Welcome to your CDP Climate Change Questionnaire 2023

C0. Introduction

C0.1

(C0.1) Give a general description and introduction to your organization.

Fenix Outdoor is a listed (OMX Nasdaq in Stockholm) group with subsidiaries in Europe, USA and Asia. The operation is divided in three business segments, Brands, Frilufts Retail and Global Sales, focusing on high quality, durable outdoor products for recreation and for professional use.

C0.2

(C0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data and indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

Reporting year

Start date

Januar 1, 2022

End date

Dezember 31, 2022

Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

Yes

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for

3 years

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for

3 years

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for

3 years

C0.3

(C0.3) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Austria
Belgium
Canada
China
Czechia
Denmark
Estonia
Finland
France
Germany
Hong Kong SAR, China
Hungary
Latvia
Netherlands
Norway
Poland
Republic of Korea
Slovakia
Slovenia
Sweden
Switzerland
Taiwan, China
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America

C0.4

(C0.4) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

EUR

C0.5

(C0.5) Select the option that describes the reporting boundary for which climate-related impacts on your business are being reported. Note that this option should align with your chosen approach for consolidating your GHG inventory.

Operational control

C0.8

(C0.8) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization	Provide your unique identifier
Yes, an ISIN code	CH0242214887

C1. Governance

C1.1

(C1.1) Is there board-level oversight of climate-related issues within your organization?

Yes

C1.1a

(C1.1a) Identify the position(s) (do not include any names) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Position of individual or committee	Responsibilities for climate-related issues
Board Chair	The Chief Sustainability Officer reports directly to the CEO, owner and chairman of the group. The owner approves Fenix Outdoor's sustainability strategy.

C1.1b

(C1.1b) Provide further details on the board's oversight of climate-related issues.

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Please explain
Scheduled – some meetings	Reviewing and guiding annual budgets Overseeing major capital expenditures Overseeing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures Reviewing innovation/R&D priorities Reviewing and guiding strategy	The CSO reports annually to the owner of the group and has a direct line when important sustainability and climate matters arise that have a significant financial, operational or reputational impact. In all internal meetings of the different segments (Brands, retail, global sales) climate change topics are always on the agenda. These meetings take place in different frequencies (e.g., bi-weekly, monthly or weekly) and always include all CEOs of all operational entities. In 2022, a major topic was the renewable electricity study at our warehouse in Ludwigslust.

	Overseeing and guiding the development of a transition plan Monitoring the implementation of a transition plan Overseeing the setting of corporate targets	

C1.1d

(C1.1d) Does your organization have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues?

	Board member(s) have competence on climate-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on climate-related issues
Row 1	Yes	The respective board member has a background in engineering and developed a deep understanding over time due to personal interest.

C1.2

(C1.2) Provide the highest management-level position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Position or committee

Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position

Managing annual budgets for climate mitigation activities
Developing a climate transition plan
Implementing a climate transition plan
Integrating climate-related issues into the strategy
Conducting climate-related scenario analysis
Setting climate-related corporate targets
Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets
Managing value chain engagement on climate-related issues
Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities
Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities

Reporting line

CEO reporting line

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line

Annually

Please explain

The CSO reports annually to the owner of the group and has a direct line when important sustainability and climate matters arise that have a significant financial, operational or reputational impact. In all internal meetings of the different segments (Brands, retail, global sales) climate change topics are always on the agenda. These meetings take place in different frequencies (e.g., bi-weekly, monthly or weekly) and always include all CEOs of all operational entities.

C1.3

(C1.3) Do you provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues, including the attainment of targets?

	Provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues	Comment
Row 1	No, and we do not plan to introduce them in the next two years	We provide disincentives for those units who deliberately violate our climate policies or (for even good reasons) do not follow the strategy we have set.

C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

(C2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities?

Yes

C2.1a

(C2.1a) How does your organization define short-, medium- and long-term time horizons?

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
Short-term	0	3	Climate risks or climate mitigation measures in the short-term time horizon are most like to occur or be implemented within the next 1-3 years. Both are defined as urgent, most likely to happen/ to be implemented, influenceable and manageable. Short-term measures are key to reach our first milestones in our Fenix Climate Strategy.

Medium-term	3	6	The medium-term time horizon reflects risks and opportunities that have a strategic meaning for our business. Our sustainability strategy (The Fenix Way) follows our overall business strategy cycle, which is 6 years (currently 2019-2025). The process is aligned with our approach to set up business strategy and planning.
Long-term	6	15	Long-term risks and opportunities are not yet impacting our current business activities but may do so in the future. Long-term goals help us to stay visionary and innovative but may also depend on external factors (e.g. technological developments, more disruptive policies, ...). Our Climate Strategy also targets long-term goals to be reached by 2030 (with 2019 as base year).

C2.1b

(C2.1b) How does your organization define substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

From a sustainability perspective, substantial financial or strategic impacts requires significant financial resources and/or a change in the course of the groups business policy. We define this as being relevant as a threshold of 5% of annual turnover.

C2.2

(C2.2) Describe your process(es) for identifying, assessing and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities.

Value chain stage(s) covered

Direct operations
Upstream
Downstream

Risk management process

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment

More than once a year

Time horizon(s) covered

Short-term
Medium-term
Long-term

Description of process

Climate-related risks and opportunities are assessed and identified during different stages and consolidated during the CSR reporting process (covered in the section Risks & Opportunities in each CSR Report 2022) and response measures are

implemented if needed. Risk and opportunity assessment takes places during:
- Integrated production country assessments (Social Compliance & Environment, annually updated and on request)
- On brand level (during strategy development)
- On material level (especially with regards to natural fibers)

C2.2a

(C2.2a) Which risk types are considered in your organization's climate-related risk assessments?

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	Relevant and included to ensure compliance and be aware of potential changes early; although we do not fall under a particular climate-related regulation (yet), we see upcoming relevant regulations(e.g. CSRD, Switzerland's Climate Disclosure Ordinance, Carbon Taxes in different countries). We also take regulations into consideration, that cover climate-related issues indirectly (e.g. European Green Deal, EU Due Diligence). Non-compliance would face financial and reputative risk to Fenix as well as increase operational costs.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	Relevant and included to ensure compliance with future regulations, (e.g. the TCFD disclosure obligations in UK or carbon pricing mechanisms).
Technology	Relevant, sometimes included	Relevant for energy supply in our own and operated locations; as we do not change locations frequently, this is only evaluated when necessary and when new locations are screened. For example, we screen a possible new location with respect to energy performance and sources.
Legal	Relevant, always included	Tax laws, European laws focussing on products, European Reduction targets, ... All legislation that is current or upcoming.
Market	Relevant, sometimes included	Our business depends on the seasons; climate change exposed some parts of our business activities at risk, e.g. selling super warm winter jackets when the winters become warmer every other year; also our main supply chain partners are located in the global south, which is one of the most vulnerable regions affected by climate change. Further, sourcing specific, climate-vulnerable raw materials are at risk.
Reputation	Relevant, sometimes included	As an outdoor company, we depend on intact ecosystems, protecting nature is part of our DNA and expected from our customers. We not only ask our supply chain partners to report on their environmental performance but also support them with training and improvement projects.

Acute physical	Relevant, sometimes included	As our supply chain is located in the global south, it is highly vulnerable to severe and extreme weather events. These can lead to business-critical risks in the short-term, e.g. late arrival of products, products loss due to harsh weather conditions. Long-term these interruptions can occur more often, more severe, and thus hamper smooth business activities. Included on a case-by-case basis, especially for new suppliers with the help of our social compliance tool.
Chronic physical	Relevant, sometimes included	Our own and operated facilities, as well as our supply chain partners, may be affected by sea-level rise, droughts and some locations can just become inhabitable. As of today, these risks are not yet considered in our risk assessments.

C2.3

(C2.3) Have you identified any inherent climate-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes

C2.3a

(C2.3a) Provide details of risks identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier

Risk 1

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Emerging regulation

Carbon pricing mechanisms

Primary potential financial impact

Increased indirect (operating) costs

Company-specific description

Although no legal requirements are in place for the time being for our industry, more regulations with respect to a company's greenhouse gas emissions and carbon pricing are to come. Already today we are affected by increasing carbon pricing for fossil fuels due to our self-operated locations (mainly production and retail) and increasing operational costs. Carbon pricing mechanisms and national emission trading systems are more and more implemented in our main markets (EU and US). In Germany, the national trading system is active since January, 1st 2021, and led to an increase in national gas prices. Until 2025 the price per ton CO2 will increase from 25€/t CO2e to

55€/t CO2e. The national trading system is affecting the gas suppliers but it is most likely, that this will also affect gas prices for the end-consumer, as we have already seen in 2021. For 2023, Elbe Energie forecasts a futures market price of 19.50€/MWh natural gas for Germany. We assumed a similar development in all our European markets. According to a meta study from The Heinrich Böll Foundation (a green political foundation with projects and offices in 34 countries) , carbon pricing is complex and should be looked at sector specific. However, they found, that a global carbon price of 200 - 500$ per CO2e is needed to stay in line with the 1,5°C target from the Paris Agreement (all sectors and all countries). The World's Bank Carbon Pricing Dashboard shows, that there are already carbon tax mechanisms implemented in 37 countries, with an average carbon price of 42US$/tCO2e (price rate 1).

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

443.226

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

To calculate potential financial impact on our direct operations through carbon tax, we considered our 2022 Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions (total of 2422t CO2e).
Since we are committed to stay in line with the 1.5 degree target, we multiplied the potentially needed global carbon price of 183€/t CO2e (200$/t CO2e) with our Scope one and 2 emissions.
Estimated figure: 183€*2422t CO2e = 443 226€

Cost of response to risk

236.000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

To mitigate both, the negative impact on the climate as well as the financial risk , renewable electricity purchase options and alternative heating solutions are under

investigation. The calculations are based on the assumption for Germany, that we exchange all heating systems run on gas by heat pumps or connect our heating systems with the local district heating network. The calculations include the costs for our main gas consuming locations in Germany being converted to heat pumps , including installation, and connection to the grid((appr. 25 000€ each) as well as the conversion from gas to district heating (in total 160.000€). Operating costs are estimated to be at 5.000€ per year. Cost for transitioning to 100% renewable electricity via EACs for Europe, US and Asia are calculated to sum up to 63000€ until 2025 for locations that can't be covered by green tariffs and/or own utilities (21 000€/year), taking into consideration an increase in EACs prices for the Asian market due to higher demand in the near future.

Comment

Identifier

Risk 2

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Upstream

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Acute physical

Other, please specify

Extreme weather events (Rainfal, floods, droughts, etc....)

Primary potential financial impact

Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

Company-specific description

Most of our supply chain partners are in the global south (>60%). This region is in general more vulnerable to climate change effects than the global north. Changing weather conditions and increasing frequency and severity of extreme weather events (floods, storms, water scarcity, and droughts) can lead to loss of harvest, thereby threatening our raw material sourcing of e.g. cotton or hemp, destroyed homes, and create unsafe circumstances for our supply chain partners. Reduced production capacity can also lead to disruptions in our product supply through delayed deliveries. Independent from production capacity but depending on changes in weather patterns, our warehouses (especially the Asian ones) might not be accessible due to floods or heavy storms. Anyhow, this has an impact on the whole industry, thus we do not solely see a company-specific risk but a greater one. A recent study from the ILO shows, that large swathes of apparel-producing areas in Asia will be underwater by 2030. This may also affect our suppliers in the Ho Chi Minh Area, Viet Nam.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

More likely than not

Magnitude of impact

Medium-low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

Cost of response to risk

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

To mitigate climate risks coming from the supply chain due to changing weather patterns, we first need to know our supply chain partners. Only if we are able to map our supply chain against climate risk areas, we will be able to adapt to the changing conditions and safeguard our supply chain partners. For this endeavor, we are using Trustrace to help us track our supply chain further down the Tiers. The Social Compliance Audit Assessment tool from Elevate helps us to assess environmental risks in our production countries.

Comment

Identifier

Risk 3

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Downstream

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Market

Changing customer behavior

Primary potential financial impact

Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

Company-specific description

Extreme weather events around the world and the vanishing of seasons in some regions will impact our economic performance as well as the reliability of our supply chain. We may lose suppliers, products (in storms at sea), and styles due to a change in preferences of our customers. E.g. a change in climate and weather patterns may lead to a change /shift in the product range. Fenix Outdoor produces inter alia a winter textiles collection that is used in winter recreation areas. If these fail to exist, a limited number of customers will feel the need to buy our winter equipment.

Time horizon

Unknown

Likelihood

More likely than not

Magnitude of impact

Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

Cost of response to risk

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Comment

Identifier

Risk 4

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Chronic physical
Heat stress

Primary potential financial impact
Increased indirect (operating) costs

Company-specific description
With increasing mean temperatures there will be an increased demand for cooling in summer times, resulting in an increase in energy consumption. According to a study from the IEA, cooling was already in 2018 the fastest-growing use of energy in buildings and made up approximately 20% of a Buildings energy demand. It is projected, that the share will even increase up to 40% by 2025. Within the current setup, the retail business makes up to 70% of our energy consumption and up to 40% of our Scope 2 emissions. Installation of additional cooling equipment will not only increase electricity usage but also the application of refrigerants. Further, droughts and decreased average precipitation will bring an increase in our freshwater consumption for irrigation purposes of our operations.

Time horizon
Medium-term

Likelihood
More likely than not

Magnitude of impact
Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure
The minimum impact figure is based on the assumption that our offices in Europe will have a 40% increase in electricity consumption due to increased mean temperature and heating demand, especially in the summer. For the maximum impact figure, we assume that in addition to our offices, also our retail stores will have a higher cooling demand. Since the electricity consumption during the Corona pandemic does not show a normal operating year, we used 2019 data as the baseline for the calculations. For our Asian and North American locations, we assume that cooling is already standard operation. In the production and logistics, electricity consumption from cooling

Cost of response to risk

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

To reduce the future burden of increased cooling demands, we conduct energy efficiency projects, especially in our retail stores as they are the main consumers of electricity in our group. We switch to LED lighting whenever possible to keep the additional heat input low (and of course to reduce electricity consumption in total). We are planning to update our aircon inventory in 2021 and set up a climate-friendly refurbishing process, where air-con equipment is also screened regarding energy-efficient settings (e.g. 5°C dead-band in between heating and cooling temperature thermostats). To keep our cooling and electricity load as small as possible in new store locations, we conduct a Due Diligence process for each potential new location to assess the need for renewal or maintenance of the HVAC systems during the refurbishment period. Since we are required to conduct energy audits in Sweden and Germany, we derive general findings from those audits for the whole group. In 2020 we were focussing on the swedish locations, which have an air-con system in place, as they have shown an above-average specific electricity consumption per m2. In 2020 we conducted an energy audit in Sweden as well as one audit in Germany in 2019 (appr. 15 000€ for 2019 and 2020). A financial impact assessment for the refurbishment of our air-con equipment is planned for 2021.

Comment

Identifier

Risk 5

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Market

Increased cost of raw materials

Primary potential financial impact

Increased direct costs

Company-specific description

Cotton and Polyester make up approximately 30% of our raw material consumption on a group level. To source this raw material more sustainably (organic cotton, recycled cotton, recycled polyester), is an overarching target of the group. In 2020, our American outdoor lifestyle clothing brand Royal Robbins committed to transitioning to 80% recycled polyester on a style basis by 2025. In 2020 Royal Robbins reached 59%.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

More likely than not

Magnitude of impact

Medium-high

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

Cost of response to risk

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

To mitigate the risk of our raw material consumption, we foster our relationships in the supply chain with our long-term suppliers. We are also active members of the Sustainable Apparel Coalition (SAC) and the Textile Exchange (TE). Both memberships help us to stay up-to-date with current market developments and to deepen our knowledge about potential supply chain business partners. It ensures our ability to purchase organic cotton and recycled polyester also during hard times in the market (45 000€).

Comment

C2.4

(C2.4) Have you identified any climate-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes

C2.4a

(C2.4a) Provide details of opportunities identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier

Opp1

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Downstream

Opportunity type

Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Shift in consumer preferences

Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues through access to new and emerging markets

Company-specific description

We started to develop garments for hotter, more humid conditions. This will also help us to stay strong in the market when conditions for outdoor activities will change in our main markets (Europe and US) due to climate change. This gave us the chance to also expand our business to the global south, were conditions are already very suitable for our lighter products.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium-high

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

5.200.000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

Increase in turnover in not that well developed sales markets in the global south.

Cost to realize opportunity

1.500.000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Step by step development of lighter garments suitable for markets in the global south; cost to realize is an estimate since product development is integrated in our daily

business operations; biggest cost share is implementation of sales infrastructure and material development.

Comment

Identifier

Opp2

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Ability to diversify business activities

Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

Company-specific description

During every product's production, use, and end-of-life phase, it emits greenhouse gases. Circularity (next to climate action, social compliance/transparency, and customer engagement) is one pillar of our 2025 CSR strategy. Circular business models are mainly implemented in our own retail unit Frilufts Retail. With our rental and second-hand business models, we try to limit the number of products being produced and at the same time enable people to enjoy the great outdoors without owning the equipment needed. This is especially important for gear that is used occasionally, as tents, boats, or equipment for children. In 2020, Globetrotter started an online-based rental service and a second-hand concept.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

Cost to realize opportunity

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Comment

Identifier

Opp3

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Downstream

Opportunity type

Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Development and/or expansion of low emission goods and services

Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

Company-specific description

Part of our brand portfolio is Primus, producing stoves and cooking equipment for outdoor cooking and eating. These stoves and cookers are run on camping gas. As we strive to optimize our products, we can report that in 2020 around 18 520 fuel-efficient Primus stoves and pots were sold, thus saving around 50 percent of energy with each use compared with standard stoves and 30 percent for pots, depending on the type of burner being used.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

Cost to realize opportunity

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Comment

Identifier

Opp4

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Downstream

Opportunity type

Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Shift in consumer preferences

Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

Company-specific description

Costumers will be more and more interested in the way their purchased products are contributing to climate change and will go for the more climate friendly alternative as they become aware of nature's value for mitigating climate change. Once this awareness is established in the broader society, people will strive for being outdoors, spending time in nature and thus we anticipate a higher demand for outdoor and trekking clothing. Changes in climatic conditions in today's more temperate regions may lead to a higher demand for protective clothing (against vector–borne diseases, sunlight, rainfall etc.). Opportunities may also rest in different outdoor behavior, requiring different and more groups to protect against“regular” weather patterns. The chance is enhanced production of slightly different and specialized products.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

More likely than not

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

Cost to realize opportunity

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Comment

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

(C3.1) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world?

Row 1

Climate transition plan

No, but our strategy has been influenced by climate-related risks and opportunities, and we are developing a climate transition plan within two years

Explain why your organization does not have a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world and any plans to develop one in the future

The transition plan is part of our climate strategy and is under constant scrutiny and development, to stay up to date with the most recent solutions. The climate strategy has

been approved by the owner of the company. In the course of 2023 and to comply with UN Fashion Charter for Climate Action we will need to hand in our transition plan. and thus it will be revised.

C3.2

(C3.2) Does your organization use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy?

	Use of climate-related scenario analysis to inform strategy
Row 1	Yes, qualitative and quantitative

C3.2a

(C3.2a) Provide details of your organization's use of climate-related scenario analysis.

Climate-related scenario	Scenario analysis coverage	Temperature alignment of scenario	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices
Transition scenarios IEA NZE 2050	Company-wide		In our Fenix Way (2019) we state that we want to stay in line with the 1,5°C target that was agreed on in the Paris Agreement. To be able to assess if our climate targets are ambitious enough, we conducted a scenario analysis based on the WB-2C scenario and re-evaluated them in Q1 2023 based on the IEA NZE 2050 scenario. Due to the absence of sector specific reduction pathways, we have chosen the Absolute Contraction Method (ACM) for our Scope 1 and 2 emissions. To enable moderate business growth, we used a physical intensity target and scenario analysis for our Scope 3 emissions. Growth projection was set to be 10% by 2026.
Physical climate scenarios Customized publicly available physical scenario	Business division	1.6ºC – 2ºC	In addition to the above mentioned scenario analysis we also re-assessed our targets and strategic focus areas (Own operations, Products, Transportation, End-Costumer waste, Events and Supply Chain) based on the Sixth Assessment report. We emphasized on the supply chain and explored what will happen if global temperature rise is exceeding different levels and how this might impact our suppliers, product range and user pattern.

C3.2b

(C3.2b) Provide details of the focal questions your organization seeks to address by using climate-related scenario analysis, and summarize the results with respect to these questions.

Row 1

Focal questions

Focal questions for our scenario analysis was to understand the ambition of our draft climate strategy and foreseen climate targets. During our risk & opportunities assessment as well as the development of the reduction roadmap, it became obvious, that approximately 85-90% of our emissions occur in the supply chain. To be able to understand the impact of our company-wide growth strategy, we conducted the scenario analysis with the help of spreadsheets. Although Scope 1 and 2 emissions are minor, they are still important to be taken care of since it is our own basecamp, relevant for employees and there are solutions out there ready for implementation. Thus we decided to also conduct an analysis for own and operated emissions for all kind of locations.

Results of the climate-related scenario analysis with respect to the focal questions

Both analysis showed that our foreseen climate targets are in line with the 1.5°C target. Both targets are above what's deemed a necessary reduction. Based on the scenario analysis and the fact that we initiated a couple of renewable electricity projects (switching contracts, setting up a purchase plan for EACs for the upcoming years, investigating in PPAs) at that time, we decided to increase the reduction target from 30% to 40% reduction by 2025 for Scope 1 and 2 emissions and added a target on 100% renewable electricity purchase by 2025.

For Scope 3 we felt that our target was ambitious since it exceeded the needed reduction in the scenario analysis by 10%. However, we decided to stick with the target to reduce emissions per product produced by 50% by 2025 (considering purchased goods and services & upstream transportation, base year 2019) but to assess the target on a yearly basis to better reflect economic developments and realize reduction potential. (e.g. purchase more less carbon intensive fibers faster and ahead of the intended purchasing plan).

C3.3

(C3.3) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your strategy.

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence

Products and services	Yes	Climate-related risks and opportunities: Costumers will be more and more aware of the way their purchased products are contributing to climate change and will go for the more climate-friendly alternative. Although no legal requirements are in place for the time being for our industry, more regulations with respect to a company's products greenhouse gas emissions are to come. Influence: That is why we decided to assess our products climate impact during the development phase with the help of the Higg Tools as well as self-developed toolkits for circularity and reparability assessments.
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	Climate-related risks and opportunities: Most of our supply chain partners are in the global south. This region is in general more vulnerable to climate change effects than the global north. Changing weather conditions and increasing frequency and severity of extreme weather events (floods, storms, water scarcity, and droughts) can lead to loss of harvest, thereby threatening our raw material sourcing of e.g. cotton, or hemp, destroyed homes, and unsafe circumstances. To ensure our supply chain is resilient, we do need to do our utmost to protect our partners from physical harm and to mitigate disruptions for operations and workers at manufacturing facilities by taking action on climate change. Influence: We decided to work even closer with a consolidated supply chain in the future. As part of the sustainability scorecard, climate action and energy supply in the supply chain directly contributes to a supplier's sustainability scoring.
Investment in R&D	Yes	Climate-related risks and opportunities: R&D is an integral part of our product development process. New fibers and materials are integrated constantly, taking specific analysis and assessments (e.g. LCAs) into account. Influence: We take part in pilot programs on a regular basis with financial and non-financial contributions (e.g. Infinna Fiber test, Support textile to textile recycling initiatives in VN)
Operations	Evaluation in progress	Climate-related risks and opportunities: Our employees all over the world deserve a safe and healthy working environment, and our customers must have safe and satisfying products. We aim to respect each

		individual's human rights and to protect everyone's livelihood, and enable everyone to spent time outdoors. The more we know and learn about climate change and the impact we have as a company and as individuals, the more we are able to make smart decisions, contributing to climate mitigation and business resilience. We need climate change to be mitigated. If our business and our operations are at risk from climate change, so are our employees. Fighting climate change is also a fight for satisfied, talented, and engaged employees!

C3.4

(C3.4) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your financial planning.

	Financial planning elements that have been influenced	Description of influence
Row 1	Direct costs Indirect costs Capital expenditures Assets	Financial planning considers the location and structure of our own operations and related energy supply questions e.g. solar panels. Each year, we have a budget dedicated to climate action projects and commodities (offsets, EACs, ...). Finance has been involved in the screening process of alternative power supply options, (e.g. vPPA) and for our own operations we conducted a feasibility study for solar panels at our own warehouse in Ludwigslust and decided to go for it.

C3.5

(C3.5) 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
Row 1	No, but we plan to in the next two years

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

(C4.1) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Absolute target

Intensity target

C4.1a

(C4.1a) Provide details of your absolute emissions target(s) and progress made against those targets.

Target reference number

Abs 1

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and we have committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative in the next two years

Target ambition

1.5°C aligned

Year target was set

2019

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 1
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Base year

2019

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

1.355

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

2.189

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

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

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

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

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

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

3.541

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

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)

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

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)

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

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

100

Target year

2025

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

40

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]

2.124,6

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

916

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

1.506

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

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

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

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

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

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

2.422

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?

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

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

79,0031064671

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers our Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions, including refrigerant leakage and own transport. Emissions from company cars is included in the business travel data sets, since the data collection process does not allow for separate data collection. This will change for 2023 data and baseline data will be adjusted in relation to the calculations from 2023.

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

Extended purchase of renewable electricity via GOs & I-RECs for own and operated Eastern European and Asian locations (Vietnam, Taiwan, Korea); more actual data which led to a decrease in Scope 1 emissions. One gas heater was converted to near district heating at our own production in Vierkirchen (biggest effect will be seen in 2023, since the period for the gas invoice is April-April)

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

C4.1b

(C4.1b) Provide details of your emissions intensity target(s) and progress made against those target(s).

Target reference number

Int 1

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and we have committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative in the next two years

Target ambition

1.5°C aligned

Year target was set

2019

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Intensity metric

Metric tons CO2e per unit of production

Base year

2019

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0,007

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0,00005

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0,008

Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0,00705

% of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services covered by this Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services intensity figure

95

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods covered by this Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) covered by this Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution intensity figure

95

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations covered by this Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel covered by this Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by this Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets covered by this Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets covered by this Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises covered by this Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments covered by this Scope 3, Category 15: Investments intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) covered by this Scope 3, Other (upstream) intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) covered by this Scope 3, Other (downstream) intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this total Scope 3 intensity figure

88

% of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

100

Target year

2025

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

50

Intensity figure in target year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity) [auto-calculated]

0,003525

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

0

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

-15

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0,007

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0,001

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0,0083

Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0,00741

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?

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

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

-10,2127659574

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Target covers our most material scope 3 categories (Purchased goods and services and upstream transportation) as well as Category 3 (Fuel and energy related activities), since it is a mandatory reporting category within the STICA initiative. Cat 3 integrated in our Cat 1, since KPIs and intensity figures would be very small. Amount of Cat 3 for base year: 914 tCO2e; for reporting year: 651 tCO2e; category 1 excluding silica bags due to missing emission factors and comparably low amount (<0.1% of total raw material and packaging usage). Webservices are excluded due totoo little resources.

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

Our upcoming action will focus on the leavers we identified for our supply chain: switching to less-carbon intense and more sustainable raw materials as well as

renewable energy in the supply chain.

Raw material targets by 2025 (base year 2019):
- Recycled Polyester: 90%
- Organic cotton: 100%
- Preferred wool: 100%
- Recycled Nylon: 70%

Energy-related supply chain targets by 2025 (base year 2019):
Renewable energy target: 30% of our strategic suppliers shall purchase 100% renewable electricity
Phase out coal fired boilers by 2025

Within our transportation, we are working on an increase in increase on alternative fuels, e.g. biofuels for our shipments together with our serivce providers, e.g. Flexport.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

C4.2

(C4.2) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Target(s) to increase low-carbon energy consumption or production

C4.2a

(C4.2a) Provide details of your target(s) to increase low-carbon energy consumption or production.

Target reference number

Low 1

Year target was set

2019

Target coverage

Company-wide

Target type: energy carrier

Electricity

Target type: activity

Consumption

Target type: energy source

Renewable energy source(s) only

Base year

2019

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

16.017

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

83

Target year

2025

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in target year

100

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

88

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

29,4117647059

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?

Yes, part of emissions reduction target for Scope 1 and 2

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Other, please specify

UN Fashion Industry Charter for Climate Action

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Company-specific target: 100% renewable electricity purchase by 2025 for all owned and/or operated Fenix Outdoor locations globally

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

Investigating (v)PPA or green tariffs/ products, purchasing of EACs, installation of own renewable electricity utilities

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

C4.3

(C4.3) 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.

Yes

C4.3a

(C4.3a) 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 (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	3	
To be implemented*	4	26.727
Implementation commenced*	2	17.818
Implemented*	1	3.000
Not to be implemented	1	

C4.3b

(C4.3b) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes
Waste heat recovery

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

2.922

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

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods & services

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

101.630

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

114.000

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

<1 year

Comment

This initiative was a supply chain project. Due to confidentiality , no further information can be disclosed.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption
Wind

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

254

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

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

2.540

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

500

Payback period

<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

3-5 years

Comment

C4.3c

(C4.3c) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Method	Comment
Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities	During the development of our climate strategy we identified potential measures and through our membership in different initiatives we identify more reduction activities along the way. To cater for this, we have a dedicated budget for emission reduction activities in our annual budget. The budget covers transition to a low-carbon energy consumption, energy efficiency projects as well as reduction activities in our supply chain (co-funding assessments, renewable energy purchase, collective action programs on coal-phase out, ...).
Dedicated budget for energy efficiency	In the retail business, mainly implementation of LED

Dedicated budget for low-carbon product R&D	LCAs and carbon footprint analysis as well as pilot testing new low carbon materials
Employee engagement	Starting of energy scouts projects in Germany; the program is part of our apprenticeship program
Other Engagement in multistakeholder initatives	Support to/ and in UNFCCC, SAC, OIA's Climate Action Corps, STICA
Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards	Mandatory energy audits in Germany and Sweden (every 4 years, next in 2023 and 2024)

C4.5

(C4.5) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Yes

C4.5a

(C4.5a) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Level of aggregation

Product or service

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

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

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Cooking

LPG cooking stove

Description of product(s) or service(s)

Fuel-efficient stoves and pots, using 30 to 50% less fuel compared to a standard stove or pot based on lab test reports and depending on fuel and burner type used.

Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Yes

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Other, please specify

Internal test method

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

Use stage

Functional unit used

Stove

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Stove from direct competitor

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

Use stage

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

283

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

In 2022 we sold 314 t of LPG gas. Combusting this gas would emit 943t CO2e . If we assume that our gas is used with our stoves, emissions would be reduced by 30% , we avoided 283t CO2e during the use phase of the customer in 2022 (assuming that the gas was used in 2022).

Calculation:
Emissions during combustion = 314 t x 3 kg CO2e/kg Propane/Butane = 943 t CO2e
Avoided emissions = 943 tCO2e*0.3 = 283t CO2e

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

1

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

(C5.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

No

C5.1a

(C5.1a) 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?

Row 1

Has there been a structural change?

No

C5.1b

(C5.1b) 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?	Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)
Row 1	Yes, a change in methodology	Calculation method for renewable electricity usage and fuel- and energy related activities not included in Scope 1 and 2 changed. We back calculated all previous years, including base year.

C5.1c

(C5.1c) Have your organization's base year emissions and past years' emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in C5.1a and/or C5.1b?

	Base year recalculation	Scope(s) recalculated	Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold	Past years' recalculation
Row 1	Yes	Scope 2, market-based Scope 3	Calculation method for renewable electricity usage and fuel- and energy related activities not included in Scope 1 and 2 changed. We back calculated all previous years, including base year. No threshold was applied because calculation method changed significantly. For the first time we calculated Life Cycle Emissions from renewables under Scope 3, Cat 3 and not under Scope 2, market-based, since we learned that it was not correct how we did it in previous years.	Yes

C5.2

(C5.2) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

Base year start

Januar 1, 2019

Base year end

Dezember 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1.355

Comment

Corrected from 2020 reporting

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start

Januar 1, 2019

Base year end

Dezember 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5.528

Comment

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start

Januar 1, 2019

Base year end

Dezember 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1.443

Comment

Corrected according to methodology changes given in 5.1c

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

Base year start

Januar 1, 2019

Base year end

Dezember 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

63.707

Comment

Including estimated emissions from our events (FJR Classics, Globetrotter Freiluft)

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Not applicable

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

Base year start

Januar 1, 2019

Base year end

Dezember 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

914

Comment

Life-cycle data from gas consumption in EU and global consumption of renewable electricity

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

Januar 1, 2019

Base year end

Dezember 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3.264

Comment

Without RFI 2.7

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Base year start

Januar 1, 2019

Base year end

Dezember 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

20

Comment

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

Base year start
Januar 1, 2019

Base year end
Dezember 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
3.898

Comment
Business travel includes RFI 2.7; emissions without RFI would be 1,900.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

Base year start
Januar 1, 2019

Base year end
Dezember 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
1.353

Comment

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment
Not applicable

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Base year start
Januar 1, 2019

Base year end
Dezember 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
1.749

Comment

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Not applicable

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

Base year start

Januar 1, 2022

Base year end

Dezember 31, 2022

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Applicable but not measured

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

Base year start

Januar 1, 2022

Base year end

Dezember 31, 2022

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Not measured but planned for 2023

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Not applicable

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Not applicable

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Not applicable

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Not applicable

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Not applicable

C5.3

(C5.3) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

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

C6. Emissions data

C6.1

(C6.1) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

916

Start date

Januar 1, 2022

End date

Dezember 31, 2022

Comment

Including emissions from own transportation and refrigerant leakages

Past year 1

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1.022,5

Start date

Januar 1, 2021

End date

Dezember 31, 2021

Comment

Including emissions from own transportation and refrigerant leakages

Past year 2

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1.012

Start date

Januar 1, 2020

End date

Dezember 31, 2020

Comment

Including emissions from own transportation and refrigerant leakages

Past year 3

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1.352

Start date

Januar 1, 2019

End date

Dezember 31, 2019

Comment

Including emissions from own transportation and refrigerant leakages

C6.2

(C6.2) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

Row 1

Scope 2, location-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

Scope 2, market-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

Comment

We report market-based figures were supplier-specific emission factors emission factors for residual mixes are available.

C6.3

(C6.3) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based

4.813

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

1.515

Start date

Januar 1, 2022

End date

Dezember 31, 2022

Comment

Both calculation methods include emissions from district heating; all restated due to new accounting methodology for renewable electricity consumption

Past year 1

Scope 2, location-based

4.857

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

1.765

Start date

Januar 1, 2021

End date

Dezember 31, 2021

Comment

Both calculation methods include emissions from district heating; all restated due to new accounting methodology for renewable electricity consumption

Past year 2

Scope 2, location-based

4.060

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

1.224

Start date

Januar 1, 2020

End date

Dezember 31, 2020

Comment

Both calculation methods include emissions from district heating; all restated due to new accounting methodology for renewable electricity consumption

Past year 3

Scope 2, location-based

6.275

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

2.189

Start date

Januar 1, 2019

End date

Dezember 31, 2019

Comment

Both calculation methods include emissions from district heating; all restated due to new accounting methodology for renewable electricity consumption

C6.4

(C6.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

Yes

C6.4a

(C6.4a) Provide details of the sources of Scope 1, Scope 2, or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure.

Source of excluded emissions

Washing and drying of garments during use phase

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Scope 3: Use of sold products

Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source

Emissions are relevant but not yet calculated

Date of completion of acquisition or merger

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

Estimated percentage of total Scope 3 emissions this excluded source represents

3

Explain why this source is excluded

Currently, there is no reliable data out there to calculate emissions during the use phase accurately or even make a fair estimation. We assume this category to be relevant but overall rather small, since our products do not need to be washed that often (or not at all, e.g. tents and backpacks) but are worn several times during outdoor activities before being washed. Our woolen sweaters hardly need to be washed.

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

The percentage is based on a study by Sandin, et al. from 2019: Environmental Assessment of Swedish Clothing Consumption – Six Garments, Sustainable Futures. Other studies suggest percentages up to 20% while in many studies the use phase is not considered at all due to the high dependency on the individual user. We assume percentage rather small, since our products do not need to be washed that often (or not at all, e.g. tents and backpacks) but are worn several times during outdoor activities before being washed. Our woolen sweaters hardly need to be washed.

Source of excluded emissions

Treatment of our products when they do not fulfill the original purpose anymore (disposal, recycling)

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products

Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source

Emissions are relevant but not yet calculated

Date of completion of acquisition or merger

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

Estimated percentage of total Scope 3 emissions this excluded source represents

20

Explain why this source is excluded

For 2022 we had no emission factor to calculate End of Life emissions. In 2023 we conducted a project to estimate the End of life impact of different outdoor product categories. Thus, we will be able to provide a figure for 2023.

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

Based on the knowledge we gained through the project mentioned above we did a first rough estimate taking an average End of Life emission factor for all product categories and the total number of products produced in 2023 into consideration.

C6.5

(C6.5) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

79.119

Emissions calculation methodology

Supplier-specific method
Hybrid method
Average data method

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

85

Please explain

Includes partly supplier data (total energy consumption, taking production volume of our own brands within the total supplier's production volume into account, 25% actual data;

missing 75% calculated based on average per Fenix facility). Raw material data are accounted for based on actual data collected from T2 suppliers Consumables (packaging, office supply, ...) make up only a small share of this category, which is mainly based on estimated data for our smaller companies. For emissions calculation average emission factor were used; specific emission factors have been available for company specific fabrics, 25% of T1 and for leather supplied by Hanwag's German leather supplier "Heinen".

Supply chain emissions resulting from energy consumption during manufacturing of our products are collected through an annual supply chain survey at the beginning of the year from all known suppliers (all tiers). For calculations only data from Tier 1 and vertical suppliers is used. Actual data is extrapolated to the total of all Tier 1 suppliers. However, emissions vary depending on the part taking suppliers in the survey. Number of suppliers is based on data from 31.12.22. Emission factors for supply chain energy related emissions come from carbonfootprint.com, AIB and Climate Transaprency.

Emissions from raw materials are calculated with the Higg MSI and with specific LCA data. In case a material is from recycled or more sustainable resources but not certified by a third-party standard, (GRS, OCS), conventional emission factors have been used.

Capital goods

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

No capital goods exist

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

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

651

Emissions calculation methodology

Supplier-specific method
Hybrid method
Average data method

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

95

Please explain

Data covers European gas consumption as well as life cycle emissions from renewable electricity consumption. We applied emission factors according to the study "Klimaschäden durch Erdgas" by
Green Planet Energy eG (2021) to consider life cycle emissions for European gas.

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

5.955

Emissions calculation methodology

Supplier-specific method
Hybrid method
Average data method

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

95

Please explain

After implementing the role of the "Global Sourcing manager Logistics" we have been able to collect data from all service providers directly. Outbound from our small entity in Switzerland is not covered yet.

Inbound transportation CO2e emissions have been calculated and determined as per the latest GLEC-framework. Depending on the modality type used and applicable geography, the GLEC standard could be used. Out of the 51 data-providers, a handful of transport partners have also adopted the GLEC-framework for their emission reporting, in those cases the emissions as reported by our partners have been copied. The GLEC framework itself lists numerous shortcomings for the emission factors per modality type, please refer to the actual framework at:
https://www.smartfreightcentre.org/en/how-to-implement-items/what-is-glec-framework/58/

The emissions other than CO2 have been determined via Eco Transit based on the top-3 routes in terms of ton-kilometers per modality. These emission factors have been considered as representative and are applied to all other routes outside of the top 3. Well-to-Well emission factors have been used for all modalities. For more info see our methodological appendix on our website: https://www.fenixoutdoor.se/wp-content/uploads/2023/04/CSR-Report-Methodology-Appendix-2022-1.pdf

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status

Not relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

Emissions calculation methodology

Supplier-specific method
Hybrid method
Average data method

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

80

Please explain

Activity data from the relevant entities (Retail, Production, Logistics, offices if available), including water and wastewater emissions if available; waste activity data reported by service provider or estimated by responsible local person; emission factors are average from DEFRA

Business travel

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

3.898

Emissions calculation methodology

Supplier-specific method
Hybrid method
Average data method

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

60

Please explain

Information provided by travel agency and airlines as well as by internal travel reporting tool; if available, fuel-based method has been taken into account, otherwise emission factors from DEFRA have been used.

Employee commuting

Evaluation status

Not relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1.529

Emissions calculation methodology

Hybrid method
Average data method

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

10

Please explain

The total CO2e emission from commuting has been extrapolated based on a survey from 2020, which involves estimated emissions from employee commuting based on average company-specific data and data given with respect to working from home periods.

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

No leased assets exist

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1.193

Emissions calculation methodology

Supplier-specific method
Hybrid method
Average data method

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

Please explain

Emission factors have been delivered by service providers (average emissions per shipment). Outbound transportation CO2e emissions have been calculated and determined as per the latest GLEC-framework. Depending on the modality type used and applicable geography, the GLEC standard could be used. Out of the 51 data-providers, a handful of transport partners have also adopted the GLEC-framework for their emission reporting, in those cases the emissions as reported by our partners have been copied.

The GLEC framework itself lists numerous shortcomings for the emission factors per modality type, please refer to the actual framework at: https://www.smartfreightcentre.org/en/how-to-implement-items/what-is-glec-framework/58/

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

We sell end-consumer products.

Use of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, not yet calculated

Please explain

Not calculated due to lack of resources and lack of both general and specific data.

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, not yet calculated

Please explain

Lack of internal resources; we will be able to provide data for 2023 reporting period

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

No leased assets exist

Franchises

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Franchise figures are included in Scope 1 and 2 emissions (only 1 franchise worldwide)

Investments

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

The company does not have any investments.

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status

Please explain

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status

Please explain

C6.5a

(C6.5a) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.

Past year 1

Start date

Januar 1, 2021

End date

Dezember 31, 2021

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

63.355

Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

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

649

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

7.814

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

60

Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

1.260

Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

680

Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

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

1.029

Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

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

Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Past year 2

Start date

Januar 1, 2020

End date

Dezember 31, 2020

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

55.275

Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

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

590

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

5.239

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

157

Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

1.553

Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

486

Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

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

950

Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

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

Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Past year 3

Start date

Januar 1, 2019

End date

Dezember 31, 2019

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

63.707

Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

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

914

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

3.264

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

20

Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

3.898

Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

1.353

Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

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

950

Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

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

Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

C6.7

(C6.7) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

No

C6.10

(C6.10) 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.

Intensity figure

3,15

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

2.422

Metric denominator

unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total

770

Scope 2 figure used

Market-based

% change from previous year

27

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason(s) for change

Change in renewable energy consumption
Change in revenue

Please explain

Intensity figure is t CO2e/MEUR net sales (unit revenue is not disclosed publicly)

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

(C7.1) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

No

C7.2

(C7.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by country/area/region.

Country/area/region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Austria	2,2
Canada	88,8
Germany	312
Hungary	2,9
Latvia	4,3
Netherlands	150,8
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	40
United States of America	263
Denmark	51,5

C7.3

(C7.3) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

By business division
By facility

C7.3a

(C7.3a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Retail	333,4
Administration + Office	39
Logistics	489
Own production	27,3
Global and brand sales	27

C7.3b

(C7.3b) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business facility.

Facility	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Latitude	Longitude
Offices worldwide (>25)	65,7		
Retail stores worldwide (>100)	333		
Production facilities (3)	27,3		
Warehouses (4)	489		

C7.5

(C7.5) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by country/area/region.

Country/area/region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Austria	0,75	0
Belgium	0,28	0
Canada	77,7	0
China	239	424
Czechia	2	0,8
Denmark	215,8	22,8
Estonia	95,5	0
Finland	246,9	258,2
France	0,22	0,26
Germany	2.747	545,7
Hong Kong SAR, China	22,8	0
Hungary	54,4	0
Latvia	0,5	0
Netherlands	89	75,7
Norway	116,9	92
Poland	6,2	0,7
Slovakia	2,8	2,3
Slovenia	1,2	0,8
Republic of Korea	159	0
Sweden	54	52,8
Switzerland	1,426	1,529
Taiwan, China	71,6	0

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	10,5	26,4
United States of America	595	10,3
Viet Nam	0,23	0
Singapore	226,6	0

C7.6

(C7.6) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

By business division
By facility

C7.6a

(C7.6a) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.

Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Administration	114	32,1
Retail	3.600,8	960
Logistics	577,8	100,4
Own production	219,7	37,2
Global and brand sales	527,6	434,2

C7.6b

(C7.6b) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business facility.

Facility	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Offices worldwide (>25)	413,2	57,5
Retail stores worldwide (>100)	3.600,8	1.319,3
Production facilities (3)	219,7	37,2
Warehouses (4)	577,8	100,4

C7.7

(C7.7) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

Yes

C7.7a

(C7.7a) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by subsidiary.

Subsidiary name

Fenix Outdoor ApS

Primary activity

Other professional services

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

No unique identifier

ISIN code – bond

ISIN code – equity

CUSIP number

Ticker symbol

SEDOL code

LEI number

Other unique identifier

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

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

2

Comment

Sales company for Denmark

The following subsidiaries represent our main and material markets but is not a complete disclosure of all our subsidiaries globally.

Subsidiary name

Friluftsland A/S

Primary activity

Specialist retail

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

No unique identifier

ISIN code – bond

ISIN code – equity

CUSIP number

Ticker symbol

SEDOL code

LEI number

Other unique identifier

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

52

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

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

21

Comment

Subsidiary name

Fenix Outdoor Finland Oy

Primary activity

Other professional services

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary
No unique identifier

ISIN code – bond

ISIN code – equity

CUSIP number

Ticker symbol

SEDOL code

LEI number

Other unique identifier

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

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

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

Comment
Sales company for Finland

Subsidiary name
Partioaitta Oy

Primary activity
Specialist retail

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary
No unique identifier

ISIN code – bond

ISIN code – equity

CUSIP number

Ticker symbol

SEDOL code

LEI number

Other unique identifier

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

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

256

Comment

Subsidiary name

Fenix Outdoor Logistic GmbH

Primary activity

Other professional services

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

No unique identifier

ISIN code – bond

ISIN code – equity

CUSIP number

Ticker symbol

SEDOL code

LEI number

Other unique identifier

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

185

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

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

0

Comment

Warehouse and distribution center for Fenix Outdoor brands and retail

---

Subsidiary name

Fjällräven Sportartikel Handelsgesellschaft mbH

Primary activity

Textiles

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

No unique identifier

ISIN code – bond

ISIN code – equity

CUSIP number

Ticker symbol

SEDOL code

LEI number

Other unique identifier

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13

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

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

9

Comment

Subsidiary name

Hanwag GmbH

Primary activity

Textile & apparel wholesale

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

No unique identifier

ISIN code – bond

ISIN code – equity

CUSIP number

Ticker symbol

SEDOL code

LEI number

Other unique identifier

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

24

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

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

1,5

Comment

Hanwag shoe production and sales department

Subsidiary name

Globetrotter Ausrüstung GmbH

Primary activity

Specialist retail

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

No unique identifier

ISIN code – bond

ISIN code – equity

CUSIP number

Ticker symbol

SEDOL code

LEI number

Other unique identifier

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

89

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

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

498

Comment

Subsidiary name

Fenix Outdoor AB

Primary activity

Textiles

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary
No unique identifier

ISIN code – bond

ISIN code – equity

CUSIP number

Ticker symbol

SEDOL code

LEI number

Other unique identifier

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

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

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)
17

Comment
Brands administration

Subsidiary name
Naturkompaniet AB

Primary activity
Specialist retail

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary
No unique identifier

ISIN code – bond

ISIN code – equity

CUSIP number

Ticker symbol

SEDOL code

LEI number

Other unique identifier

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

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

36

Comment

Subsidiary name

Trekitt

Primary activity

Specialist retail

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

No unique identifier

ISIN code – bond

ISIN code – equity

CUSIP number

Ticker symbol

SEDOL code

LEI number

Other unique identifier

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

39

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

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

26

Comment

Subsidiary name

Fenix Outdoor Import LLC

Primary activity

Other professional services

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

No unique identifier

ISIN code – bond

ISIN code – equity

CUSIP number

Ticker symbol

SEDOL code

LEI number

Other unique identifier

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

230

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

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

10

Comment

C7.9

(C7.9) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Decreased

C7.9a

(C7.9a) 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 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change in emissions	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	284	Decreased	24	Change in renewable energy led to a decrease of our scope 2 emissions by 24 percent compared to 2021. For the calculation we only took electricity into account, since we did not purchase any renewable heating energy. 1) Change in emissions (Market based emissions from electricity use 2021 - Market based emissions from electricity use 2022) 2) Emissions value (Market based emissions from electricity use 2021/ Market based emissions from electricity use 2022)-1
Other emissions	48	Decreased	76	In our office in China several factors came into play to reach a reduction of 75%. The location implemented the following energy

reduction activities				efficiency measures: 1.) Maximize the use of natural light during the day, train employees on switching of the lights when leaving the office 2.) Minimize stand by energy consumption 3.) Air condition temperature is set to 26°C and needs to be turned off half an our before the office is closed. 4.) office space was reduced by 50%
Divestment	61	Decreased	100	The divestment of Brunton in Oct 2021 led to a significant decrease of our gas consumption in 2022, formerly being used by their US based production site.
Acquisitions				
Mergers				
Change in output				
Change in methodology				
Change in boundary				
Change in physical operating conditions				
Unidentified				
Other				

C7.9b

(C7.9b) Are your emissions performance calculations in C7.9 and C7.9a based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Market-based

C8. Energy

C8.1

(C8.1) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

C8.2

(C8.2) 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)	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	No

C8.2a

(C8.2a) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

	Heating value	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	Unable to confirm heating value	0	4.542	4.542
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity		15.303	2.119	17.421

Consumption of purchased or acquired heat		190	4.089	4.279
Total energy consumption		15.493	10.750	26.243

C8.2b

(C8.2b) 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	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	No

C8.2c

(C8.2c) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

Comment

Other biomass

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

Comment

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

Comment

Coal

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

Comment

Oil

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

Comment

Gas

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

4.542

Comment

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

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

Comment

Total fuel

Heating value
Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
4.542

Comment

C8.2e

(C8.2e) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in C6.3.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
Austria

Sourcing method
Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
7,4

Tracking instrument used
Contract

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

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

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

Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Belgium

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Large hydropower (>25 MW)

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

3

Tracking instrument used

GO

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

Sweden

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Yes

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

1953

Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Canada

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Large hydropower (>25 MW)

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

320

Tracking instrument used

US-REC

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

Canada

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Yes

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

1972

Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Czechia

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Large hydropower (>25 MW)

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

2,5

Tracking instrument used

GO

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

Sweden

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Yes

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

1953

Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Denmark

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Large hydropower (>25 MW)

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

15,5

Tracking instrument used

GO

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

Sweden

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Yes

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

1953

Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Denmark

Sourcing method

Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Large hydropower (>25 MW)

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

526

Tracking instrument used

Contract

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

Sweden

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Yes

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

1962

Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Estonia

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Large hydropower (>25 MW)

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

176

Tracking instrument used

GO

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

Sweden

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Yes

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

1953

Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Finland

Sourcing method

Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Renewable energy mix, please specify

Wind and hydro

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

416

Tracking instrument used

Contract

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

Finland

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

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

Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Germany

Sourcing method

Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Large hydropower (>25 MW)

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

9.199

Tracking instrument used

Contract

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

Germany

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

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

Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Hong Kong SAR, China

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Wind

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

33

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

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

China

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Yes

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

2011

Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Hungary

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Large hydropower (>25 MW)

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

201

Tracking instrument used

GO

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

Sweden

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Yes

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

1953

Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Latvia

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Large hydropower (>25 MW)

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

2

Tracking instrument used

GO

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

Sweden

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Yes

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

1953

Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Netherlands

Sourcing method

Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Wind

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

246

Tracking instrument used

Contract

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

Netherlands

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

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

Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Netherlands

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Large hydropower (>25 MW)

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

10

Tracking instrument used

GO

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

Sweden

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Yes

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

1953

Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Sourcing method

Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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

23

Tracking instrument used

Contract

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

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

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

Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Norway

Sourcing method

Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Wind

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

65

Tracking instrument used

Contract

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

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

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

Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Poland

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Large hydropower (>25 MW)

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
7

Tracking instrument used
GO

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

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
1953

Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
Singapore

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Wind

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
1

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

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

China

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Yes

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

2011

Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Slovakia

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Large hydropower (>25 MW)

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

3

Tracking instrument used

GO

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

Sweden

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Yes

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

1953

Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Slovenia

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Large hydropower (>25 MW)

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

1

Tracking instrument used

GO

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

Sweden

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Yes

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

1953

Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Republic of Korea

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Wind

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

382

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

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

China

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Yes

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

2011

Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Sweden

Sourcing method

Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Wind

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

2.169

Tracking instrument used

Contract

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

Sweden

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

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

Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Switzerland

Sourcing method

Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Renewable energy mix, please specify

Wind, hydro

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

12

Tracking instrument used

Contract

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

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

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

Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Taiwan, China

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Wind

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

112

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

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

China

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Yes

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

2011

Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

United States of America

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Large hydropower (>25 MW)

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

1.372

Tracking instrument used

US-REC

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

Canada

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Yes

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

1972

Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Viet Nam

Sourcing method

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Wind

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

0,5

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

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

China

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Yes

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

2011

Comment

C8.2g

(C8.2g) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your non-fuel energy consumption in the reporting year.

Country/area
Austria

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
11

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
11

Country/area
Belgium

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
2,7

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
2,7

Country/area
Canada

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

319

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

319

Country/area

China

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

430

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

430

Country/area

Czechia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2,5

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

4,9

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

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

7,4

Country/area

Denmark

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

541

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

425

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

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

966

Country/area

Estonia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

176

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

176

Country/area

Finland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1.315

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

14

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

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

1.329

Country/area

France

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

5

Country/area

Germany

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

9.216

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

2.573

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

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

11.789

Country/area

Hong Kong SAR, China

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

32

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

32

Country/area

Hungary

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

201

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

201

Country/area
Latvia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
2

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

2

Country/area
Netherlands

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
404

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
313

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

717

Country/area
Norway

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
378

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

378

Country/area

Poland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

7

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

5

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

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

12

Country/area

Singapore

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

1

Country/area

Slovakia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

3

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

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

6

Country/area

Slovenia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

5

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

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

6

Country/area

Republic of Korea

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

382

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

382

Country/area

Sweden

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2.399

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

879

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

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

3.278

Country/area

Switzerland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

12

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

57

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

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

69

Country/area

Taiwan, China

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

112

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

112

Country/area

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

75

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

75

Country/area

United States of America

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1.391

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

1.391

Country/area

Viet Nam

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0,5

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

0,5

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

(C9.1) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

C10. Verification

C10.1

(C10.1) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	Third-party verification or assurance process in place

C10.1a

(C10.1a) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Underway but not complete for current reporting year – first year it has taken place

Type of verification or assurance

Not applicable

Attach the statement

Page/ section reference

Relevant standard

Other, please specify

Our inventory and accounting process is spot checked by the STICA initiative to ensure adherence to reporting requirements, which adhere with the Green House gas protocol as well as STICA specific requirements (e.g. S3 Cat 3 as mandatory category)

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1b

(C10.1b) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope 2 approach

Scope 2 market-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Underway but not complete for current reporting year – first year it has taken place

Type of verification or assurance

Not applicable

Attach the statement

Page/ section reference

Relevant standard

Other, please specify

Our inventory and accounting process is spot checked by the STICA initiative to ensure adherence to reporting requirements, which adhere with the Green House gas protocol as well as STICA specific requirements (e.g. S3 Cat 3 as mandatory category)

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1c

(C10.1c) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope 3 category

Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution
Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
Scope 3: Business travel
Scope 3: Employee commuting

Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Underway but not complete for current reporting year – first year it has taken place

Type of verification or assurance

Not applicable

Attach the statement

Page/section reference

Relevant standard

Other, please specify

Our inventory and accounting process is spot checked by the STICA initiative to ensure adherence to reporting requirements, which adhere with the Green House gas protocol as well as STICA specific requirements (e.g. S3 Cat 3 as mandatory category)

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.2

(C10.2) Do you verify any climate-related information reported in your CDP disclosure other than the emissions figures reported in C6.1, C6.3, and C6.5?

No, but we are actively considering verifying within the next two years

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1

(C11.1) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

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

C11.2

(C11.2) Has your organization canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Yes

C11.2a

(C11.2a) Provide details of the project-based carbon credits canceled by your organization in the reporting year.

Project type

Solar

Type of mitigation activity

Emissions reduction

Project description

The purpose of the project activity is to generate power using renewable energy source (solar energy) and sell the power generated to the state grid. The project activity generates electricity using solar energy. The generated electricity is exported to the regional grid system which is under the purview of the INDIAN electricity grid of India. The project activity replaces anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases estimated to be approximately 694,471 tCO2e per year, thereon displacing 732,874 MWh/year amount of electricity from the generation mix of power plants connected to the INDIAN GRID, which is mainly dominated by thermal/ fossil fuel based power plant.

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

18.200

Purpose of cancellation

Voluntary offsetting

Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancellation?

Yes

Vintage of credits at cancellation

2021

Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Purchased

Credits issued by which carbon-crediting program

Gold Standard

Method(s) the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Investment analysis
Barrier analysis
Market penetration assessment

Approach(es) by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

No risk of reversal

Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Other, please specify

As per ACM0002 Version 20.0, No leakage emission needs to be considered.

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

https://globalgoals.goldstandard.org/101-par-principles-requirements/

Comment

C11.3

(C11.3) Does your organization use an internal price on carbon?

No, but we anticipate doing so in the next two years

C12. Engagement

C12.1

(C12.1) Do you engage with your value chain on climate-related issues?

Yes, our suppliers
Yes, our customers/clients
Yes, other partners in the value chain

C12.1a

(C12.1a) Provide details of your climate-related supplier engagement strategy.

Type of engagement

Engagement & incentivization (changing supplier behavior)

Details of engagement

Provide training, support, and best practices on how to set science-based targets
Directly work with suppliers on exploring corporate renewable energy sourcing mechanisms
Climate change performance is featured in supplier awards scheme

% of suppliers by number

25

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

10

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Reported emissions in C6.5 include emissions from product-related and non-product related emissions. With regards to supplier engagement, we included raw materials (T2-T4) and energy consumption from our Tier 1 suppliers. 25% of our Tier 1 suppliers reported actual data which was then extrapolated. We share and provide climate related training resources and material for all our known suppliers (T1-T3) via our bi-annual sustainability supply chain newsletter. In addition, we engaged in collective action programs and co-labs with 6 Tier 2 suppliers (Carbon leadership Program) and several 1 Tier 1 supplier. Thus, we believe that 25% coverage is a fair estimate of our coverage.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

We can see first results from our supply chain engagement.

Provide training, support, etc.:
We helped 6 of our Tier 2 suppliers in a collective action program with the EOG to understand their carbon footprint and set science based targets using the Carbon Leadership Program from AII/Reset Carbon. A minimum of 695 t Co2e was saved through this collaboration in 2022 alone. For 2023, we will have follow up meetings on the action plans and investigate what kind of support our suppliers need to further implement reduction measures from the CLP assessment.

Climate change performance:
Climate Action is a strategic pillar in our supply chain work and is weighted 35% in our sustainability scorecard. We measure the performance based on FEM/vFEM/Shared data and the type of energy that is used in the facility. Further, a facility's engagement in supply chain programs is rewarded depending on the impact of the program (4 types: training - feasibility studies - efficiency programs - disruptive programs). The final scorecard was introduced in 2022, first improvement measures will be visible end of 2023.

Renewable energy sourcing mechanism:
We engage with our suppliers and share relevant info (e.g. case studies, tools as the one from CEIA, potential collective action programs) on renewable electricity sourcing via the newsletter. As a result, a couple of suppliers conducted feasibility studies on solar panels. We collaborated with one supplier to purchase I-RECs since installing solar panels was not an option for the facility due to economical reasons (to little sunshine) for two facilities, which reduced emissions by 2,464 t CO2e (based on production volume).

Comment

C12.1b

(C12.1b) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with your customers.

Type of engagement & Details of engagement

Education/information sharing

Run an engagement campaign to educate customers about the climate change impacts of (using) your products, goods, and/or services

% of customers by number

80

% of customer - related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement

Engagement on responsible consumption: Greener Month

We run engagement campaigns in our Frilufts Retail chains through our "Greener Month Campaigns" and our own sustainability label "A Greener Choice". The Greener Month took place in May & November 2022. The campaign targets responsible consumption and was born as a countermovement of the Black Friday. The "Greener Month" emphasizes on our circular business models in our Frilufts Retail stores to prolong the lifetime of the product: Repair station and services , rental services (online and in stores), 2nd Hand shops.

Engagement on more sustainable product choices: A Greener Choice

To be qualified "A Greener Choice" (AGC), a product needs to achieve at least 4 out of 10 specific sustainability criteria (More sustainable natural material, Recycled material, Chemical management and phase-out of hazardous chemical, Traceability & transparency, Reparability & Recyclability, Improved ecological Footprint, Social Accountability, Made in EU, Assessment of environmental and/or social impact of the product, Philanthropies & (Climate) Compensation). Almost all of the criteria have a beneficial impact on the climate. The AGC label helps our customers to identify a more sustainable product in the specific product category and to make an informed buying decision. We have seen, that the AGC criteria catalyze a more sustainable product development within the brands we are selling (e.g. providing carbon footprints).

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

In 2022 the total number of products cared or repaired almost doubled compared with the year before and reached 33,879. At Globetrotter alone, 24,649 products were serviced, either maintained or repaired. It was possible to sell a total of 12,465 secondhand products, a significant increase over the previous year.

In 2022 we conducted 19,000 AGC assessments and we sold 1,797,998 (2021: 1,474,234) “A Greener Choice” products. This is the fifth subsequent year the amount of A Greener Choice products sold has grown. Therefore, A Greener Choice continues to make a substantial share of total net sales.

C12.1d

(C12.1d) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with other partners in the value chain.

Industry initiatives

We have been a reliable and constant signatory to and supporter of the UN Global Compact since 2012 and continue at the participant level for its further engagement. We actively take part in the working groups within the UN Fashion Industry Charter for Climate Action (UNFCCC) and led the Working Group for owned and operated emissions. In this working group, we worked on a open letter to landlords with the working group members to start conversation with landlords about climate action and brand requirements (e.g. access to data, maintenance, technical upgrades.) We are member of the Swedish Textile Initiative for Climate Action (STICA) and are cooperating in the North American market with the OIA in the Climate Action Corps. As member of SAC we also work on decarbonizing our supply chain. In course of our memberships and commitments we initiated collective action programs in the field of renewable electricity and coal phase out (projects continue in 2023).

Logistics

We actively work with our logistic providers to find less carbon-intense transport modes for the shipment of our goods. We adhere to the GLEC framework when it comes to emissions calculation and we seek for partners to do the same.

C12.2

(C12.2) Do your suppliers have to meet climate-related requirements as part of your organization’s purchasing process?

Yes, suppliers have to meet climate-related requirements, but they are not included in our supplier contracts

C12.2a

(C12.2a) Provide details of the climate-related requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization’s purchasing process and the compliance mechanisms in place.

Climate-related requirement

Climate-related disclosure through a non-public platform

Description of this climate related requirement

During our CSR Reporting season (Jan-Mar), we ask our suppliers to disclose climate related information (amongst others) via an online questionnaire and to share completed Higg FEM modules with us. Information that needs to be disclosed is: Energy consumption by energy source, existence of climate targets, renewable electricity strategies, leakages of any kind.

% suppliers by procurement spend that have to comply with this climate-related requirement

100

% suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this climate-related requirement

25

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement

Supplier self-assessment
On-site third-party verification
Supplier scorecard or rating

Response to supplier non-compliance with this climate-related requirement

Retain and engage

Climate-related requirement

Waste reduction and material circularity

Description of this climate related requirement

Suppliers are required to recycle and reuse cutting waste whenever possible. Products that do not adhere to our high quality standards (defectives, color shedding, ...) need to be re-used for charity and outlet. Only products that do not adhere to safety standards need to be destroyed.

% suppliers by procurement spend that have to comply with this climate-related requirement

80

% suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this climate-related requirement

60

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement

Supplier self-assessment
First-party verification
Supplier scorecard or rating

Response to supplier non-compliance with this climate-related requirement

Retain and engage

C12.3

(C12.3) Does your organization engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate?

Row 1

External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

No, we have assessed our activities, and none could either directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Does your organization have a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes

Attach commitment or position statement(s)

Page 20 in CSR Report 2021
Commitment letter FICCA:
CSR_2022_FINAL_WEB.pdf

Describe the process(es) your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Primary reason for not engaging in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Other, please specify
Internal policy

Explain why your organization does not engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

The ownership & board does not want to be involved in policy engagement of any kind to stay impartial.

C12.4

(C12.4) Have you published information about your organization's response to climate change and GHG emissions performance for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Publication

In other regulatory filings

Status

Complete

Attach the document

CSR_2021_FINAL_NEW_v2.pdf
CSR_2022_FINAL_WEB.pdf

Page/Section reference

Risk & Opportunities: Page 10
Governance, emissions: Page 13-21

Climate strategy is covered in CSR Report 2021, page 20

Content elements

Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment

C12.5

(C12.5) Indicate the collaborative frameworks, initiatives and/or commitments related to environmental issues for which you are a signatory/member.

	Environmental collaborative framework, initiative and/or commitment	Describe your organization's role within each framework, initiative and/or commitment
Row 1	Fashion Charter for Climate Action UN Global Compact	We have been a reliable and constant signatory to and supporter of the UN Global Compact since 2012 and continue at the participant level for its further engagement. Within the UN Fashion Industry Charter for Climate Action we led the Working Group "Owned and operated emissions" from 2021-May 2023 and actively took part in the raw material working group. We also participated actively in the annual Charter Meeting in February 2022 in Bonn.

C15. Biodiversity

C15.1

(C15.1) Is there board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues	Description of oversight and objectives relating to biodiversity
Row 1	Yes, executive management-level responsibility	Assessing possible biodiversity impacts (non-systematic) and approval/initiation of projects

C15.2

(C15.2) Has your organization made a public commitment and/or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity?

	Indicate whether your organization made a public commitment or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity	Biodiversity-related public commitments
Row 1	Yes, we have made public commitments only	Other, please specify see: The Fenix Way; biodiversity loss is a concern to Fenix Outdoor

C15.3

(C15.3) Does your organization assess the impacts and dependencies of its value chain on biodiversity?

Impacts on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment

Yes

Value chain stage(s) covered

Upstream
Downstream

Tools and methods to assess impacts and/or dependencies on biodiversity

Other, please specify

We use qualitative information from industry associations (e.g. Textile exchange) to assess biodiversity risks from our raw materials; we assess impact of our German logistics operations and suggest improvements (e.g., on-site biotops)

Please explain how the tools and methods are implemented and provide an indication of the associated outcome(s)

non-systematic

Dependencies on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment

No, but we plan to within the next two years

C15.4

(C15.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to biodiversity-sensitive areas in the reporting year?

No

C15.5

(C15.5) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

	Have you taken any actions in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?	Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments
Row 1	Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments	Other, please specify we encourage the greening of roofs in inner-cities (where possible and permissable) and have installed bee hives in Frankfurt; we have some species-awareness programs in Globetrotter stores (leaf-cutting ants); bat housing in city of Hamburg

C15.6

(C15.6) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
Row 1	No, we do not use indicators, but plan to within the next two years	

C15.7

(C15.7) Have you published information about your organization's response to biodiversity-related issues for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Report type	Content elements	Attach the document and indicate where in the document the relevant biodiversity information is located

In voluntary sustainability report or other voluntary communications		random reporting

C16. Signoff

C-FI

(C-FI) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

C16.1

(C16.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Chief Sustainability Officer	Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

SC. Supply chain module

SC0.0

(SC0.0) If you would like to do so, please provide a separate introduction to this module.

SC0.1

(SC0.1) What is your company's annual revenue for the stated reporting period?

	Annual Revenue
Row 1	759

SC1.1

(SC1.1) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

Requesting member

Fashion Industry Charter for Climate Action (FICCA)

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

916

Uncertainty (±%)

10

Major sources of emissions

Gas consumption for heating

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation not necessary due to type of primary data available

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

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Requesting member

Fashion Industry Charter for Climate Action (FICCA)

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Allocation level

Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1.515

Uncertainty (±%)

10

Major sources of emissions

Electricity and district heating consumption

Verified

Yes

Allocation method

Allocation not necessary due to type of primary data available

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

---

Requesting member

Fashion Industry Charter for Climate Action (FICCA)

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 5: Waste generated in operations

Category 6: Business travel
Category 7: Employee commuting

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
91.761

Uncertainty (±%)
10

Major sources of emissions
Activity data from value chain partners (material supplier, forwarders, packaging supplier, energy consumption from Tier 1) and estimated consumption data for consumables from some data providers.

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation not necessary due to type of primary data available

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

SC1.2

(SC1.2) Where published information has been used in completing SC1.1, please provide a reference(s).

Publicly available emission factors have been used from DEFRA and GLEC Framework.

SC1.3

(SC1.3) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Allocation challenges	Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

Customer base is too large and diverse to accurately track emissions to the customer level	Allocating emissions can only be done by share (market share, share of products, ...), which would not reflect the real impact of a customers processes and decisions (e.g. deadline extension to prevent a brand from flying or what type of products the customer chooses for its offer). To allocate specific customer emissions it would require a holistic analytical system for all different business units to make activity data available. To implement a system like this, is the main challenge.

SC1.4

(SC1.4) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

Yes

SC1.4a

(SC1.4a) Describe how you plan to develop your capabilities.

Working internally to allocate emissions more specifically by having a joint data base and a smart business intelligence tool.

SC2.1

(SC2.1) Please propose any mutually beneficial climate-related projects you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

SC2.2

(SC2.2) Have requests or initiatives by CDP Supply Chain members prompted your organization to take organizational-level emissions reduction initiatives?

No

SC4.1

(SC4.1) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

No, I am not providing data

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	I understand that my response will be shared with all requesting stakeholders	Response permission
Please select your submission options	Yes	Public

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms