, IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING OF THE POLICY

This Policy has been adopted on April 7th, 2026 by the Group Executive Chairman of Ermenegildo Zegna N.V. This Policy shall be considered as the document of reference for raw materials sourcing, in accordance with international and local legislations.

All Ermenegildo Zegna Group entities through their top management are responsible for ensuring the implementation of the Policy, exercising reasonable oversight with respect to its adequacy and effectiveness.

Implementation of the Policy starts at a conceptual design level, where decisions are made on the fibres and material type and sourcing route. Any doubts or discussions regarding the correct procurement priorities and any difficulties in applying the policy can be discussed with the Group Sustainability Team.

This Policy may be periodically reviewed to incorporate any organizational or legal changes and updates and react to scientific knowledge and sector's best practices. To this end, the Ermenegildo Zegna Group's Sustainability Team develops local monitoring mechanisms in consultation with Legal and Compliance Functions to ensure the conformity of the Policy to any applicable laws and regulations.

Relevant targets and KPIs tracking the implementation of this Policy will be disclosed in the Ermenegildo Zegna Group's annual Sustainability Report.

5. SUSTAINABLE SOURCING PRINCIPLES AND COMMITMENTS

5.1 GENERAL PRINCIPLES

The Group commits to embedding sustainability considerations as a core component of sourcing decisions, whilst upholding the highest standards of quality, performance and craftsmanship across all raw materials. Overall, raw materials sourcing must align with the following guiding principles:

- **Legal compliance**: ensure full compliance with all applicable local, national and international laws, regulations and conventions, including those related to environmental protection, labor rights, human rights, animal welfare, trade and product safety. Compliance with legal requirements represents a minimum baseline for all sourcing activities.
- **Chemical compliance**: minimize environmental and occupational health and safety risks associated with chemical exposures and hazardous waste, while strictly adhering to applicable local and international regulations and standards. Subsequently, the Group expects all its supply chain partners to adhere to the restrictions and limitations set out in the Group RSL (Restricted Substances List), as outlined in the Group's Chemicals Management Policy.
- **Human rights and social compliance**: respect and promote internationally recognized human rights throughout the supply chain, in line with the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and relevant ILO conventions.
- **Environmental protection**: support sourcing practices that protect and restore natural ecosystems, respect high conservation value areas and contribute to climate change mitigation and resilience.
- **Animal welfare rights**: uphold high standards of animal health, welfare and handling across all animal-derived materials, covering breeding, rearing, herding, handling, transport and slaughter. The Group is committed to preventing unnecessary pain, stress or suffering and to progressively strengthening animal welfare practices through the adoption of recognized standards, certifications and continuous improvement initiatives, as outlined in the Group's Animal Welfare Policy.

- **Traceability and transparency:** progressively improve transparency and traceability across the supply chain to enable risk mapping, responsible sourcing decisions and credible sustainability claims.

5.2. SOURCED MATERIALS

The following section outlines the scope of priority raw materials sourced by the Ermenegildo Zegna Group and applicable third-party verified standards[1]. Appendix 1 provides a brief explanation of the recommended standards and third-party certifications considered in this Policy.

This Policy shall be read in conjunction with the Animal Welfare Policy. Standards regarding **animal-derived materials** are detailed in the said Animal Welfare Policy, while standards regarding **non-virgin** materials (e.g., recycled) are specified herein.

This Policy takes a two-tiered approach. **Priority raw materials** are regulated in Section 5.2.1., while **non-priority materials** are regulated in Section 5.2.2.

The priority raw materials are identified based on the purchased volumes and relevance to the Group's operations. For these materials, the Group aims to achieve and maintain by 2026 and beyond at least 50% of (i) traceability to the geography of origin and (ii) supply from lower-impact sources. Non-priority materials, used predominantly in lower volumes, are addressed through complementary sourcing requirements.

5.2.1. PRIORITY RAW MATERIALS

5.2.1.1. WOOL

Wool hair is the most common animal fibre used in the fashion and textile industry. The main issues linked to wool sourcing relate to animal welfare and environmental concerns. Poor handling and management practices can harm animals, particularly during shearing, when fleece is removed. Sheep may also undergo mulesing, a practice that involves

1 This Policy includes a list of standards relevant as of today. The Group will review applicable and acceptable third-party verified standards by Textile Exchange as soon as the Materials Matter Standard enters into force on December 31st, 2027 and will consequently update this Policy. The Materials Matter Standard will unify Textile Exchange's current standards and will establish detailed requirements for the production and primary processing of raw materials.

cutting away areas of skin where wool grows, leaving them exposed to pain and a higher risk of serious, sometimes life-threatening, infections. Environmental risks include poor land management, leading to overgrazing and land degradation. In addition, as ruminant animals, sheep emit methane—a highly potent greenhouse gas—through their normal digestive processes.

The Group aims to source a significant share of its wool from lower-impact sources with increased traceability to the geography of origin. Lower-impact sources include organic wool, wool sourced from farms applying regenerative agriculture and farming practices, and recycled wool.

For standards and certifications schemes accepted by the Group to promote responsible animal welfare practices, traceability and sound land stewardship along the wool supply chain, please refer to the Group's Animal Welfare Policy. The table below outlines acceptable third-party certification schemes recognized by the Group when sourcing lower-impact wool from recycled sources.

Material Category	Recommended Standards
Recycled Material	1. Global Recycled Standard (GRS) 2. Recycled Claim Standard (RCS)

5.2.1.2. CASHMERE

Cashmere is a natural, animal-derived fibre obtained primarily from goats and used in the production of high-quality textiles. Cashmere goats are typically raised in extensive grazing systems, often in arid or semi-arid regions, where rangeland management and husbandry practices play a central role in the sustainability profile of the fibre. The main sustainability impacts occur at the farm stage, driven by the land occupation and feed production required for goat rearing. In particular, the cultivation of feed crops contributes to climate impacts, while land use and water extraction for agricultural purposes represent additional environmental pressures.

The Group's main internal and external manufacturers of cashmere fabrics are certified by the Sustainable Fibre Alliance (SFA), ensuring that the cashmere fibres used meet both transparency and traceability requirements while maintaining good animal welfare. The Group also addresses the environmental impacts associated with cashmere sourcing through a broader material strategy, engaging with traceability-focused certifications and exploring the use of recycled fibres, provided they meet its quality requirements.

The table below outlines acceptable third-party certification schemes recognized by the Group when sourcing lower-impact cashmere.

Material Category	Recommended Standards
Recycled Material	1. Global Recycled Standard (GRS) 2. Recycled Claim Standard (RCS)

5.2.1.3.COTTON

Cotton is the most widely used natural fibre in the fashion, textile, and apparel industry. It is grown in agricultural systems that can range from smallholder farms to large-scale, industrial operations, often requiring significant land, water, and agrochemical inputs. The environmental and social conditions under which cotton is cultivated and harvested, as well as how soils, water resources, and labor are managed, are central to the sustainability profile of cotton. Key sustainability challenges associated with cotton cultivation include high water consumption, the impacts of chemically intensive production systems, notably the widespread use of pesticides and synthetic fertilizers, and the resulting soil degradation. These practices can also lead to groundwater and surface water pollution, with potential contamination of surrounding ecosystems and neighboring crops. Collectively, such impacts may adversely affect local communities, biodiversity, and ecosystem health.

In response to these challenges, the Ermenegildo Zegna Group is committed to improving the sustainability and transparency of its cotton sourcing, preferring lower-impact alternatives, such as organic cotton, cotton sourced from farms applying regenerative agriculture practices, and recycled cotton, provided it meets the Group's quality and performance requirements.

The table below outlines acceptable third-party certification schemes recognized by the Group when sourcing lower-impact cotton.

Material Category	Recommended Standards
Organic Material	1. Global Organic Textile Standard (GOTS) 2. Organic Content Standard (OCS)
Regenerative Material[2]	1. Regenagri 2. Regenerative Organic Certified (ROC)
Recycled Material	1. Global Recycled Standard (GRS) 2. Recycled Claim Standard (RCS)

5.2.1.4. LINEN

Linen is a natural, plant-derived fibre obtained from the flax plant and is primarily used in the textile industry. Flax is generally cultivated in temperate regions using low-impact agricultural practices, typically requiring no irrigation or defoliants under normal growing conditions. Its cultivation also relies on crop rotation systems, which help maintain soil

[2] Other regenerative protocols to be evaluated upon request

health and fertility. As a result, even when produced through conventional methods, flax is considered a lower-impact fibre compared to many other natural fibres.

The Ermenegildo Zegna Group is committed to sourcing its linen from lower-impact sources. This includes flax cultivated using responsible agricultural practices, such as sound soil management and dew retting, which relies on natural field processes rather than chemical treatments. Where available, this approach also encompasses organic linen. However, the availability of specifically certified organic linen remains limited due to structural and agronomic constraints in flax cultivation and processing. As a result, sourcing organic linen at scale continues to be challenging, reinforcing the importance of alternative standards and responsible sourcing approaches to support improved practices and transparency across the linen value chain.

The table below outlines acceptable third-party certification schemes recognized by the Group when sourcing lower-impact linen.

Material Category	Recommended Standards
Virgin Material	1. Masters of Linen® 2. Masters of FLAX FIBRE™
Organic Material	1. Global Organic Textile Standard (GOTS) 2. Organic Content Standard (OCS)

5.2.1.5. LEATHERS

The sourcing of leather and skins, including exotic leathers, often entails environmental, social, and animal welfare risks across the supply chain, particularly at farm level. These risks relate to animal husbandry, transport and slaughter practices, environmental impacts, and limited transparency in pre-tanning stages. For further details on acceptable standards and certifications, traceability requirements, and sustainability targets, please refer to the Group's Animal Welfare Policy.

5.2.1.6. MAN-MADE CELLULOSIC FIBRES

Man-Made Cellulosic Fibres (MMCF) are manufactured fibres derived from natural cellulose sources, such as wood pulp or other plant-based materials.

The sustainability profile of these fibres is largely influenced by the origin of cellulosic feedstock and forest management practices. The sourcing of wood for MMCF production also entails several environmental and social risks, such as deforestation and forest degradation, which in turn can negatively affect biodiversity and the wellbeing of Indigenous Peoples. In addition, the use and handling of chemicals in the processing phases poses occupational health and safety risks.

A range of standards and certification schemes has been developed to promote responsible forest management, ensure traceability of cellulosic raw materials, and encourage the adoption of lower impact manufacturing processes, thereby supporting improved sustainability performance across the man-made cellulosic fibre supply chain. The Ermenegildo Zegna Group is committed to sourcing MMCF from responsibly managed forests as well as sourcing recycled content, when available.

The table below outlines acceptable third-party certification schemes recognized by the Group when sourcing lower-impact MMCF.

Material Category	Recommended Standards
Virgin Material	1. Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) 2. Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC) 3. Canopy Style Standard
Recycled Material	1. Recycled Claim Standard (RCS)

5.2.1.7. POLYESTER

Unlike natural fibres, such as cotton, wool and silk, which are cultivated from plant or animal resources, synthetic fibres are man-made. They are created through polymerization, which is the process of chemically combining monomers, or building block molecules, that can bind together to create polymer chains. Conventional polyester is derived from fossil fuel-based chemicals, with crude oil serving as its primary raw material.

Polyester is widely used for its performance properties, including strength, durability, crease resistance, abrasion resistance, and stretch recovery. However, its production and use are associated with several sustainability challenges. Polyester derives from non-renewable fossil resources, contributing to resource depletion. Its manufacturing process is energy-intensive and results in significant greenhouse gas emissions, as well as high chemical, water, and energy use. In addition, synthetic polyester fibres pose a risk due to their release of microplastics during use and washing. At the end of its lifecycle, polyester presents further challenges, as it does not biodegrade.

To address (some of) these challenges, the Ermenegildo Zegna Group is committed to sourcing polyester from lower-impact sources, where lower-impact sources mainly include recycled polyester, preferably from textile-to-textile recycling. Due to the limited availability of recycled polyester, the Group may also source bio-based alternatives as a residual option. However, in such cases, the Group retains the right to assess the origin of the bio-based feedstock, request laboratory tests certifying the bio-based content, and to approve its use on a case-by-case basis.

The table below outlines acceptable third-party certification schemes recognized by the Group when sourcing lower-impact polyester.

Material Category	Recommended Standards
Recycled Material	1. Global Recycled Standard (GRS) 2. Recycled Claim Standard (RCS)

5.2.2. OTHER MATERIALS

5.2.2.1. SILK

Silk is a natural fibre with a long history of use in the textile sector, valued for its contribution to high-quality garments and accessories, due to its aesthetic properties, softness, luster, and durability. Silk is produced from silkworms raised on mulberry leaves, with fibres typically extracted through the boiling of cocoons.

Key sustainability impacts associated with silk production primarily relate to its resource-intensive agricultural and processing stages. Environmental impacts arise from mulberry cultivation, driven by intensive water use for irrigation, high energy consumption to support irrigation infrastructures, as well as fertilizer-related emissions. Additional impacts occur during the reeling and processing of cocoons, where extensive use of thermal energy to convert cocoons into filaments contributes to overall energy consumption and associated emissions.

In response to these challenges, the Ermenegildo Zegna Group is committed to increasing its use of lower-impact silk. This includes sourcing silk from organic production systems, regenerative agricultural practices, and recycled silk, when aligned with the Group's quality standards.

The table below outlines acceptable third-party certification schemes recognized by the Group when sourcing lower-impact silk.

Material Category	Recommended Standards
Organic Material	1. Global Organic Textile Standard (GOTS) 2. Organic Content Standard (OCS)

Regenerative Material[3]	3. Regenagri 4. Regenerative Organic Certified (ROC)
Recycled Material	1. Global Recycled Standard (GRS) 2. Recycled Claim Standard (RCS)

5.2.2.2. DOWN AND FEATHERS

Down and feathers refer to the soft layer of feathers close to the skin of duck or goose.

Risks from intensive farm production may include cruel practices such as live plucking, forced feeding, bill trimming, and overall poor animal husbandry. Key sustainability impacts are concentrated at the goose rearing stage. These impacts are largely driven by feed production, with associated land-use change, fertilizer use, and manure management. Additional contributions arise from energy use during rearing and slaughtering.

In response to these challenges, the Ermenegildo Zegna Group is committed to increasing its use of lower-impact down and feathers. This includes sourcing materials produced in line with best practices in animal welfare, as well as the use of recycled down and feathers in applicable products, provided they meet the Group's quality and performance standards.

For further details on acceptable standards and certifications, traceability requirements, and sustainability targets, please refer to the Group's Animal Welfare Policy.

The table below outlines acceptable third-party certification schemes recognized by the Group when sourcing lower-impact down and feathers.

[3] Other regenerative protocols to be evaluated upon request

Material Category	Recommended Standards
Recycled Material	1. Global Recycled Standard (GRS) 2. Recycled Claim Standard (RCS)

5.2.2.3. NATURAL RUBBER

Natural rubber is a bio-based material widely used in footwear derived from the latex of rubber trees. It is cultivated in plantation systems, primarily in tropical regions, where rubber trees are tapped to extract latex over multiple years.

The sustainability profile of natural rubber is closely linked to land use practices, plantation management, and labor conditions across the supply chain. Key sustainability impacts associated with natural rubber relate to land use and land-use change, including the expansion of rubber plantations into natural ecosystems, with potential impacts on deforestation, biodiversity loss, and ecosystem services. Environmental pressures also arise from water use, soil management practices, and the application of agrochemicals, which can affect soil quality and local water resources.

To address these challenges, the Ermenegildo Zegna Group is committed to increasing its sourcing of lower-impact natural rubber, defined as natural rubber derived from responsibly managed plantation systems that safeguard forest integrity and biodiversity, as well as recycled natural rubber, where quality and performance requirements for the relevant applications are met.

The table below outlines acceptable third-party certification schemes recognized by the Group when sourcing lower-impact natural rubber.

Material Category	Recommended Standards
Virgin Material	1. Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) 2. Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC)
Recycled Material	1. Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) Recycled

5.2.2.4. OTHER SYNTHETICS FOR APPAREL AND FOOTWEAR PRODUCTS

Other synthetics, including but not limited to Polyamide-Nylon (PA), Elastane (EA), Polyurethane (PU), Thermoplastic Polyurethane (TPU) and Ethylene Vinyl Acetate (EVA) are synthetic, petroleum-based polymers widely used in apparel and footwear products for their strength, elasticity, durability, and functional performance. These materials are produced through industrial, energy-intensive processes that rely on fossil-based feedstocks, making their environmental footprint closely linked to resource extraction, energy consumption, and chemical use.

The main environmental impacts associated with these materials are driven by fossil-based raw materials combined with electricity and heat consumption across polymerisation and transformation processes. For some materials, notably polyurethane, end-of-life treatment also contributes to the overall climate footprint. In addition, the release of microplastics during product use and laundering represents an emerging environmental concern. Social and occupational health risks may also arise from worker exposure to chemicals across the manufacturing chain.

Considering these issues, the Ermenegildo Zegna Group prioritizes the use of lower-impact synthetics, defined primarily as recycled materials. Among recycled options, textile-to-textile recycling is preferred. Due to the limited availability of recycled synthetics, the Group may also source bio-based alternatives as a residual option. However, in such cases, the Group retains the right to assess the origin of the bio-based

feedstock, request laboratory tests certifying the bio-based content, and to approve its use on a case-by-case basis.

The table below outlines acceptable third-party certification schemes recognized by the Group when sourcing lower-impact synthetics.

Material Category	Recommended Standards
Recycled Material	Global Recycled Standard (GRS) Recycled Claim Standard (RCS)

5.2.2.5. METALS

Metals are currently considered out of scope for the purpose of this Policy, due to their limited use volumes across the Group's product portfolio.

The procurement of tin, tantalum, tungsten, and gold (collectively, "3TG") is regulated in the Group's Supplier Code of Conduct.

6. CIRCULARITY COMMITMENT

Circularity is an integral part of the Group's approach to sustainable sourcing and responsible design. In line with evolving regulatory requirements, including the EU Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation (ESPR) and Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) schemes, the Group is strengthening design for cyclability by integrating considerations of durability, repairability, material composition, and end-of-life outcomes from the earliest design stages, as well as industrial production waste management.

Leveraging its vertically integrated supply chain and tailoring heritage, the Group is uniquely positioned to develop high-quality products that are designed to last, be repaired, and ultimately recovered, without compromising performance, aesthetics, or craftsmanship, and reflecting values that stand in contrast to short-lived consumption models. Services such as in-store tailoring, alteration services, and repair services are offered to support product longevity and responsible use. Garments are designed to

accommodate a wide range of adjustments, including changes to fit and length, enabling extended use over time.

While recycling technologies and infrastructure continue to evolve, the Group collaborates across the value chain to explore pathways that keep materials in circulation and inform the progressive definition of circularity targets. These efforts aim to support regulatory compliance, incentivize improved material choices and responsible resource use.

Based on the current initiatives, the Group has identified the following priority areas to guide the progressive integration of circularity principles across its activities, in line with evolving regulatory frameworks and industry best practices:

- **Embed design for recyclability across priority product categories:** Integrate durability and repairability principles into product design and build a clear roadmap for responsible design (i.e. considering garments' components and how they affect the end-of-life harvesting of materials and recycling potential).
- **Progressively improve material recovery:** Increase the use of recycled or improved materials that meet the Group's quality standards, explore creative ways to keep materials in circulation longer and enable higher material recovery rates, contributing to lower environmental impacts across the product lifecycle.
- **Advance circular innovation through value-chain collaboration:** Work with suppliers, sorting technology providers, materials innovators and industry partners to develop and scale solutions that keep materials in circulation (i.e. reintegrating materials into garments or repurposing them in store fixtures or furniture).

6.1. PACKAGING COMMITMENT

The Group is committed to reducing the environmental impact of its packaging in line with applicable or expected regulatory frameworks, including the EU Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulation (PPWR). In line with its commitments under the Fashion

Pact[4], the Group has pledged to remove problematic and unnecessary plastic packaging from all business-to-business (B2B) applications[5] by 2030. Additionally, as stated in the Ermenegildo Zegna Group's Environmental Policy, it aims to ensure that at least half of all plastic packaging contains entirely recycled materials within the same period. The Group also commits to prioritizing the use of lower-impact materials in consumer packaging[6], integrating considerations on recyclability, material efficiency, and lifecycle impacts. Together, these actions support waste reduction, improved packaging circularity, and alignment with evolving packaging sustainability requirements.

To operationalize these commitments, the Group takes an approach to optimizing packaging design that focuses on material efficiency, recyclability and reusability. To this end, the Group continuously evaluates opportunities to minimize packaging without compromising functionality or brand requirements. These optimization efforts primarily focus on reducing the volume, weight, and/or empty space within packaging, in accordance with applicable regulatory and certification frameworks. Furthermore, the Group is committed to reducing its packaging waste in accordance with the progressive targets set out in the PPWR[7].

In parallel, the Group is progressively working to reduce the use of single-use plastic packaging, prioritizing alternative solutions where technically and environmentally

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[4] The Fashion Pact is a global coalition of fashion and textile companies committed to collective actions to tackle systemic environmental issues (https://www.thefashionpact.org/)

[5] Business-to-business (B2B) packaging refers to protective, functional materials designed for transporting, storing, and handling goods from one business to another, not directly to the final customer. It includes, for example, garments packed in protective polybags, protective tissue and foam inserts, and outer boxes used for bulk shipping.

[6] Consumer packaging or business-to-consumer (B2C) packaging refers to packaging designed for products sold directly to the final consumer. It includes, for example, branded shopping bags, garments bags, and shoe boxes.

[7] The European Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulation (PPWR) sets mandatory reduction targets for packaging waste generated per capita, using 2018 as the fixed base year. Under this framework, the Group aligns with the following EU-wide objectives compared to the 2018 baseline: A minimum reduction of **5%** by 2030; a minimum reduction of **10%** by 2035 and a minimum reduction of **15%** by 2040.

appropriate. Efforts are made both to enhance the recyclability of packaging and to assess opportunities for increased reusability, building on existing practices.

Notwithstanding the progress achieved to date, the Group remains focused on continuous improvement. To this end, annual research and development investments are made to identify, test, and scale packaging solutions with a lower environmental impact.

7. PACKAGING MATERIALS

7.1. WOOD, PAPER AND CARDBOARD

Paper, wood, and cardboard are bio-based materials widely used for both B2B and B2C packaging applications. These materials are derived from wood and processed through pulp, paper, and board manufacturing systems.

The environmental impact of paper, wood, and cardboard-based packaging is closely linked to forest management practices and land use. Key environmental impacts at the raw material stage relate to land use and land-use change, including risks associated with deforestation, forest degradation, and biodiversity loss. Additional pressures may arise from forest management practices such as water use, soil disturbance, and the application of fertilizers, which can affect soil health and water quality.

To address these challenges, the Ermenegildo Zegna Group is committed to increasing its sourcing of lower-impact paper, wood and cardboard, defined as paper, wood and cardboard derived from responsibly managed plantation systems that safeguard forest integrity and biodiversity, as well as recycled paper, wood and cardboard, where quality and performance requirements for the relevant applications are met.

The table below outlines acceptable third-party certification schemes recognized by the Group when sourcing lower-impact paper, wood and cardboard.

Material Category	Recommended Standards

Virgin Material	1. Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) 2. Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC)
Recycled Material	2. Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) Recycled

7.2. PLASTIC

Given the similarities in properties and environmental impacts between plastics used in packaging and synthetic polymers used in textile products, the Group applies the same sourcing principles defined for other synthetic materials used in textile applications.

More specifically, the Ermenegildo Zegna Group prioritizes the use of lower-impact plastics, defined primarily as recycled materials. Among recycled options, recycled plastic from closed-loop systems are to be preferred (when available). The Group may also source bio-based alternatives as a residual option. However, in such cases, the Group retains the right to assess the origin of the bio-based feedstock, request laboratory tests certifying the bio-based content, and to approve its use on a case-by-case basis.

The table below outlines acceptable third-party certification schemes recognized by the Group when sourcing plastics for packaging.

Material Category	Recommended Standards
Recycled Material	1. Global Recycled Standard (GRS) 2. RCS

8. APPENDIX

Organic and Regenerative Standards

Global Organic Textile Standard (GOTS):
The Global Organic Textile Standard (GOTS) defines globally consistent and rigorous criteria for the processing of textiles made from certified organic natural fibres throughout the entire supply chain. These criteria include the controlled organic harvesting of fibres, environmentally friendly and socially responsible production and consistent labelling of products. Compliance with the guidelines is verified throughout the supply chain with regard to the use of chemical additives and the core labour standards of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). Only textile products, which contain at least 70% organically produced natural fibres may receive GOTS certification. This certification needs to be issued by an independent testing institute.

Organic Content Standard (OCS):
Similarly to the Global Organic Textile Standard, the Organic Content Standard (OCS) is an international, voluntary standard that provides third-party verification of the presence and amount of organically grown material in a textile product and ensures traceability of certified organic inputs through the supply chain from farm to final product.

Regenerative Organic Certified (ROC):
Certification scheme for farms approved by third-party auditors. The certification represents the highest standard for organic agriculture with stringent requirements for soil health and animal welfare.

Regenagri:
It is a voluntary certification framework that sets robust, science-based standards and assessment criteria for farms and supply-chain organizations committed to regenerative agricultural practices. It provides a structured pathway for the continuous measurement, verification, and improvement of practices that restore soil health, enhance biodiversity, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and strengthen climate resilience, while supporting equitable economic value for producers and supply-chain actors. Certification is achieved through independent third-party audits against Regenagri criteria, enabling certified entities to substantiate regenerative claims and demonstrate traceability from farm to product.

Recycled Materials

Global Recycled Standard (GRS):
The Global Recycled Standard (GRS) is an international, voluntary, full product standard that sets requirements for third-party certification of Recycled Content, chain of custody, social and environmental practices, and chemical restrictions. The goal of the GRS is to increase use of Recycled materials in products and reduce/eliminate the harm caused by its production.

Recycled Claim Standard (RCS):
Similarly to the Global Recycled Standard, the Recycled Claim Standard (RCS) is an international, voluntary standard that sets requirements for third-party certification of Recycled input and chain of custody. The goal of the RCS is to increase the use of Recycled materials.

Linen / Flax

Masters of FLAX FIBRE™ (MOFF™) and Masters of LINEN™ (MOL™):
The Masters of LINEN™ is a registered trademark of the Alliance for European Flax-Linen & Hemp and its subsidiary CELC DEVELOPEMENT. The Standard verifies that linen products are entirely produced within the European flax-linen value chain—from certified flax fibre through spinning, weaving or knitting to fabric—by European companies. Certification is granted to eligible supply-chain actors (e.g. spinners, weavers, knitters) following compliance with defined standards and independent verification, enabling certified entities to substantiate claims regarding European origin, controlled processing, and traceable supply chains.

Wood and derived materials

Forest Stewardship Council (FSC):
The Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) is an independent, non-profit organization that establishes internationally recognized standards for responsible forest management. FSC certification ensures that forest-based materials (such as wood, paper, or cellulose-based materials) originate from forests managed in accordance with defined environmental, social, and economic criteria, including the protection of biodiversity, the conservation of high conservation value areas, and respect for the rights of workers and Indigenous Peoples.

Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC):
The Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC) is an international non-profit organization that endorses national forest certification systems developed through multi-stakeholder processes. PEFC certification ensures that forest-based materials (such as wood, paper, or cellulose-based materials) are sourced from forests managed in line with locally adapted standards that meet internationally recognized sustainability benchmarks covering environmental, social, and economic aspects.

CanopyStyle Standard:
The CanopyStyle Standard is an independent third-party assessment framework developed by the non-profit organization Canopy to evaluate the sourcing practices of producers of Man-Made Cellulosic Fibres (MMCF), such as viscose, modal, and lyocell. The audit assesses whether companies have adequate policies, traceability systems, and risk mitigation measures in place to avoid sourcing from ancient and endangered forests and other controversial sources. It focuses on responsible fibre procurement, supply chain transparency, and alignment with Canopy's criteria for the protection of high conservation value forests and the promotion of lower-impact alternative feedstocks.