RICCI CURBASTRO
Franciacorta

Sustainability Report

2020

Sturnus vulgaris nest in the sparrow tower

This Sustainability Report has been drawn up from the property and from the employees of the **Azienda Agricola Gualberto Ricci Curbastro & Figli S.S.**, in order to share the results of their constant efforts for a **sustainable vine-growing and wine-making.**

Podalirio Iphiclides Podalirius butterfly on apple blossoms

OUR MISSION

Eighteen generations of Ricci Curbastro have led, starting with Pietro, born in 1380, farms in Romagna and Lombardy. These centuries-old traditions are now represented by the Rontana estate in Brisighella (RA) and the Ricci Curbastro estate in Franciacorta. The latter produced bottled wines as early as the 1800s, as evidenced by labels from 1885 still preserved today. It was transformed by Gualberto Ricci Curbastro into a modern wine company since 1967, when the D.O.C. Franciacorta, of which he was one of the eleven founders, was created.

Of the 32 hectares of company surface, 28 are invested in vineyards and another 1,2 hectares are planned for 2021.

The company practices organic farming as a natural continuation of the various environmental impact reduction practices that began in 1980, forty years ago. Since 2017 it has been among the first nine companies in Italy, first in Lombardy, certified as a "Sustainable Company" according to the Equalitas standard for its commitment in environmental, economic and social terms.

The cellar where the fermentations and slow maturation of the Franciacorta DOCG are carried out is built underground in a vast secular park. The vinification is followed by the oenologists Andrea Rudelli, Annalisa Massetti and Riccardo Ricci Curbastro, a mix of experiences for wines intended for the increasingly demanding palates of consumers all over the world. The company's production is well represented not only by the Franciacorta DOCG but also by the Curtefranca DOC and Sebino IGT wines.

Gualberto, Filippo and Riccardo Ricci Curbastro with the Weimaraners

The Agricultural and Wine Museum is located inside the farmhouses of the Ricci Curbastro estate, a unique reality in Franciacorta that preserves thousands of objects that talk about the agricultural work of the past. Inaugurated in 1986, it is the result of meticulous research that began more than thirty years earlier by Gualberto Ricci Curbastro. Four rooms, divided into themes that can be visited upon reservation in order to be able to accompany you and tell you about our past and today work.

Flowering apple trees

With the aim of continuing the path started in 2017 with the SOPD Equalitas certification - SUSTAINABILITY OF THE WINE - GROWING CHAIN: ORGANIZATIONS, PRODUCTS, DESIGNATIONS OF ORIGIN (SOPD) and in light of the results obtained:

- **in optimizing costs**
- **satisfying employees and customers**
- **respecting the environment**
- **enhancing the company's products**

the management has decided to commit itself also for 2019 in order to further implement the improvement actions envisaged by the Equalitas standard.

THE SUSTAINABILITY TEAM:

Riccardo	*Roberta*
Gualberto	*Nicola L.*
Filippo	*Beatrice*
Annalisa	*Luciano*
Evelina	*Lisa*
Nicola V.	*Marco*

RICCI CURBASTRO
Franciacorta

Gualberto, Riccardo and Filippo Ricci Curbastro

TOMORROW WITH CULTURE AND SUSTAINABILITY AS A GOAL

More than a year after the start of the COVID 19 pandemic, we are writing a new Sustainability Report for our company.
This means that nature has run its course and we have lived four seasons in the countryside: winter with pruning, spring with the care of the vines, summer with the harvest, and autumn with the attention dedicated to the new wines in the cellar.
It is impossible in all this to forget the great, enormous number of deaths, the rows of coffins awaiting burial, the pain and fear of those who fell ill, the self-denial of doctors and nurses.
We are here to tell ourselves that it is not over yet but also to ask ourselves how our future will be, what awaits us when we will finally be all vaccinated and "normal" life will resume.

We are convinced that after so much pain and sacrifices we will pay more attention to the things that matter, to our future and to that of the new generations, to a more conscious development that it must also be sustainable. The wine landscape will become one of the pillars of the future enotourist strategy, it will be necessary to take care of it, restore it, mitigate the many wounds, and restore the beauty of the rural geometries of our Renaissance.

Hence, having reached in 2020 the goal of 1000 meters of hedges and trees in the company means having reached a goal that looks towards the future. A healthy and orderly landscape shows the confidence that exists between man and the plant, "it is the bearer of enthusiasm, but at the same time of rigor and stability" (Prof. Attilio Scienza).

We feel proud guardians of these landscapes to educate **(www.scopriilvigneto.it)** as well as of that widespread culture which is ours and also of Franciacorta terroir.

"Discover the vineyard" activity

The Ricci Curbastro Agricultural and Wine Museum, since 1986 for thirty-five years, has been the framework of an ancient cultural stratification, the story of our roots, the evidence of our corporate responsibility and at the end of 2020 it reached the goal of being **welcomed in Museimpresa, the Italian Association of Business Archives and Museums.** Agricultural reality alongside large manufacturing companies, the history of farmers together with that of companies that have made Italy that brand, Made in Italy, that everyone seeks and envies. For us the Museum is an expression of the care of the roots to enhance the heritage of material culture and know-how of which all our employees are an expression. A tradition made up of the economic and social pillars because sustainable development looks to the future but cannot ignore its natural and cultural roots.

MUSEIMPRESA

ENVIRONMENTAL PILLAR

That is the concrete commitment
of the Gualberto Ricci Curbastro & Figli s.s. for...

Water lily Nymphaea Alba

Water mill wheel

WATER FOOTPRINT

The water footprint is an indicator of the amount of fresh water used to produce goods or services. It can relate to a single production process, a specific product, or even the total amount of water resources used in a company during all stages of production. The water footprint is the sustainability indicator that allows you to evaluate the total amount of water consumed or polluted.

1

PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE REPORT

This document illustrates the results of the calculation of the so-called "Water Footprint" at Organization level.
The purposes of the report are:

Allow the Company to acquire useful information to demonstrate its attention to environmental issues and propose credible communication.

Increase corporate sensitivity towards the issue of water consumption and pollution.

Allow the Company to formulate resolutions and projects to reduce consumption and environmental impacts;

Provide useful elements to compare consumption in the years to come, in order to allow the Company to monitor the results of improvement plans.

Analyse and express the percentage quantities of consumption in the various company installations.

The calculation of the impacts was carried out following the collection of company data as indicated in the ISO 14046: 2014 standard; these data were then entered into the openLCA version 1.10.3 software.
The data collection and their processing have taken as a reference, in addition to the ISO 14046: 2014 standard, the international standards UNI ISO 14040: 2006, 14044: 2006.
The actual calculation of the impacts, once all the necessary data have been collected, was carried out through the openLCA 1.10.3 software which allows to obtain a final value for each of the impact categories required by ISO 14046: 2014, in the Standard Equalitas for the description of the water footprint: water use, aquatic acidification, freshwater ecotoxicity, human toxicity, freshwater eutrophication. As required by the Equalitas Standard, the production chain is divided into three areas: Vineyards, Cellar and Packaging / Bottling. The Standard also requires to follow a modular approach: the impacts of each area are included in the one that follows it in the production chain.

2

COMPANY WATER CONSUMPTION

All of the company water consumption in the wine sector was considered. The company draws water only from the aqueduct. In the absence of more precise data, the quantity of water consumed for the vinification and bottling phases is divided in relation to the quantity of wine bottled.

As for the water consumed for the management of the vineyards, the company meter is shared with the Agriturismo, in this case the indication of the company was followed for the percentage breakdown between vineyard and farmhouse.

Spring - Flowering of the irises in the Brolo dei Passoni vineyard

3

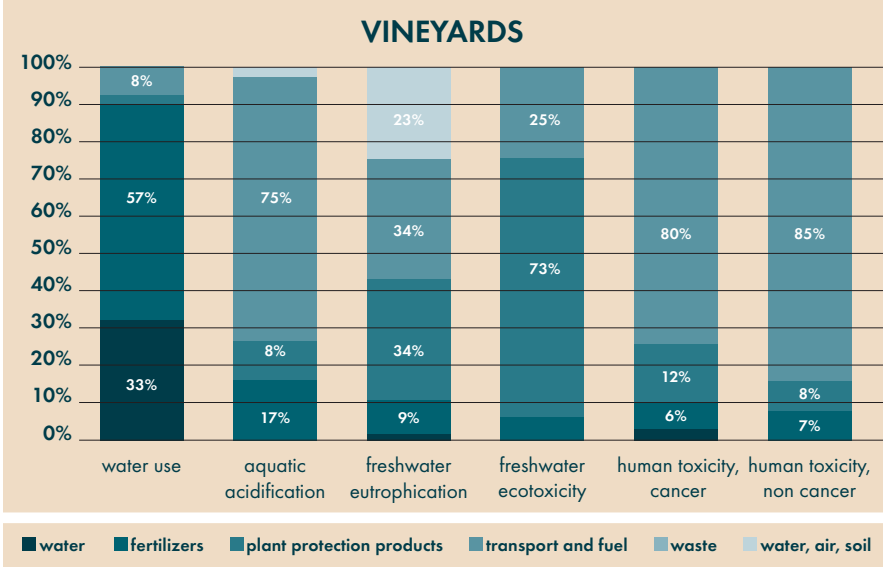
COUNTRYSIDE AREA

Please note that the functional unit for this area is 1 quintal of grapes.

Impact category	Unit	Total
Water use	m3	5.49E+01
Aquatic acidification	kg SO2 eq	3.73E-01
Freshwater eutrophication	kg P eq	1.61E-02

Impact category	Unit	Total
Freshwater Ecotoxicity	CTUh	1.81E+06
Human toxicity, cancer	CTUh	6.26E-06
Human toxicity, non cancer	CTUe	7.91E-05

Below is a graph that highlights the percentage weights of the flows on the total for each impact indicator.



Comments to the graph:

- The item "water, air, soil" indicates different types of impact contribution deriving from the process under study.
  The type of issue varies depending on the indicator being studied. In this specific case, the item is relevant only in terms of freshwater eutrophication where it indicates the amount of phosphates released into the groundwater due to the use of fertilizers / fertilizers in the vineyard.
- Transport and fuel: most of the impacts attributed to this item are generated by the amount of agricultural diesel consumed by the company for the management of the vineyards.
- Plant protection products: copper is among the products with greater impact, this is reflected in the quantity of product consumed. Copper is in fact the product most used in the company's phytosanitary defense.
- Water: the company did not irrigate in the year under study. This allows for a lower impact in terms of water use.

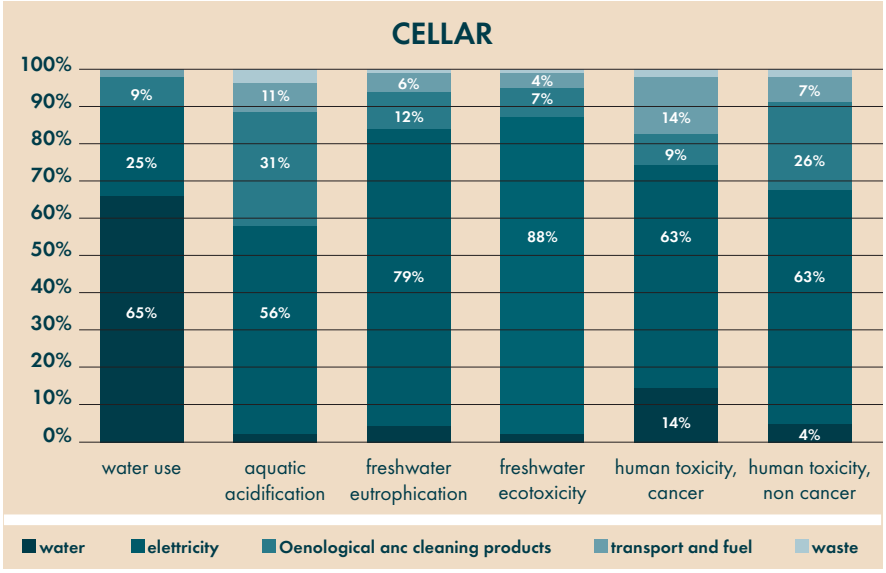
4

CELLAR AREA

Please note that the functional unit for this area is 1 liter of wine.

Impact category	Unit	Total/ L Vino
Water use	m3	1.39E+00
Aquatic acidification	kg SO2 eq	7.55E-03
Freshwater eutrophication	kg P eq	3.35E-04

Impact category	Unit	Total/ L Vino
Human toxicity, cancer	CTUh	1.29E-07
Human toxicity, non cancer	CTUh	1.48E-06
Freshwater Ecotoxicity	CTUe	3.61E+04



Since in all categories more than 70% of the value is to be attributed to the impacts deriving from the production of grapes, a graph is shown below in which the item "grapes" does not appear in order to bring out more clearly the shares of responsibility of all the other operational decisions of the company since the dominant weight of this item makes the percentage data of the other factors less evident.

Comments to the graph:

- Oenological and cleaning products: on average, most of the impacts are generated by the quantity of sugar and sucrose consumed by the company.
- Electricity: it is specified that part of the electricity used is produced from renewable energy. In this specific case from photovoltaics.

5

PACKAGING BOTTLING AREA

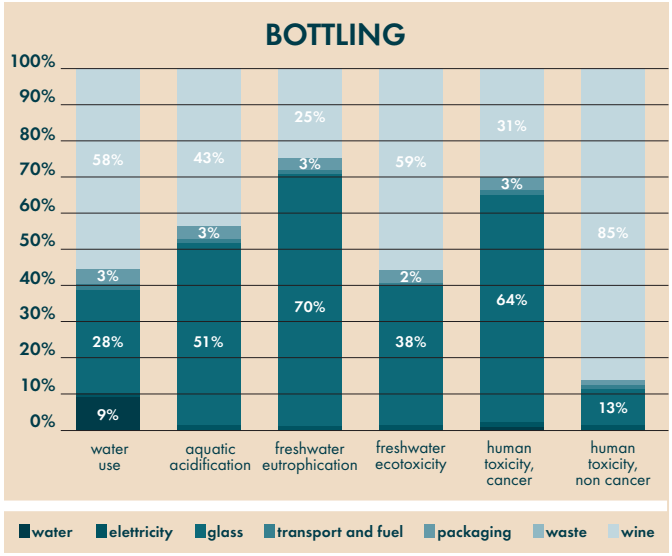
It is specified that the calculation of the UF of the bottles was made by transforming all the bottles sold into equivalent UFs: bottles of 0.75 liters. Furthermore, the impacts refer to the bottle sold by the company (the sold is considered in order to better allocate the impacts deriving from the packaging and since the sale is considered as the loss of effective possession of the bottle by the company). The data are calculated by incorporating those derived from the production of the wine to be bottled, and therefore also from the production of grapes. The results, therefore, of the bottling phase represent the total of the entire production chain.

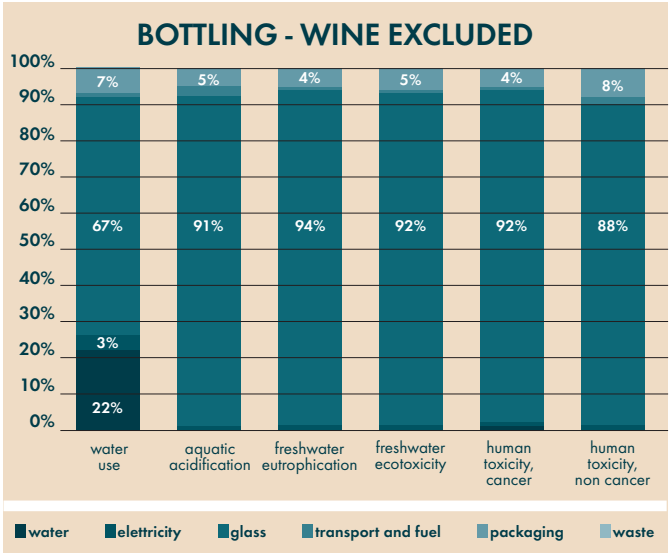
Impact category	Unit	Total
Water use	m3	1.78E+00
Aquatic acidification	kg SO2 eq	1.30E-02
Freshwater eutrophication	kg P eq	1.00E-03

Impact category	Unit	Total
Human toxicity, cancer	CTUh	3.16E-07
Human toxicity, non cancer	CTUh	1.30E-06
Freshwater Ecotoxicity	CTUe	4.61E+04

Franciacorta Rosé frozen sediment disgorgement

Two graphs are shown below, one that incorporates the item "wine" and one that excludes it. As for the cellar area, the exclusion of the impacts of the previous production phases allows the shares of responsibility of all the other operational choices of the company to emerge more clearly.





Comments to the graph:

- Glass: the weight of the bottles and consequently the amount of material used in this phase makes this the most relevant item on all impact indicators.
- Electricity: it is specified that part of the electricity used is produced from renewable energy. In this specific case from photovoltaics.
- Packaging: most of the impact percentage of this item is attributable to carton packs.

6

CONCLUSIONS

From the above assessment it emerges that the most significant impacts are substantially due, for the vineyards phase to fuels and plant protection products, for the cellar phase to the consumption of electricity and for the bottling phase to the use of glass for bottling.

This study provides an overall view of the contributions of the supply chain to the company's "water footprint". Although the absolute values do not represent a useful evaluation tool to date, which is better represented by the percentage contributions, they nevertheless constitute a reference point on which to base evaluations in future years. As this is the first year of study, it will be considered as the reference year.

BIODIVERSITY

In the month of June 2020 WBA Project Srl, a company controlled by the World Biodiversity Association non-profit organization, carried out a second biodiversity analysis at the Ricci Curbastro estate. The audit of the biological quality of soil, water and air of wine-growing sites in Capriolo (BS), through the application of the Biodiversity Indices of the "Biodiversity Friend® Protocol" follows the first verification carried out in December 2018.

The **environmental aspects** of the Equalitas Protocol are assessed, in relation to biodiversity, by applying the procedures provided by the so-called "Biodiversity Indices", developed in 2010 by WBA non-profit organization for the assessment of biodiversity conservation in agriculture, within the protocol "Biodiversity Friend®" owned by the same WBA non-profit organization.

Tree frog on water lily

The assessment of the environmental quality of the agricultural system takes place by detecting the presence of particular organisms, called **biological indicators**, as they present: high sensitivity to pollutants, widespread diffusion in the territory, poor mobility and ability to accumulate polluting substances in their tissues. With regard to the **soil**, the specification provides for the analysis of soil samples in which the presence of **soil invertebrates** (annelids, springtails, mites, isopods, myriapods, insects, etc.) is detected for the determination of the Soil Biodiversity Index (IBS-bf), obtained by attributing to each group a score in relation to the role played in the dynamics of the edaphic ecosystem. On a total of 3 sites surveyed (9 sub samplings, equal to 3 IBS-bf survey cards), 100% of the findings were always at least sufficient, compared to the minimum score equal to 100 provided by the Biodiversity Friend Disciplinary for the survey of the IBS-bf Biodiversity Index. The overall average score, useful for framing the results of the IBS-bf index at the Ricci Curbastro estate is 128.33, which is therefore sufficient.

The assessment of air quality takes place through the Lichen Biodiversity Index (IBL-bf). **Lichens**, symbiotic organisms between a fungus and an alga, are very sensitive to atmospheric pollution caused by phytotoxic gases and are considered excellent biological indicators, often used in air biomonitoring,

both in urban and rural areas. Lichens, in fact, are sensitive not only to urban pollution, but also to the excessive use of crop protection products in agricultural areas. The calculation of the Lichenic Biodiversity Index is based on the presence and frequency of **epiphytic lichens found on the bark of trees found in the countryside.** The results of the activity carried out made it possible to ascertain that the lichen communities of the monitored places are overall discrete, reaching the minimum value of 59 (59.67 average IBL-bf value). Lastly, the quality of the **surface waters** is assessed by analysing the composition of the **aquatic invertebrate** communities. The calculation of the Aquatic Biodiversity Index (IBA-bf) is based on the presence in the surface waters of aquatic macroinvertebrates with different tolerances to pollution; these are in particular plecopteran, trichopteran, ephemeroptera, molluscs, annelids, crustaceans, beetles and others. Each group is assessed with a specific score based on the sensitivity of the group to pollutants. Taking into account the sampling period, hydrography and geomorphology of the rural area, it was not possible to detect situations of permanent or semi-permanent running waters in which the IBA-bf index could be applied. It is also reported that in the Ricci Curbastro farm there is no continuous irrigation.

Biodiversity analysis

AQUATIC INVERTEBRATES:
used for the evaluation of surface water quality

LICHENS:
used for the evaluation of air quality

ENDOGEAN ANIMALS:
interact continuously with the physical environment

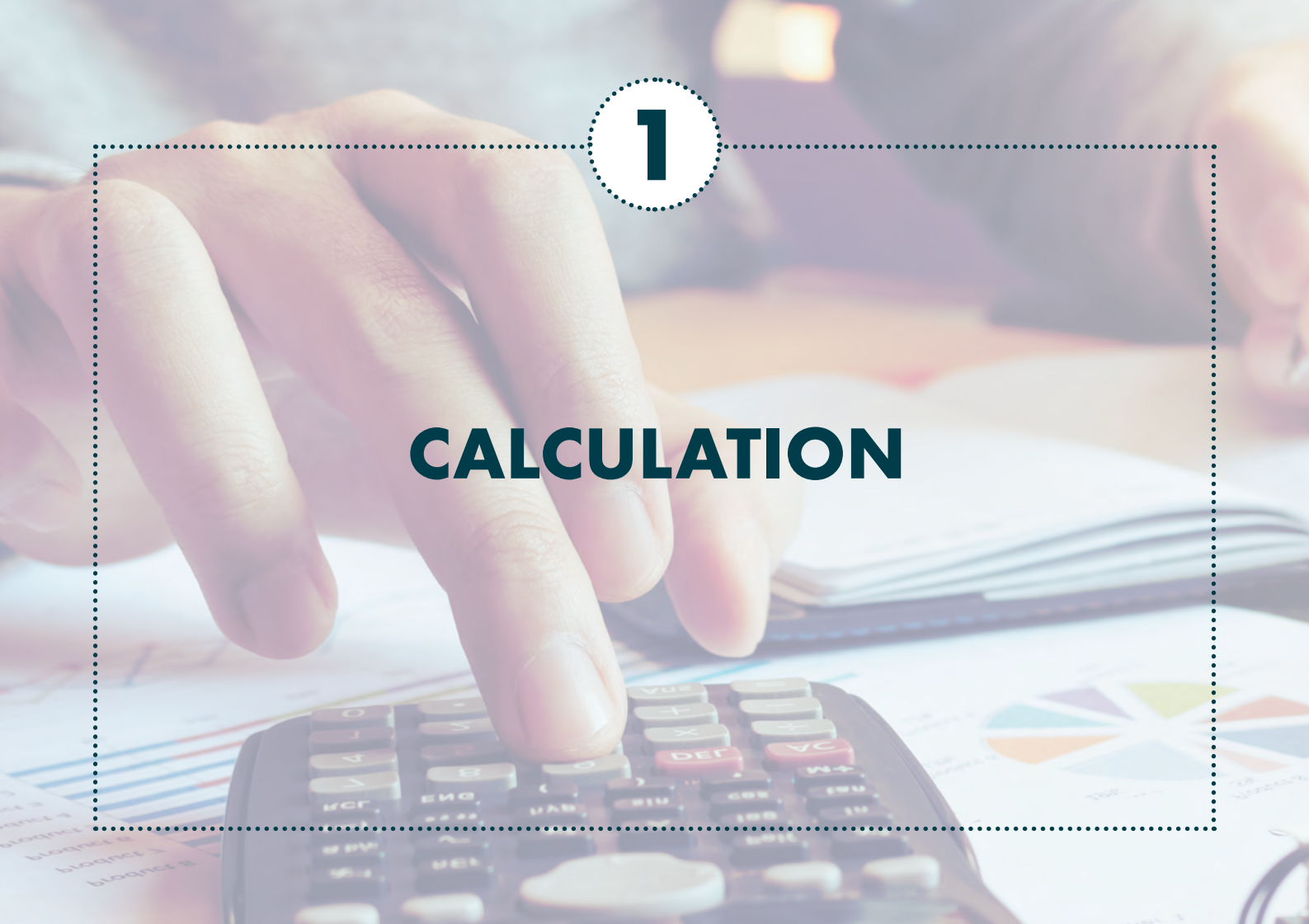
BIOLOGICAL INDICATORS:
used to assess the environmental quality of the agricultural system

Apple trees in bloom and vineyard

CARBON FOOTPRINT

Our passion for agriculture and the environment in which we produce our Franciacorta and the responsibility we feel we have towards the next generations require that one of the most urgent environmental issues of our time be tackled in a concrete way: climate change.
The most effective tool recognized by the scientific community for calculating greenhouse gas emissions on a voluntary basis is the Carbon Footprint: a useful tool to make our environmental commitment even more evident and further improve our actions in this sense.
This sustainability report summarizes the most significant data relating to the calculation of the carbon footprint carried out in 2020. The update of the analysis will take place in 2021 as required by the Equalitas standard.

Arlio Weimaraner – Vineyard



1

CALCULATION

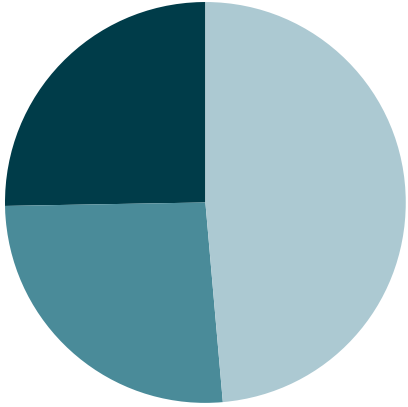
The Functional Units produced by each company area in 2019 are shown below:

VINEYARD
152,273 ton of grapes on 24,5300 hectares.
In addition, 28.27 tons of grapes are purchased.

CELLAR
99,001 liters of total wine produced.

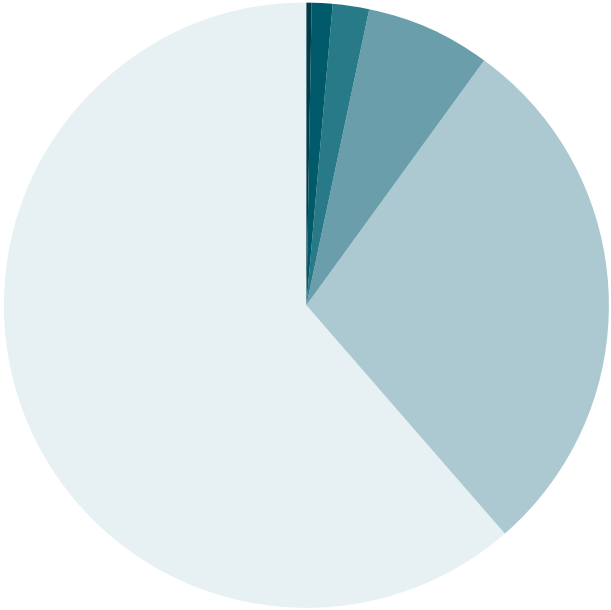
BOTTLING
123,820 bottles sold (U.F. 0.75L)

ANALYSIS OF COMPANY EMISSIONS



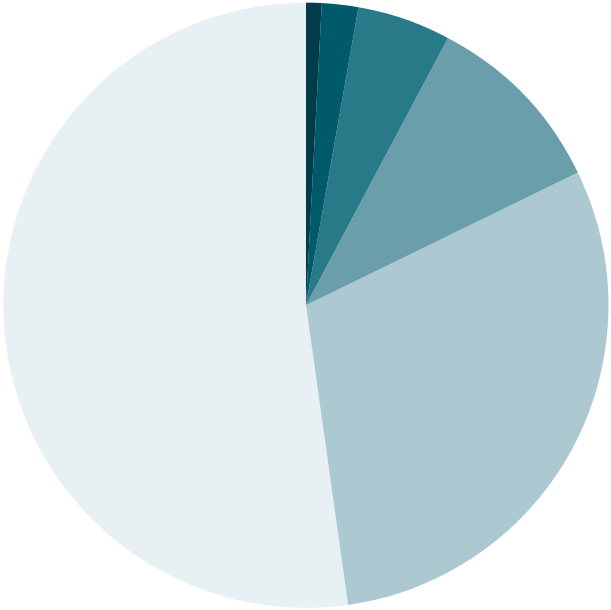
% EMISSIONS BY AREA
Below is the percentage breakdown of total emissions by area considered:

- Countryside 48.63%
- Cellar 26.18%
- Commercial 25.19%



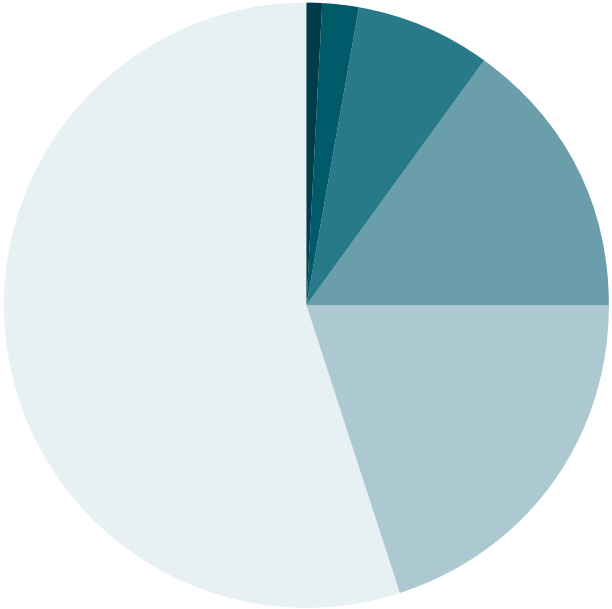
COUNTRYSIDE

- Land use and change of land use 62.35%
- Vehicle fuels 28.57%
- Fertilizers 6.81%
- Phytochemicals 1.88%
- Transport and waste treatment 0.32%
- Inbound transport (Vineyard) 0.06%



CELLAR

- Grapes, musts, bulk wines 58.74%
- Electricity 26.99%
- Fuels (Boilers, heating) 9.07%
- Oenological products 4.53%
- Refrigerant gases and fluids 0.88%
- Inbound transport (Cellar) 0.09%



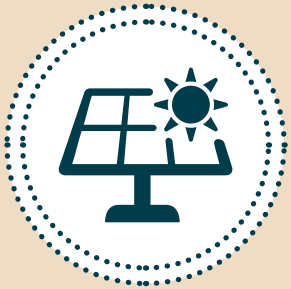
COMMERCIAL

- Glass 60.59%
- Packaging (Closures, Packaging ...) -18.36%
- Fuels (Boilers, heating) 13.97%
- Electricity 6.61%
- Inbound transport (Commercial) 0.45%
- Waste transport and treatment 0.03%

ELECTRIC ENERGY

Since 2008, the winery has been producing electricity thanks to solar panels installed on the roofs with the goal achieved and maintained of making the Ricci Curbastro estate independent from an energy point of view.

PURCHASED
30,091 KWH



PHOTOVOLTAIC
47,173 KWH

GOOD AGRONOMIC PRACTICES

Harvest between the rows of Franciacorta

DEFENCE MANAGEMENT

The company has followed the organic protocol in vineyard management since 2016. In 2020, the most complicated period for the anti-fungal defence began in June, when we entered a particularly rainy weather situation. Fortunately, the most delicate phenological phases of the vine cycle (flowering and fruit set) were already completed and therefore the partial attacks that we had to endure, especially of downy mildew, did not lead to significant damage to the production. The tests of the resistance inductors continued, with not exciting results. At the end of the season, we can conclude that not exceeding the threshold of 4 kg of Cu per hectare is more connected to the "friendly" weather in May, than to resistance inductors. In fact, in the early stages of the cycle we were able to defend with very low dosages, often operating below 200 grams of Cu per hectare.

Against the moth, the method of sexual confusion it has now become routine in almost all the vineyards of Franciacorta. The Ricci Curbastro company also firmly adheres.

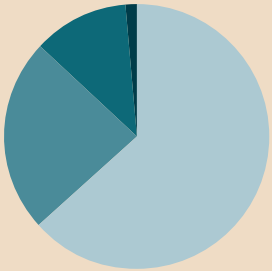
Only one treatment was performed against the leafhopper vector of the flavescence dorée in 2020, instead of the 3 provided for in the mandatory control decree of the Lombardy Region for organic farms. The Franciacorta Consortium carried out the usual monitoring action of S. titanus populations and activated the derogation procedure, bringing it to a successful conclusion based on the results of the catches. For now, the company is not recording significant changes in the incidence of yellowish, which occur, but remain within structural/physiological limits. On the other hand, 2020 was characterized by a significant increase in wood diseases.

Harvest in Franciacorta

SOIL MANAGEMENT

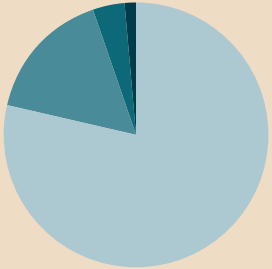
The consolidated business practice is that of permanent spontaneous grassing, associated with the mechanical processing of the sub-row. The floristic composition of the meadow is heterogeneous, with the presence of spontaneous monocotyledons and dicotyledons. The most rustic / resistant to mowing and the passage of mechanical means are prevalent. Mowing is managed by delaying the first spring intervention as much as possible, to allow the herbaceous essences present to reach flowering, to protect pollinating insects, and maximize biomass production.

In order to ensure the diversity and richness of the vineyard heritage destined for the production of Franciacorta, the company has areas under vines that are well divided between the three main varieties of the Denomination. Highlighting significantly higher data in the incidence of the cultivation of Pinot Blanc and Pinot Noir than the average in Franciacorta. Among the cultivated varieties there is also the Erbamat, recently introduced in the production regulations, it represents for Ricci Curbastro a new research project and a new challenge for the coming years.



RICCI CURBASTRO'S VINEYARDS

- 58.14% Chardonnay
- 25.95% Pinot Nero
- 14.79% Pinot Bianco
- 1.12% Erbamat



FRANCIACORTA'S VINEYARDS

- 80.7% Chardonnay
- 16.1% Pinot Nero
- 3.0% Pinot Bianco
- 0.20% Erbamat

PLANT MANAGEMENT

The company continues with the renewed branch pruning, leaving a charge of 10-12 buds per vine. Over the years this choice has proved to be the most suitable for achieving the quantitative yield / Ha objectives, having during the growing season more possibilities for intervention to regulate any excessive loads, through the practices of buds cleaning and thinning of bunches. 2020 was the year of thunderstorms and we had more hailstorms. A few grains arrived in June, July and also in August. Fortunately, there was no serious damage in any case. Green management was affected by the almost unlimited availability of water throughout the summer. The vines slowed down the vegetative growth and the release of female shoots, only in August, at the threshold of the harvest. More reordering / combing of the shoots were necessary (following the gusts of wind). The traditional 3 topping passages were not enough: in almost all the vineyards 4 were completed and in some positions even 5.

Sprouts of grapevines

ETHICAL PILLAR

That is the concrete commitment

of the Gualberto Ricci Curbastro & Figli s.s. for...

Stars Photographs by Luciana Mulas reworked by Irene Funk
Ricci Curbastro Wine Museum Sept 2011

RICCI CURBASTRO: 1000 METERS OF HEDGES

Among the cultivated fields of the Italian agricultural landscape the presence of hedges, trees and thickets populated with animal life was frequent. The need for agricultural mechanization and the widening of country roads to make way for increasing traffic have effectively eliminated over 70% of rural hedges from the Italian landscape. Yet the ecological function of hedges is so important that sustainable agriculture is virtually impossible without their presence.

Like a membrane around a cell, hedges have the function of physical isolation between different environments, of filters, of communication for the exchange of flora and fauna. They are also breeding grounds for predators of crop parasites such as insectivorous birds, mammals such as hedgehogs, amphibians and reptiles.

Mixed privet, elderberry and hawthorn hedges are particularly appreciated by bees also for their characteristic of providing nourishment when other flowers to forage are scarce.

We began our landscape restoration work about 20 years ago, starting from the centuries-old hawthorn and mulberry hedge that is right in front of the cellar. Covered with ivy and brambles, it had lost its charm, original character, genius loci and above all it risked disappearing due to the planned enlargement of the provincial road. Today it is a precious link between the road and the vineyard, the frame of an elegant photograph of our landscape. Since then we have never stopped: the recovery of the Adro hedge along the Santella del Gröm vineyard and then the planting of new hedges with 487 Hawthorn plants (Crataegus monogyna) planted together with Scotch brooms, roses, Cornelian cherry, privet, barberry, European spindle, torn bush, blackthorn for a total of other 150 plants.

We have also paid attention to the trees in rows along the hedges or in the groves kept in the estate: white and black mulberry, English oak, cherry, field maple, hornbeam, chestnut, turkey oak, ash, oak, chequers, black elder, wicker willow, holm oak, Austrian pine. 178 trees have been planted from 2012 to today.

It is a work that does not end, every year we are engaged in pruning trees and hedges - elegance has its price - but especially where new vineyards are born, new plantations are planned.

We have reached 1000 meters but we feel well trained for new challenges!

Hawthorn hedge in bloom

ENSURE HEALTH AND SAFETY

Thanks to the continuous investments in training and safety for the staff **also in 2020** we kept the goal, repeated for 10 years now, of **0** **accidents in the company!**

Harvest

HELP TO IMPROVE SOCIETY

Over the course of 2020 due to the Covid-19 pandemic, there was no possibility of welcoming students and pupils. In previous years, about 80 primary school children took part in the educational projects promoted by the Ricci Curbastro farm with the aim of educating the generations of tomorrow in a culture that respects the environment and is aware of the richness that our territory is able to offer.

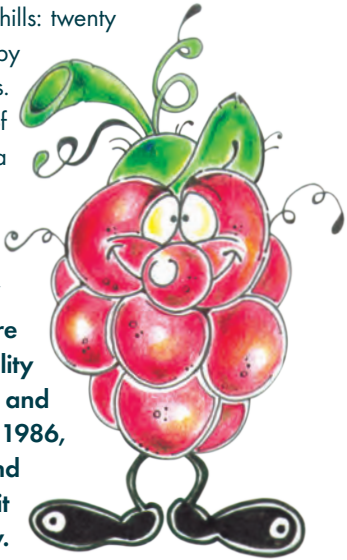
RICCI CURBASTRO
Scopri il vigneto

Is the educational initiative of the Ricci Curbastro estate

LET'S PLAY AND LEARN WITH ACINELLO

Taste and smell education workshops for schools of all levels active since 2002.

Discover the Vineyard is an outdoor laboratory for schools to discover, walking, a vineyard in all its expressions. Planted in 2012, the vineyard on the outskirts of Capriolo is made with PIWI vines, an acronym that indicates varieties of wine grapes created by intraspecific hybridization resistant to fungal diseases, in German Pilzwiderstandfähig or resistant to fungi. These varieties are intended for technical experimentation in our cellar but the vineyard, absolutely free of chemical treatments, is an ideal gym to discover the vine and its fruits. In addition, the vineyard has been planted surrounded by hedges and trees typical of the forest formations of the Franciacorta hills: twenty varieties of plants to be discovered by studying, leaves, flowers and fruits. The vineyard, the hedge, the row of mulberries and wicker constitute a micro unit of a traditional landscape that has largely disappeared.



"Discover the Vineyard" and "Let's play and learn with Acinello" are training courses that are perfectly integrated with the reality of the Ricci Curbastro Agricultural and Wine Museum, inaugurated in 1986, in a conservation, teaching, and development activity that make it unique in the Franciacorta territory.

Acinello Festival of Franciacorta 2013

GUARANTEE THE WELL-BEING AND SATISFACTION OF EMPLOYEES

During the year, a guided questionnaire and a plenary discussion (in the absence of property representatives) were provided with employees who expressed a high level of satisfaction with working conditions.

Among the points of greatest satisfaction are:

Developed relationships with other workers

Relationships with management

Professional and personal growth

Job stability

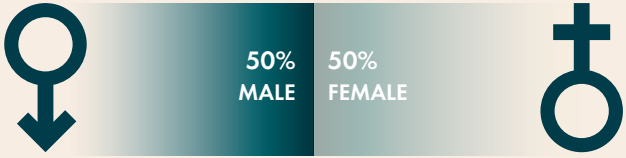
The extreme flexibility guaranteed, in entry/exit or at lunchtime, in the management of operations

The company's objectives and mission are clear, well defined and passed on to workers.
Everyone also believes:

- Adequate safety applied in the workplace within the company
- That the cultural and religious practices of employees are respected by the company
- That there is an acceptable balance between work and leisure
- That the working hours are reconciled with the possibility of dedicating yourself to other activities outside the company

Equal opportunity between Ricci Curbastro' employers

40% 18-30 years • 30% 30-50 years • 30% > 50 years



INVOLVE SUPPLIERS

With the aim of continuing the partnership process and raising awareness of our suppliers to common actions that reduce the environmental impact during the year, a new audit was carried out at the company supplying the manpower used in the company for the harvest operations. The purpose of the audit was to verify that the supplier adopted practices in line with company objectives, provided an adequate level of guarantee with respect to the principles contained in the Equalitas standard and it was possible to evaluate any improvement path undertaken by the supplier.
During the audit with the owner of the service company no findings were imposed and some noteworthy peculiarities emerged:

- **A management system through which it is possible to trace in a short time:**
  - Personnel who worked day by day for Ricci Curbastro during the harvest period;
  - Work group to which they belong;
  - Total hours accrued.
- **Training carried out both with regard to the safety of operators and with regard to good practices in the vineyard**
- **The remuneration imposed is consistent with the level and takes into account any overtime;**
- **Staff are accommodated in hotesl and transported to and from the workplace by bus.**

Harvest in Franciacorta

Franciacorta Bottling

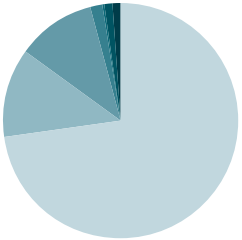
GLASS BOTTLES

We are committed in choosing suppliers who are careful to environmental and sustainability issues.
For the glass of our bottles, we only use Verallia bottles certified in accordance with EC legislation in compliance with the maximum quantities of heavy metals present in the glass.

EC DIRECTIVE 94/62 ALLOWS THE PRESENCE UP TO:
120 PPM of Lead (Pb)
<2 PPM of Cadmium (Cd)

THE ANALYZES ON THE SAMPLES OF BOTTLES PURCHASED BY US REVEAL THE PRESENCE OF:
<0.01 PPM of Lead (Pb)
<0.05 PPM of Cadmium (Cd)

GLASS COMPOSITION



Silica Si02	73%
Sodium oxide Na2O	12%
Calcium oxide CaO	11%
Aluminum oxide Al2O3	1.5%
Potassium oxide K2O	0.5%
Magnesium oxide MgO	1%
Other materials	1%

The glass of the bottles in question is 100% recyclable for an infinite number of times; it can be used in any condition of contact with food. Guarantees absolute impermeability to gas (0.0 cm3 / m2 / 24h / 23 ° C), vapours (0.0 g / m2 / 24h / 38 ° C), humidity, microorganisms.

It is composed of silica, sodium and calcium oxides, coming from silica sand, soda and calcium carbonate with the addition of recycled glass cullet in variable % depending on the availability of cullet on the market.

For the bottles we use, the range of use of recycled glass is: 75-85%

Furthermore, through the subsidiary Ecoglass, Verallia deals with the recovery and recycling of glass. Collected and transformed, cullet becomes quality raw material, ready to be used again in factories for new glass containers.

In this way, Verallia has chosen to manage the recycling operation entirely internally, in order to have an excellent quality level of the scrap to be used in the furnaces and to minimize processing waste in the scrap treatment process.

BUILD A RESPONSIBLE BUSINESS

100% of opportunities for discussion on sustainability and the Equalitas model during ALL the guided tours of the winery. The company reports on its commitment to sustainability. Website www.riccicurbastro.it with greater emphasis and evidence of Equalitas certification, sustainability reports and sustainability actions implemented by the company.
Social communication focused on sustainability:

Facebook
"Ricci Curbastro Azienda Agricola"

N° Follower:
3829 (+ 6.74%)

Average Impressions:
2118

Average Interactions
117

Instagram
"Ricci Curbastro"

N° Follower:
2390 (+ 21.80%)

Average Impressions:
1512

Average Interactions:
165

ECONOMICAL PILLAR

That is the concrete commitment

of the Gualberto Ricci Curbastro & Figli s.s. for...

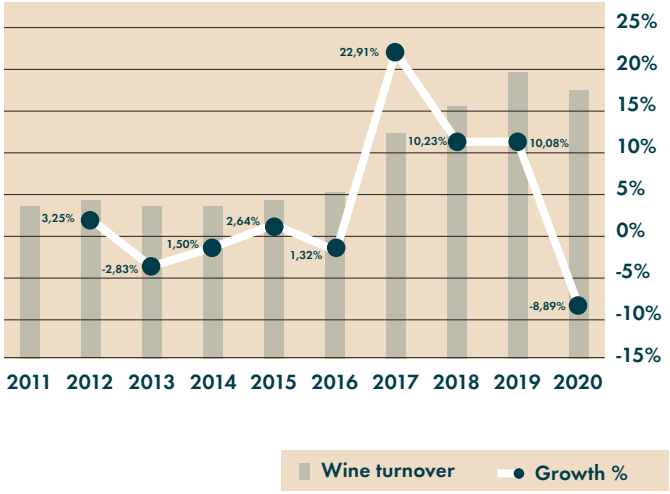
THE ECONOMIC DIMENSION

From an economic - financial point of view, 2020 was evidently affected by the consequences of the global outbreak of the COVID emergency with consequent heavy repercussions also on business management. The obligatory closure for several months of the first and second quarter of the activities in the Ho.Re.Ca. has had a heavy impact on sales volumes as well as on the collection of revenues from previous months. The company has put in place economic measures and has sought support tools to mitigate the effects caused by the lockdown of the activities. With the resumption of activities during the third quarter and partially in the fourth before the further limitations, it was possible to mitigate the collapse in sales in the previous months. At the end of the year, the figures show a loss in value of -8.9% and a decrease in volumes of -13.65%. The results can be considered satisfactory and show that the work carried out over the years, and also implemented during the pandemic, of relating, supporting and sharing with customers has paid off. The data relating to the seasonal trend were briefly illustrated by the owner during a meeting held with all the staff. In fact, the organization has undertaken to carry out a verbalized meeting between property and staff on socio-economic issues at least once a year. During the meeting, the company organization chart, code of ethics and job descriptions were also discussed.

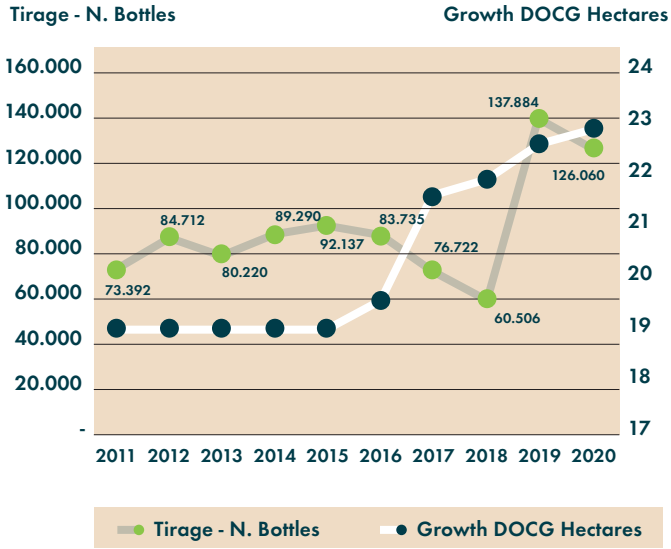
The 2020 financial year was part of a totally new and unexpected national and global scenario: that of the pandemic caused by Covid19. The company data show how the differentiation strategy of markets and sales channels undertaken for several years has allowed to reduce the impacts caused by the forced closure of many sales markets. The results show how the incidence of export sales in 2020 rose to 27.5% of total sales, with a decline of only to -5.30% compared to the previous year.

At the same time, despite the financial difficulties of 2020, the company, with the aim of maintaining its economic sustainability in the future, has invested to support its growth by planting new vineyards and keeping the number of bottles produced annually constant.

WINE TURNOVER 2011-2020



GROWTH FRANCIACORTA DOCG HECTARES TIRAGE



INVESTMENTS IN FAVOUR OF SUSTAINABILITY

The company has recently made some economic investments in favor of social and environmental sustainability, in particular:

Purchase of a new in-line labeller for better and more efficient management of the bottle labeling process with consequent savings in time and resources.

Delivery of the new pneumatic press to increase the efficiency and daily processing capacity of the cellar.

Obviously there are still some actions already completed in the past years:

Bottle weight reduction:

- **from 900 g to 835 g**
  per "champagnotta"
- **from 420 g to 360 g**
  for still wine (bottiglia Curtefranca)

Use of Nomacork closures for still wine with "zero emission".

THE STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

The main objectives planned during the year have been achieved; as regards the new strategic objectives, i.e. the goals that the organization aims to achieve in order to successfully achieve its mission, the following initiatives are listed:

1. **PNS 2021 for the purchase of three new computer stations to improve the performance and working comfort of employees, purchase of new machinery (float pump) to make the must decanting process more efficient during the harvest, purchase of a new filter for dosage syrup, purchase of tonneau for winemaking.**

2. **PRRV for new vineyards for 1.2 ha to be planted in 2021.**

3. **Beginning of a process of enhancement of the Agricultural and Wine Museum with a step-by-step program that will develop over the next three years with the aim of promoting the collection in view of the event "Brescia and Bergamo Capitals of Culture". The first step is to join the Museimpresa association.**

SELF EVALUATION

The goal of the self-assessment is to allow the company to measure its state of the art with respect to the parameters and criteria contained in the SOPD Equalitas standard "Sustainability of the wine supply chain: organizations, products, denominations". The aim is to be a functional photograph for the correct positioning of the company with respect to the framework for satisfying the requirements established by the standard, in order to ensure that the company undertakes a virtuous process with respect to three distinct sustainability profiles: economic, environmental and social. The standard provides only result obligations, leaving the company free to define the specific methodologies necessary for achieving these results.

DEFINITION OF PRODUCTS FOR CERTIFICATION:

The company applies its Management System to the following stages:

VINEYARD MANAGEMENT	GRAPE HARVESTING AND DELIVERY	WINEMAKING	WINE PROCESSING	IMBOTTIGLIAMENTO	FINISHED PRODUCT STORAGE

The company produces wines starting exclusively from its own raw material, deriving from its own vineyards or "controlled" vineyards. The entire range of wines produced is certified as "sustainable", with the exception of those that may be affected by small purchases of raw materials of external origin; in the case of VSQ or better without Designation of Origin.

THE IMPROVEMENT GOALS

In relation to the improvement objectives highlighted in previous reports and set as improvement objectives for the three-year period, the following is highlighted:

1

The increase in corporate biodiversity, through targeted management actions.

Aware that this is a process and a long-term goal, we continued with the analysis and assessment of corporate biodiversity in order to build a reference history. Agronomic activities continue with the aim of improving biodiversity indicators.

2

The organization undertakes to draw up a documented plan that determines the reception methods, also with particular reference to groups of visitors welcomed for educational purposes.

EQUALITAS CERTIFICATION

CSQA

3E EQUALITAS

VALORITALIA

Certificato n. 42335
Certificate n.

Si certifica che il sistema di gestione della sostenibilità di
We hereby certify that the sustainability management system operated by

Azienda Agricola G. Ricci Curbastro e Figli S.s.

Via Adro, 37 – 25031 Capriolo (BS)

Tipologia di azienda: F - Coltivazione, Trasformazione, Imbottigliamento

Unità operative / Operative units

Via Adro, 37 – 25031 Capriolo (BS)

È conforme allo standard
is in compliance with the standard

EQUALITAS – Standard SOPD
"Modulo Organizzazione Sostenibile – OS"
Rev.03 del 01/04/2020

Per le seguenti attività
For the following activities

Produzione, affinamento e confezionamento di vini fermi e frizzanti in bottiglie di vetro. Esclusioni: nessuna.

Indicatori ambientali valutati:
Biodiversità;
Impronta carbonica aziendale

This certificate remains the property of: CSQA Certificazioni S.r.l., Via San Gaetano, 74 – 36016 Thiene (VI) ITALY | +39.0445.31.10.11| www.csqa.it |

Il presente certificato è oggetto al rispetto del regolamento CSQA. La validità del Presente certificato è subordinata a sorveglianza periodica e rinnovo triennale.
This certificate will satisfy the requirements established by CSQA. The validity of this Certificate depends on periodic surveillance and renewal every three years.

Prima emissione: *First issue*	13/04/2018	**L'Amministratore Delegato** ***The Chief Executive Officer*** Dr. Pietro Bonato
Emissione corrente: *Current issue*	30/12/2020	
Scadenza: *Expiry date*	12/04/2021	CSQA Certificazioni Srl Via S. Gaetano, 74 – 36016 Thiene (VI)

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Mod SOPD 04 Rev.02 09/10/2020

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Baluardo Vineyard - Iseo

RICCI CURBASTRO

Franciacorta

THANK YOU FOR READING!

For any inquiries, do not hesitate
to contact us at the following e-mail:
info@riccicurbastro.it