

Fossil-Free Fashion Scorecard 2023

Ranking 43 of the most influential fashion companies
on their efforts to phase out fossil fuels



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Final Grades

COMPANY	TOTAL GRADE	COMMITMENTS AND TRANSPARENCY GRADE	RENEWABLE ENERGY GRADE	LOW-CARBON MATERIALS GRADE	SHIPPING GRADE	ADVOCACY GRADE
H&M	B-	B	B-	C-	D+	A+
Levi's	C+	B-	C+	C+	D	B
PUMA	C+	B	B-	C	D	D
VF Corporation	C	C+	C-	C+	C-	B
Nike	C	B	B-	D	D+	D
ASICS	C	B	B-	D+	D-	D
Kering	C	B	D+	B-	D	C
Patagonia	C	C	C+	C	D	C
Mammut	C	B-	C	C+	B	D-
Eileen Fisher	C	C+	D+	B	D-	C
lululemon	C-	C+	C	C-	D-	D
New Balance	C-	C	D+	D+	D-	A
adidas	C-	B-	C	D-	D-	D
REI	C-	C	D	D-	D-	A+
Ralph Lauren	C-	C+	D	C	D	B
Gap Inc.	D+	B-	D	D-	F	B
Allbirds	D+	C+	D-	C	D	D
On Running	D+	D	D	C+	D	D
American Eagle Outfitters	D+	C+	C-	D	F	F
Inditex	D+	C	D+	D-	D+	D-
Burberry	D	C+	D-	D+	F	D

PVH	D	B-	F	D	D-	D
Hugo Boss	D	C+	F	C	D	D-
Walmart	D	C-	C-	F	F	D-
Target	D	C+	D	F	D	F
Primark	D	C+	D	F	D-	F
LVMH	D-	C+	F	C-	D	F
Amazon	D-	D+	F	F	D+	B
Under Armour	D-	D+	D	D-	F	D
ALDO	D-	C	F	D+	F	F
Columbia	D-	F	D	C-	F	D
Capri	D-	C-	F	D-	F	D
Fast Retailing	D-	C	D	F	F	F
Armani	D-	C-	F	D	D	F
Amer Sports	D-	D-	D-	F	F	D
Guess	D-	C+	F	D-	F	D-
Chanel	D-	C	F	F	D	F
Richemont	F	C-	F	F	D-	F
MEC	F	D-	F	D	F	F
Salvatore Ferragamo	F	C	F	F	F	D
Prada	F	D	F	F	F	D
Boohoo	F	D+	F	F	F	F
SHEIN	F	D	F	F	F	F

Executive Summary

In October 2022, the UN Environment Program (UNEP) gave the stark warning that there is currently “no credible pathway to 1.5°C in place” and that existing climate promises are still not enough to avoid catastrophic climate change. The UN agency called for rapid and urgent climate action by government and industry to reform our economies and societies to achieve dramatic emissions cuts.¹ The fashion industry, which causes 2- 8% of global emissions, is yet to take responsibility for its massive climate impact and the harms that it is causing.²

An in-depth analysis undertaken by Stand.earth in 2021 found that 47 major fashion companies had failed to show leadership in eliminating fossil fuels from their supply chains. The *Fossil-Free Fashion Scorecard* published in August 2021 (2021 Scorecard) concluded that the fashion industry must quickly ramp up its efforts to phase out fossil fuels in order to cut its emissions by 2030 in line with the Paris Agreement.³

The current *Fossil-Free Fashion Scorecard* (2023 Scorecard) builds on the 2021 Scorecard by assessing the

progress made by 43 global apparel and footwear companies to reduce their carbon footprints in line with a 1.5°C emissions pathway. It provides an updated benchmark for major fast fashion, athletic, outdoor, retailer, luxury, and footwear companies on key aspects of supply chain decarbonisation based on their performance in five impact areas:

- **Category 1:** Climate commitments and transparency
- **Category 2:** Renewable energy and energy-efficient manufacturing
- **Category 3:** Renewable energy advocacy
- **Category 4:** Low-carbon and longer lasting materials
- **Category 5:** Greener shipping



Key Findings

Overall Key Findings

The 2023 Scorecard found an industry with more commitments to act, but still only a few pockets of progress toward supply chain decarbonisation. Overall, progress over the past 18 months has been insufficient and extremely disappointing. 51% of the total 43 companies assessed received an overall grade within the **D** range (**D-** to **D+**). 32% of companies assessed received an overall grade within the **C** range (**C-** to **C+**). Only one company received a grade of **B-**. Shockingly, despite the targeted emissions cut of 55% being only seven years away (2030), six companies received an overall grade of **F**.

Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions continued to rise on average compared to pre-pandemic levels.⁴ Manufacturing remains extremely emissions intensive. Targets to decarbonise have not translated into effective actions. Continued emissions growth in part reflects a failure by the majority of brands to prioritise phasing out coal and other fossil fuels and transitioning to renewable energy sources quickly enough. This is the most effective means identified to quickly and cheaply slash emissions by nearly half.⁵

The majority of brands showed a lack of willingness to publicly disclose salient supply chain information. This included updates on the fossil fuel and renewable energy mix used in their supply chains; details about their raw materials mix and suppliers; and, relevant aspects of their supply chain engagement including the provision of training, and financial or other support to suppliers to mitigate against short-term difficulties. More than two thirds of brands did not report providing suppliers with sufficient information, support, and resources to make greener choices.

Brands have been slow to cut out fossil fuel derived fibres such as virgin polyester, and overwhelmingly, major fashion companies are providing no more than lip service when it comes to increasing product circularity at scale and tackling overproduction. Synthetic fabrics account for 69% of all materials used in textiles and are projected

to account for 75% by 2030.⁶ Considering the high environmental footprint of synthetic fibres such as polyester, nylon, and acrylic, using plant-based and longer-lasting materials and reducing demands on synthetic fibres are key to creating sustainable fashion.⁷

By failing to act in an urgent and equitable manner to decarbonise, major fashion brands are not meeting their climate responsibilities. In 2022, exports from major manufacturing countries including Vietnam, Cambodia, China, and Bangladesh grew significantly from 2021.⁸ Failure by brands to support the transition to renewables while increasing energy demand will further entrench fossil fuel infrastructure and lock in harmful health and climate impacts for decades to come. For decades, major fashion companies based in the Global North have profited from rising GHG emissions and pollution caused by manufacturing processes in their supply chains. Fashion brands have a responsibility to finance and advance a just energy transition, including for workers and communities.

Robust policy and legal measures enforced by multi-lateral bodies and governments are required to ensure a rapid and just energy transition off of fossil fuels and toward renewable energy use. Strong leadership is desperately needed in the sector, but this is emerging too slowly. The data reported by the 2023 Scorecard is proof that voluntary commitments from fashion companies and industry-led bodies are clearly no longer enough.

Fashion brands have a responsibility to finance and advance a just energy transition, including for workers and communities.

Company Key Findings

The average grade across the 2023 Scorecard barely crossed the threshold of a D+, only a small improvement on the D- average in the 2021 Scorecard.

- H&M reported the most progress relative to its peers in setting ambitious climate and energy targets across its supply chain, promoting the renewable energy transition with its suppliers, and advocating globally for the renewable energy transition. However, it still has a lot of work to do to reduce the massive impact of its raw materials and fast-fashion business model. H&M achieved a **B-** overall.
- Six companies (SHEIN, Boohoo, Prada, Salvatore Ferragamo, MEC, Richemont) received a grade of **F**, having failed to disclose taking any meaningful action to decarbonise their supply chains.

Top Sub-Sector Key Findings:

1. **Fast-fashion: H&M making progress towards decarbonising its supply chain, but fast fashion competitors Inditex (Zara), Fast Retailing (UNIQLO), Boohoo, Primark, and SHEIN lagging far behind.**

- While H&M (**B-**) still has significant work to do in improving circularity in its business model, it demonstrated the most progress in prioritising renewable energy and supply chain decarbonisation, pulling far ahead of its fast fashion competitors Boohoo (**F**), SHEIN (**F**), Fast Retailing (**D-**), Inditex (**D+**), and Primark (**D**).
- Overall, fast fashion brands scored poorly in *Low-carbon and circular materials*, with only Inditex (**D-**) and H&M (**C-**) scoring above an **F** in this category.

2. **Luxury: Luxury brands lacking ambition on renewables and failing on transparency.**

- With the exception of Kering (Gucci, Balenciaga) (**C**), luxury brands performed poorly across the board. Luxury brands were held back by a notable lack of supply chain transparency and supplier engagement, with Richemont (Chloé), Salvatore Ferragamo, and Prada all awarded an **F**, and Capri Holdings (Michael Kors, Versace, Jimmy Choo), Armani, and Chanel receiving a **D-**.

3. **Athletics: Athletic brands making progress on renewables; still heavily reliant on fossil fuel fashion.**

- Despite some progress from their peers, sportswear group Amer Sports (Salomon, Arc'teryx) (**D-**) and Under Armour (**D-**) are still lagging far behind other athletic brands, performing especially poorly in the key category of low-carbon materials and circularity.
- PUMA (**C+**) showed the most progress towards the energy transition through a meaningful commitment and action to promote supply chain renewable energy.
- Fast-growing athleisure brand lululemon (**C-**) reported progress on beginning to work with its supply chain towards decarbonisation, but still lags behind its competitors on setting ambitious climate and energy commitments.

Five Category Specific Key Findings:

The 2023 Scorecard measures the performance of global brands across the following five impact areas and 2030 benchmarks. These five impact areas correspond to Stand.earth's Roadmap to Fossil Free Fashion⁹, which identified five critical focus areas and corresponding metrics to assess the ambition and response of global fashion brands to the climate emergency. The categories¹⁰ are as follows:

Climate Commitments and Transparency:

Brands' emissions targets are still not in line with the 1.5°C emissions scenario, and actual emissions are going up.

- Still, only five out of 43 companies (ASICS, H&M, Levi's, Mammut and REI) have set supply chain emissions reduction targets of 55% or greater by 2030 to be in line with the 1.5°C emissions scenario.¹¹
- All 23 signatories of the renewed UN Fashion Charter have committed to phase out thermal coal from their supply chains by 2030, which is an important step. However, transparency on progress toward their targets is still lacking, and the Charter does not address the use of coal-fired power generation within their supply chains.

- Despite a slight rise in commitments to reduce emissions compared to the 2021 Scorecard, emissions across the board are still going up, with a total emissions rise of 20% between 2019 and 2022.¹²
- The top scoring brand in this category, H&M, received a **B** for setting ambitious climate targets and a 100% renewable energy goal across its entire value chain. Columbia, Amer Sports, and MEC were the lowest scorers (**F** to **D-**) for their missing or inadequate climate targets and lack of transparency.
- The average grade across all of the brands was a disappointing **C**.

Renewable Energy and Energy Efficient Manufacturing:
Supply chain renewable energy still lacking ambition and transparency.

- Transitioning to renewable energy in the supply chain is essential for cutting manufacturing emissions, but it has still not been prioritised by brands.
- Only five companies (ASICS, Allbirds, H&M, Kering, PUMA) have stepped up by committing to power their manufacturing using renewable energy. However, transparency into supply chain energy use is still lacking – only PUMA and Nike provide data on the energy used by their suppliers.
- Financial support for the energy transition is insufficient. Only 13 brands report providing any kind of financial support or incentive to their suppliers, and levels of support vary in effectiveness.
- H&M, Nike, PUMA, and ASICS reported significant elements of effective engagement with their suppliers, receiving **B-** in this category. However, many brands have yet to show any meaningful signs of engaging with suppliers to decarbonise, and 15 brands received an **F** grade.
- The average grade across the category was a disappointing **D**.

Renewable Energy Advocacy:

High-impact renewable energy advocacy growing in frequency, although limited to a few key players.

- H&M and REI were both awarded an **A+** for their advocacy, with H&M playing the most active role in international renewable energy advocacy.
- In addition, the majority of high value advocacy was undertaken by a small subset of companies,

including New Balance (**A**), followed by Levi's, VF Corporation, Ralph Lauren, Gap Inc., and Amazon (**B**), and Kering, Eileen Fisher, and Patagonia (**C**).

- The average grade in this category was **D**, however, and 12 of the brands (American Eagle Outfitters, Primark, Target, Fast Retailing, Chanel, ALDO, SHEIN, MEC, Richemont, Armani, LVMH, Boohoo) did not engage in any discernible renewable energy advocacy during the 2023 Scorecard period.

Low-Carbon and Longer Lasting Materials:

Recycled polyester and a lack of progress phasing out fossil fuel derived fabrics are driving materials green-washing.

- None of the brands in the 2023 Scorecard have committed to phasing out fossil fuel based fabrics, although Eileen Fisher, Hugo Boss, Levi's, and Ralph Lauren reported using less than 10% synthetic fibres in their material mix.
- Concerningly, 70% of brands are turning to recycled polyester from plastic bottles instead of using textile recycling or committing to phase out fossil fuel derived fabrics.
- Eileen Fisher scored highest with a **B** in this category, showing leadership through its minimal use of fossil fuel derived fibres and focus on circularity.
- In contrast, SHEIN scored lowest, receiving an **F**. It is not discernible that SHEIN is taking any meaningful steps in this area, and its business model is a major driver of throwaway fashion trends.
- The average grade across the category was a disappointing **D**.

Greener Shipping:

Shipping-related emissions increased as sustainable shipping strategies were not prioritised by brands.

- Upstream transportation (from point of sourcing to brand warehouses) and distribution emissions from apparel and footwear brands increased between 2019 and 2021, as brands turned to high-emitting aviation over slower methods during the supply chain disruptions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. Still, there are few brands taking meaningful action.
- Almost half (21) of the companies assessed still do not have emissions targets related to transportation.
- Mammut scored the only **B** in this category as the only company to commit to zero-emissions shipping

by 2030, while Amazon, Inditex, Patagonia, Target, and REI set the date too far in the future at 2040.

- The average grade across this category was only D-.

Priority Recommendations:

For Fashion brands:

- Actively engage with the supply chain to break free from fossil fuels and cut emissions. Where necessary, collaborate with other brands in the supplier network to support and empower suppliers to rapidly phase out coal, improve energy efficiency, transition to renewable energy, and improve transparency at the facility level into Tier 4.
- Create more equitable supplier relationships, including information sharing on energy efficiency and renewable energy opportunities, access to funding, preferable loan rates and long-term contracts which ensure stability during the transition.

For the UN Fashion Charter:

- Continue to strengthen its provisions aimed at reducing emissions, including by extending the renewable energy requirement to Tier 1 and Tier 2 suppliers, and implementing measures to ensure that signatory companies act with clarity, rigour, and

transparency in meeting their pledges; for example, by producing detailed publicly accessible updates on their progress at least annually.

For States where Brands are Headquartered:

- Advance policy and/or regulatory provisions aimed at pushing a rapid and just energy transition away from fossil fuels and toward key renewable energy sources, including through the adoption of adequate transparency and accountability provisions.

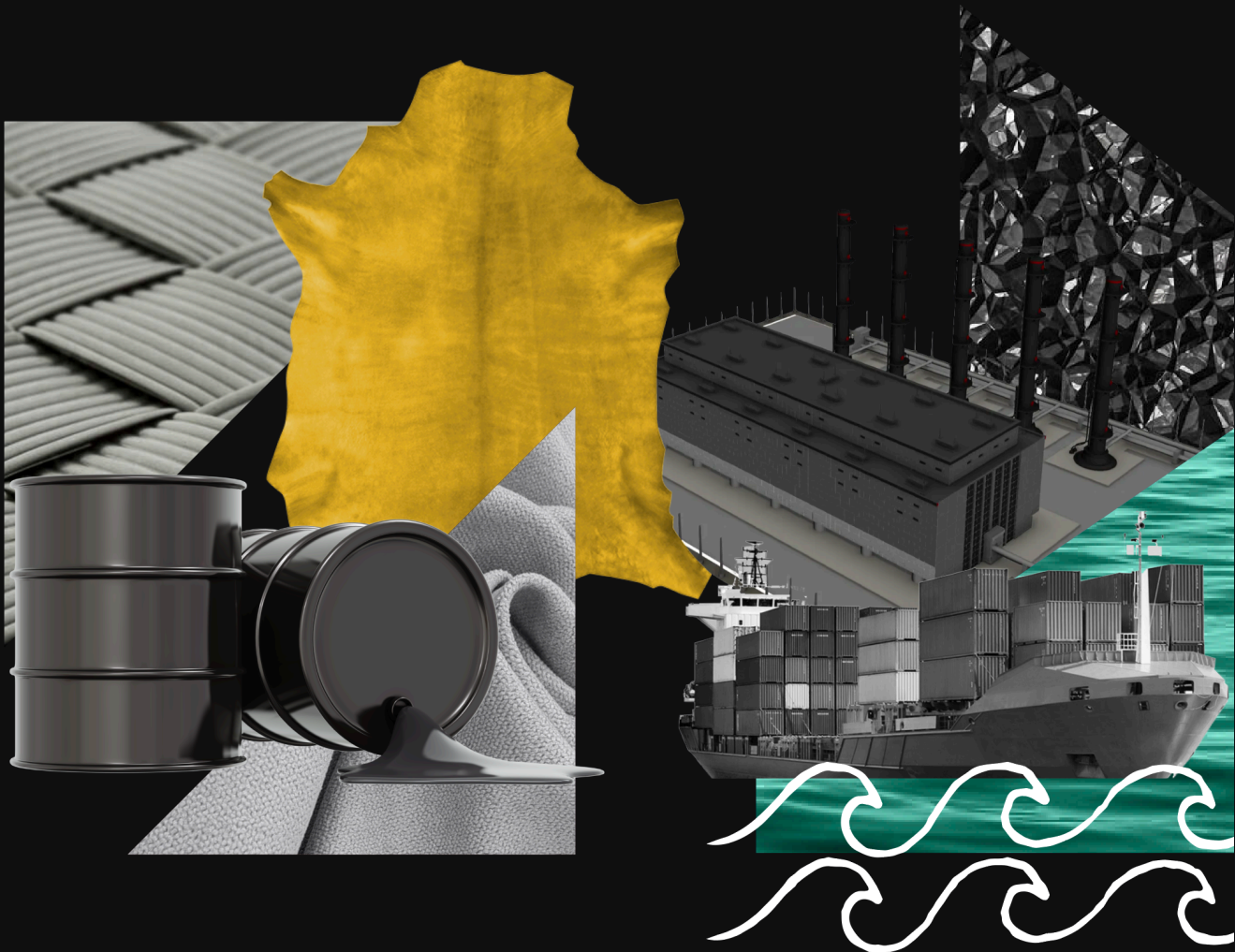
For Governments and Companies actively supporting Just Energy Transition Partnerships (JETP)

- Ensure that environmental defenders and civil society organisations are able to safely, freely, and meaningfully contribute to the work needed to meet net zero emissions targets by 2050 without threats of retaliation or imprisonment.

Background:

Fashion's Fossil Fuel Addiction

The fashion industry is a massive global emitter, responsible for 2–8% of annual greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.¹³ However, despite the growing urgency for dramatic absolute emissions reduction across all industries and geographies, the sector continues to maintain close ties to the fossil fuel industry. Fossil fuels enter the supply chain through synthetic fibres made from oil and fracked gas, the ongoing practice of burning coal for heat at garment factories, fashion manufacturers' continued reliance on fossil fuels for electricity, and the heavy fuels required to transport their goods.



According to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC): Unless coal is phased out and global greenhouse gas emissions are halved by 2030, there will be no chance of the world staying below a 1.5°C global average temperature rise.¹⁴ Yet, despite years of voluntary commitments and industry-led initiatives, after a dip brought about by the global pandemic, 2021/2 saw fashion brands' emissions jump right back up.¹⁵

Stand.earth's 2021 Scorecard analysed information from 47 major fashion and apparel brands against five key criteria to measure their levels of leadership on supply chain decarbonisation, and found – with a few notable exceptions – an alarming lack of progress and leadership across the sector. Climate and energy ambition in the supply chain were falling short of the action required by the industry to rapidly and justly transition off of fossil fuels.

Key problems facing the sector:

The fashion sector must cut carbon emissions and adopt a just energy transition. However, harmful carbon intensive practices persist which need to be addressed by major fashion brands. A few of these include the following:

Intensive coal-burning practices are being phased out arbitrarily and too slowly

There are more than 10,000 thermal boilers in Bangladesh alone, each burning thousands of tonnes of coal, gas, or oil every year to produce direct heat or steam for

manufacturing processes. Each boiler releases toxic air pollutants harmful to workers and local communities including nitrous oxide, sulphur dioxide, and suspended air particles.¹⁶ These energy-intensive processes are also major contributors to the sector's climate impact; the Apparel Impact Institute (Aii) estimated that Tier 2 suppliers (fabric mills and components manufacturing), where the majority of the thermal processing occurs, account for as much as 52% of the sector's CO₂ pollution.¹⁷

It is essential that fashion brands work with their suppliers to phase out thermal coal from manufacturing by 2030. Some progress was made at COP26¹⁸ in 2021 when the UNFCCC *Fashion Industry Charter for Climate Action* (UN Fashion Charter) updated its terms to include a 2030 thermal coal phase-out for its signatory members.¹⁹ However, no transparency requirement nor accountability measures are linked to non-performance if companies do not meet that voluntary target moving forward.

The question of what replaces coal is an important one. Burning textile waste, cotton waste, and biomass in boilers, or transitioning coal boilers to burn gas (another fossil fuel), is not equivalent to using renewable energy from a carbon emissions perspective.²⁰ The goal of reducing the carbon footprint of the fashion industry will not be achieved if coal is simply replaced by another carbon-intensive source of energy.

Garment manufacturing processes remain carbon intensive

Manufacturing remains the biggest part of the fashion sector's emissions footprint. Recent research by the World Resources Institute (WRI) and Aii estimated that switching production to renewable electricity across fashion supply chains could cut the sector's total emissions by around 27%²¹ – that's halfway to the sector's total decarbonisation goal.

In 2022, exports from major manufacturing countries including Vietnam, Cambodia, China, India and Bangladesh grew significantly year on year (see Table 1). While there is limited information available on the sector's specific energy footprint, export data shows that garment manufacturing is rapidly growing its export volumes, and countries continue to project significant growth in textile exports.



Table 1. Year-on-year (2021-2022) export growth in primary manufacturing countries

Primary Manufacturing Country	Value of annual textile and garment exports in 2022; percentage of total country exports (USD)	2021-2022 Year-on-Year growth	Targeted export value (USD), where available
Vietnam	\$37.57bn; 12%	14.7 ²²	\$77-80 billion by 2025 ²³
Bangladesh	\$38 - \$40bn; >80%	6-12% ²⁴	\$100 billion by 2030 ²⁵
China	\$323.344 billion; 9%	2.53% ²⁶	
Cambodia	\$12.63 bn; 56.1%	14.9% ²⁷	
India	\$41.31 bn; 10.33%	40% (FY21/22) ²⁸	\$60 bn by FY25/26 ²⁹

Meanwhile, use of coal for power generation is continuing to grow (see figure 1). Failure by brands to support the transition to renewables while increasing energy demand will contribute to further entrenching fossil fuel infrastructure, and lock in harmful health and climate impacts for decades to come.

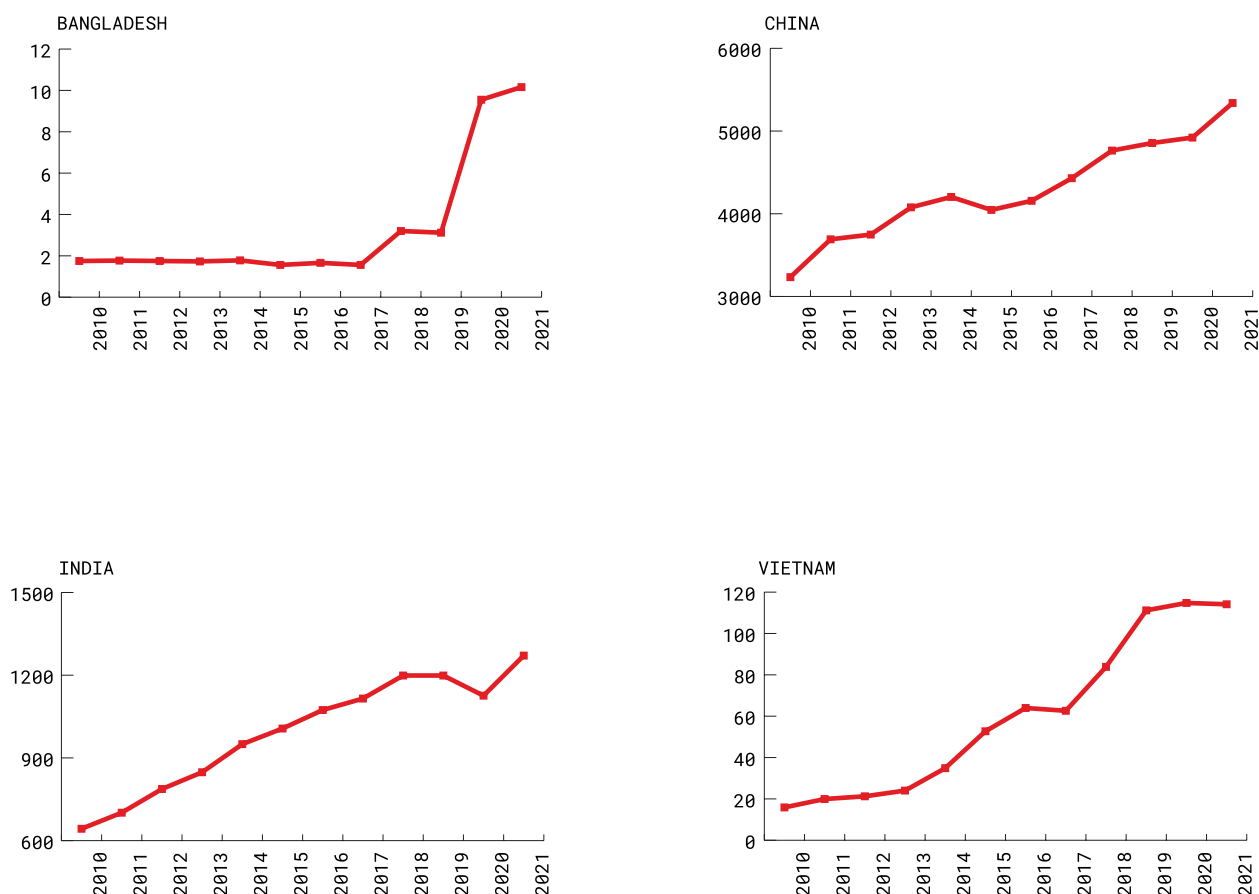
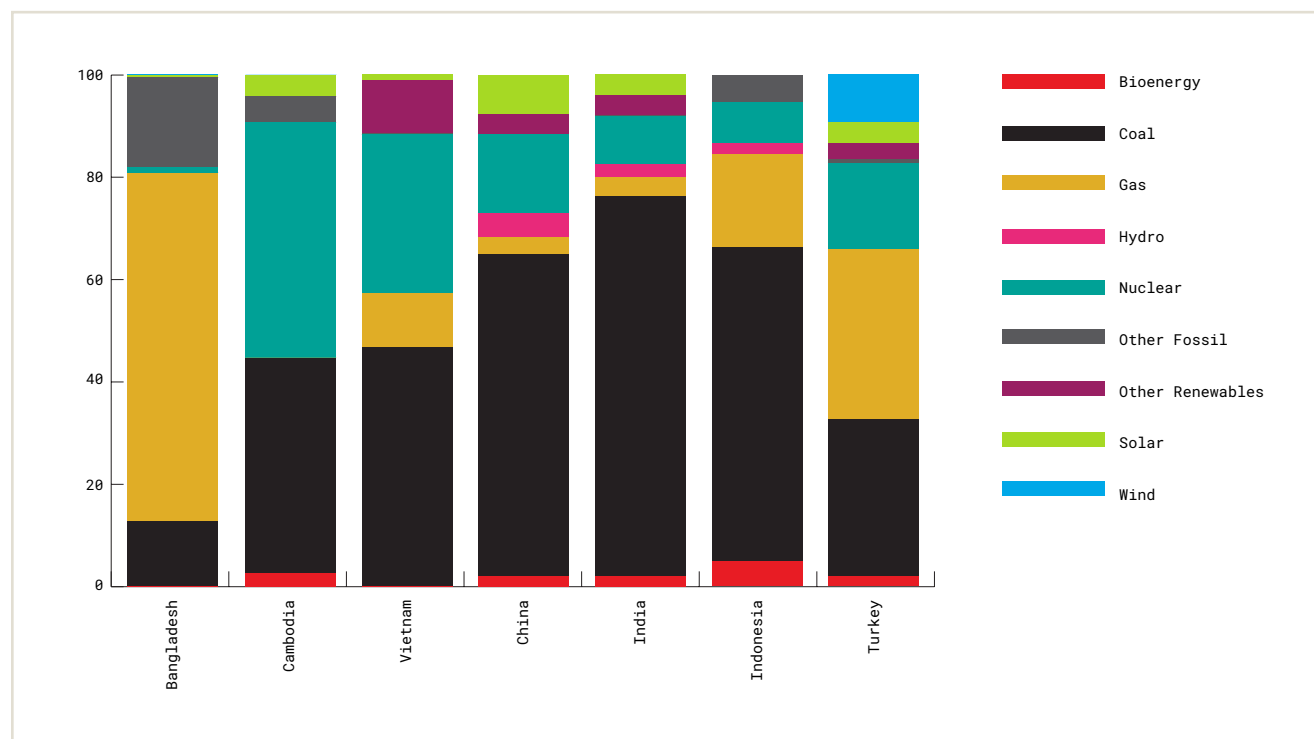
Figure 1. Year on year growth in electricity generation from coal (TWh), 2010-2021 ³⁰

Figure 2: Electricity sources as share of total electricity generation in 2021 ³¹

Industry still failing to build a just energy transition

Driving the energy transition is about more than emissions targets. For decades, fashion companies have been benefiting from energy overwhelmingly produced from coal. Coal-powered energy generation has been linked to serious negative health impacts for both workers and communities surrounding coal power facilities in countries like Vietnam and China that are major suppliers of the fashion industry.³²

For decades many fashion brands have been offshoring the vast majority of their manufacturing (and any associated harmful impacts) to areas in the Global South where labour and/or the cost of materials are much cheaper. These same Global South-based communities often unjustly and disproportionately experience devastating climate impacts. In 2022, Bangladesh and northeastern India saw a massive and deadly flooding which affected millions of people.³³ Garment manufacturing centres like Vietnam, Cambodia, China, and Bangladesh remain heavily reliant on coal and other fossil fuels to power their grids. Fossil fuel based development in these countries is often driven by demand from the energy-hungry manufacturing sector,³⁴ as well as development by actors from the Global North.³⁵

So far, the fashion industry has failed to take adequate steps to mitigate the harmful climate impacts arising from its operations and global supply chain, particularly at the manufacturing level. The 2021 Scorecard showed that investment and adoption of renewable energy sources, such as wind and solar, remained very low across all tiers. It is wrong for brands to rely on more coal use (or other fossil fuel use) to achieve year-on-year growth margins. **It is irresponsible for fashion brands to continue to profit without adequate mitigation measures being in place, including investment and adoption of renewable energy sources, at key points in the supply chain.**

In recent years more brands, including Chanel, Burberry, H&M, and VF Corporation have issued Green Bonds linked to environmental performance.³⁶ However, specific investment in renewable energy in supply chain areas remains limited. With just a few years left to make the foundational changes needed, the scale of investment in renewables is still falling far short of the need.³⁷ It is essential that investment is tied directly to emissions reduction and other worker and community benefits in brands' supply chains.³⁸

Domestic Developments & Renewable Energy

- Vietnam** In 2022, Vietnam, supported by advocacy efforts from global apparel brands, set a new goal of reaching 47% renewable electricity generation by 2030, reducing the capacity of new coal and imported Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) projects within the same time period, and introduced its first Direct Power Purchase Agreement (DPPA) pilot program.³⁹
- Cambodia** Currently, a significant proportion of Cambodia's electricity is imported, but coal is growing fast and now represents 41% of its domestic power generation. Cambodia's 2019 Basic Energy Plan laid out its ambition to reach a power generation mix in 2030 of coal (35%), hydro (55%), and renewable energy (10%), consisting of biomass and solar/photovoltaics (PV). The renewable energy component is too low. However, Cambodia's garment manufacturing industry is advocating for a faster transition to renewable energy. It launched the Switch Garment project in 2020 with the aim of promoting the use of sustainable energy in the garment industry.⁴⁰
- Bangladesh** In Bangladesh, discussions are underway on the development of a new Integrated Energy and Power Master Plan (IEPMP) to replace the 2016 Energy Master Plan. The 2016 plan set out an agenda heavily focused on coal-powered electricity generation, including funding new coal power stations and LNG capacity.⁴¹ As the industry responsible for over 80% of Bangladesh's exports, the garment industry is a significant buyer of that energy. The garment industry has a real stake in ensuring that IEPMP promotes a renewable energy transition, cancels planned coal and LNG plant construction, and does not lock Bangladesh into decades more expensive, volatile, and climate-damaging coal and LNG infrastructure.

IMAGE: Aerial view of the coal-fired Payra Thermal Power Plant in Patuakhali, Bangladesh Dhaka Tribune



JETP and the Vietnam Four

In December 2022 a [\\$15.5 billion Just Energy Transition Partnership \(JETP\)](#) was announced between G7 nations and Vietnam containing ambitious new targets for accelerating Vietnam's transition away from fossil fuels. In the meantime, several prominent environmental defenders and climate leaders in Vietnam have been arrested, detained and sentenced to up to five years in prison on trumped-up tax evasion charges. This has raised alarms about how such an ambitious undertaking can succeed while prominent climate leaders are in prison and [civil society in Vietnam is increasingly constrained](#).

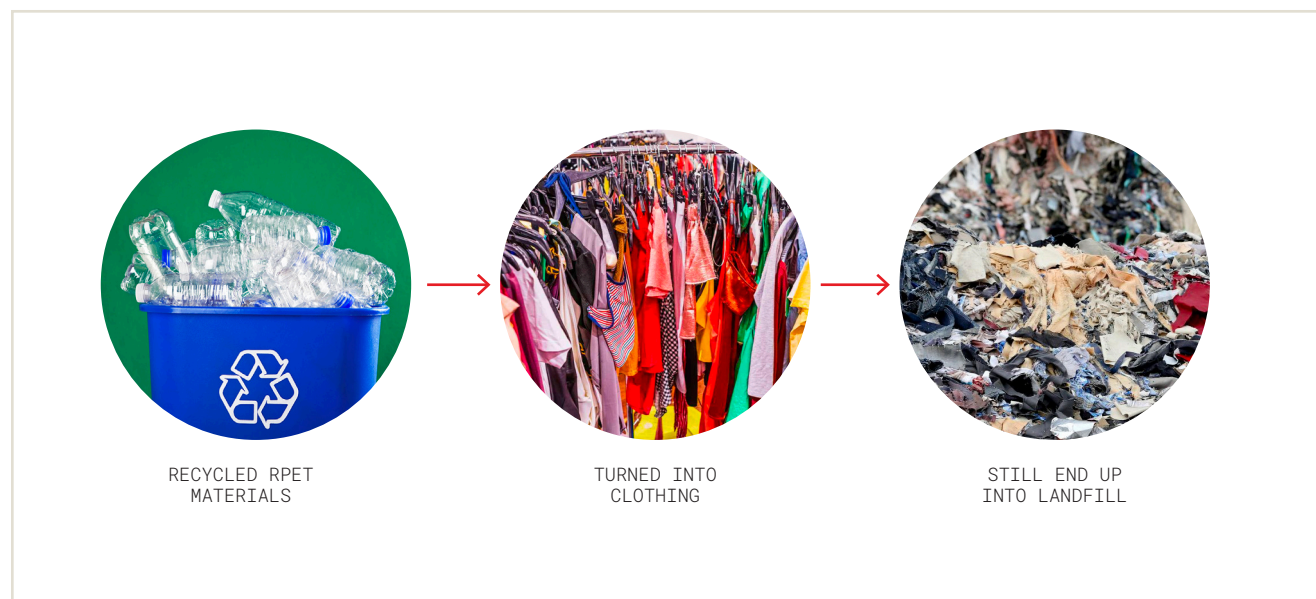
JETPs have also been announced in other key fashion manufacturing centres including Indonesia and India. Governments and companies supporting the JETP process must work to ensure that the energy transition benefits people in a just, inclusive, and sustainable way.

Harmful fossil fuel fabrics still dominate, and concerns around false solutions are growing

With the global clean energy transition now seen as an inevitability, the oil industry is seeking new growth markets for its toxic products,⁴² including pumping hundreds of billions of dollars into new petrochemical facilities.⁴³ Synthetic fibres, primarily polyester, nylon, and spandex, are a significant part of the petrochemical market. Global polyester production stood at around 60 million metric tonnes in 2021, and its growth shows no sign of stopping.⁴⁴ It has become increasingly common for brands to promote an increase in the recycled

polyester content of their products as a “sustainable” solution. However, in Stand's view, this is more akin to greenwashing and the perpetuation of a false solution to making the fashion industry more green. Currently, textile-to-textile recycling is in its very early stages; it is estimated that less than 0.5% of textile feedstocks come from recycled fibres. As such, recycled polyester used by major brands comes almost exclusively from recycled plastic (rPET) from non-textile recycling streams. **Taking rPET out of the plastic recycling loop and turning it into polyester fabric which is ultimately destined to be thrown away is not recycling – it's just a pitstop on the way to the dump or incinerator.**

Figure 3. rPET material entering the linear textile waste stream



Beyond the emissions footprint of making clothes out of fossil fuels, the fashion industry's heavy reliance on oil-based fibres brings with it a host of serious environmental justice issues. The world's largest polyester manufacturers are based primarily in China, India, and the USA. In the USA, where Louisiana's "Cancer Alley" – a stretch of the Mississippi River home to over 150 petrochemical facilities – exposes linkages between petrochemical manufacturing, increased air pollution, and higher cancer levels in the poor, predominantly Black community.⁴⁵

The elephant in the room: making less, and making it last

A complimentary position supporting decarbonisation has been gaining attention in recent years – making less, and making it last. The growth in cheap fossil fuel derived fabrics is inextricably tied to the rise of 'throwaway' or quickly discarded fashion; between 1980 and 2014, 73.4% of all growth in apparel manufacturing was driven by the fossil fabric polyester.⁴⁶ Brands can't just replace polyester with cotton and keep making and selling at current or even bigger volumes and faster rates. Besides, cotton comes with its own host of environmental and social harms when grown intensively; it is already a major driver of water overuse and pesticide pollution.⁴⁷ Moving away from resource over-extraction is a key part of achieving a just transition, which means investing in quality, slowing production, and building more circular production models.⁴⁸

In the last 18 months, the conversation around circularity in fashion has continued to grow. More brands have begun to offer options for repair, resale platforms have grown in popularity, and designing for recyclability has gained attention. However, there is a long way to go before this can be called circularity, as brands are still failing to connect the idea of keeping clothes and materials in use for longer with the critical target of making fewer new goods. **Without the ultimate goal of reducing production, circularity initiatives will have little impact.**

It is telling that very few brands provide transparency into the volume of products they make and sell each year. Even fewer make or share targets or baseline figures related to resale, repair, or recycling volumes. Those that do share data on items collected through take-back programs reveal a fractionally tiny volume and share no plans for how these programs will contribute to lower production.

Regulators calling time on voluntary half-measures and lack of transparency

Over the years, a range of mainly industry-led initiatives have emerged as brands continue to make voluntary commitments to reduce their emissions and lessen the impact of their raw materials. However, transparency of key information by companies and accountability for poor corporate practices, continue to be problems. While many brands now have wide-ranging climate commitments, the industry continues to project more growth over the coming years.⁴⁹ There are still no reliable statistics on how much is being produced or what the overall climate impact of the industry is.⁵⁰

Industry-level data remains unreliable and outdated. In 2022, potentially misleading sustainability claims made by brands including H&M using the global Higg⁵¹ Material Sustainability Index (MSI) data led to accusations of greenwashing by activists. The Norwegian Consumer Authority, in a case involving a Norwegian company, ruled that Higg MSI data could not be used in product marketing.⁵² H&M subsequently withdrew the data from its website. At a brand level, demands are growing to increase supply chain transparency, and while a small number of brands (e.g. Eileen Fisher) now offer transparency as far as Tier 4 in their supply chains, this remains the exception rather than the rule.

Transparency and supply chain accountability, regarding both environmental and social issues, are the primary ideas behind proposed changes to the fashion apparel industry's regulatory environment.

In the last 18 months, more governments at all levels have started to put the fashion industry on notice that business practices need to change. Bills in Europe seek to improve environmental labeling and increase circularity. Those in the US work to increase supply chain accountability and improve garment workers' working conditions with the FABRIC Act and New York Fashion Act.⁵³ While 2022 also saw movement from industry-led voluntary initiatives, including the UN Fashion Charter and Sustainable Apparel Coalition (SAC), which raised decarbonisation goals, it is clear that voluntary measures alone are now too little, too late to meet the scale of the industry's impact. Swift action from regulators, support and leadership from brands and suppliers, and the input of suppliers, workers, and other agents of change in

manufacturing countries are all urgently needed to rapidly and justly decarbonise the fashion industry at scale.

Five impact areas:

The purpose of the 2023 Scorecard is to build on the 2021 Scorecard and assess the progress of 43 global fashion brands from across the industry in decarbonising their supply chains and phasing out fossil fuels.

The 2023 Scorecard measures the performance of these brands across the following five impact areas and 2030 benchmarks:

1. **Climate commitments and transparency:** Reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 55% or greater by 2030 in line with a 1.5°C pathway and disclosing emissions and energy use across entire value chains.
2. **Renewable energy and energy-efficient manufacturing:** Progress in driving renewable energy use and energy efficiency and phasing out coal in all tiers of the supply chain by 2030.
3. **Renewable energy advocacy:** Demanding stronger emissions reduction targets and renewable energy policy from government decision-makers to ensure access to renewables in manufacturing countries.
4. **Low-carbon and longer lasting materials:** Phasing out fossil fuel based fabrics, wood-based materials and leather linked to deforestation, and non-organic or non-regenerative cotton. Shifting toward closed-loop recycling and longer-lasting products made to be repaired, reused, and recycled with the goal of reducing production.
5. **Greener shipping:** Reducing emissions from upstream shipping and advocating for zero-emissions vessels (ZEV) and infrastructure.

These five impact areas have been chosen because they address the main entry points of fossil fuels into the fashion supply chain and the greatest sources of brands' emissions.

Figure 4: Timeline of new voluntary and regulatory initiatives since 2021 Scorecard



Analysis of Five Impact Areas

Assessing brand progress and industry trends within five impact areas: climate commitments and transparency, renewable energy and energy efficient manufacturing, renewable energy advocacy, low-carbon and longer lasting materials, and greener shipping.



IMPACT AREA 1

Climate commitments and transparency:

This impact area assesses whether fashion brands are setting climate and energy targets that are in line with keeping global warming below 1.5°C and if they are providing sufficient transparency regarding their baseline and progress toward those targets.

F	D-	D	D+	C-
Columbia	Amer Sports MEC	On Running Prada SHEIN	Boohoo Under Armour Amazon	Capri Holdings Armani Richemont Walmart
C	C+	B-	B	
New Balance	VF Corporation	Mammut	H&M	
REI	Hugo Boss	adidas	Nike	
Inditex	Primark	Levi's	ASICS	
Fast Retailing	lululemon	Gap Inc.	PUMA	
Chanel	Allbirds	PVH	Kering	
ALDO	Target			
Salvatore Ferragamo	Burberry			
Patagonia	Guess			
	American Eagle Outfitters			
	Eileen Fisher			
	LVMH			
	Ralph Lauren			

Climate ambition is going up, but so are emissions

Strong GHG emissions reduction targets remain a key first step to sector decarbonisation. The UN Emissions Gap Report 2020 identified the need for an absolute emissions cut, across all sectors and industries, of 55% by 2030 against a 2018 baseline.⁵⁴ This is the criteria applied in this scorecard. This cut will be achieved in the fashion industry by working to rapidly phase out coal and other fossil fuels in manufacturing, and transitioning brands' own operations and supply chains to renewable energy. This shift will be signaled by a clear commitment from brands to achieve 100% renewable energy across their own operations and supply chains by 2030.

To provide full transparency, brands must share in-depth reporting on their emissions, electricity use and sourcing, and energy use throughout the value chain, as well as publishing detailed supplier lists from Tier 1 to Tier 4.

Key Findings:

Climate ambition is growing, but too slow to reach into supply chains. The average grade for companies in this category increased from D+ in the 2021 Scorecard to C in 2023. This reflects an increased ambition toward 1.5°C-aligned targets as well as the new focus in the UN Fashion Charter to phase out coal. However, change is not coming fast enough; emissions from the sector are still going up. The top scoring brand in this area, H&M, was awarded a grade of **B** for showing leadership in setting ambitious climate targets and a 100% renewable energy goal across its entire value chain. Only one brand, Columbia, received **F** in this category, while Prada, SHEIN, Amer Sports, and MEC all scored poorly for their missing or inadequate climate targets and lack of transparency.

Supply chain emissions reduction targets still too little too late

The last 18 months have seen positive movement in the industry as the updated UN Fashion Charter set more ambitious targets for its 130+ signatory companies in November 2021.⁵⁵ The UN Fashion Charter took an important step forward by calling for a deeper and

more systemic change to the industry and committing companies to set more ambitious supply chain targets. However, the target emissions cut of 50% or equivalent called for by it is still short of the 55% needed.

Scope 1 & 2

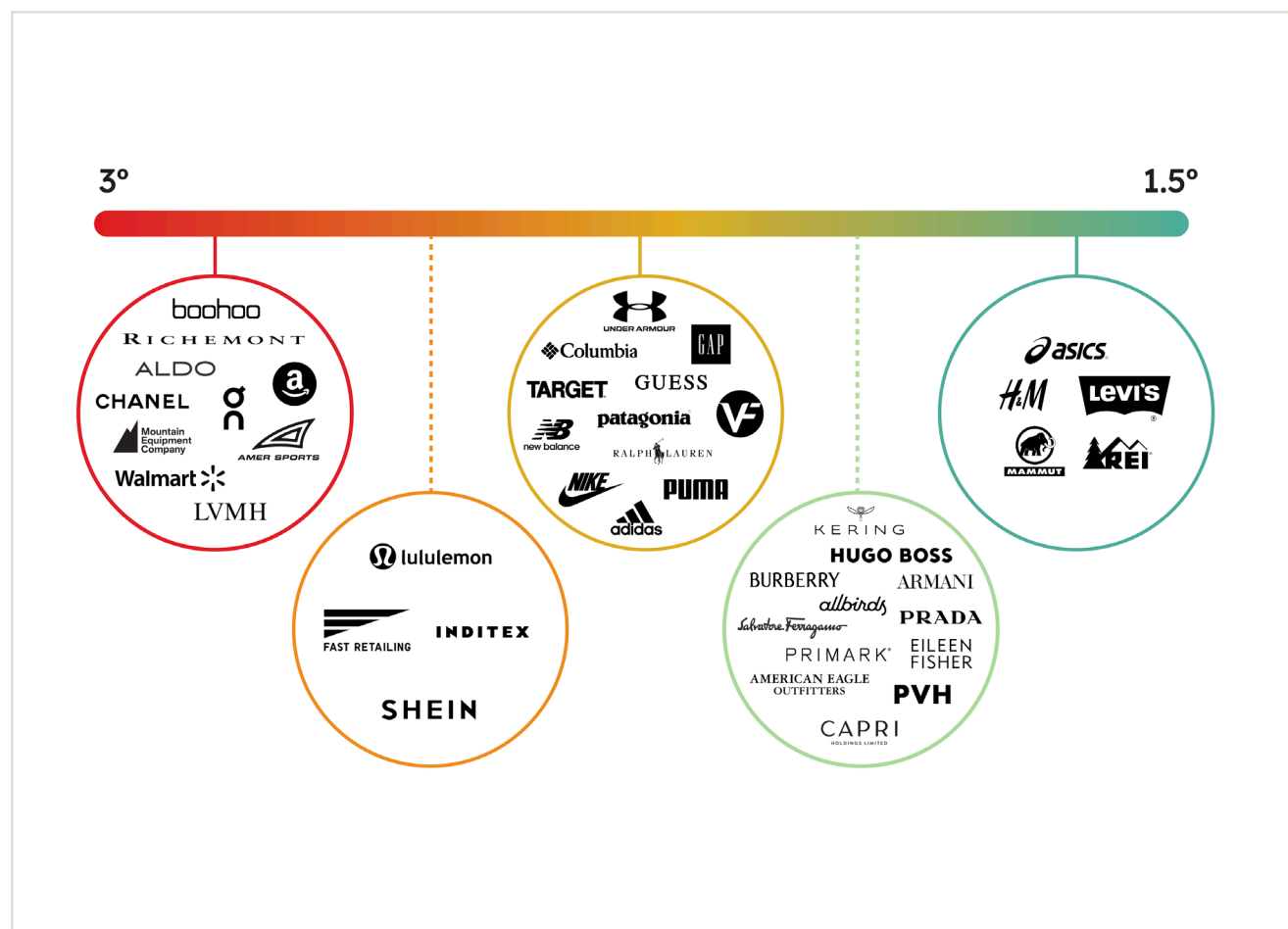
Emissions created in a company's own operations, including for electricity, heating, cooling, lighting, company cars etc. across stores, warehouses, and offices that the brand owns.

Scope 3

Emissions created outside of a company's direct control, including everything that goes into making, transporting, and using its products. Key impact areas within Scope 3 include Category 1, which covers product manufacturing and purchased services, and Category 4⁵⁶, which covers the shipping of products from the supplier to the company.

With up to 97% of emissions tallied in Scope 3 (across the value chain⁵⁷, including at fabric mills, farms, and factories),⁵⁸ Scope 3 targets are the most important measure of climate ambition. Since the release of the 2021 Scorecard, some progress has been made by companies in increasing ambition, with eight brands setting targets for the first time (Capri Holdings, Columbia, Prada, SHEIN, and Fast Retailing) or increasing their supply chain emissions reduction target (H&M, Kering, and PVH).

In 2021, only four companies (ASICS, Levi's, Mammut, and REI) had set Scope 3 targets meeting the 55% reduction goal. In 2023, this has risen to five companies with the addition of H&M. Further, the proportion of brands setting targets across their supply chain that are close to 1.5°C alignment has risen from 15% to 28%. **This trend of increasing commitments is promising, but overall supply chain ambition, even among UN Fashion Charter signatories, is still falling far short of the needs of the moment.**

Figure 5. Alignment of Scope 3 targets of brands with 1.5°C⁵⁹

In addition, seven brands still have intensity-based targets rather than absolute reduction targets.⁶⁰ The following brands provided data on the equivalent projected absolute emissions reduction that their intensity target would result in, meaning the actual change in their expected emissions. In all cases, they fall short of the emissions reduction needed to align with a 1.5°C target. In the last

year, athleisure brand lululemon effectively reduced its Scope 3 emissions target by excluding an additional 30% of its supply chain emissions but did not state why this was done. The company has an intensity-based Scope 3 emissions reduction target of 60% by 2030, but it is unclear what the equivalent absolute reduction of its total Scope 3 emissions will be.⁶¹

Table 2. Intensity-based and absolute GHG reduction targets of brands

Company	Intensity-based Commitment	Description	Absolute Reduction Equivalent ⁶²
ALDO	30%	Per pair of shoes	15%
Kering	70%	Per unit of value added	46%
LVMH	55%	Per unit of value added	30%
PUMA	60%	Per million euros in sales	27%

Renewable energy commitments still not reaching supply chain

In the last 18 months many more brands have made commitments to 100% renewable energy in their own operations, in part as a result of the UN Fashion Charter including this target in its renewed commitments. The proportion of companies scored in this report who committed to reach 100% renewable energy in their own operations rose from 48% in 2021 to 79% in 2023. However, the vast majority of companies are still heavily reliant on low-value unbundled renewable energy credits to achieve this goal.⁶³ For brands to be considered leaders in renewable energy, they need to ensure that the energy they acquire is new and additional to the grid and supports the energy transition.

A more meaningful commitment to renewable energy would be for brands to commit to transition their entire supply chain to renewable energy. With a few notable exceptions, fashion companies are still failing to take responsibility for their supply chain energy footprint. In the last 18 months, only H&M has taken the essential step of committing to transition to 100% renewable energy in their supply chain, joining Kering, Allbirds, ASICS, and PUMA as the leading brands in this category. Renewable energy is essential to achieving the scale of emissions cuts needed in fashion supply chains.

Five brands have committed to supply chain renewable energy targets:

- Allbirds has committed to achieving 100% renewable energy for Tier 1 suppliers.
- ASICS states it will achieve 85% renewable electricity in Tier 1 by 2030.
- H&M has committed to transition its supply chain to renewable energy by 2030.
- Kering has committed to transition its supply chain to renewable energy by 2030.
- PUMA has committed to source 25% renewable energy with core suppliers.

Ongoing lack of transparency in the supply chain leaves brands unaccountable to targets

Supply chain transparency is key to ensuring accountability to targets, and while regular reporting on full Scope 3 GHG emissions is now common, with the notable

exceptions of Allbirds, Capri Holdings, Columbia, MEC, Patagonia, Primark, SHEIN, and Under Armour, only two companies – PUMA and Nike – are showing leadership by providing transparency into the renewable energy used in their supply chains.

UN Fashion Charter signals progress toward thermal coal phase-out

Companies also have an important role to play in advancing the phase-out of thermal coal (coal burned for heat or steam) in their manufacturing processes. Stand.earth did see signs of progress in this area in 2022, including a renewed commitment to coal phase-out among UN Fashion Charter members. Still, only just over half of companies scored have made a commitment to end coal use by 2030 – all UN Fashion Charter signatories – and only a handful (adidas, American Eagle Outfitters, H&M, lululemon, PUMA) have publicly set nearer-term interim targets to begin phasing out coal.

Emissions headed in the wrong direction

Despite 37 out of 43 companies assessed now having committed to reduce their supply chain emissions through engagement in the UN Fashion Charter, Science-Based Targets, climate policies, or statements on their websites, there is an implementation gap. If we account for an emissions dip in 2020 as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic and consider emissions change between 2019 and 2021, of 29 companies which reported data, only 13 showed decreases in their production emissions (defined here as Scope 3 Category 1, purchased goods and services). Further, 14 companies logged increasing emissions over this period. The total emissions change over this period was an increase of 20.65%, showing a dangerous level of growth at a time when the industry needs to be bringing its emissions under control. Even excluding retailing giants Amazon and Walmart⁶⁴, the total emissions increased by 3.46% when it needs to decline rapidly.⁶⁵

The sector's continued emissions growth clearly indicates a failure by the majority of brands to act fast enough to prioritise phasing out coal and other fossil fuels and transition to renewable energy sources. It is encouraging to see a correlation developing between

brands which had the commitment to increase the use of renewable energy in the supply chain since the emissions period, and decreasing emissions (ASICS, PUMA, Kering). Levi's, which has an ambitious scope 3 emissions target of 40% reduction by 2025 – five years earlier than the other brands in the scorecard – also reported one of the biggest actual emissions reductions, indicating that its earlier efforts are paying off.

Overall, while there are signs of progress and ambition is creeping up, the pace of change remains slow. Of particular concern is the slow progress of brands to commit to 100% renewable energy in the supply chain, while evidence of actual emissions increases reveals a disconnect between commitments and real emissions reductions. Time is of the essence; brands have a clear responsibility to cut their emissions rapidly and be transparent about their progress; and should take action now to set stronger climate and energy targets that reach into the greatest source of their emissions – their supply chains.

The sector's continued emissions growth clearly indicates a failure by the majority of brands to act fast enough to prioritise phasing out coal and other fossil fuels and transition to renewable energy sources.

Renewable energy and energy-efficient manufacturing

This impact area assesses how brands engage with suppliers to improve energy efficiency, source renewable energy, and improve data transparency at the facility level.

F	D-	D	D+
PVH	Burberry	Primark	Kering
ALDO	Amer Sports	Target	Eileen Fisher
Capri Holdings (Michael Koors, Versace, Jimmy Choo)	Allbirds	Gap Inc	New Balance
MEC		Ralph Lauren	Inditex
Richemont		REI	
Hugo Boss		Fast Retailing	
Chanel		Under Armour	
Armani		On Running	
Amazon		Columbia	
SHEIN			
Guess			
LVMH			
Salvatore Ferragamo			
Boohoo			
Prada			
C-	C	C+	B-
American Eagle Outfitters	lululemon	Patagonia	H&M
VF Corporation	adidas	Levi's	ASICS
Walmart	Mammut		Nike
			PUMA

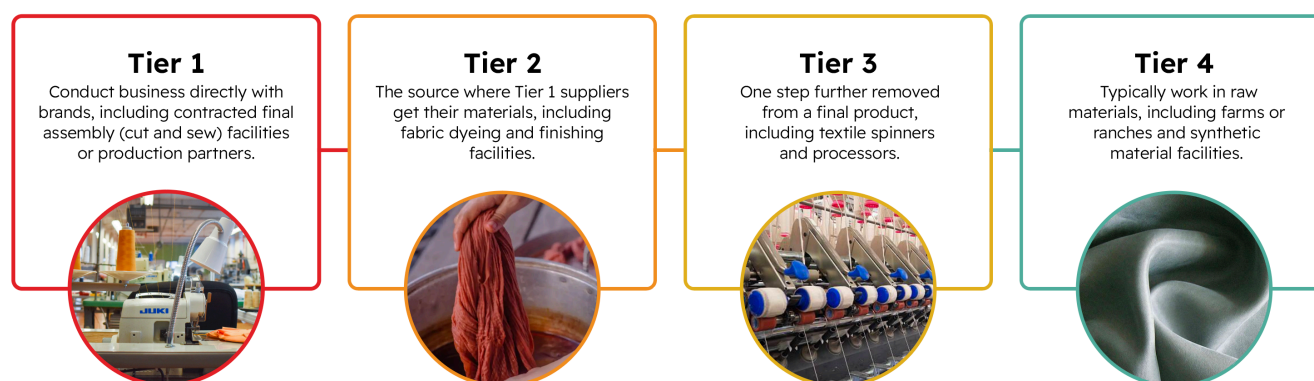
Effective actions needed to drive the energy transition in fashion supply chains

In the fashion industry, most apparel and footwear are made in factories that rely heavily on fossil fuels. A high concentration of these factories are located in countries such as China, Vietnam, Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Turkey, and Pakistan.⁶⁶ Energy consumption and GHG emissions in the fashion industry are mainly concentrated (up to 98%)⁶⁷ in the production process.

The extent to which suppliers can raise their climate ambitions and reduce GHG emissions is a key factor in decarbonisation.⁶⁸ Given that most apparel and footwear suppliers are not public facing, but work closely with public-facing brands, leveraging brand engagement is particularly important. Information sharing, technical training, financial support and incentives are all essential when it comes to brands mobilising and supporting suppliers to take action.

Key Findings:

Some fashion brands have progressed in transitioning energy use in their supply chains from fossil fuels to renewables, but many have yet to start. There is still a big gap in financial support available to suppliers. Out of the 43 companies evaluated in the 2023 Scorecard, only four companies – H&M, Nike, PUMA and ASICS – reported significant forms of engagement with their suppliers, receiving **B-** in this category. H&M, Patagonia, lululemon, On Running, and Primark all received higher scores in the 2023 Scorecard than in the 2021 Scorecard, reflecting progress. However, many brands have yet to show any meaningful signs of engaging with their suppliers to decarbonise. 15 brands received a grade of **F**. With an average grade of **D**, most brands need to significantly ramp up their engagement efforts to ensure that a renewable energy transition in their supply chains happens.



Few brands paying up for supply chain renewable energy

Since the release of the 2021 Scorecard, more companies have realised that they need to engage their suppliers to achieve the shift to renewable energy. Although 28 brands reported providing their suppliers with training and resources to help them transition to renewable energy, only 13 brands have taken the more meaningful step of providing financial support or incentives to assist in the energy transition. Within that subsection, many brands' financial support or incentives are only focused on a few strategic suppliers or suppliers in specific regions.

Existing support from brands includes providing direct funding or loans to suppliers to scale the adoption of on-site renewable energy, prioritising suppliers that acquire electricity through PPAs, and signing long-term contracts to provide stability over the transition period.

PUMA, ASICS, and Patagonia are leading the sector with their efforts in this area. ASICS and PUMA are the only two companies that explicitly required suppliers to source renewable energy as a condition of their contracts. However, this is potentially problematic as the companies did not report providing financial support or incentives

to their existing suppliers to ensure that they were not financially disadvantaged as a result.

Patagonia reports financing energy and carbon audits for partners that focused on implementing renewable energy off-site and on-site and reducing the use of coal. It also reports developing a carbon-reduction performance program with key raw-material suppliers that supports the decarbonisation of their operations by prioritising renewable electricity.⁶⁹

The following are other interesting programs reported by brands:

- H&M has formed a Green Investment team to support suppliers and directly invest in new technology to decarbonise its supply chain. The team evaluates the sustainability performance of suppliers and provides financial support that assists suppliers in phasing out coal and other fossil fuels.⁷⁰
- Mammut has provided its suppliers with training and resources to help them transition to renewable energy, including encouraging suppliers to sign long-term Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) to source renewable energy.⁷¹
- New Balance has engaged with suppliers and provided information sharing and training to help them transition to renewable energy, including partnering with the International Finance Corporation (IFC) to assess rooftop solar installation feasibility. The company has also implemented an engagement campaign to educate suppliers on climate change, particularly in Vietnam.⁷²

Energy efficiency: the low hanging fruit not all brands are picking

In the last 18 months, a growing number of companies have reported establishing cooperative relationships with suppliers with respect to energy efficiency. Companies are working with their suppliers to reduce energy use by using energy-efficient lighting, installing energy-efficient boilers, and collecting and recycling heat through production processes. It is noteworthy that 11 companies – including ASICS, H&M, Inditex, Levi's, lululemon, Mammut, New Balance, Patagonia, SHEIN, VF Corporation, and Walmart – have reported providing financial support or

incentives to help their suppliers improve energy efficiency, which is an improvement compared to data captured in the 2021 Scorecard. Amazon, Amer Sports, Boohoo, Guess, LVMH, Prada, REI, Richemont, Salvatore Ferragamo, and Under Armour have not yet reported taking any actions to engage with suppliers to improve energy efficiency.

Supplier data needs to be more transparent

Enhancing transparency and requiring suppliers to set GHG emissions reduction targets help brands to measure and improve environmental performance. The majority of companies report that they have engaged their suppliers, to varying degrees, and require that they commit to climate change mitigation and frequently report on the progress of their actions. Despite concerns about some of its public transparency tools, the Higg Index's Facility Environmental Module remains a popular tool for suppliers to report on their environmental performance, including their GHG emissions reduction targets so that brands can track the progress of their suppliers against sustainability metrics. Brands that require their suppliers to report environmental data through the Higg Index should now make the facility data publicly available to the public for greater accountability.

In conclusion, although a number of leading brands have demonstrated some progress in engaging and supporting their suppliers in cutting their emissions, the level of financial support is still falling far short of the brands' responsibilities. The majority of brands analysed have yet to even take their first steps, and many provide limited transparency in these areas. **In order to rapidly scale decarbonisation across their supply chains, brands must build equitable partnerships with their suppliers and provide meaningful support and incentives to help them transition to low-carbon manufacturing in a way that doesn't leave them overburdened or disadvantaged.**

Renewable energy advocacy

This impact area assesses fashion sector engagement in targeted advocacy with key decision-makers to phase out fossil fuels and push for renewable energy. The aim is to identify corporate leaders promoting a just energy transition on an international stage.

F	D-	D	C
LVMH	Mammut	Nike	Kering
Armani	Inditex	PUMA	Patagonia
Chanel	Hugo Boss	Allbirds	Eileen Fisher
Target	Walmart	On Running	
Richemont	Guess	lululemon	
Primark		adidas	
Boohoo		Amer Sports	
ALDO		ASICS	
Fast Retailing		PVH	
American Eagle Outfitters		Prada	
MEC		Burberry	
SHEIN		Salvatore Ferragamo	
		Capri Holdings (Michael Kors, Versace, Jimmy Choo)	
		Columbia	
		Under Armour	
B	A	A+	
VF Corporation	New Balance	H&M	
Amazon		REI	
Levi's			
Ralph Lauren			
Gap Inc.			

Unlocking renewable energy through advocacy must centre workers and communities

Advocacy is an important way for companies to contribute toward shifting policy frameworks and increasing the availability of clean power outside of their direct operations. Advocacy on renewable energy policy from international brands has already shown a potential to support and accelerate a clean energy transition in major manufacturing centres. For example, advocacy from the international garment sector and other companies has supported the development of direct power purchase agreement (DPPA) mechanisms in Vietnam.⁷³ These mechanisms are now in the pilot stage and will open up new opportunities for companies to invest in and access renewable energy.⁷⁴

The opportunity is clear – when companies across one or multiple sectors work together, they can help unlock and catalyse a broader shift in energy policy. Brands should push for a just energy transition which, in accordance with international principles, centres workers and communities by adopting inclusive processes to identify risks and opportunities at the local level. Advocacy is a necessary step to achieving the broader goal of cutting emissions. Companies have a responsibility to ensure that renewable energy is rapidly scaled up within their supply chains and that this is done in a just and equitable way.⁷⁵

Key Findings:

High-impact renewable energy advocacy is growing in frequency, but with fewer key players. In this section, H&M and REI were both awarded **A+** for their advocacy, with H&M playing the most active role in international renewable energy advocacy. The average grade for this category was **D**, however, 12 of the brands did not engage in any discernible renewable energy advocacy in the past 18 months. These included: American Eagle Outfitters, Primark, Target, Fast Retailing, Chanel, ALDO, SHEIN, MEC, Richemont, Armani, LVMH, and Boohoo.

Highlights in the last 18 months included a joint statement of mutual aspiration supporting renewable energy procurement in Indonesia. This statement, signed by Amazon, VF Corporation, Nike, New Balance, H&M, Columbia,

and REI, and organised by the Clean Energy Investment Accelerator, advocated for the Indonesian government to accelerate the energy transition and achieve 50% renewable power by 2045. Similar letters were issued supporting renewable development in countries including the Philippines, signed by Amazon, lululemon, Ralph Lauren, and REI; Vietnam, signed by Allbirds, Amer Sports brands Arc'teryx and Salomon, H&M, New Balance, On Running, REI; and Mexico, signed by New Balance and PUMA. H&M and adidas both supported a position paper on renewable energy in Cambodia organised by EuroCham.

This range of international renewable energy advocacy reflects good engagement from a number of brands and marks an overall increase in advocacy compared to the 2021 Scorecard period. H&M in particular stood out for its supply chain advocacy, additionally engaging in dialogue between the Swedish and Bangladesh governments to promote a sustainable garment industry through the development of renewable energy.⁷⁶ Several brands, particularly Eileen Fisher, Levi's, and VF Corporation, were publicly active in advocating for clean energy investment in the United States at the federal and state levels, and supporting the Inflation Reduction Act.⁷⁷ VF Corporation and Levi's signed onto calls for federal investment in clean energy supply,⁷⁸ while Eileen Fisher signed a letter in support of rapid climate action in Michigan.⁷⁹

Overall, while more examples of high-impact advocacy were found in the last 18 months than in the period preceding the 2021 Scorecard, the number of brands engaging with those opportunities appears to have reduced. The average grade achieved by companies dropped to **D** from **D+** in 2021. The majority of high value advocacy was undertaken by the same few companies, most notably: H&M (**A+**), REI (**A+**), and New Balance (**A**), followed by Levi's, VF Corporation, Ralph Lauren, Gap Inc., and Amazon (**B**), and Kering, Eileen Fisher, and Patagonia (**C**).

There is still a significant gap between the fashion sector's stated public climate ambition and its willingness to advocate for shifts in policy frameworks that would increase the availability of clean power. The industry needs to act quickly and collaboratively – between brands, with suppliers internationally, and with local communities – to advance the rapid and just energy transition required.

Without meaningful collaboration and effective advocacy, fashion brands will continue to face significant barriers to scaling the deployment of renewable energy in their supply chains.

Low-carbon and longer lasting materials

This impact area assesses company efforts to phase out fossil fuel based fabrics, wood-based materials and leather linked to deforestation, as well as non-organic or non-regenerative cotton. Company efforts to shift toward closed-loop recycling and longer-lasting products made to be repaired, reused, and recycled, are also assessed.

F	D-		D	D+
Walmart	adidas		PVH	ALDO
Richemont	Inditex		MEC	ASICS
Fast Retailing	REI		Nike	New Balance
Boohoo	Under Armour		American Eagle Outfitters	Burberry
Prada	Capri Holdings (Michael Koors, Versace, Jimmy Choo)		Armani	
Primark	Gap Inc.			
Target	Guess			
Amer Sports				
Chanel				
Amazon				
Salvatore Ferragamo				
SHEIN				
C-	C	C+	B-	B
H&M	Patagonia	On Running	Kering	Eileen Fisher
LVMH	PUMA	Levi's		
lululemon	Ralph Lauren	VF Corporation		
Columbia	Allbirds	Mammut		
	Hugo Boss			

Reconceptualising fashion through fossil-free fabrics and closed-loop circularity

Breaking away from the dependence on fossil fuel based materials is a key step in the sustainable transformation of the fashion industry. Synthetic fabrics account for 69% of all materials used in textiles and are projected to account for 75% by 2030.⁸⁰ Considering the high environmental footprint of synthetic fibres such as polyester, nylon, and acrylic, using plant-based and longer-lasting materials and reducing demands on synthetic fibres, is key to creating sustainable fashion.⁸¹ The 2023 Scorecard, therefore, takes a close look at brand sustainability strategies from the perspective of material use.

Key Findings:

More brands are taking early steps toward improving circularity, but the fashion industry is still a long way away from reducing the negative impacts of its raw materials. Linear business models are still deeply entrenched. With an average grade across the 2023 Scorecard of a disappointing **D**, the sector has a lot more work to do to cut out fossil fibres and increase circularity.

Eileen Fisher scored highest with **B** in this category, showing leadership through its minimal use of fossil fuel derived fibres, long-standing take-back and resale program, regenerative approach to agriculture, and commitment to textile recycling innovation.

In contrast, ultra-fast fashion brand SHEIN scored lowest and was awarded **F**. It is not discernible that SHEIN is taking any meaningful steps to increase circularity or reduce the impact of its raw materials. Its business model is a major driver of throwaway fashion trends.

Industry still heavily addicted to fossil fuel fabrics

A review of the data shows that companies have made little progress in moving away from fossil fuel based materials over the past 18 months. No company has yet publicly committed to phase out polyester and other synthetic materials. Given that the majority of brands rely

heavily on synthetic fibres in their material mix, the global synthetic fibre market is expected to grow at a lucrative compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 5.1% from 2022 to 2030.⁸² This means more fossil fuels will be sourced to meet the demand and needs of increased production.

Only a few companies – Eileen Fisher, Hugo Boss, Levi's, and Ralph Lauren – have come close to eliminating fossil fuels from their raw materials, reporting only a small amount of fossil fuel fibres in their material mixes. To see meaningful progress in this area, more brands need to emulate these companies and reduce the amount of synthetic fibres, both virgin and recycled, in their material mix.

rPET in textiles isn't recycling – it's downcycling

In the 2023 Scorecard, almost 70% of brands reported increasing or planning to increase their use of recycled polyester made from plastic bottles (rPET) or ocean plastic waste rather than recycled textiles. This fails to address polyester's environmental footprint⁸³ including high energy consumption, long degradation time, and microfibre shedding.⁸⁴ Given these detrimental impacts, recycled polyester is not a sustainable solution but rather risks becoming a false solution when the industry promotes it as a low carbon green alternative. As explained earlier in the Background section, textiles are not themselves currently being used as a source for recycled garments. This means that once the item of clothing containing recycled polyester is finished being used, it will be thrown away, continuing to feed the demand for virgin fossil fuel feedstocks, which relies ultimately on more fossil fuel extraction.

Circularity is gaining momentum, but there is still a long way to go

Closed-loop recycling for synthetics, the use of plant-based materials, and regenerative agriculture in cotton farming are gaining attention as options for achieving greater circularity and sustainability. Compared to the 2021 Scorecard, companies have made some progress in using low-carbon materials and increasing circularity by using the above-mentioned methods. However, efforts from the entire industry remain insufficient.

Only 11 brands – ASICS, Eileen Fisher, Inditex, Kering, lululemon, Mammut, New Balance, On Running, Patagonia, PUMA, and VF Corporation – have committed to increasing closed-loop apparel-to-apparel recycling for synthetics by investing and working with textile recyclers.

This is essential to scale closed-loop recycling into a workable solution. The Hey Fashion textile recycling initiative founded by Eileen Fisher estimates that, if scaled across the industry, existing recycling solutions could drive 80% circularity. However, currently, just 0.5% of the global fibre market comes from recycled textiles.⁸⁵ Promoting textile recycling through design, material choices, and investment is an essential part of driving circularity in the fashion industry. Brands must recognise and act responsibly to reduce their waste, engaging in closed-loop circular recycling instead of misleading, false or partial solutions.

Since the 2021 Scorecard, nine more brands have made commitments to sustainable raw materials sourcing. Currently, 14 brands have committed to reducing the impact of their raw materials sourcing by switching to 100% organic cotton or cotton sourced from regenerative agriculture. Regenerative agriculture seeks to mend the environmental and social harms that highly intensive and extractive conventional cotton farming has caused.⁸⁶ Regenerative agriculture requires brands to form closer ties and longer-term relationships with their Tier 4 suppliers, with the intention of building more equitable and less extractive relationships. The remaining 29 brands should follow suit and commit to natural fibres from organic or regenerative sources.

Promisingly, more than half of the companies have taken some measures to break away from the problematic linear ‘take-make-dispose’ system and encourage reuse, resale, repair, and recycling to extend the life of products. These measures include: designing for durability and recyclability, offering in-house maintenance and repair services, and launching take-back and resale programs.

The following brands are leading the sector with their efforts to reduce the environmental footprint of fabrics:

- Patagonia has pledged that every cotton T-shirt they produce will be made within a circular system. It

is participating in regenerative farming pilots and 100% of the virgin cotton in its clothes is grown organically. In addition, Patagonia is working with a company to chemically recycle pre-and post-consumer polyester textiles into new clothing. This diverts waste and supports circularity.

- On Running is working to increase its use of recycled cotton fibre and has set a priority to increase fibre-to-fibre recycled content sources. This will include collaborating with Carbios to develop bio-recycling technology. On Running has also committed to using 100% cotton fibres sourced from organic, recycled, or fossil fuel free sources by 2024.
- Eileen Fisher has taken action to increase the use of closed-loop materials by largely using regenerated cellulosic fibre or natural fibre. It has established a well-established take-back and resale program, committed to improving the reparability of its products, and launched the *Hey Fashion* textile recycling initiative in 2021, to promote textile circularity across the industry.
- Kering is investing in innovation to increase closed-loop apparel-to-apparel recycling for synthetics and plant-based materials through its Materials Innovation Lab. It also created a new climate fund that will go toward biodiversity preservation and regenerative agriculture.

Caution is required as these measures represent just a small step; not all measures taken by companies are equally effective in improving circularity. It is unclear how, or even if, brands intend to use these measures to reduce production or extend product life, both of which are essential to ultimately address the problem of waste

Unless textiles and apparel generated by the fashion sector become the source of the recycled content feedstocks and remain in circulation – reworn, repaired, and resold for longer – overproduction and the resulting environmental problems will continue to worsen.

from overproduction. Unless textiles and apparel generated by the fashion sector become the source of the recycled content feedstocks and remain in circulation – reworn, repaired, and resold for longer – overproduction and the resulting environmental problems will continue to worsen.

Fashion feeding deforestation

In November 2021, Stand.earth released the *Nowhere to Hide Report*⁸⁷ demonstrating how the fashion industry was pushing the Amazon rainforest closer to the tipping point of irreversible ecosystem collapse. Of the 43 companies assessed here, 21 were found to be linked to the destruction of the Amazon rainforest through the sourcing of leather products linked to deforestation. The release of that report prompted New Balance, for example, to reflect on its negative impact on forests and to take measures to reduce negative externalities. However, until brands have concrete sourcing policies and complete and public mapping of their Tier 4 supply chains – or phase out leather entirely – they will still risk sourcing leather from deforestation.⁸⁸

Materials transparency improving but still needs to offer insights into circularity

Since the release of the 2021 Scorecard, 13 companies have increased transparency of their material mix. Currently, roughly 44% of brands are publicly reporting the materials they use and around one fifth (18%) of brands are also reporting the volume of materials used. In addition, around one third of companies are reporting how they manage or dispose of deadstock to reduce waste, which none of the companies were doing 18 months ago. Only PUMA is also reporting on the volume of pre-consumer waste material from its core Tier 1 and 2 suppliers.

Brands must break away from fossil fuel based synthetics, reduce the impact of their raw materials, and focus on making less and making it last.

Going forward, to avoid claims of greenwashing about the impacts of their materials, brands should provide transparency into the materials that they are buying, wasting and producing, as well as their volumes. They should also set clear benchmarks for the impact that take-back programs and circularity initiatives are having on their production.

In summary, synthetic materials produced from fossil fuels have negative environmental impacts, including high energy consumption, high GHG emissions, and large amounts of solid waste production. Companies should demonstrate more meaningful commitments and efforts to reduce their reliance on high-carbon fossil fuel based synthetics. While many brands have increased the transparency of their material mix and made claims about switching to more sustainable fabrics, in reality too few companies are cutting out fossil fuels and driving true circularity. The enormous negative impact of the fashion industry's raw materials production on people and communities, the environment, and the climate will continue unless brands change course. They need to act responsibly with respect to their sourcing practices and address issues linked to overproduction. Brands must break away from fossil fuel based synthetics, reduce the impact of their raw materials, and focus on making less and making it last.

Greener Shipping

This impact area assesses how brands set targets and take action to reduce emissions from upstream shipping and advocate for zero-emissions vessels and infrastructure.

F	D-	D	D+
Walmart	REI	Levi's	H&M
Boohoo	lululemon	PUMA	Nike
Prada	Eileen Fisher	Allbirds	Inditex
ALDO	ASICS	LVMH	Amazon
Fast Retailing	PVH	Armani	
Burberry	Richemont	Chanel	
Gap Inc.	Primark	Ralph Lauren	
American Eagle Outfitters	adidas	Hugo Boss	
Amer Sports	New Balance	Kering	
Salvatore Ferragamo		On Running	
Capri Holdings (Michael Koors, Versace, Jimmy Choo)		Patagonia	
Guess		Target	
Columbia			
MEC			
Under Armour			
SHEIN			
C-	B		
VF Corporation	Mammut		

One step forward and two steps back on greener shipping

The sprawling global supply chain of the fashion sector is already an important driver in the growth of emissions from ocean freight and air cargo shipments, sectors that are heavily dependent on fossil fuels. Ocean and air transportation are each responsible for 2% to 3% of global GHG emissions and their total emissions are rapidly increasing.⁸⁹ Container ships also contribute significantly to air pollution due to their reliance on toxic heavy fuel oil. Ocean-going ships, which carry more than 80% of world trade goods by volume, could contribute 17% of human-caused carbon emissions by 2050 if no action is taken.⁹⁰

Worse, the COVID-19 pandemic resulted in global air freight – which is over 100 times more carbon intensive than slower shipping methods⁹¹ – growing by a massive 40% in 2020, and by an additional 15% in 2021.⁹² Prices to ship by air dropped by more than half compared with pre-pandemic levels.⁹³ Apparel and textiles remained among the largest market segments in both ocean and air shipping in 2021, making up 11% of freight volume from East Asia to North America.⁹⁴ As global exports continue to rise, so will the sector's transportation footprint.

Considering the increasing emissions from transportation in the fashion sector, the 2023 Scorecard evaluated brands' shipping sustainability strategies and found that the overall performance of the fashion industry is far from satisfactory. Brands continue to focus their sustainability efforts on their Scope 1 and 2 emissions, while their own reported data shows that upstream shipping emissions (being between suppliers and from suppliers to the brand company) are often far higher. In 2021, one fast fashion retailer's (Boohoo) upstream transportation emissions were up to 47 times higher than its Scope 1 and 2 emissions combined.⁹⁵

Key Findings:

More than half of brands (51%) have still not set shipping-related targets, and the vast majority are not taking effective measures to reduce emissions from upstream transportation and distribution. In

the 2023 Scorecard, 16 brands received a grade of F on the green shipping section, including ALDO, American Eagle Outfitters, Amer Sports, Boohoo, Burberry, Capri Holdings, Columbia, Fast Retailing, Gap Inc., Guess, MEC, Prada, Salvatore Ferragamo, SHEIN, Under Armour, and Walmart. The only brand to score above C- in this category was Mammut with a grade of B, due to the company's 2030 Zero Emission Vessels (ZEVs) target, transparency and target-setting, and near-term emissions reduction initiatives. Not all of the 43 brands assessed in the 2023 Scorecard reported their upstream shipping emissions.

Slow progress on zero-emissions shipping

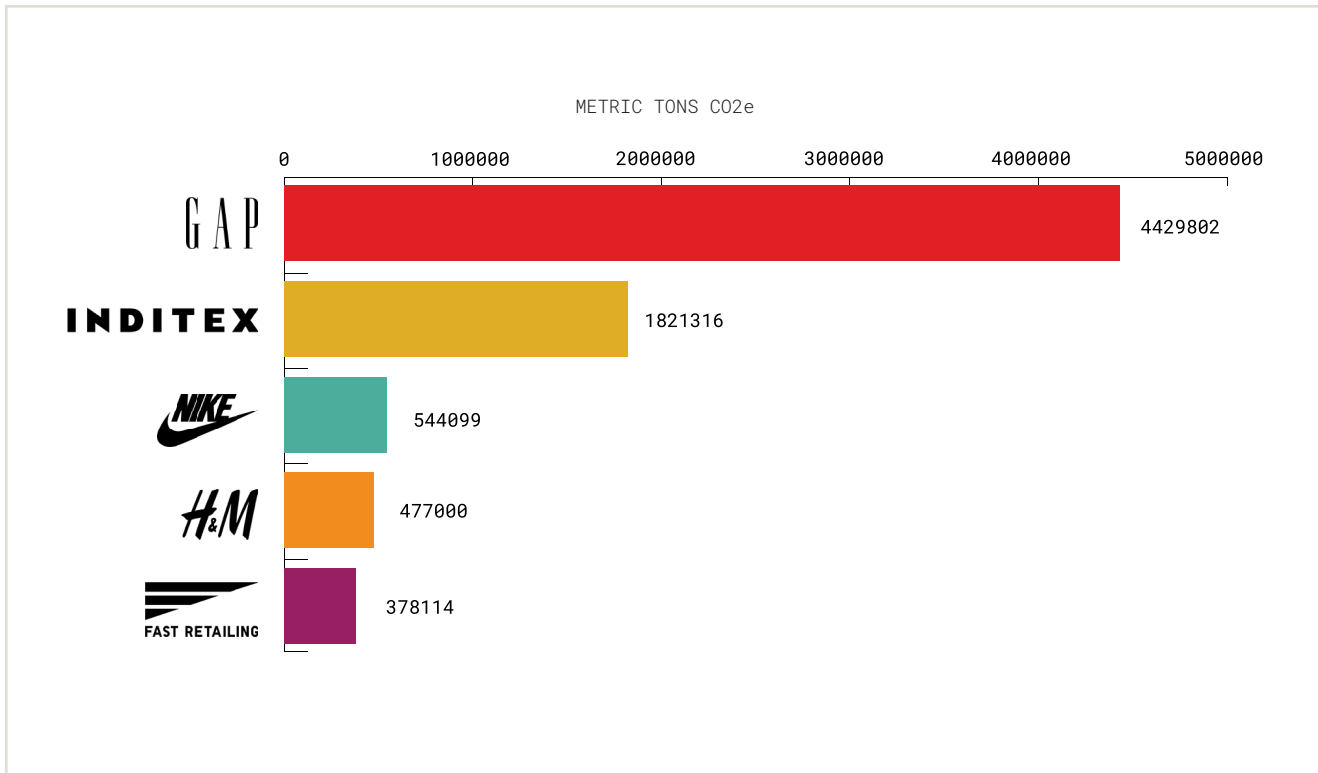
The 2023 Scorecard tracks brands' commitments and advocacy for ZEVs. It found that limited progress was made during the past 18 months, as only five brands had committed to transitioning to ZEVs in their supply chain. Mammut is still the only brand committed to meeting the target date of 2030, while Amazon, Inditex, Patagonia, Target, and REI have also taken the step of committing to ZEVs by the later date of 2040.

Amazon, Inditex, Patagonia, REI, and Target are members of the Cargo Owners for Zero Emission Vessels (coZEV) initiative, launched in 2021.⁹⁶ coZEV is a cargo-owner-led initiative targeting 2040 for maritime shipping decarbonisation. While not perfect, coZEV is an important step forward in cutting shipping emissions. Importantly, it excludes the use of polluting LNG and calls for mandatory policy actions from governments to help them achieve these ambitions. However, the target date of 2040 is too late, and the initiative does not commit brands to take near-term actions to reduce their freight emissions.

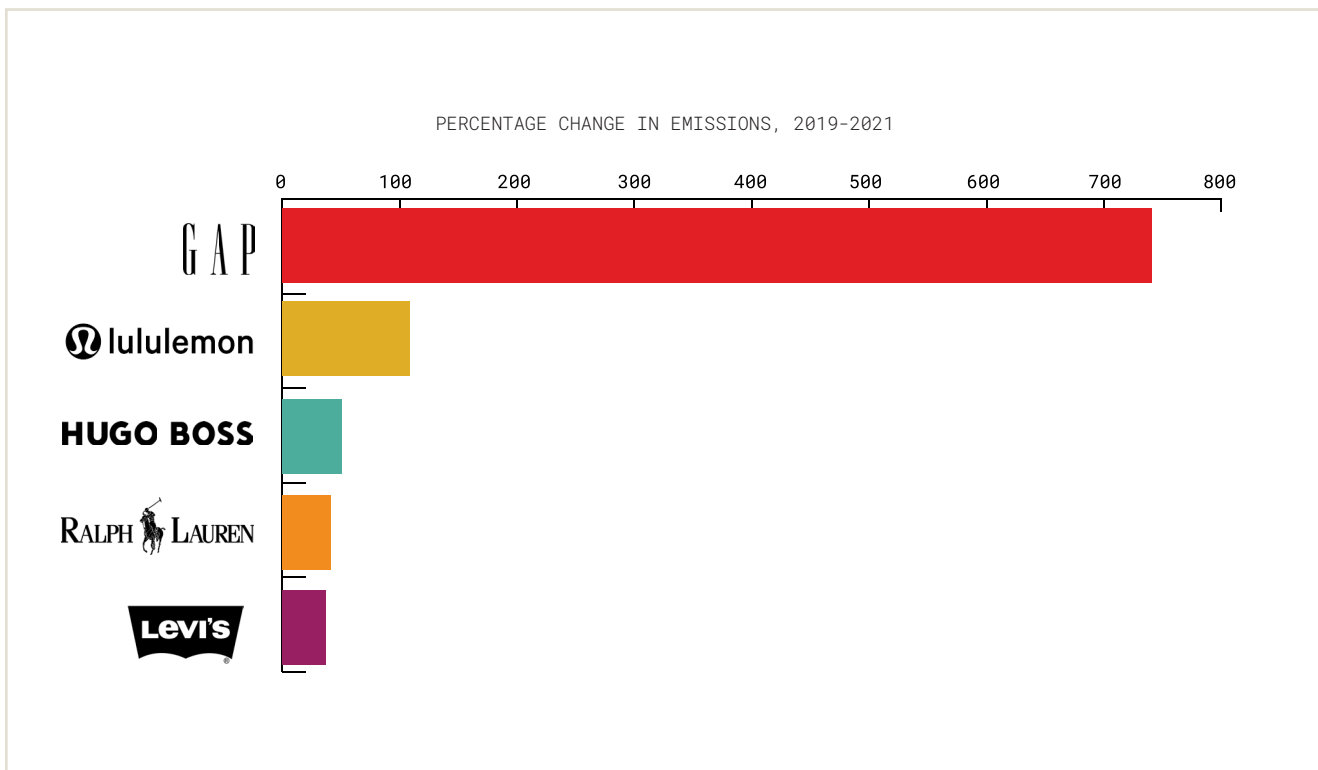
Shipping emissions have taken off

Energy consumption and GHG emissions related to upstream product transportation and distribution are important when considering the environmental impacts in the fashion industry. In 2021, the upstream transportation-related emissions from Gap Inc. were over 4.4 million metric tons CO₂e, followed by Inditex (around 1.8 million metric tons CO₂e). Nike, H&M, and Fast Retailing also ranked among the biggest transportation emitters in this scorecard (see Figure 8).

Figure 6. Top five emitters in Scope 3 Category 4 in 2021



The years 2019 to 2021 witnessed a rapid and significant increase in upstream transportation and distribution emissions from apparel and footwear brands, the highest being for Gap Inc., lululemon, Hugo Boss, Ralph Lauren, and Levi's (see Figure 7).

Figure 7. Five brands with biggest emissions increase in Scope 3 Category 4 between 2019 and 2021 ⁹⁷

Emissions from brands that reported their upstream transportation data increased by 43.78% in 2021 compared to 2019.⁹⁸ In part, this is because the transportation-related emissions of Gap Inc. grew by an astonishing 740.44%. In addition, lululemon's transportation emissions doubled during the same timeframe. The dramatic increase in transport-related emissions could indicate a shift to more emissions-intensive air freight. The shift to higher-impact transportation methods during the pandemic has only heightened the need for brands to cut their fast-growing emissions, both in the longer term through ZEVs and with immediate commitments to slower shipping and cleaner ports.

Emissions rising, and few companies taking near-term action

Few of the companies examined in the 2023 Scorecard have taken action to reduce GHG emissions from transportation in the near term. Less than half (19) of the companies have reported taking even limited measures to avoid aviation and commit to slower shipping methods such as maritime, rail, and land, or shorter supply chains, which can have an important impact on reducing emissions.

Positive examples of progress were found, however:

- Nike reported a significant reduction in its upstream shipping emissions after launching the Move to Zero air freight program and piloting alternative fuels for both ocean freight and air freight.
- Mammut committed to near-shoring its production in order to reduce transportation emissions.
- Amazon, H&M, Levi's, Nike, Primark, PUMA, and VF Corporation reported working with Maersk Eco Delivery to scale up the use of clean fuels in ocean transportation and reduce marine shipping emissions.
- PUMA is piloting a project to launch a new shipping type in cooperation with Maersk called "Sea Priority". The goal is to allow countries to prioritise ocean freight shipments to reduce the delivery time and avoid air freight.⁹⁹

Despite these commitments, Amazon and Levi's both reported increased emissions from transportation. Brands need to prioritise shipping via shorter routes, slower methods and cleaner ports, and move beyond pilot programs to dramatically cut their logistics footprint in the near term.

Shipping emissions transparency growing, but still opaque

Out of the 43 companies in the Scorecard, 25 report shipping-related emissions annually. Just seven brands have provided a breakdown of their transportation methods, which is essential to hold them accountable to commitments to cut out aviation.

Overall, transparency and target-setting in shipping are extremely poor. Four companies (Columbia, MEC, SHEIN, Under Armour) have not reported any information on shipping, while over half of companies (22) have not reported setting targets that include transportation and distribution emissions in their GHG reduction targets.

Beginning of the journey on last-mile delivery

Last-mile delivery, particularly for the major retailers included in this 2023 Scorecard (Amazon, Walmart, and Target), is another significant source of emissions, yet still very few companies are even beginning their journey toward zero emissions in this area. In the 2023 Scorecard, only four companies (Allbirds, Amazon, H&M, Inditex) have committed to transitioning their last-mile delivery to zero-emissions electric vehicles.

Overall, despite its significant environmental impact, shipping has not drawn enough attention from the fashion industry, and companies have not yet made developing and implementing sustainable shipping strategies a priority. As major customers of both ocean and air freight, apparel and footwear brands have an opportunity and a responsibility to serve as critical catalysts in reducing emissions from air freight by committing to slower shipping. They also have an opportunity and a responsibility to drive the investment needed in both ships and port infrastructure to decarbonise cargo vessels by the end of the decade.

Brands must take immediate action to ship their goods by slower methods rather than high-emitting aviation, and support ZEVs infrastructure by committing to ZEVs by 2030.

Methodology

Stand.earth developed the 2023 Fossil-Free Fashion Scorecard (2023 Scorecard) to track changes within the fashion sector by assessing the progress made by companies to decarbonise their supply chains over an 18-month period.¹⁰⁰ It builds from the 2021 Fossil-Free Fashion Scorecard published in August 2021.

The report analyses 43 leading apparel and footwear companies on their commitments and actions to reduce their carbon footprints in line with a 1.5°C emissions pathway identified in the Paris Climate Accord.

The 2023 Scorecard focused on the same list of companies mentioned in the 2021 Scorecard while adding Amazon, Richemont, SHEIN, Target, and Walmart; removing C&A, Gant, Esprit, Everlane, M&S, Pentland, SKFK, and Vaude; and consolidating Arc'teryx and Salomon into Amer Sports. The Fossil-Free Fashion Scorecard regularly evaluates a cross section of the largest and most influential fashion and apparel companies in the world, prioritizing those whose market reach, influence among peer brands, and volume of production provides both a responsibility and opportunity to lead the sector away from its reliance on fossil fuels. The 2023 Scorecard has prioritised adding high volume retail companies (Amazon, Walmart, and Target) and the fast growing fast fashion giant SHEIN, given their volume of production and their influence over other brands.

To evaluate performance of all companies, Stand.earth used publicly available sources such as corporate sustainability and annual reports,¹⁰¹ submissions to CDP,¹⁰² Refinitiv Eikon,¹⁰³ company websites, social media accounts, and press releases.¹⁰⁴ The organisation has sought to verify the accuracy of company statements by cross-referencing with other publicly available data and information.

Stand.earth also shared individual scorecard and assessment details with each named company prior to the publication of the 2023 Scorecard, with an invitation for them to provide feedback and disclose any additional public information not already captured during data collection.¹⁰⁵

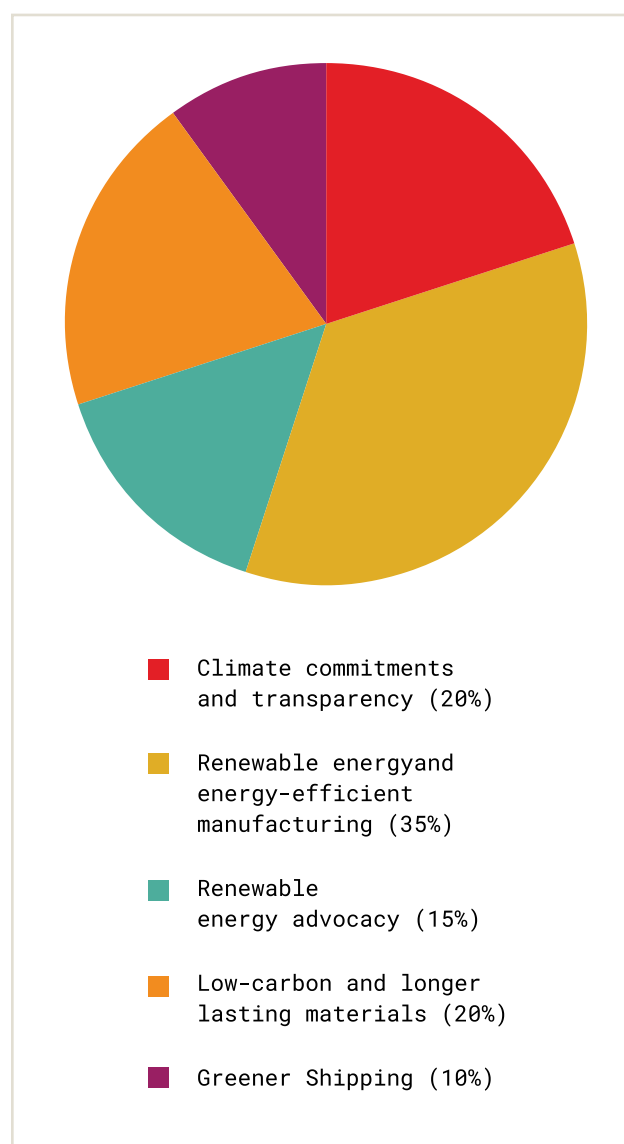
Using data from public sources and feedback from companies, Stand.earth assigned letter grades to companies for each of the five impact areas as well as for an overall grade. Stand.earth followed an F to A+ grade scale, with A+ being the highest possible score and F being the lowest. For determining the overall company grade, categories received different levels of consideration and were weighted as follows (see Figure 8). Actual GHG emissions are referenced in this report, however, they are

only considered for benchmarking and grading purposes in Category 5: Greener shipping. In light of the COVID-19 pandemic and distorting impact it may have had on businesses and their supply chains, actual emissions are not otherwise benchmarked or graded in this report. It should be noted that the consideration provided and scoring weight are also slightly different compared to that in the 2021 Scorecard.¹⁰⁶

Five impact areas and weight consideration:

- Category 1: Climate commitments and transparency
- Category 2: Renewable energy and energy-efficient manufacturing
- Category 3: Renewable energy advocacy
- Category 4: Low-carbon and longer lasting materials
- Category 5: Greener shipping

Figure 8. Distribution of scoring weight



Climate commitments and transparency

Stand.earth evaluated companies on the strength of their publicly stated commitments to reduce GHG emissions across their entire value chains in line with a 1.5°C pathway, as well as the level of detail made publicly available on their energy consumption and GHG emissions. The team considered company signatories of the UN Fashion Charter for Climate Action as committed to sourcing 100% of electricity from renewable sources in their own operations by 2030 and phasing out coal from their supply chains by 2030.

Company performance was evaluated according to the following criteria:

- Absolute GHG emissions reduction target of 55% or greater by 2030 and commitment to 100% renewable energy in own operations.
- Absolute GHG emissions reduction target of 55% or greater by 2030 and commitment to 100% renewable energy in the supply chain. Public commitment to phase out coal-fired boilers from the supply chain by 2030 or earlier.
- Evidence of moving toward 100% renewable energy by 2030; ensuring the renewable energy purchased is connected to demand, additional, and not relying on unbundled renewable energy credits.
- Annual publication of GHG emissions from Scopes 1, 2, and 3, including full Scope 3 breakdown.
- Annual publication of energy use data for own operations and supply chain including energy demand, renewable energy breakdown, and attributes associated with purchase/implementation.
- Public reporting of the list of factories and suppliers to Tier 4.

Renewable energy and energy-efficient manufacturing

Leadership in this area involved reduction in fossil fuel energy demand and increase in efficiency and renewables. Major fashion companies were assessed on their efforts to require and incentivise their suppliers to resource renewable energy and put in place energy efficiency measures, including:

- Training, financial support, incentivisation, or requirement of suppliers to reduce reliance on fossil fuels through the use of energy efficiency measures.

- Training, financial support, incentivisation, or requirement of suppliers to deploy renewable energy in facilities. Reduction in fossil fuel energy demand due to investments in measures to increase the use of renewables.
- Explicit requirement for suppliers to set GHG emission targets or engage with the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi), provide facility level data via Higg FEM or other reporting, and publicly report GHG emissions annually.

Renewable energy advocacy

Stand.earth assessed companies on their efforts since the launch of the 2021 Scorecard to urge policymakers, especially in countries where textile and garment manufacturers are concentrated, to increase factory access to renewable energy and remove barriers that stifle the clean energy transformation. Credits were awarded based on the extent to which the advocacy can drive changes from policymakers to focus on renewable energy, remove capacity charges, and promote rooftop solar and DPPAs.

Examples included:

- A call for an end to investments in coal power plants or fossil fuel infrastructure attached to the supply chain.
- Support for national or sub-national renewable energy or GHG reduction targets.
- Support for green-energy-focused economic recovery packages.
- Support for policies aiming to expand access to renewable electricity procurement options in key supply chain markets.

Low-carbon and longer lasting materials

Stand.earth assessed companies on their ambition, policies, and actions to decarbonise their fashion materials. The 2023 Scorecard also included a criterion to examine corporate forest policies, especially those involving deforestation in the Amazon rainforest.¹⁰⁷ Specifically, the Scorecard evaluated company commitments and progress on:

- Investment in innovation and reducing reliance on fossil fuel based materials by phasing out all fibres such as polyester and nylon by 2030. It should be noted that recycled polyester was not considered as

a measure toward the phase out of fossil fuel based materials.

- Elimination of the use of wood-based materials (such as viscose) as well as leather linked to deforestation, especially in sensitive ecosystems such as the Amazon biome.
- Progress toward low-carbon materials, primarily the use of recycled synthetic fabrics over rPET bottles, to advance circularity; increasing closed-loop recycling for plant-based materials; increasing the use of organic or regenerative cotton; and addressing overproduction via policies or programs that explicitly aim to significantly improve durability, repairability, resale, and recyclability.
- Disclosure of material and fibre mix as well as volumes of materials and quantity of deadstock, and actions to dispose of material waste.

Greener shipping

Stand.earth evaluated companies on the strength of their strategies and measurable progress toward reducing GHG and other pollution associated with the shipment of products, prior to the point of sale, via marine and air cargo. Setting a shipping emissions reduction target, adopting clearer transportation methods, and committing

to ZEVs by 2030 are key to achieving greener shipping. Commitment to zero-emissions last-mile delivery was considered a bonus. High-scoring companies would demonstrate:

- Inclusion of shipping emissions in GHG targets and annual reporting; breakdown of shipping methods or emissions included in the annual report.
- Significant reduction in upstream shipping emissions;¹⁰⁸ commitments to slower shipping modes, avoiding aviation and/or shortening of the supply chain; near-term plans to ship cargo via cleaner vessels or low-emission fuels, or import through greener ports.
- Commitment to ZEVs by 2030 and support the deployment of ZEVs; public advocacy for reducing shipping-related pollution and supporting ZEV port infrastructure; commitment to zero-emissions last-mile delivery.

Brand Scorecards



Brand emissions change represents the combined percentage change in Scope 3, Categories 1 and 4 emissions between 2019 and 2021, unless noted otherwise."



adidas has taken important steps towards moving away from fossil fuels in its supply chain. This includes committing to a near-term plan to stop sourcing coal-fired boilers and begin phasing out thermal coal from its supply chain from 2022. adidas has begun working with a large proportion of its “strategic” (major) Tier 1 and 2 suppliers to increase the adoption of renewable energy in its supply chain, which is an essential step forward. But to keep up with its competitor PUMA, it should set a concrete target of 100% renewable energy across its Tier 1 and 2 suppliers. adidas took important steps forward by developing its “Decarbonization Manifesto” for major suppliers, and reports providing both financial and informational support to suppliers to transition to renewable energy, which is key to supporting the fossil-free transition. However, adidas’ supply chain emissions target is still only at 30% reduction, which is too low to be in line with a 1.5 °C pathway. It reported an increase in supply chain emissions between 2019 and 2021. It is essential that adidas increases its supply chain decarbonisation ambition and takes rapid action to transition to renewable energy to cut the biggest source of its emissions.

B- Climate commitments & energy transparency

Climate and energy commitments

GHG emissions:

adidas has committed to achieving climate neutrality across its own operations by 2025, and across its value chain by 2050.

To achieve this target the company commits to reducing absolute Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions by 30% by 2030 from a 2017 base year, including a 90% reduction in Scopes 1 and 2. adidas should aim to increase its Scope 3 target to address its primary source of emissions.

TOTAL SCORE



EMISSIONS CHANGE

4.09% increase*

2020-2021.
Adidas did not report a breakdown of its Scope 3 emissions in 2019.

Renewable energy:

As a signatory of the renewed UN Fashion Charter, adidas has committed to sourcing 100% of electricity from renewable sources in its own operations by 2030, and has committed to using electricity that is additional to the grid.

adidas has worked with strategic Tier 1 and Tier 2 supplier facilities on the increased adoption of renewable energy. But it has yet to set a target of 100% renewable energy for its supply chain by 2030, which is an essential step for decarbonising its manufacturing.

Coal phase out:

adidas has publicly set a target to phase out coal-fired boilers from its Tier 1 and Tier 2 supply chain by 2025, which is 5 years ahead of the 2030 target set by the UN Fashion Charter.

Climate and energy transparency

GHG emissions:

adidas publicly reports GHG emissions in its own operations, and in its supply chain. The company does provide a full breakdown of its Scope 3 emissions.

Energy use:

adidas publicly reports its energy use for its own operations, including a breakdown of its renewable energy use and how that energy is sourced.

For its supply chain, adidas does not publicly report its energy use, and it does not provide a breakdown of its suppliers’ renewable energy use and how that energy is sourced.

Suppliers:

adidas provides a partial supplier list to Tier 1 and Tier 2.

C Renewable energy and energy efficient manufacturing

Energy efficiency

adidas provides its suppliers with training and resources to help them make energy efficiency improvements, including co-developing an online climate action training program with Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) which will be made available to all of the UN Fashion Charter signatory brands and their supply chain. According to adidas, incentive systems and measures in place will prioritise supplier partners who not only demonstrate commitment towards the “Decarbonization Manifesto” but also show impactful results, but adidas does not report providing its major suppliers with specific financial incentives for energy efficiency measures. adidas does not currently require suppliers to make energy savings as a condition of contract, but plans to implement conditions from 2025.

Thermal Coal phase-out:

adidas will no longer install coal-fired boilers, heaters or power generators from 2022 onwards. As of 2021, adidas has further developed a coal replacement guideline to provide guidance and support for the supply chain’s transition from coal to renewable energy and other lower emission fuels.

Renewable energy

adidas does report providing some suppliers with training and resources to help them transition to renewable energy, including in 2021 adidas funded technical expertise for solar rooftop feasibility studies in key sourcing countries such as Vietnam, Cambodia, China, Indonesia, and Myanmar. These studies covered 80% of the company’s main suppliers. The company does report providing financial support or incentives to make the energy transition, such as contractually securing additional capacity. adidas developed a “Decarbonization Manifesto” for all of its finished goods and materials manufacturers and suppliers, which includes renewable energy. The company does not currently require suppliers to use renewable energy as a condition of contract but will do from 2025.

Supplier transparency and commitments

adidas does require its suppliers to disclose GHG emis-

sions data and it does require Tier 1 and Tier 2 suppliers to set GHG emissions reduction targets or set science-based emissions reduction targets, but it does not require suppliers to provide facility level data.

D- Low-carbon and longer lasting materials

Eliminating fossil fuel fabrics

adidas has not made any commitments to phase out fossil fuel based materials.

Climate commitments to zero deforestation

adidas has not made a public policy to ban the sourcing of leather from the Amazon Biome, but the company does have processes in place to avoid leather sourced from deforested regions, including a partnership with the Leather Working Group that covers 90% of adidas leather material. adidas was found to be at high risk of sourcing leather from deforestation in the Amazon Biome in Stand’s Nowhere to Hide report.

Climate commitments to circularity and low-carbon materials

Low-carbon materials:

It is not discernible that adidas is working to increase closed-loop apparel-to-apparel recycling for synthetics or plant-based fibres, instead focusing on a goal to source 100% recycled polyester from non-textile sources by 2024 which does not contribute to reducing textile waste. adidas has not committed to reduce the impact of its raw materials sourcing by switching to organic cotton or cotton sourced from regenerative agriculture by 2030, although it does report sourcing 100% Better Cotton™ since 2018.

Increasing circularity:

adidas is partially acting to increase circularity and address overproduction by policies to improve circularity by increasing its take back program in global markets and launching the “Made to be Remade” label for garments to be returned to fabric circularity, though it is not clear how this will contribute to reducing production.

Transparency

adidas does not publicly report its material mix, its volume of deadstock. But it does report how it manages or disposes of its deadstock to reduce waste.

D- Greener Shipping

Shipping climate commitments and reporting

adidas did report its shipping emissions in 2020 and 2021. However, the 2019 shipping emission data is not available. And only shipments from Tier 1 suppliers to its distribution centers were counted in supply chain emissions. It does include shipping emissions in its GHG reduction targets. adidas does not provide a breakdown of its transportation methods.

Reducing upstream shipping emissions

adidas does have a policy to avoid aviation and commit to slower shipping methods such as maritime, rail and land. The company does not report a near-term plan to ship its cargo via cleaner methods. It reported a significant (27.9%) increase in its upstream transportation and distribution emissions from 2020 to 2021.

Commitment and advocacy for zero emissions vessels (ZEV) by 2030

adidas has not committed to transitioning to zero emissions vessels (ZEV) by 2030. The company has not used its voice publicly to advocate for Zero Emission Shipping.

adidas has yet to commit to transitioning its last mile delivery to zero emission vehicles.

D Advocacy

adidas engaged in some proactive advocacy during the 2023 Scorecard period, including supporting the publication of a EuroCham position paper on renewable energy in Cambodia. The paper pushes the government to refocus on renewable energy, remove capacity charges, and promotes rooftop solar in addition to private PPAs. adidas signed on to a letter with 68 other companies to the German government advocating for a comprehensive climate neutrality implementation plan. adidas is also part of the Fashion Pact, a global initiative of companies committed to common environmental goals.

Engagement with scorecard:

adidas provided feedback on the 2023 Scorecard.

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TOTAL SCORE



EMISSIONS CHANGE

412.41% increase*

2020-2021.

Aldo did not report a breakdown of its Scope 3 emissions in 2019.

ALDO has made limited progress towards addressing its climate impacts within its own operations. It has committed to 100% renewable energy for its stores and offices, but continues to fall short in reducing the far greater climate impacts of its supply chain. The company reported increasing its supply chain emissions by more than 400% between 2020 and 2021. ALDO desperately needs to increase its weak intensity-based Scope 3 emissions target. ALDO has begun to report more data about its supply chain emissions footprint, but does not provide a supplier list or report its supply chain energy data. The company performed poorly on supplier engagement. ALDO is also lagging behind its peers in reducing the climate impact of its raw materials, although it has taken the important step of banning the use of leather from the Amazon Biome to avoid links to deforestation in that region. ALDO should focus urgently on setting ambitious supply chain targets as well as engaging actively and supportively with its suppliers as a priority to curb its supply chain emissions.

C Climate commitments & energy transparency

Climate and energy commitments

GHG emissions:

ALDO has set an emissions reduction target for its own operations of 40% by 2030.

The company has also committed to reducing 30% of carbon emissions per pair of shoes by 2030 in comparison to 2016 levels. These targets are not in line with the 55% reduction required.

Renewable energy:

ALDO has not set a public renewable energy target in its own operations, though as a member of the UN Fashion Charter has committed to reach 100% renewable electricity in its own operations by 2030. ALDO has not committed to using electricity that is additional to the grid. ALDO has yet to set a target of 100% renewable energy for its supply chain by 2030, which is an essential step for decarbonising its manufacturing.

Coal phase out:

As a member of the UN Fashion Charter, ALDO has committed to phase out coal-fired boilers from its supply chain by 2030 to reduce air pollution and cut emissions.

Climate and energy transparency

GHG emissions:

ALDO publicly reports GHG emissions in its own operations and in its supply chain. The company does provide a full breakdown of its Scope 3 emissions.

Energy use:

ALDO does publicly report its energy use for its own operations, and it does report a breakdown of its renewable energy use and how that energy is sourced to the CDP. For its supply chain, ALDO does not publicly report its energy use, or provide a breakdown of its suppliers' renewable energy use and how that energy is sourced.

Suppliers:

ALDO does not provide a list of its suppliers.

F Renewable energy and energy efficient manufacturing

Energy efficiency

ALDO provides its suppliers with training and resources to help them make energy efficiency improvements, including supporting some of its major suppliers in increasing energy efficiency in their facilities. ALDO does not report providing its major suppliers with financial incentives for energy efficiency measures, and does not require them to make energy savings as a condition of contract.

Thermal Coal phase-out:

ALDO does not require suppliers to reduce thermal coal demand in their manufacturing processes.

Renewable energy

ALDO does report providing its suppliers with training and

resources to help them transition to renewable energy, but does not provide details. The company does not report providing financial support or incentives to make the energy transition, and does not require suppliers to use renewable energy as a condition of contract.

Supplier transparency and commitments

ALDO does require its Tier 1 suppliers to disclose GHG emissions data but does not require them to set GHG emissions reduction targets, and it does not require suppliers to provide facility level data via the Higg Index.

D+ Low-carbon and longer lasting materials

Eliminating fossil fuel fabrics

ALDO has not made any commitments to phase out fossil fuel based materials.

Climate commitments to zero deforestation

ALDO has made a public policy to ban the sourcing of leather from the Amazon Biome.

Climate commitments to circularity and low-carbon materials

Low-carbon materials:

Although ALDO set a target to improve the use of sustainable materials in its collection, it has not committed to increasing closed-loop apparel-to-apparel recycling for synthetics. ALDO has not committed to reduce the impact of its raw materials sourcing by switching to organic cotton or cotton sourced from regenerative agriculture by 2030, although it is investing in emerging materials, such as renewable plant based materials.

Increasing circularity:

ALDO is taking some small steps to increase circularity by using recycled materials and encouraging customers' donation, but it is not doing enough to address overproduction by policies to improve the reparability, resale, durability and recyclability of its products.

Transparency

ALDO does not publicly report its material mix, or its volume of deadstock. But it does provide information on how it manages or disposes of deadstock to reduce waste.

F Greener Shipping

Shipping climate commitments and reporting

ALDO did report its shipping emissions in 2020 and 2021.

However, the 2019 shipping emission data is not available. ALDO does not have a target to reduce its upstream transportation emissions, and does not provide a breakdown of its transportation methods.

Reducing upstream shipping emissions

ALDO has a general goal to reduce GHG emissions from supply chain transportation, but it has not set a specific target with timeline. ALDO does have a policy to avoid aviation and commit to slower shipping methods such as maritime, rail and land. But the company does not report having a near-term plan to ship its cargo on cleaner vessels and import through greener ports. ALDO reported a 49.53% increase in its upstream transportation and distribution emissions from 2020 to 2021.

Commitment and advocacy for zero emissions vessels (ZEV) by 2030

ALDO has not committed to transitioning to zero emissions vessels (ZEV) by 2030. The company has not used its voice publicly to advocate for Zero Emission Shipping. ALDO has yet to commit to transitioning its last mile delivery to zero emission vehicles.

F Advocacy

ALDO does not adequately participate in renewable energy advocacy on the international stage. This lack of leadership results in a failing score in this category. However, ALDO is a participant of the Fashion Pact, a global initiative of companies committed to common environmental goals.

Engagement with scorecard:

ALDO provided feedback on the 2023 Scorecard.

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TOTAL SCORE



EMISSIONS CHANGE

Emissions breakdown not reported.

47

BRAND SCORES

Allbirds is taking some action to address its climate impacts, although it has not made significant progress since the 2021 Scorecard. Allbirds' 42% GHG emissions targets are still short of the 1.5 °C pathway, although its commitments to 100% renewable energy in its own operations and Tier 1 supply chain are important. However, Allbirds does not report on the energy or renewable energy use of its supply chain, which is essential to provide transparency into the company's progress in decarbonising. Additionally, Allbirds does not disclose information about providing its suppliers with financial support or incentives to help them transition to renewable energy. Although Allbirds has not committed to phasing out fossil fuel derived materials, it has made progress on reducing the impact of its raw materials. It has committed to: regenerative farming, sourcing 100% certified renewable resources, and replacing leather with plant-based alternatives. The company has set the important goal of doubling the lifetime of its products and reducing waste. Allbirds should focus on increasing its supplier engagement on renewable energy and providing greater transparency into its supply chain energy use and engagement.

C+ Climate commitments & energy transparency

Climate and energy commitments

GHG emissions:

Allbirds has set an absolute emissions reduction target for Scope 1, 2, and 3 of 42% by 2030 from a 2020 baseline. This target is still short of the 55% reduction required.

Renewable energy:

Allbirds has set a renewable energy target in its own operations of 100% by 2025, and it will reach the goal through a combination of on-site renewables, utility programs,

and purchasing of renewable energy credits.

Allbirds has also set a target of 100% renewable energy for its Tier 1 supply chain by 2030, which is an essential first step for decarbonising its manufacturing.

Coal phase-out:

As a member of the UN Fashion Charter Allbirds has committed to phase out coal-fired boilers from its supply chain by 2030 to reduce air pollution and cut emissions, though it lacks a public target.

Climate and energy transparency

GHG emissions:

Allbirds publicly reported GHG emissions in its own operations, and in its supply chain. The company does provide a full breakdown of its Scope 3 emissions.

Energy use:

Allbirds does publicly report its energy use for its own operations, including a breakdown of its renewable energy use but does not report how that energy is sourced. For its supply chain, Allbirds does not publicly report its energy use, a breakdown of its suppliers' renewable energy use or how that energy is sourced.

Suppliers:

Allbirds does not publish a supplier list.

D- Renewable energy and energy efficient manufacturing

Energy efficiency

Allbirds states that it provides its suppliers with training and resources to help them make energy efficiency improvements. Allbirds does not report providing its major suppliers with financial incentives for energy efficiency measures, and does not require them to make energy savings as a condition of contract.

Thermal Coal phase-out:

Allbirds does not require suppliers to reduce thermal coal demand in their manufacturing processes.

Renewable energy

Allbirds does report providing its suppliers with training and resources to help them transition to renewable energy, but does not provide details. And there is no updated information on engagement for 2021. The company does not report providing financial support or incentives to make the energy transition and does not require suppliers to use renewable energy as a condition of contract.

Supplier transparency and commitments

Allbirds does require its Tier 1 suppliers to disclose GHG emissions data and provide facility level data via the Higg Index, but it does not require them to set GHG emissions reduction targets.

C Low-carbon and longer lasting materials**Eliminating fossil fuel fabrics**

Allbirds has not made any commitments to phase out fossil fuel based materials.

Climate commitments to zero deforestation

Although Allbirds has not made a public policy to ban the sourcing of leather from the Amazon Biome, it does not source any leather products and it only sources FSC certified wood based products.

Climate commitments to circularity and low-carbon materialsLow-carbon materials:

It is not discernible that Allbirds is acting to increase closed-loop apparel-to-apparel recycling for synthetics materials through innovation or investment, or from natural fibres by using recycled cotton from textile waste. Allbirds has committed to reduce the impact of its raw materials sourcing by switching to organic cotton and regenerative wool by 2025.

Increasing circularity:

Allbirds is acting to increase circularity by doubling the lifetime of its footwear and apparel products and launching a resale program, as well as using design principles

to improve recyclability and reduce waste. Now Allbirds needs to set clear goals on how increasing circularity will reduce production.

Transparency

Allbirds does publicly report its material mix, but it does not report the volume of materials. It does not report its volume of deadstock or how it manages or disposes of its deadstock to reduce waste.

D Greener Shipping**Shipping climate commitments and reporting**

Allbirds does not report its shipping emissions annually. But it does provide a breakdown of its transportation methods. It does include shipping emissions in its GHG reduction targets.

Reducing upstream shipping emissions

Allbirds does have a policy to avoid aviation and commit to slower shipping methods by using over 95% ocean shipping by the end of 2025. The company does not have a near-term plan to ship its cargo via cleaner methods.

Commitment and advocacy for zero emissions vessels (ZEV) by 2030

Allbirds has not committed to transitioning to zero emissions vessels (ZEV) by 2030. The company has not used its voice publicly to advocate for Zero Emission Shipping. Although Allbirds has yet to commit to transitioning its last mile delivery to zero emission vehicles, it is experimenting with EVs for last mile delivery.

D Advocacy

Allbirds has signed a joint statement to the government of Vietnam advocating for the creation and implementation of Power Development Plan VIII. This plan must prioritise renewable energy investment while also accelerating the country's clean energy transition. Allbirds signed on to the We Mean Business Coalition letter to the G20 to enact policy to keep within the 1.5°C limit.

Engagement with scorecard:

Allbirds provided feedback on the 2023 Scorecard.

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TOTAL SCORE



EMISSIONS CHANGE

33.18% increase

This is the first year that Amazon has been included in the Fossil-Free Fashion Scorecard. The global retail giant is now the biggest clothing retailer in the US by a large margin, followed by fellow retailer Walmart. Despite its market dominance and massive climate impact, Amazon performed very poorly across this scorecard's five categories. It was the worst performing of the three retailers assessed. The company failed to set absolute emissions reduction targets, and offers very limited transparency into its emissions breakdown, energy use and supplier engagement. It has no discernible goals to reduce the climate impact of its raw materials sourcing. Shipping is a huge category for the three retailers in this scorecard, and despite having set a target of Zero Emission Vessels by 2040, which is too late, Amazon reported a huge increase in its emissions now and cited very limited actions to bring them down. Amazon needs to improve in all the assessment areas, but should begin by significantly improving its dismal transparency.

D+ Climate commitments & energy transparency

Climate and energy commitments

GHG emissions:

Amazon has set a net zero target for its entire value chain by 2040, but has not set an absolute reductions target of 55% by 2030.

Renewable energy:

Amazon has set a renewable energy target in its own operations of 100% by 2025, and has committed to using electricity that is additional to the grid.

Amazon has yet to set a target of 100% renewable energy for its supply chain by 2030, which is an essential step for decarbonising its manufacturing.

Coal phase out:

Amazon has not publicly set a target to phase out coal-fired boilers from its supply chain by 2030 to reduce air pollution and cut emissions.

Climate and energy transparency

GHG emissions:

Amazon publicly reports GHG emissions in its own operations and in its supply chain, and provides a limited breakdown of its Scope 3 emissions.

Energy use:

Amazon publicly reports its renewable energy sourcing for its own operations, but does not provide its overall energy use.

For its supply chain, Amazon does not publicly report its suppliers' energy use, renewable energy use or how that energy is sourced.

Suppliers:

Amazon provides a partial supplier list to Tier 1 or 2.

F Renewable energy and energy efficient manufacturing

Energy efficiency

Amazon does not report providing its apparel suppliers with training and resources to help them make energy efficiency improvements. Amazon does not report providing its major suppliers with financial incentives for energy efficiency measures, and "encourages" but does not require them to make energy savings as a condition of contract.

Thermal Coal phase-out:

Amazon does not require suppliers to reduce thermal coal demand in their manufacturing processes, or set a cut off for onboarding new suppliers with thermal coal boilers.

Renewable energy

Amazon does not report providing its suppliers with training and resources to help them transition to renewable energy. The company does not report providing financial support or incentives to make the energy transition, but does provide the SME Climate Hub which supports businesses “like those in its supply chain” to reduce their emissions. Amazon does not require suppliers to use renewable energy as a condition of contract.

Supplier transparency and commitments

Amazon “encourages” but does not require its suppliers to provide facility level data via the Higg Index and annually report GHG emissions, and does not currently require suppliers to set GHG emissions reduction targets.

F Low-carbon and longer lasting materials

Eliminating fossil fuel fabrics

Amazon has not made any commitments to phase out fossil fuel based materials.

Climate commitments to zero deforestation

Amazon has not made a public policy to ban the sourcing of leather from the Amazon Biome or taken measurable steps to ensure that Amazon leather is not contributing to deforestation, and the company does not apparently have processes in place to avoid leather sourced from deforested regions. Amazon also does not have a general policy against contributing to deforestation through other materials including cellulose-based fabrics, but has invested in programs to end Amazonian deforestation through the Climate Pledge.

Climate commitments to circularity and low-carbon materials

Low-carbon materials:

Amazon has not committed to increasing closed-loop apparel-to-apparel recycling for synthetics and plant-based materials. Amazon has committed to reduce the impact of its raw materials sourcing by increasing the amount of organic, recycled or Better Cotton, but has not committed to switching to organic cotton or cotton sourced from regenerative agriculture by 2030.

Increasing circularity:

Amazon is not acting to increase circularity and address overproduction by policies to improve the repairability, resale, durability and recyclability of its clothes. Amazon offers some product repair and refurbishment, but this service is not available for apparel.

Transparency

Amazon does not publicly report its material mix, its volume of deadstock or how it manages or disposes of its deadstock to reduce waste.

D+ Greener Shipping

Shipping climate commitments and reporting

Amazon does not explicitly report its shipping emissions, and does not provide a breakdown of its transportation methods, but shipping is included in its net zero target.

Reducing upstream shipping emissions

Amazon does not have a policy to avoid aviation and commit to slower shipping methods such as maritime, rail and land, but does report having purchased sustainable fuel made from waste cooking oil to reduce shipping emissions in ocean shipping, working with Maersk EcoDelivery to reduce marine shipping emissions, and investing in low-carbon aviation fuel. However, Amazon reported a massive 44.7% increase in its related third-party transportation, packaging, and upstream energy emissions from 2019 to 2022.

Commitment and advocacy for zero emissions vessels (ZEV) by 2030

Amazon has committed to transitioning to zero emissions vessels (ZEV), though its target is still too slow at 10% of shipments by 2030 and 100% by 2040. Amazon has committed to transitioning its last mile delivery to zero emission vehicles, with 50% of shipments made with net-zero carbon by 2030.

B Advocacy

Amazon is in coalition with 39 other companies to sign on to the Clean Energy Demand Initiative (CEDI) Global Letter of Intent. This Intent calls for a global clean energy transition in partnership with governments, non-profits, and other organizations. This collective action has the

potential to drive 32 to 386 Billion USD of clean energy infrastructure. Additionally, Amazon joined 11 other companies in a joint Clean Energy Demand Initiative letter of intent with the Philippines government. CEDI looks to energise private sector investment by leveraging both governmental policy and corporate clean energy commitments that grow renewable energy purchasing. Amazon also signed a statement of mutual aspiration encouraging the government of Indonesia to accelerate a renewable energy transition to achieve at least 50% RE energy mix by 2045. Amazon receives a high score in this category for effectively using its platform to advocate for a clean energy transition.

Engagement with scorecard:

Amazon responded, but did not provide feedback.

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TOTAL SCORE



EMISSIONS CHANGE

30.18% increase*

2020-2021

Amer Sports did not report a breakdown of its Scope 3 emissions in 2019.

While the majority of sportswear companies assessed in this scorecard have made progress since the 2021 Scorecard, Amer Sports is still lagging far behind in tackling its climate emissions and reported a 30% increase in supply chain emissions between 2020 and 2021. The company has not yet set any group-level GHG emissions or renewable energy targets, which it should do as a priority, although several of its sub-brands (e.g. Arc'teryx, Salomon) have their own targets. Amer Sports provides limited information relating to its supplier engagement policies, but in a sign of positive movement it joined the Supply Chain Decarbonisation Project in 2021. Through participation in this project, it is beginning the process of assessing its supply chain in order to help them transition to renewable energy in future. If it's serious about addressing its climate impacts and keeping pace with its competitors, Amer Sports should set group-level GHG targets and report transparently on its progress in engaging its supply chain on phasing out fossil fuels.

D- Climate commitments & energy transparency

Climate and energy commitments

GHG emissions:

Amer Sports has not yet set a group-level emissions reduction target for its own operations or its supply chain, which is not in line with keeping warming below 1.5°C.

Renewable energy:

Amer Sports has not set a renewable energy target in its own operations, although it reports purchasing RECs to reduce emissions.

Amer Sports has yet to set a target of 100% renewable energy for its supply chain by 2030, which is an essential step for decarbonising its manufacturing.

Coal phase-out:

Amer Sports has not publicly set a target to phase out coal-fired boilers from its supply chain by 2030 to reduce air pollution and cut emissions.

Climate and energy transparency

GHG emissions:

Amer Sports publicly reports GHG emissions in its own operations and its supply chain. The company does provide a full breakdown of its Scope 3 emissions.

Energy use:

Amer Sports does publicly report its energy use for its own operations, including providing a breakdown of its renewable energy use and how that energy is sourced. For its supply chain, Amer Sports does not publicly report its energy use, and does not provide a breakdown of its suppliers' renewable energy use or how that energy is sourced.

Suppliers:

Amer Sports provides a partial supplier list to Tier 1.

D- Renewable energy and energy efficient manufacturing

Energy efficiency

Amer Sports does not report providing its suppliers with training and resources, or financial support to help them make energy efficiency improvements, and does not require them to make energy savings as a condition of contract.

Thermal Coal phase-out:

Amer Sports does not require suppliers to reduce thermal coal demand in their manufacturing processes.

Renewable energy

Amer Sports joined the European Outdoor Group Supply Chain Decarbonisation Project in 2021 through which it reports beginning the process of assessing its supplier networks in order to provide its suppliers with training and resources to help them transition to renewable energy, and ultimately support their transition with financing in the future. Amer Sports does not require suppliers to use renewable energy as a condition of contract.

Supplier transparency and commitments

Amer Sports does require its Tier 1 and Tier 2 suppliers to disclose GHG emissions data and provide facility level data via the Higg Index. But it does not require them to set GHG emissions reduction targets.

F Low-carbon and longer lasting materials

Eliminating fossil fuel fabrics

Amer Sports has not made any commitments to phase out fossil fuel based materials.

Climate commitments to zero deforestation

Amer Sports has not made a public policy to ban the sourcing of leather from the Amazon Biome or taken measurable steps to ensure that Amazon leather is not contributing to deforestation, and the company does not have processes in place to avoid leather sourced from deforested regions. Amer Sports also does not appear to have a general policy against contributing to deforestation through other materials including cellulose-based fabrics. Amer Sports brand Salomon was found to be at high risk of sourcing leather from deforested parts of the Amazon Biome in the Nowhere to Hide report.

Climate commitments to circularity and low-carbon materials

Low-carbon materials:

Amer Sports has not committed to increase closed-loop apparel-to-apparel recycling for synthetics and plant-based materials. Amer Sports has not committed to reduce the impact of its raw materials sourcing by switching to organic cotton or cotton sourced from regenerative agriculture by 2030.

Increasing circularity:

Amer Sport is acting minimally to increase circularity and address overproduction by policies to improve the repairability, resale, durability and recyclability of its clothes, for example expanding its business model to establish product take back programs, repair services, and refurbished or second life products for further sale through its Arc'teryx brand.

Transparency

Amer Sports does not publicly report its material mix, its volume of deadstock or how it manages or disposes of its deadstock to reduce waste.

F Greener Shipping

Shipping climate commitments and reporting

Amer Sports reported its shipping emissions in 2020 and 2021, but not in 2019. It does not target to reduce its upstream transportation emissions, and does not provide a breakdown of its transportation methods.

Reducing upstream shipping emissions

Amer Sports does not have a policy to avoid aviation and commit to slower shipping methods such as maritime, rail and land. The company also does not report having a near-term plan to ship its cargo via cleaner methods. It reported a 27.9% increase in its upstream transportation and distribution emissions from 2020 to 2021.

Commitment and advocacy for zero emissions vessels (ZEV) by 2030

Amer Sports has not committed to transitioning to zero emissions vessels (ZEV) by 2030. The company has not used its voice publicly to advocate for Zero Emission Shipping.

Amer Sports has yet to commit to transitioning its last mile delivery to zero emission vehicles.

D Advocacy

Amer Sports is in coalition with 39 other companies to sign the Clean Energy Demand Initiative (CEDI) Global Letter of Intent. This letter calls for a global clean energy transition in partnership with governments, non-profits, and other organizations. Amer Sports has also signed a

joint statement to the government of Vietnam advocating for the creation and implementation of Power Development Plan VIII. This plan must prioritise renewable energy investment while also accelerating the country's clean energy transition. While Amer Sports has taken steps forward on this issue, the company has room to grow in their international leadership on renewable energy within the fashion industry.

Engagement with scorecard:

Amer Sports provided feedback on the 2023 Scorecard.

Sources

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AMERICAN EAGLE OUTFITTERS

To reduce air pollution and cut emissions, American Eagle Outfitters (AEO) has taken the important step of publicly setting a target to phase out coal fired boilers from its supply chain by 2030 and requiring suppliers to reduce thermal coal demand in their manufacturing processes. However, AEO has not reported providing any financial support for its suppliers to transition to renewable energy, and does not actively engage in policy advocacy in deploying renewable energy. The company reported an increase in GHG emissions from both purchased goods and services and upstream transportation and distribution from 2020 to 2021. To keep up with its other big brands like H&M, the company should advocate for a renewable energy transition in key manufacturing countries, act faster to break away from fossil fuel derived materials, and set a short-term green shipping target.

C+ Climate commitments & energy transparency

Climate and energy commitments

GHG emissions:

AEO has set an emissions reduction target for its own operations of 80% by 2030 from a 2018 baseline, which is in line with keeping warming below 1.5°C.

The company has also set an emissions reduction target for its supply chain of 40% by 2030 from a 2018 baseline. This target is not in line with the 55% reduction required.

Renewable energy:

AEO has set a renewable energy target in its own operations of 100%, though it is not clear whether the energy will be additional to the grid.

AEO has yet to set a target of 100% renewable energy for its supply chain by 2030, which is an essential step for decarbonising its manufacturing.

TOTAL SCORE



EMISSIONS CHANGE

25.61% increase

2020-2021

(no 2019 data available)

Coal phase out:

AEO has publicly set a target to phase out coal-fired boilers from its supply chain by 2030 to reduce air pollution and cut emissions.

Climate and energy transparency

GHG emissions:

AEO publicly reports GHG emissions in its own operations, and in its supply chain. The company does provide a full breakdown of its Scope 3 emissions.

Energy use:

AEO does publicly report its energy use for its own operations, including a breakdown of its renewable energy use and how that energy is sourced.

For its supply chain, although AEO obtains supplier energy data, it does not publicly report its energy use, and does not provide a breakdown of its suppliers' renewable energy use or how that energy is sourced.

Suppliers:

AEO does not provide a supplier list.

C- Renewable energy and energy efficient manufacturing

Energy efficiency

AEO does provide its suppliers with training and resources to help them make energy efficiency improvements, including piloting Clean by Design. AEO does report providing its major suppliers with financial incentives for energy efficiency measures through the Aii Carbon Leadership Program for suppliers who reduce their operational emissions. But it does not require them to make energy savings as a condition of contract.

Thermal Coal phase-out:

AEO does require suppliers to reduce thermal coal demand in their manufacturing processes.

Renewable energy

AEO does report providing its suppliers with training and resources to help them transition to renewable energy, including through the Carbon Leadership Program, but the company does not report providing financial support or incentives to make the energy transition. It does not require suppliers to use renewable energy as a condition of contract.

Supplier transparency and commitments

AEO does require its major suppliers to disclose GHG emissions data and does require them to set GHG emissions reduction targets, and it does require its major suppliers to provide facility level data via the Higg Index.

D Low-carbon and longer lasting materials

Eliminating fossil fuel fabrics

AEO has not made any commitments to phase out fossil fuel based materials.

Climate commitments to zero deforestation

AEO has not made a public policy to ban the sourcing of leather from the Amazon Biome or taken measurable steps to ensure that Amazon leather is not contributing to deforestation. But the company does have a commitment to eliminate materials such as leather and viscose sourced from practices that contribute to deforestation by 2030. AEO was found to be at high risk of sourcing leather from deforestation in the Amazon Biome according to the Nowhere to Hide report.

Climate commitments to circularity and low-carbon materials

Low-carbon materials:

AEO has not committed to increasing closed-loop apparel-to-apparel recycling for synthetics, and although it has a goal to increase its use of recycled cotton it is not clear that it will be derived from textile recycling. AEO has not committed to reduce the impact of its raw materials sourcing by switching to organic cotton or cotton sourced from regenerative agriculture by 2030, although it does have a goal to source 100% “more sustainable” cotton – which includes recycled, organic and “Better Cotton” – by 2023.

Increasing circularity:

AEO is acting slowly to increase circularity with a limited jean take-back program, but needs to do more to reduce production by improving durability, repair, resale and recycling.

Transparency

AEO publicly reports its material mix and the volume of materials. But it does not report its volume of deadstock and how it manages its deadstock.

F Greener Shipping

Shipping climate commitments and reporting

AEO does report its shipping emissions annually, but does not have a target to reduce GHG emissions from transportation and does not provide a breakdown of its transportation methods.

Reducing upstream shipping emissions

AEO does not have a policy to avoid aviation and commit to slower shipping methods such as maritime, rail and land. The company does not report having a near-term plan to ship its cargo via cleaner methods. American Eagle Outfitter’s transportation emissions tripled in 2021 compared with the previous year.

Commitment and advocacy for zero emissions vessels (ZEV) by 2030

AEO has not committed to transitioning to zero emissions vessels (ZEV) by 2030. The company has not used its voice publicly to advocate for Zero Emission Shipping. AEO has yet to commit to transitioning its last mile delivery to zero emission vehicles.

F Advocacy

It is not discernable that AEO participated in advocacy efforts over the 2023 Scorecard period urging policy makers to promote and support increasing renewable energy supply, especially in supply chain countries, or stronger emissions reduction.

Engagement with scorecard:

American Eagle Outfitters provided feedback on the 2023 Scorecard.

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Armani has still not committed to reducing thermal coal burning in the manufacturing processes of its supply chain. Nor has the company pledged to source 100% renewable energy in its supply chain by 2030. Armani has also not reported providing any financial support for its suppliers to put in place energy efficiency measures or help them transition to renewable energy. Armani did report some progress in reducing the impact of its transportation and shipping, with policies to pilot low-carbon shipping methods resulting in its upstream transportation and distribution emissions reducing significantly from 2019 to 2021. To keep up with its competitor Kering, Armani should effectively engage with its suppliers to transition to renewable energy and advocate for its urgent renewable energy needs with key decision makers to decarbonise its supply chain. It is also essential that the company increase transparency in supply chain emissions and material mix.

C- Climate commitments & energy transparency

Climate and energy commitments

GHG emissions:

Armani has set a relatively high emissions reduction target for its own operations of 50% by 2030 from a 2019 baseline, although it is still short of the 55% reduction required.

The company has also set an emissions reduction target for its supply chain of 42% by 2029 from a 2019 baseline. This target is also not in line with the 55% reduction required.

Renewable energy:

Armani has set a renewable energy target in its own operations of 100% for the Group's European offices and stores by 2025, but there is no global target. And it is not clear whether the energy will be additional to the grid.

Armani has yet to set a target of 100% renewable energy for its supply chain by 2030, which is an essential step for decarbonising its manufacturing.

Coal phase out:

Armani has not publicly set a target to phase out coal-fired boilers from its supply chain by 2030 to reduce air pollution and cut emissions.

Climate and energy transparency

GHG emissions:

Armani publicly reports GHG emissions in its own operations, and in its supply chain. The company does provide a full breakdown of its Scope 3 emissions.

Energy use:

Armani does publicly report its energy use for its own operations, but it does not provide a breakdown of its renewable energy use and how that energy is sourced. For its supply chain, Armani does not publicly report its energy use, a breakdown of its suppliers' renewable energy use or how that energy is sourced.

Suppliers:

Armani does not provide a supplier list.

F Renewable energy and energy efficient manufacturing

Energy efficiency

Armani does not report providing its suppliers with training and resources or financial support to help them make energy efficiency improvements. But it does require them to make energy savings as a condition of contract.

Thermal Coal phase-out:

Armani does not require suppliers to reduce thermal coal demand in their manufacturing processes.

Renewable energy

Armani does not report providing its suppliers with training and resources to help them transition to renewable energy. The company does not report providing financial support or incentives to make the energy transition, and does not require suppliers to use renewable energy as a condition of contract.

Supplier transparency and commitments

Armani does require its suppliers to disclose GHG emissions data but does not require them to set GHG emissions reduction targets, and it does not require suppliers to provide facility level data via the Higg Index.

D Low-carbon and longer lasting materials

Eliminating fossil fuel fabrics

Armani has not made any commitments to phase out fossil fuel based materials.

Climate commitments to zero deforestation

Armani has made a public policy to ban the sourcing of leather from the Amazon Biome, however, Armani was found to be at high risk of sourcing leather from deforestation in the Amazon Biome according to the Nowhere to Hide report.

Climate commitments to circularity and low-carbon materials

Low-carbon materials:

Armani has not committed to increasing closed-loop apparel-to-apparel recycling for synthetics and plant-based materials. Armani has not committed to reduce the impact of its raw materials sourcing by switching to organic cotton or cotton sourced from regenerative agriculture by 2030, but its supplier code of conduct includes a preference for “sustainable” or recycled materials.

Increasing circularity:

Armani does not share information about how it is acting to increase circularity and address overproduction by policies to improve the reparability, resale, durability and recyclability of its clothes.

Transparency

Armani does not publicly report its material mix, its volume of deadstock or how it manages or disposes of its deadstock to reduce waste.

D Greener Shipping

Shipping climate commitments and reporting

Armani does report its shipping emissions annually and does include shipping emissions in its GHG reduction targets. But it does not provide a breakdown of its transportation methods.

Reducing upstream shipping emissions

Armani does report having a policy to avoid aviation and commit to slower shipping methods such as maritime, rail and land. The company does not share information about near-term strategies to ship its cargo via cleaner methods, but it did report a 77.1% drop in its upstream transportation and distribution emission from 2019 to 2021.

Commitment and advocacy for zero emissions vessels (ZEV) by 2030

Armani has not committed to transitioning to zero emissions vessels (ZEV) by 2030. The company has not used its voice publicly to advocate for Zero Emission Shipping.

Armani has not committed to transitioning its last mile delivery to zero emission vehicles.

F Advocacy

While Armani is part of the Fashion Pact, a global initiative of companies committed to common environmental goals, this is a minimal effort on the part of the company. Armani should do more to play a part in advocating for renewable energy in the countries that produce its products.

Engagement with scorecard:

Armani did not respond to requests.

Sources

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ASICS remains ahead of most athletic brands in the 2023 Scorecard, having both set strong GHG emissions reduction targets in line with a 1.5°C pathway, and established a Tier 1 renewable energy target of 85%. Its efforts have resulted in a 10% reduction in supply chain emissions since 2019. Now ASICS needs to disclose the energy footprint and attributes of its supply chain in order to provide better transparency into its progress. ASICS reports working closely with its Tier 1 suppliers on switching to renewable energy, including by providing training and incentives and ultimately requiring its main suppliers to use renewable energy. However, it is unclear how much financial support is available to suppliers. The company should as a priority disclose information relating to its financial support to main suppliers. It is important that their suppliers are not disadvantaged by its renewable energy requirements. ASICS has pledged to replace virgin polyester with recycled alternatives, but it should focus on increasing natural or alternative fibres, or recycled materials from a closed-loop system, in order to reduce its dependence on fossil fuels.

B Climate commitments & energy transparency

Climate and energy commitments

GHG emissions:

ASICS has set an emissions reduction target for its own operations of 63% by 2030 from a 2015 base year, which is in line with keeping warming below 1.5°C.

The company has also set an emissions reduction target for its supply chain of 63% by 2030 from a 2015 base year. This target is in line with the 55% reduction required to reduce supply chain emissions now.

Renewable energy:

ASICS has set a renewable energy target in its own operations of 100%, but the energy is a mix of additional to the grid and renewable energy credits.

ASICS has also set a target of 85% renewable energy for its Tier 1 supply chain by 2030, which is an essential step for decarbonising its manufacturing.

TOTAL SCORE



EMISSIONS CHANGE

10.4% decrease

Coal phase-out:

As a member of the UN Fashion Charter, ASICS has set a target to phase out coal-fired boilers from its supply chain by 2030 to reduce air pollution and cut emissions.

Climate and energy transparency

GHG emissions:

ASICS publicly reports GHG emissions in its own operations, and in its supply chain. The company does provide a full breakdown of its Scope 3 emissions.

Energy use:

ASICS does publicly report its energy use for its own operations, including a breakdown of its renewable energy use and how that energy is sourced.

For its supply chain, ASICS does not publicly report its energy use, a breakdown of its suppliers' renewable energy use or how that energy is sourced.

Suppliers:

ASICS provides a partial supplier list to Tier 1 or 2.

B- Renewable energy and energy efficient manufacturing

Energy efficiency

ASICS provides its Tier 1 suppliers in Vietnam with training and resources to help them make energy efficiency improvements. ASICS does not report providing its major suppliers with financial incentives for energy efficiency measures, but has set a requirement for suppliers to continuously improve energy efficiency as a condition of contract.

Thermal Coal phase-out:

ASICS does not require suppliers to reduce thermal coal demand in their manufacturing processes.

Renewable energy

ASICS does report providing its main suppliers with training and resources to help them transition to renewable energy, including one-on-one information sharing, training on renewable energy procurement opportunities, invitation to join the Clean by Design program and sharing best climate impact mitigation practices. The company does not report providing specific financial support or incentives to make the energy transition, but it does work directly with suppliers and feature climate performance in supplier awards schemes. Main suppliers are required to use renewable energy as a condition of contract.

Supplier transparency and commitments

ASICS requires its Tier 1 and Tier 2 suppliers to disclose GHG emissions data and for strategic suppliers to disclose facility level data and set GHG emissions reduction targets.

D+ Low-carbon and longer lasting materials

Eliminating fossil fuel fabrics

ASICS has not made any commitments to phase out fossil fuel based materials.

Climate commitments to zero deforestation

ASICS has not made a public policy to ban the sourcing of leather from the Amazon Biome or taken measurable steps to ensure that Amazon leather is not contributing to deforestation, but the company does have some processes in place to avoid leather sourced from deforested regions.

ASICS was found to be at high risk of sourcing leather from deforestation in the Amazon Biome according to the Nowhere to Hide report.

Climate commitments to circularity and low-carbon materials

Low-carbon materials:

ASICS reports acting to increase closed-loop textile recycling of synthetic and plant based fibres through investing in innovation, but does not report details or set specific targets. ASICS has committed to replace all virgin polyester materials used in apparel and footwear with recycled alternatives by 2030. ASICS has not com-

mitted to reduce the impact of its raw materials sourcing by switching to organic cotton or cotton sourced from regenerative agriculture by 2030, but it committed to shift to more sustainable certified materials.

Increasing circularity:

ASICS is acting to increase circularity and address over-production by policies to improve the repairability, resale, durability and recyclability of its clothes, including a limited take back and resale program and offering repair services on specific products in Japan.

Transparency

ASICS does not publicly report its material mix, or its volume of deadstock. But it does report how it manages or disposes of its deadstock to reduce waste.

D- Greener Shipping

Shipping climate commitments and reporting

Asics does report its shipping emissions annually, but does not have a target to reduce GHG emissions from transportation and does not provide a breakdown of its transportation methods.

Reducing upstream shipping emissions

ASICS does have a policy to avoid aviation and commit to slower shipping methods such as maritime, rail and land. The company does not have a near-term plan to ship its cargo via cleaner methods. It reported a gradual 9.9% drop in its upstream transportation and distribution emission from 2019 to 2021.

Commitment and advocacy for zero emissions vessels (ZEV) by 2030

ASICS has not committed to transitioning to zero emissions vessels (ZEV) by 2030. The company has not used its voice publicly to advocate for Zero Emission Shipping.

ASICS has yet to commit to transitioning its last mile delivery to zero emission vehicles.

D Advocacy

ASICS joined the Japan Climate Initiative statement to the government of Japan advocating for a clean energy strategy that enables 40-50% renewable energy of

Japan's power needs by 2030. ASICS signed on to the We Mean Business Coalition letter to the G20 to enact policy to keep within the 1.5°C limit.

Engagement with scorecard:

ASICS provided feedback on the 2023 Scorecard.

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TOTAL SCORE



EMISSIONS CHANGE

66.68% increase

Boohoo scored most of its credit in the areas of climate commitments and transparency, highlighting the company's efforts to curb its climate pollution are at the beginning stages. It publicly reported on its main material mix and provided a Tier 1 and Tier 2 supplier list, with a stated plan to publish its raw material suppliers in 2023. However, Boohoo is lagging far behind its competitors in the fast fashion sector in terms of: progressing with an energy transition in the supply chain, engaging in renewable energy advocacy, and use of low-carbon materials. Worse, it reported a significant emission increase in both the purchased goods and services category and the upstream transportation and distribution category from 2019 to 2021. Boohoo should start taking its negative climate impacts seriously and develop realistic short-term plans, such as providing resources to suppliers to improve energy efficiency, advocating for the urgent renewable energy needs, and helping UK suppliers transition to renewable energy.

D+ Climate commitments & energy transparency

Climate and energy commitments

GHG emissions:

Boohoo has set an emissions reduction target for its own operations of 42% by 2030 from a 2020 base year, which is not quite in line with keeping warming below 1.5°C.

The company has also set an emissions reduction target for its supply chain of an intensity-based target of 52% per unit of value added over the same timeframe, which is not as strong as an absolute reduction target and not in line with the 55% reduction required.

Renewable energy:

Boohoo has set a renewable energy target in its own operations of 100% by 2022, but it is not clear whether the energy will be additional to the grid.

Boohoo has yet to set a target of 100% renewable energy for its supply chain by 2030, which is an essential step for decarbonising its manufacturing.

Coal phase out:

Boohoo has not publicly set a target to phase out coal-fired boilers from its supply chain by 2030 to reduce air pollution and cut emissions.

Climate and energy transparency

GHG emissions:

Boohoo publicly reports GHG emissions in its own operations, and in its supply chain, but the company does not provide a full breakdown of its Scope 3 emissions.

Energy use:

Boohoo does not publicly report its energy use or provide a breakdown of its renewable energy use and how that energy is sourced, for either its own operations or its supply chain.

Suppliers:

Boohoo provides a partial supplier list to Tier 1 or 2, and plans to publish its raw material suppliers in 2023.

F Renewable energy and energy efficient manufacturing

Energy efficiency

Boohoo does not report providing its suppliers with training and resources to help them make energy efficiency improvements. Boohoo does not report providing its major suppliers with financial incentives for energy efficiency measures, and does not require them to make energy savings as a condition of contract.

Thermal Coal phase-out:

Boohoo does not require suppliers to reduce thermal coal demand in their manufacturing processes.

Renewable energy

Boohoo does not report providing its suppliers with training and resources to help them transition to renewable energy. The company does not report providing financial support or incentives to make the energy transition, and does not require suppliers to use renewable energy as a condition of contract.

Supplier transparency and commitments

Boohoo does not require its suppliers to set GHG emissions reduction targets or set science-based emissions reduction targets, and does not require suppliers to provide facility level data via the Higg Index and annually report GHG emissions.

F Low-carbon and longer lasting materials

Eliminating fossil fuel fabrics

Boohoo has not made any commitments to phase out fossil fuel based materials.

Climate commitments to zero deforestation

Boohoo has not made a public policy to ban the sourcing of leather from the Amazon Biome or taken measurable steps to ensure that Amazon leather is not contributing to deforestation, and the company does not have processes in place to avoid leather sourced from deforested regions. Boohoo also does not have a general policy against contributing to deforestation through other materials including cellulose-based fabrics.

Climate commitments to circularity and low-carbon materialsLow-carbon materials:

Boohoo has not committed to increasing closed-loop apparel-to-apparel recycling for synthetics and plant-based materials. Boohoo is planning to reduce the impact of its raw materials sourcing by increasing the mix of more sustainably sourced cotton and polyester by 2030, including organic, recycled or Better Cotton, but has not committed to switch to 100% organic cotton or cotton sourced from regenerative agriculture.

Increasing circularity:

Boohoo is not currently acting to increase circularity and address overproduction by policies to improve the repairability, resale, durability and recyclability of its clothes, though has plans to launch a resale service by 2023, and given its ultra-fast fashion business model it needs to do far more to increase the durability and repairability of its products with a goal of reducing production.

Transparency

Boohoo does publicly report its main material mix, but it does not report the volume of materials. Boohoo does not report its volume of deadstock or how it manages or disposes of its deadstock to reduce waste, but has committed to end textile waste to landfill by 2025.

F Greener Shipping

Shipping climate commitments and reporting

Boohoo does report its shipping emissions annually, but does not provide a breakdown of its transportation methods, and does not have a target to reduce GHG emissions from transportation.

Reducing upstream shipping emissions

Boohoo does not report having a policy to avoid aviation and commit to slower shipping methods such as maritime, rail and land. The company reported a 36.6% increase in its upstream transportation and distribution emissions from 2019 to 2021.

Commitment and advocacy for zero emissions vessels (ZEV) by 2030

Boohoo has not committed to transitioning to zero emissions vessels (ZEV) by 2030. The company has not used its voice publicly to advocate for Zero Emission Shipping.

Boohoo has yet to commit to transitioning its last mile delivery to zero emission vehicles.

F Advocacy

It is not discernible that Boohoo engaged in any international or supply chain advocacy in support of renewable energy during the 2023 Scorecard period.

Engagement with scorecard:

Boohoo did not respond to requests.

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TOTAL SCORE



EMISSIONS CHANGE

132.46% increase

As a signatory of the UN Fashion Charter, Burberry committed to phasing out coal from the supply chain by 2030. However, Burberry has not reported requiring its suppliers to phase out thermal coal in the manufacturing processes or providing financial support to source renewable energy. Due to the lack of effective actions across the supply chain, GHG emissions from both purchased goods and services, and upstream transportation and distribution increased from 2019 to 2021. If Burberry wants to become climate positive by FY39/40 (2039/2040), as it claims, it should invest in rapidly increasing the use of renewable energy, chart a plan for phasing down fossil fuel based materials (including recycled polyester), and ship its cargo via cleaner methods.

C+ Climate commitments & energy transparency

Climate and energy commitments

GHG emissions:

Burberry has set an emissions reduction target for its own operations of 95% by FY22/23 from FY16/17, which is in line with keeping warming below 1.5 °C.

The company has also set an emissions reduction target for its supply chain of 46% by FY29/30 from FY18/19. This target is still short of the 55% reduction required.

Renewable energy:

Burberry has set a renewable energy target in its own operations of 100% by 2025, but the energy will be a mix of additional to the grid and renewable energy credits. Burberry has yet to set a target of 100% renewable energy for its supply chain by 2030, which is an essential step for decarbonising its manufacturing.

Coal phase out:

As a signatory of the renewed UN Fashion Charter, Burberry has committed to phasing out coal-fired boilers from

its supply chain by 2030 to reduce air pollution and cut emissions.

Climate and energy transparency

GHG emissions:

Burberry publicly reports GHG emissions in its own operations, and in its supply chain. The company does provide a full breakdown of its Scope 3 emissions.

Energy use:

Burberry does publicly report its energy use for its own operations, including a breakdown of its renewable energy use and how that energy is sourced.

For its supply chain, Burberry does not publicly report its energy use, a breakdown of its suppliers' renewable energy use, or how that energy is sourced.

Suppliers:

Burberry does not provide a supplier list.

D- Renewable energy and energy efficient manufacturing

Energy efficiency

Burberry does report engaging its suppliers on energy efficiency improvements, although it does not provide details on the training and resources offered. Burberry does not appear to offer financial support to help them make energy efficiency savings. But it does require them to make energy savings as a condition of contract. The company includes energy efficiency in its supplier code of conduct, and sets supplier energy efficiency as a corporate goal.

Thermal Coal phase-out:

Burberry does not require suppliers to reduce thermal coal demand in their manufacturing processes.

Renewable energy

Burberry does report providing some of its suppliers with training and resources to help them transition to renewable energy by creating supplier renewable energy guides and working with Aii to support Italian manufacturers. The company does not report providing financial support or incentives to make the energy transition and does not require suppliers to use renewable energy as a condition of contract.

Supplier transparency and commitments

Burberry does not require its suppliers to set GHG emissions reduction targets or set science-based emissions reduction targets, and does not require suppliers to provide facility level data via the Higg Index or annually report GHG emissions.

D+ Low-carbon and longer lasting materials

Eliminating fossil fuel fabrics

Burberry has not made any commitments to phase out fossil fuel based materials.

Climate commitments to zero deforestation

Burberry has not made a public policy to ban the sourcing of leather from the Amazon Biome or taken measurable steps to ensure that Amazon leather is not contributing to deforestation, but the company has made a commitment to eliminate materials such as leather and viscose sourced from practices that contribute to deforestation by 2025.

Climate commitments to circularity and low-carbon materials

Low-carbon materials:

Burberry is not acting to increase closed-loop apparel-to-apparel recycling for synthetics or plant-based materials, instead committing to use 100% of polyester sourced from recycled plastic bottles & bio-based nylon from renewable sources by 2025, which does not reduce textile waste. Burberry has committed to reduce the impact of its raw materials sourcing by switching to 100% organic cotton or cotton sourced from regenerative agriculture by phasing out non-organic cotton by FY22.

Increasing circularity:

Burberry does appear to be acting in a limited way to increase circularity and address overproduction by policies to improve the reparability, resale, durability

and recyclability of its clothes, including offering repair and post-sale care for its products, and reporting on the volume of repairs.

Transparency

Burberry does not publicly report its material mix or its volume of deadstock. But it does report how it manages or disposes of its deadstock to reduce waste.

F Greener Shipping

Shipping climate commitments and reporting

Burberry does report its shipping emissions annually, but does not have a target to reduce GHG emissions from transportation and does not provide a breakdown of its transportation methods.

Reducing upstream shipping emissions

Burberry does not have a policy to avoid aviation and commit to slower shipping methods such as maritime, rail and land. The company does not report having a near-term plan to ship its cargo via cleaner methods, and between 2019 and 2021 its upstream transportation and distribution emissions increased by 18.2%.

Commitment and advocacy for zero emissions vessels (ZEV) by 2030

Burberry has not committed to transitioning to zero emissions vessels (ZEV) by 2030. The company has not used its voice publicly to advocate for Zero Emission Shipping.

Burberry has not committed to transitioning its last mile delivery to zero emission vehicles.

D Advocacy

Burberry is in coalition with 39 other companies to sign the Clean Energy Demand Initiative (CEDI) Global Letter of Intent. This letter calls for a global clean energy transition in partnership with governments, non-profits, and other organizations. Burberry also participates in the Fashion Pact and RE100. The company also signed onto the We Mean Business Coalition Letter to keep 1.5°C commitments. Burberry receives a low grade in this category due to the company's minimal action in advocating for global clean energy infrastructure in its supply chain.

Engagement with scorecard:

Burberry did not respond to requests.

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Capri Holdings has taken critical initial steps to set itself on the path to tackling climate change by setting GHG emissions reduction targets for both its own operations and supply chain for the first time. It has also joined the Fashion Pact's Collective Virtual Power Purchase Agreement (CVVPA) Renewable Energy project. But Capri Holdings has not yet set a target of 100% renewable energy for its supply chain or committed to phase out coal fired boilers from its supply chain by 2030. Capri Holdings has not reported taking effective measures to reduce emissions from transportation and distribution. To lower its impact on the planet and address climate change, Capri Holdings should enhance transparency of suppliers, energy use, GHG emissions, and material sourcing. It is also essential that the company provide financial support for its suppliers to put in place energy efficiency measures and help them transition to renewable energy.

C- Climate commitments & energy transparency

Climate and energy commitments

GHG emissions:

Capri Holdings has set an emissions reduction target for its own operations by 50% by FY2030 from a FY2019 base year.

The company has also set an emissions reduction target for its supply chain of 50% over the same timeframe. These targets are still short of the 55% reduction required.

Renewable energy:

Capri Holdings has set a renewable energy target in its own operations of 100% by 2025, but the energy will be primarily additional to the grid, using a mix of VPPAs and direct power generation, as well as some renewable energy credits.

Capri Holdings has yet to set a target of 100% renewable energy for its supply chain by 2030, which is an essential step for decarbonising its manufacturing.

Coal phase out:

Capri Holdings has not publicly set a target to phase out coal-fired boilers from its supply chain by 2030 to reduce air pollution and cut emissions.

Climate and energy transparency

GHG emissions:

Capri Holdings publicly reports GHG emissions in its own operations and its supply chain, but the company does not publicly provide a full breakdown of its Scope 3 emissions.

Energy use:

Capri Holdings does not publicly report its energy use for its own operations. It only provides a high-level breakdown of its renewable energy use, and it is unclear how that energy is sourced.

For its supply chain, Capri Holdings does not publicly report its energy use, it does not provide a breakdown of its suppliers' renewable energy use and how that energy is sourced.

Suppliers:

Capri Holdings does not provide a supplier list.

F Renewable energy and energy efficient manufacturing

Energy efficiency

Capri Holdings provides its suppliers with training and resources to help them make energy efficiency improvements by engaging with key partners to identify emissions reduction opportunities. The company does not report providing its major suppliers with financial incen-

tives for energy efficiency measures, and does not require them to make energy savings as a condition of contract.

Thermal Coal phase-out:

Capri Holdings does not require suppliers to reduce thermal coal demand in their manufacturing processes.

Renewable energy

Capri Holdings does not report providing its suppliers with training and resources or financial support to help them transition to renewable energy. The company does not require suppliers to use renewable energy as a condition of contract.

Supplier transparency and commitments

Capri Holdings does require its suppliers to disclose GHG emissions data and is running a pilot program led by brands Jimmy Choo and Versace to help its suppliers set and achieve their own science-based emissions reduction targets, but does not require suppliers to have GHG reduction targets. Capri Holdings requires key suppliers to provide facility level data via the Higg Index.

D- Low-carbon and longer lasting materials

Eliminating fossil fuel fabrics

Capri Holdings has not made any commitments to phase out fossil fuel based materials.

Climate commitments to zero deforestation

Capri Holdings has not made a public policy to ban the sourcing of leather from the Amazon Biome or taken measurable steps to ensure that Amazon leather is not contributing to deforestation, but the company has processes in place to avoid leather sourced from deforested regions, including working with the Leather Working Group (LWG), Leather Impact Accelerator (LIA) and the Responsible Luxury Initiative (ReLI). However, the company was found to be at high risk of sourcing leather from deforestation in the Amazon Biome according to the Nowhere to Hide report.

Climate commitments to circularity and low-carbon materials

Low-carbon materials:

Capri Holdings has not committed to increase closed-

loop apparel-to-apparel recycling for synthetics and plant-based materials. Although the company has explored regenerative materials, it has not committed to source 100% regenerative or organic materials to reduce the impact of its raw materials sourcing by 2030.

Increasing circularity:

Capri Holdings is beginning to act in a limited capacity to increase circularity by starting a reuse and recycling pilot, but needs to act far more urgently on this issue across all of its brands.

Transparency

Capri Holdings does not publicly report its material mix, its volume of deadstock or how it manages or disposes of its deadstock to reduce waste.

F Greener Shipping

Shipping climate commitments and reporting

Capri Holdings does report its shipping emissions as part of its Scope 3 breakdown, though the most recent data is from FY2019. The company does not provide a breakdown of its transportation methods, and does not have a target to reduce GHG emissions from transportation.

Reducing upstream shipping emissions

Capri Holdings does have a general policy to maximise shipping efficiency and reduce transportation distances, but does not report having a near-term plan to ship its cargo via cleaner vessels or low emission fuels, or import through greener ports. It does not have a specific policy to avoid aviation and commit to slower shipping methods such as maritime, rail and land.

Commitment and advocacy for zero emissions vessels (ZEV) by 2030

Capri Holdings has not committed to transitioning to zero emissions vessels (ZEV) by 2030. The company has not used its voice publicly to advocate for Zero Emission Shipping.

Capri Holdings has not committed to transitioning its last mile delivery to zero emission vehicles.

D Advocacy

Capri Holdings is a Fashion Pact and RE100 member. Capri Holdings has joined the Fashion Pact's Collective Virtual Power Purchase Agreement (CVPPA), seeking to add renewable energy capacity in Europe. However, the company receives minimal points in this category for a lack of discernible advocacy to promote renewable energy in its supply chain.

Engagement with scorecard:

Capri Holdings provided feedback on the 2023 Scorecard.

Sources

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Chanel is showing signs of working to find solutions to reduce the carbon footprint of transportation. Because of the transition away from air transport towards sea, its transportation related emissions between 2019 and 2021 show a reduction. While Chanel has committed to phasing out coal from the supply chain by 2030 through joining the UN Fashion Charter, it has not reported providing financial or other incentives to its suppliers to reduce reliance on fossil fuels or engaging in renewable energy advocacy. Till now, the luxury apparel and accessory brand has not demonstrated any effective progress increasing closed-loop apparel-to apparel recycling for synthetics or phasing out materials, such as leather and viscose, sourced from practices contributing to deforestation. To address the climate breakdown, Chanel should set more ambitious emissions reduction targets for both its own operations and its supply chain and develop short-term plans to help achieve the targets.

C Climate commitments & energy transparency

Climate and energy commitments

GHG emissions:

Chanel has set an emissions reduction target for its own operations of 50% by 2030 from a 2019 baseline, which is not in line with keeping warming below 1.5°C. The company has also set an absolute emissions reduction target for its supply chain of only 10% by 2030. This target is far from enough to be in line with keeping warming below 1.5°C.

Renewable energy:

Chanel has set a renewable energy target in its own operations of 100% by 2030, but the energy will be a mix of additional to the grid and renewable energy credits. Chanel has yet to set a target of 100% renewable energy for its supply chain by 2030, which is an essential step for decarbonising its manufacturing.

TOTAL SCORE



EMISSIONS CHANGE

34.04% increase

Coal phase out:

As a signatory of the renewed UN Fashion Charter, Chanel has committed to phasing out coal-fired boilers from its supply chain by 2030 to reduce air pollution and cut emissions.

Climate and energy transparency

GHG emissions:

Chanel publicly reports GHG emissions in its own operations, and in its supply chain. The company does provide a full breakdown of its Scope 3 emissions.

Energy use:

Chanel does publicly report its energy use for its own operations, including a breakdown of its renewable energy use and how that energy is sourced.

For its supply chain, Chanel does not publicly report its energy use, it does not provide a breakdown of its suppliers' renewable energy use or how that energy is sourced.

Suppliers:

Chanel does not provide a supplier list.

F Renewable energy and energy efficient manufacturing

Energy efficiency

Chanel does report engaging its suppliers on energy efficiency improvements by providing anecdotal information on measures taken at owned supplier facilities, but should offer more in-depth training and resources. Chanel does not report providing its major suppliers with financial incentives for energy efficiency measures, and does not require them to make energy savings as a condition of contract.

Thermal Coal phase-out:

Chanel does not require suppliers to reduce thermal coal demand in their manufacturing processes.

Renewable energy

Chanel reports providing its suppliers with anecdotal in-

formation on renewable energy measures taken at owned supplier facilities. The company does not report providing financial support or incentives to make the energy transition and does not require suppliers to use renewable energy as a condition of contract.

Supplier transparency and commitments

Chanel does not require its suppliers to set GHG emissions reduction targets or science-based emissions reduction targets, and does not require suppliers to provide facility level data via the Higg Index and annually report GHG emissions.

F Low-carbon and longer lasting materials

Eliminating fossil fuel fabrics

Chanel has not made any commitments to phase out fossil fuel based materials.

Climate commitments to zero deforestation

Chanel has not made a public policy to ban the sourcing of leather from the Amazon Biome or taken measurable steps to ensure that Amazon leather is not contributing to deforestation, and the company does not appear to have processes in place to avoid leather sourced from deforested regions. Chanel does not have a general policy against contributing to deforestation through other materials including cellulose-based fabrics.

Climate commitments to circularity and low-carbon materials

Low-carbon materials:

Chanel has not committed to increasing closed-loop apparel-to-apparel recycling for synthetics and plant-based materials. Chanel has not committed to reduce the impact of its raw materials sourcing by switching to organic cotton or cotton sourced from regenerative agriculture by 2030.

Increasing circularity:

Chanel is not acting to increase circularity and address overproduction by policies to improve the repairability, resale, durability and recyclability of its clothes, although it does have care and repair programs available to customers.

Transparency

Chanel does not publicly report its material mix, its volume of deadstock or how it manages or disposes of its

deadstock to reduce waste.

D Greener Shipping

Shipping climate commitments and reporting

Chanel does report its shipping emissions annually and does include shipping emissions in its GHG reduction targets. But it does not provide a breakdown of its transportation methods.

Reducing upstream shipping emissions

Chanel does report having a policy to avoid aviation and commit to slower shipping methods such as maritime, rail and land. The company does not report having a near-term plan to ship its cargo via cleaner methods, but according to its emissions data it did achieve a 20.4% reduction in its upstream transportation and distribution emissions from 2019 to 2021.

Commitment and advocacy for zero emissions vessels (ZEV) by 2030

Chanel has not committed to transitioning to zero emissions vessels (ZEV) by 2030. The company has not used its voice publicly to advocate for Zero Emission Shipping.

Chanel has not committed to transitioning its last mile delivery to zero emission vehicles.

F Advocacy

It is not discernible that Chanel engaged in any international or supply chain advocacy in support of renewable energy during the Scorecard period.

Engagement with scorecard:

Chanel did not respond to requests.

Sources

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Columbia took a step forward since the 2021 Scorecard by setting a GHG emissions reduction target for its supply chain of 30% by 2030, although this still falls short of the reduction needed to align with a 1.5 °C pathway. Columbia is not a member of the UN Fashion Charter; it does not have a coal phase out or renewable energy targets, and provided very limited transparency into either its own operational emissions or supply chain emissions in its most recent reporting. Columbia reports working with a small number of its main suppliers to assess their carbon reduction potential and draft decarbonisation plans. It has worked with some of its Tier 1 and Tier 2 suppliers on the Clean by Design (CbD) program, which is a positive sign of progress. Columbia has made some efforts to reduce the climate impact of its raw materials, including sourcing 100% organic cotton and banning the use of leather obtained from deforestation in the Amazon. However, it relies primarily on fossil fuel based polyester and has made very limited efforts to improve circularity. Columbia should focus on improving its transparency, and committing to increase renewable energy in its supply chain by broadening its supplier engagement.

F Climate commitments & energy transparency

Climate and energy commitments

GHG emissions:

Columbia has not set an emissions reduction target for its own operations.

Columbia has set an emissions reduction target for its supply chain of 30% reduction by 2030 from a 2019 base year. This target is not in line with the 55% reduction required to keep warming below 1.5°C.

Renewable energy:

Columbia has not set a renewable energy target in its own operations or for its supply chain by 2030, which is essential for decarbonising its manufacturing.

Coal phase out:

Columbia has not publicly set a target to phase out coal-fired boilers from its supply chain by 2030 to reduce air pollution and cut emissions.

Climate and energy transparency

GHG emissions:

Columbia does not publicly report GHG emissions in its own operations, or its supply chain. The company does not provide a full breakdown of its Scope 3 emissions. The company has released GHG emissions in the past, as recently as 2020, but fails to show transparency in its most recent sustainability reports.

Energy use:

Columbia does not publicly report its energy use for its own operations and it does not provide a breakdown of its renewable energy use and how that energy is sourced. For its supply chain, Columbia does not publicly report its energy use, and it does not provide a breakdown of its suppliers' renewable energy use and how that energy is sourced.

Suppliers:

Columbia provides a partial supplier list to Tier 1 or 2.

D Renewable energy and energy efficient manufacturing

Energy efficiency

Columbia does report providing its suppliers with training and resources to help them make energy efficiency improvements, including an engagement and education campaign where 100% of Scope 3 suppliers are involved. Columbia does appear to provide its major suppliers with financial incentives for energy efficiency measures, and does not require them to make energy savings as a condition of contract.

Thermal Coal phase-out:

Columbia does not require suppliers to reduce thermal coal demand in their manufacturing processes.

Renewable energy

Columbia does report providing some of its suppliers with training and resources to help them transition to renewable energy, including working with five strategic Tier 2 manufacturing partner facilities in China, India, and Vietnam to assess carbon reduction potential through the Carbon Leadership Project. The company does not report providing financial support or incentives, but does finance projects to support major partners to work with Aii and Reset Carbon to draft transition plans. It does not require suppliers to use renewable energy as a condition of contract.

Supplier transparency and commitments

Columbia does require its Tier 1 and Tier 2 suppliers to disclose GHG emissions data but does not require them to set GHG emissions reduction targets, and it does not require suppliers to provide facility level data via the Higg Index.

C- Low-carbon and longer lasting materials**Eliminating fossil fuel fabrics**

Columbia has not made any commitments to phase out fossil fuel based materials.

Climate commitments to zero deforestation

Columbia has made a public policy to ban the sourcing of leather from the Amazon Biome, but Columbia was found to be at high risk of sourcing leather from deforestation in the Amazon Biome according to the Nowhere to Hide report.

Climate commitments to circularity and low-carbon materialsLow-carbon materials:

Columbia has not committed to increasing closed-loop apparel-to-apparel recycling for synthetics and plant-based materials. Columbia has committed to reduce the impact of its raw materials sourcing by switching to organic cotton or cotton sourced from regenerative agriculture by 2030 and currently uses 100% organic cotton. However, the primary material used by Columbia is polyester.

Increasing circularity:

Columbia is not making discernible efforts to increase circularity and address overproduction by policies to improve the reparability, resale, durability and recyclability of its clothes, although its Mountain Hardwear does have a take back and repair program (ReMake) in Richmond, CA.

Transparency

Columbia does publicly report its material mix, but it does not report the volume of materials. It does not report its volume of deadstock or how it manages or disposes of its deadstock to reduce waste.

F Greener Shipping**Shipping climate commitments and reporting**

Columbia does not report its shipping emissions annually, does not provide a breakdown of its transportation methods, and does not have a target to reduce GHG emissions from transportation.

Reducing upstream shipping emissions

Columbia does not have a policy to avoid aviation and commit to slower shipping methods such as maritime, rail and land. The company also does not report having a near-term plan to ship its cargo via cleaner methods.

Commitment and advocacy for zero emissions vessels (ZEV) by 2030

Columbia has not committed to transitioning to zero emissions vessels (ZEV) by 2030. The company has not used its voice publicly to advocate for Zero Emission Shipping.

Columbia has yet to commit to transitioning its last mile delivery to zero emission vehicles.

D Advocacy

Columbia signed a statement of mutual aspiration encouraging the government of Indonesia to accelerate a renewable energy transition to achieve at least 50% RE energy mix by 2045, but should take a more active role in promoting renewable energy throughout its supply chain.

Engagement with scorecard:

Columbia did not respond to requests.

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TOTAL SCORE



EMISSIONS CHANGE

Emissions breakdown not available

Eileen Fisher was publicly active in advocating for clean energy investment in the United States at the federal and state levels. It has also taken critical steps to reduce its carbon footprint, such as requiring suppliers to reduce thermal coal demand in their manufacturing processes. The company shows a significant drop in purchased goods and services emissions from 2019 to 2021. Eileen Fisher has put a lot of effort into low-carbon materials and circularity by minimising the proportion of synthetic fibres, sourcing organic cotton, supporting textile recycling, and improving the repairability of its products, and leads in this category among all the brands assessed. However, it is lagging behind many other brands in terms of climate targets and emission transparency. To decarbonise the entire value chain, Eileen Fisher should set a more ambitious emissions reduction target for its supply chain and actively engage with its suppliers.

C+ Climate commitments & energy transparency

Climate and energy commitments

GHG emissions:

Eileen Fisher has set an emissions reduction target for its own operations of 100% by 2025 from a 2017 baseline, which is in line with keeping warming below 1.5°C. The company has also set an emissions reduction target for its supply chain of 25% by 2025. This target is not in line with the 55% reduction by 2030 required.

Renewable energy:

Eileen Fisher has not set a renewable energy target in its own operations, although it is not clear whether the energy will be additional to the grid.

Eileen Fisher has yet to set a target of 100% renewable energy for its supply chain by 2030, which is an essential step for decarbonising its manufacturing.

Coal phase out:

Eileen Fisher has not publicly set a target to phase out coal-fired boilers from its supply chain by 2030 to reduce air pollution and cut emissions.

Climate and energy transparency

GHG emissions:

Eileen Fisher publicly reports GHG emissions in its own operations, and in its supply chain. The company does provide a full breakdown of its Scope 3 emissions.

Energy use:

Eileen Fisher does publicly report its energy use for its own operations, including a breakdown of its renewable energy use and how that energy is sourced.

For its supply chain, Eileen Fisher does not publicly report its energy use, but it does provide a breakdown of its suppliers' renewable energy use and how that energy is sourced.

Suppliers:

Eileen Fisher provides a supplier list, including some Tier 4 suppliers.

D+ Renewable energy and energy efficient manufacturing

Energy efficiency

Eileen Fisher does not provide its suppliers with training and resources to help them make energy efficiency improvements. Eileen Fisher does not report providing its major suppliers with financial incentives for energy efficiency measures, and does not require them to make energy savings as a condition of contract.

Thermal Coal phase-out:

Eileen Fisher does report requiring suppliers to reduce thermal coal demand in their manufacturing processes and provides resources.

Renewable energy

Eileen Fisher does report providing its suppliers with training and informational resources to help them transition to renewable energy, but does not provide details of the engagement. The company does not report providing financial support or incentives to make the energy transition and does not require suppliers to use renewable energy as a condition of contract.

Supplier transparency and commitments

Eileen Fisher does require its key suppliers to disclose GHG emissions data and does require them to set GHG emissions reduction targets, and it does require suppliers to provide facility level data via the Higg Index.

B Low-carbon and longer lasting materials

Eliminating fossil fuel fabrics

Eileen Fisher has not made any commitments to phase out fossil fuel based materials, but received credit for using only 8% synthetic fibres in its material mix, prioritising natural fibres.

Climate commitments to zero deforestation

Eileen Fisher has not made a public policy to ban the sourcing of leather from the Amazon Biome or taken measurable steps to ensure that Amazon leather is not contributing to deforestation, but the company does have a policy in place to avoid leather sourced from deforested regions. Eileen Fisher also has a general policy against contributing to deforestation through other materials including cellulose-based fabrics, including ensuring its products contain no fibres from ancient and endangered forests and transitioning to 100% tencel by 2020.

Climate commitments to circularity and low-carbon materials

Low-carbon materials:

Eileen Fisher uses limited amounts of synthetic fibres, and has taken action to increase the use of closed-loop materials by largely using regenerated cellulosic fiber or natural fiber. Eileen Fisher has committed to reduce the impact of its raw materials sourcing by switching to organic cotton or cotton sourced from regenerative agriculture by 2030.

Increasing circularity:

Eileen Fisher is working actively to increase circularity and address overproduction by policies to improve the repairability, resale, durability and recyclability of its clothes through its well-established take back and resale program, and has committed to improving the repairability of its products. Eileen Fisher also launched the Hey Fashion! initiative to promote and accelerate the transition to a circular economy and support textile recycling across the industry.

Transparency

Eileen Fisher publicly reports its material mix, but it does not report the volume of materials. It does not report its total volume of deadstock, but it does report how it manages or disposes of deadstock to reduce waste.

D- Greener Shipping

Shipping climate commitments and reporting

Eileen Fisher does not report its shipping emissions annually. But it does include shipping emissions in its GHG reduction targets. It also provides a breakdown of its transportation methods.

Reducing upstream shipping emissions

Eileen Fisher does report having a policy to avoid aviation and commit to slower shipping methods such as maritime, rail and land. The company does not report having a near-term plan to ship its cargo via cleaner methods.

Commitment and advocacy for zero emissions vessels (ZEV) by 2030

Eileen Fisher has not committed to transitioning to zero emissions vessels (ZEV) by 2030. The company has not used its voice publicly to advocate for Zero Emission Shipping.

Eileen Fisher has not committed to transitioning its last mile delivery to zero emission vehicles.

C Advocacy

Eileen Fisher is in coalition with 39 other companies to sign the Clean Energy Demand Initiative (CEDI) Global Letter of Intent. This letter calls for a global clean energy transition in partnership with governments, non-profits,

and other organizations. In a letter to the California Air Resources Board, Eileen Fisher joined a diverse business coalition encouraging the support of regulation that accelerates electric vehicle deployment. Similarly the company also signed on to a letter to the Governor of Michigan in support of Executive Order 2020-182 calling for a transition to a carbon neutral economy by 2050. The company supported the Inflation Reduction Act which included investments related to reducing climate-related risks to the economy. Eileen Fisher was proactive in advocating for emissions reductions and renewable energy in the United States, and should seek to further engage internationally.

Engagement with scorecard:

Eileen Fisher provided feedback on the 2023 Scorecard.

Sources

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Fast Retailing demonstrated progress in categories including Climate Commitments and Transparency as well as Renewable and Energy Efficient Manufacturing. This allowed the company to move from the bottom of the 2021 Scorecard, and improve its grade from F to D-, but the company still has a long way to go. Fast Retailing reported requiring its suppliers to provide facility-level data via the Higg Index and annually report on their GHG emissions. It also reported engaging with suppliers to create GHG emissions reduction plans that included renewable energy. However, Fast Retailing has acted slowly to phase down fossil fuel based fabrics, increase closed-loop apparel-to apparel recycling for synthetics, and switch to 100% organic cotton. It has not engaged in any discernible renewable energy advocacy during the 2023 Scorecard period. Given its reported growth in upstream transportation emissions from 2019 to 2021, Fast Retailing should set a near-term plan to ship its cargo via cleaner vessels, avoid air freight, and commit to transitioning to zero emissions vessels.

C Climate commitments & energy transparency

Climate and energy commitments

GHG emissions:

Fast Retailing has set an emissions reduction target for its own operations of 90% by 2030, which is in line with keeping warming below 1.5°C.

The company has also set an emissions reduction target for its supply chain of 20% by 2030 from its UNIQLO and GU brands. This target is far short of the 55% reduction required.

Renewable energy:

Fast Retailing has set a renewable energy target in its own operations of 100% by 2030, but it is not clear whether the energy will be additional to the grid.

Fast Retailing has yet to set a target of 100% renewable energy for its supply chain by 2030, which is an essential step for decarbonising its manufacturing.

Coal phase out:

Fast Retailing has not publicly set a target to phase out coal-fired boilers from its supply chain by 2030 to reduce air pollution and cut emissions, and is no longer a member of the UN Fashion Charter so did not agree to the charter's renewed commitments.

Climate and energy transparency

GHG emissions:

Fast Retailing publicly reports GHG emissions in its own operations and in its supply chain. The company does provide a full breakdown of its Scope 3 emissions.

Energy use:

Fast Retailing does publicly report its energy use for its own operations, including a breakdown of its renewable energy use and how that energy is sourced.

For its supply chain, Fast Retailing does not publicly report its energy use or a breakdown of its suppliers' renewable energy use and how that energy is sourced.

Suppliers:

Fast Retailing provides a partial supplier list to Tier 1 or 2.

D Renewable energy and energy efficient manufacturing

Energy efficiency

Fast Retailing reports providing its suppliers with training on Higg FEM to help them make energy efficiency improvements and engaging with suppliers through evaluation and target setting. Fast Retailing does not report providing its major suppliers with financial incentives for energy efficiency measures, and does not require them to make energy savings as a condition of contract.

Thermal Coal phase-out:

Fast Retailing does not require suppliers to reduce thermal coal demand in their manufacturing processes.

Renewable energy

Fast Retailing does not report providing its suppliers with training and resources to help them transition to renewable energy, but does report engaging with suppliers to create GHG reduction plans that include renewable energy. The company does not appear to provide financial support or incentives to make the energy transition, and does not require suppliers to use renewable energy as a condition of contract.

Supplier transparency and commitments

Fast Retailing does not require its suppliers to set GHG emissions reduction targets, but it does require suppliers to provide facility level data via the Higg Index and annually report GHG emissions, and works with them to create reduction plans.

F Low-carbon and longer lasting materials

Eliminating fossil fuel fabrics

Fast Retailing has not made any commitments to phase out fossil fuel based materials.

Climate commitments to zero deforestation

Fast Retailing has not made a public policy to ban the sourcing of leather from the Amazon Biome, and the company does not appear to have specific processes in place to avoid leather sourced from deforested regions. Fast Retailing does have a general policy against contributing to deforestation through other materials including cellulose-based fabrics, including respecting the rights of Indigenous Peoples.

Climate commitments to circularity and low-carbon materialsLow-carbon materials:

Fast Retailing has not committed to increasing closed-loop apparel-to-apparel recycled content for synthetics and plant-based materials, but is increasing its use of recycled polyester from plastic bottles. Fast Retailing has not committed to reduce the impact of its raw materials

sourcing by switching to 100% organic cotton or cotton sourced from regenerative agriculture by 2030, although it does plan to use 100% cotton from "better sources" by 2025, defined as Better Cotton, cotton sourced from the United States or Australia, recycled cotton, organic cotton, Fair Trade cotton; and Cotton made in Africa.

Increasing circularity:

Fast Retailing is acting slowly to increase circularity by introducing a take back program and some limited textile recycling through its Re-UNIQLO program. Fast Retailing has established LifeWear to increase the durability and repairability of its products, but its extent and impact is unclear.

Transparency

Fast Retailing does not publicly report its material mix, its volume of deadstock or how it manages or disposes of its deadstock to reduce waste.

F Greener Shipping

Shipping climate commitments and reporting

Fast Retailing does report its shipping emissions annually, but does not provide a breakdown of its transportation methods, and does not have a target to reduce GHG emissions from transportation.

Reducing upstream shipping emissions

Fast Retailing does not report having a policy to avoid aviation and commit to slower shipping methods such as maritime, rail and land. The company does not report having a near-term plan to ship its cargo via cleaner methods, but has implemented some efficiency measures to reduce transportation emissions. It reported a 6.3% increase in its upstream transportation and distribution emissions between 2019 and 2021.

Commitment and advocacy for zero emissions vessels (ZEV) by 2030

Fast Retailing has not committed to transitioning to zero emissions vessels (ZEV) by 2030. The company has not used its voice publicly to advocate for Zero Emission Shipping.

Fast Retailing has yet to commit to transitioning its last mile delivery to zero emission vehicles.

F Advocacy

It is not discernible that Fast Retailing has engaged in any advocacy to promote renewable energy during the Scorecard period.

Engagement with scorecard:

Fast Retailing did not respond to requests.

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As a signatory of the UN Fashion Charter, Gap Inc. has committed to phasing out coal fired boilers from its supply chain by 2030. Gap has also been publicly active in advocating for a clean energy transition at global and local levels. Recently, it made a new commitment to reduce the impact of its raw materials sourcing by switching to 100% organic cotton or cotton sourced from regenerative agriculture, which reflects progress made since the 2021 Scorecard. However, Gap reported a seven-fold increase in its upstream transportation and distribution emissions between 2019 and 2021. To limit the excessive growth of its shipping-related emissions, Gap should set a near-term plan to ship its cargo via cleaner vessels, avoid air freight, and commit to transitioning to zero emissions vessels. It is also essential for Gap to accelerate the pace of its supply chain decarbonisation by setting an ambitious reduction target and providing financial support to its suppliers.

B- Climate commitments & energy transparency

Climate and energy commitments

GHG emissions:

Gap has set an emissions reduction target for its own operations of 90% by 2030 from a 2017 baseline, which is in line with keeping warming below 1.5°C.

The company has also set an emissions reduction target for its supply chain of 30% by 2030 from a 2017 baseline. This target is not in line with the 55% reduction required.

Renewable energy:

Gap has set a renewable energy target in its own operations of 100% by 2030, and the energy will be additional to the grid, which is commendable.

However, Gap has yet to set a target of 100% renewable energy for its supply chain by 2030, which is an essential

step for decarbonising its manufacturing.

Coal phase out:

As a signatory of the renewed UN Fashion Charter, Gap has committed to phasing out coal-fired boilers from its supply chain by 2030 to reduce air pollution and cut emissions.

Climate and energy transparency

GHG emissions:

Gap publicly reports GHG emissions in its own operations, and in its supply chain. The company does provide a full breakdown of its Scope 3 emissions.

Energy use:

Gap does publicly report its energy use for its own operations, including a breakdown of its renewable energy use and how that energy is sourced.

For its supply chain, Gap does not publicly report its energy use, a breakdown of its suppliers' renewable energy use, or how that energy is sourced.

Suppliers:

Gap provides a partial supplier list to Tier 1 or 2.

D Renewable energy and energy efficient manufacturing

Energy efficiency

Gap provides its suppliers with training and resources to help them make energy efficiency improvements. Gap does report providing its major suppliers with incentives for energy efficiency measures using a vendor Scorecard system, but does not report offering specific financial support. Gap does not require suppliers to make energy savings as a condition of contract.

Thermal Coal phase-out:

Gap does not require suppliers to reduce thermal coal demand in their manufacturing processes.

Renewable energy

Gap does report engaging “strategic suppliers to commit to exploring renewable energy opportunities”, but it is not clear whether it provides its suppliers with training and resources to help them transition to renewable energy. The company also does not appear to provide financial support or incentives to make the energy transition. It does not require suppliers to use renewable energy as a condition of contract.

Supplier transparency and commitments

Gap does require its Tier 1 and Tier 2 suppliers to disclose GHG emissions data and require suppliers to provide facility level data via the Higg Index. However, the company does not require them to set GHG emissions reduction targets.

D- Low-carbon and longer lasting materials**Eliminating fossil fuel fabrics**

Gap has not made any commitments to phase out fossil fuel based materials.

Climate commitments to zero deforestation

Gap has not made a public policy to ban the sourcing of leather from the Amazon Biome or taken measurable steps to ensure that Amazon leather is not contributing to deforestation, and the company does not appear to have processes in place to avoid leather sourced from deforested regions. Gap does have a general policy against contributing to deforestation through other materials including cellulose-based fabrics by eliminating wood fibre from ancient and endangered, high conservation and high carbon-value forest areas to make cellulose-based textiles by 2020.

Climate commitments to circularity and low-carbon materialsLow-carbon materials:

Gap has not committed to increasing closed-loop apparel-to-apparel recycling for synthetics and plant-based materials. It committed to increasing their sourcing of re-

cycled polyester to at least 45 percent of polyester used by 2025, with some brands, such as Old Navy, setting an even higher target, but the polyester will be from recycled bottles, which does not reduce textile waste. Gap has committed to reduce the impact of its raw materials sourcing by switching to 100% organic cotton or cotton sourced from regenerative agriculture.

Increasing circularity:

Gap is acting slowly to increase circularity and address overproduction by policies to improve the repairability, resale, durability and recyclability of its clothes. The company is addressing overproduction with initial efforts to improve resale and recyclability, but larger efforts are needed to match its market share and contribute to reducing production.

Transparency

Gap does not publicly report its material mix, its volume of deadstock or how it manages or disposes of its deadstock to reduce waste.

F Greener Shipping**Shipping climate commitments and reporting**

Gap does report its shipping emissions annually, but does not have a target to reduce GHG emissions from transportation and does not provide a breakdown of its transportation methods.

Reducing upstream shipping emissions

Gap does not have a policy to avoid aviation and commit to slower shipping methods such as maritime, rail and land. The company does not report having a near-term plan to ship its cargo via cleaner methods. Additionally, Gap created dramatically more transportation-related greenhouse gas emissions between 2019 and 2021, reporting a rise in emissions of more than 600%.

Commitment and advocacy for zero emissions vessels (ZEV) by 2030

Gap has not committed to transitioning to zero emissions vessels (ZEV) by 2030. The company has not used its voice publicly to advocate for Zero Emission Shipping.

Gap has yet to commit to transitioning its last mile delivery to zero emission vehicles.

B Advocacy

Gap is in coalition with 39 other companies to sign the Clean Energy Demand Initiative (CEDI) Global Letter of Intent. This letter calls for a global clean energy transition in partnership with governments, non-profits, and other organizations. The company joined a discussion at LEAD with Ceres, U.S. Sen. Sheldon Whitehouse, other business leaders, and lawmakers calling for U.S. federal climate and clean energy policy to meet the urgency and scale of the climate crisis. The company supported the Inflation Reduction Act which included investments related to reducing climate related risks to the economy. Additionally, the company signed onto a letter to U.S. members of Congress advocating for the passing of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act. Gap was active within this category in the United States, but should do more to advocate for renewable energy overseas in supply chain regions.

Engagement with scorecard:

Gap Inc. provided feedback on the 2023 Scorecard.

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TOTAL SCORE



EMISSIONS CHANGE

16.44% increase

Guess reported working with Canopy Style to support innovation to increase closed-loop recycling of cellulosic fibres by 2025. It also committed to phasing out coal from the supply chain by 2030 as reflected by its membership of the UN Fashion Charter. However, Guess did not disclose any information about its supplier engagement and does not appear to have begun prioritising energy efficiency or renewables in its supply chain. Furthermore, it did not report taking any steps to decrease its transportation footprint. Guess received an F grade in both the Renewable & Energy Efficient Manufacturing and Greener Shipping sections. To keep up with its competitors, Guess should make more meaningful efforts to set an ambition target for its supply chain decarbonisation, advocate for a renewable energy transition in key manufacturing countries, break away from fossil fuel derived materials, and chart a short-term green shipping plan. Most importantly, it should actively engage with its suppliers and provide assistance, incentives, and financial support for them to curb the rapid growth of GHG emissions related to purchased goods and services.

C+ Climate commitments & energy transparency

Climate and energy commitments

GHG emissions:

Guess has set an emissions reduction target for its own operations of 50% by 2030 from a 2019 base year, which is not in line with keeping warming below 1.5°C. The company has set an emissions reduction target for its supply chain of 30% by 2030. This target is not in line with the 55% reduction required.

Renewable energy:

As a signatory of the renewed UN Fashion Charter, Guess has committed to sourcing 100% of electricity from renewable sources in its own operations by 2030, but it is

not clear the energy will be additional to the grid.

Guess has yet to set a target of 100% renewable energy for its supply chain by 2030, which is an essential step for decarbonising its manufacturing.

Coal phase out:

As a signatory of the renewed UN Fashion Charter, Guess has committed to phasing out coal-fired boilers from its supply chain by 2030 to reduce air pollution and cut emissions.

Climate and energy transparency

GHG emissions:

Guess publicly reports GHG emissions in its own operations, and in its supply chain. The company does provide a full breakdown of its Scope 3 emissions.

Energy use:

Guess does publicly report its energy use for its own operations, including a breakdown of its renewable energy use and how that energy is sourced.

For its supply chain, Guess does not publicly report its energy use, a breakdown of its suppliers' renewable energy use, or how that energy is sourced.

Suppliers:

Guess provides a partial supplier list to Tier 1 or 2.

F Renewable energy and energy efficient manufacturing

Energy efficiency

Guess does not report providing its suppliers with training and resources or financial incentives to help them make energy efficiency improvements. The company does not require them to make energy savings as a condition of contract.

Thermal Coal phase-out:

Guess does not require suppliers to reduce thermal coal demand in their manufacturing processes.

Renewable energy

Guess does not report providing its suppliers with training and resources or financial support to help them transition to renewable energy. The company does not require suppliers to use renewable energy as a condition of contract.

Supplier transparency and commitments

Guess does require its suppliers to disclose GHG emissions data but does not require them to set GHG emissions reduction targets, and it does not require suppliers to provide facility level data via the Higg Index.

D- Low-carbon and longer lasting materials**Eliminating fossil fuel fabrics**

Guess has not made any commitments to phase out fossil fuel based materials.

Climate commitments to zero deforestation

Guess has not made a public policy to ban the sourcing of leather from the Amazon Biome or taken measurable steps to ensure that Amazon leather is not contributing to deforestation, and the company does not have processes in place to avoid leather sourced from deforested regions. Guess does have a general policy against contributing to deforestation through other materials including cellulose-based fabrics, but the company was found to be at high risk of sourcing leather from deforestation in the Amazon Biome according to the Nowhere to Hide report.

Climate commitments to circularity and low-carbon materialsLow-carbon materials:

Guess has not committed to increasing closed-loop apparel-to-apparel recycling for synthetics, but does report working with CanopyStyle to support innovation to increase closed-loop recycling of cellulosic fibres by 2025. Guess has not committed to reduce the impact of its raw materials sourcing by switching to 100% organic cotton or cotton sourced from regenerative agriculture by 2030.

Increasing circularity:

Guess is acting slowly to increase circularity by running a take-back program called Resourced that has collected over 75,000 kg of apparel and footwear since May 2018, but this represents a very small share of its total production, and the company does not report the amount resold or recycled into new garments.

Transparency

Guess does publicly report its material mix, but it does not report the volume of materials. It does not report its volume of deadstock or how it manages or disposes of its deadstock to reduce waste.

F Greener Shipping**Shipping climate commitments and reporting**

Guess does report its shipping emissions annually, but the number was unchanged from 2019 to 2021. It does not have a target to reduce GHG emissions from transportation and does not provide a breakdown of its transportation methods.

Reducing upstream shipping emissions

Guess does not have a policy to avoid aviation and commit to slower shipping methods such as maritime, rail and land. The company does not report having a near-term plan to ship its cargo via cleaner methods.

Commitment and advocacy for zero emissions vessels (ZEV) by 2030

Guess has not committed to transitioning to zero emissions vessels (ZEV) by 2030. The company has not used its voice publicly to advocate for Zero Emission Shipping.

Guess has yet to commit to transitioning its last mile delivery to zero emission vehicles.

D- Advocacy

Guess signed on to a We Mean Business coalition letter to the G20 to keep the 1.5°C ambition in place, but did not engage in any discernible advocacy to promote renewable energy during the 2023 Scorecard period.

Engagement with scorecard:

Guess did not respond to requests.

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H&M, COS, Weekday, & Other Stories

H&M increased its supply chain emissions target and committed to transition to 100% renewable energy in its supply chain by 2030, in line with keeping warming below 1.5°C. Compared to the 2021 Scorecard, H&M made significant progress piloting energy efficiency measures and exploring renewable energy deployment in its supply chain, pulling ahead of its peers. H&M also stood out in the 2023 Scorecard for playing an active role in international renewable energy advocacy and advocating for access to renewable energy in supply chain countries such as Vietnam and Indonesia. However, despite aligning itself with decarbonisation goals, H&M's emissions did continue to rise in the last year. H&M demonstrated small progress in disclosing its material mix, but this is far from enough. H&M has not made any commitments to phase out fossil fuel based materials, and needs to do more to demonstrate a commitment to circularity as a means to limit production. If H&M wants to keep ahead of its peers and emerge as a leader in the fashion sector, it should annually report on the renewable energy use of suppliers, track and disclose facility-level GHG emissions, and continue to reduce the impact of its raw materials. H&M should chart near-term plans to avoid aviation and commit to transitioning to zero emissions vessels by 2030.

B Climate commitments & energy transparency

Climate and energy commitments

GHG emissions:

H&M has set an emissions reduction target for both its own operations and its supply chains of 56% by 2030, which is in line with keeping warming below 1.5°C. The company has also set the ambitious target to reduce emissions across its value chain by 90% by 2040 as part of its net zero target.

Renewable energy:

H&M has set a renewable energy target in its own opera-

TOTAL SCORE



EMISSIONS CHANGE

7.04% increase

90

BRAND SCORES

tions of 100% by 2030, and has committed to using a mix of RECs and electricity that is additional to the grid.

H&M has also set a target of 100% renewable electricity for its supply chain by 2030, making it one of only a small number of companies to commit to this essential step for decarbonising its manufacturing.

Coal phase out:

H&M has committed to phase out coal-fired boilers from its supply chain by 2030 as a signatory of the UN Fashion Charter.

Climate and energy transparency

GHG emissions:

H&M publicly reports GHG emissions in its own operations, and in its supply chain. The company does provide a full breakdown of its Scope 3 emissions.

Energy use:

H&M does publicly report its energy use for its own operations, including a breakdown of its renewable energy use and how that energy is sourced.

For its supply chain, H&M does not publicly report its energy use, a breakdown of its suppliers' renewable energy use or how that energy is sourced.

Suppliers:

H&M provides a partial supplier list to Tier 2.

B- Renewable energy and energy efficient manufacturing

Energy efficiency

H&M reports providing its suppliers with training and resources to help them make energy efficiency improvements, including developing an internal energy efficiency team to drive efficiency at supplier sites. H&M does report providing its major suppliers with financial incentives for energy efficiency measures, including through its

Green Investment team which provides financing alternatives and options to suppliers, and does require all suppliers to make energy savings as a condition of contract.

Thermal Coal phase-out:

H&M requires suppliers to reduce thermal coal demand in their manufacturing processes, and has set a timeline for not onboarding new suppliers with thermal coal boilers.

Renewable energy

H&M reports providing its suppliers with training and resources to help them transition to renewable energy, including a supplier sustainability performance index, training and onboarding. The company also reports providing financial support or incentives to make the energy transition, such as through its Green Investment team and supplier incentives, and has set a target of 100% renewable electricity in its supply chain by 2030. H&M does not require suppliers to use renewable energy as a condition of contract.

Supplier transparency and commitments

H&M does not require its suppliers to set GHG emissions reduction targets or set science-based emissions reduction targets, but it does require suppliers to provide facility level data and annually report GHG emissions, and claims to be working to educate suppliers on how to develop science-based emissions reduction targets.

C- Low-carbon and longer lasting materials

Eliminating fossil fuel fabrics

H&M has not made any commitments to phase out fossil fuel based materials.

Climate commitments to zero deforestation

H&M has made a public policy to ban the sourcing of leather from the Amazon Biome, and has a commitment to zero deforestation in its supply chain by the end of 2025. H&M also has a general policy against contributing to deforestation through other materials including cellulose-based fabrics.

Climate commitments to circularity and low-carbon materials

Low-carbon materials:

H&M has begun investing in programs to increase closed-

loop apparel-to-apparel recycling for synthetics and plant-based materials, but has not committed to sourcing materials from recycled textiles. Instead, H&M is increasing its use of recycled polyester from plastic bottles, which does not reduce textile waste. H&M has committed to reduce the impact of its raw materials sourcing by switching to organic, recycled or Better Cotton, but has not committed to 100% organic cotton or cotton sourced from regenerative agriculture by 2030.

Increasing circularity:

H&M is acting slowly to increase circularity and address overproduction by policies to improve the repairability, resale, durability and recyclability of its clothes, by offering some limited repair and take-back options, but given its huge market share and volume of production it needs to do far more to promote circularity and reduce overproduction.

Transparency

H&M does publicly report its material mix, but it does not report the volume of materials. It does not report its volume of deadstock or how it manages or disposes of its deadstock to reduce waste.

D+ Greener Shipping

Shipping climate commitments and reporting

H&M does report its shipping emissions annually, and does include shipping emissions in its GHG reduction targets, but does not provide a breakdown of its transportation methods.

Reducing upstream shipping emissions

H&M does not appear to have a policy to avoid aviation and commit to slower shipping methods such as maritime, rail and land. The company does have a near-term plan to ship its cargo via cleaner methods, including: working with Maersk Eco Delivery to reduce maritime shipping emissions; employing carbon pricing; and, partnering with others to increase efficiency. It reported a 15.34% drop in its upstream transportation and distribution emissions between 2019 and 2021.

Commitment and advocacy for zero emissions vessels (ZEV) by 2030

H&M has not committed to transitioning to zero emissions vessels (ZEV) by 2030.

However, H&M has committed to transitioning its last mile delivery to zero emission vehicles.

A+ Advocacy

H&M supported the publication of a EuroCham position paper on renewable energy in Cambodia. The paper pushes the government to refocus on renewable energy, remove capacity charges, and promotes rooftop solar in addition to private PPAs. H&M has also signed a joint statement to the government of Vietnam advocating for the creation and implementation of Power Development Plan VIII. This plan must prioritise renewable energy investment while also accelerating the country's clean energy transition. H&M also signed a statement of mutual aspiration encouraging the government of Indonesia to accelerate a renewable energy transition to achieve at least 50% RE energy mix by 2045. The company participated in a discussion with Swedish brands, the Nordic Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and the Sweden-Bangladesh Business Council to scale up the Sweden-Bangladesh relationship in renewable energy within the Fashion Industry. H&M scored highly in this category for its active engagement on renewable energy on an international level.

Engagement with scorecard:

H&M provided feedback on the 2023 Scorecard.

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TOTAL SCORE



EMISSIONS CHANGE

5.58% decrease

To align with a 1.5°C pathway, Hugo Boss has recently revised its climate targets and set greater ambitions by reducing 50% GHG emissions from its Scope 1, 2, and 3 by 2030. As a signatory of the UN Fashion Charter, Hugo Boss has committed to phasing out coal from the supply chain by 2030. The company has also come close to eliminating fossil fuels from their raw materials and committed to using cotton sourced from regenerative agriculture. But due to the lack of a short-term clean cargo plan and commitment to zero emission vessels, transportation emissions from Hugo Boss disclosures show an 50.5% increase from 2019 to 2021. To decarbonise its manufacturing and reach its climate goals, Hugo Boss should actively engage with its suppliers, as well as provide financial support and incentives for them to transition to renewable energy. Progress on these measures should be publicly disclosed.

C+ Climate commitments & energy transparency

Climate and energy commitments

GHG emissions:

Hugo Boss has set an emissions reduction target for Scope 1, 2, and 3 of 50% by 2030 from a 2018 base year, which is relatively ambitious, although it still falls slightly short of the 55% reduction required.

Renewable energy:

Hugo Boss has set a renewable energy target in its own operations of 100% by 2030, but it is not clear whether the energy will be additional to the grid. Hugo Boss has yet to set a target of 100% renewable energy for its supply chain by 2030, which is an essential step for decarbonising its manufacturing.

Coal phase out:

Hugo Boss has set a target to phase out coal-fired boilers from its supply chain by 2030 as part of its commitments as a signatory of the UN Fashion Charter.

Climate and energy transparency

GHG emissions:

Hugo Boss publicly reports GHG emissions in its own operations, and in its supply chain. The company does provide a full breakdown of its Scope 3 emissions.

Energy use:

Hugo Boss does publicly report its energy use for its own operations, including a breakdown of its renewable energy use and how that energy is sourced.

For its supply chain, Hugo Boss does not publicly report its energy use, a breakdown of its suppliers' renewable energy use or how that energy is sourced.

Suppliers:

Hugo Boss provides a partial supplier list to Tier 1 or 2.

F Renewable energy and energy efficient manufacturing

Energy efficiency

Hugo Boss provides its suppliers with training and resources to help them make energy efficiency improvements, including developing a Resource Efficiency Module which helps suppliers to reduce their emissions. Hugo Boss does not report providing its major suppliers with financial incentives for energy efficiency measures, and requests but does not require them to make energy savings as a condition of contract.

Thermal Coal phase-out:

Hugo Boss does not require suppliers to reduce thermal coal demand in their manufacturing processes.

Renewable energy

Hugo Boss does not report providing its suppliers with training and resources to help them transition to renewable energy. The company does not report providing financial support or incentives to make the energy transition, and does not require suppliers to use renewable energy as a condition of contract.

Supplier transparency and commitments

Hugo Boss does not require its suppliers to set GHG emissions reduction targets or set science-based emissions reduction targets, but it does require major suppliers to provide facility level data and annually report GHG emissions.

C Low-carbon and longer lasting materials

Eliminating fossil fuel fabrics

Hugo Boss has not made any commitments to phase out fossil fuel based materials, although it states that it will avoid synthetic fibres wherever possible.

Climate commitments to zero deforestation

Hugo Boss has not made a public policy to ban the sourcing of leather from the Amazon Biome or taken measurable steps to ensure that Amazon leather is not contributing to deforestation, and the company does not have processes in place to avoid leather sourced from deforested regions. But Hugo Boss has a general policy against contributing to deforestation through other materials including cellulose-based fabrics, including working with CanopyStyle.

Climate commitments to circularity and low-carbon materials

Low-carbon materials:

Hugo Boss set a meaningful target of 50% of its synthetic fibres to be from recycled fibres by 2025, helping to close the loop on textile recycling of synthetics. Hugo Boss has not committed to 100% organic cotton or cotton sourced from regenerative agriculture by 2030.

Increasing circularity:

Hugo Boss appears to be working to promote circularity in its products, including a commitment to make 8 out of 10 of its products “circular” by 2030 through increased durability and recyclability, although details of the project are lacking. It also has a Circular Design Strategy that encourages designers to create products that can be recycled. The company does not appear to promote repair or resale options.

Transparency

Hugo Boss does publicly report its material mix and the volume of materials. But it does not report its volume of deadstock or how it manages or disposes of its deadstock to reduce waste.

D Greener Shipping

Shipping climate commitments and reporting

Hugo Boss does report its shipping emissions annually and does include shipping emissions in its GHG reduction targets. But it does not provide a breakdown of its transportation methods.

Reducing upstream shipping emissions

Hugo has a policy to avoid aviation and commit to slower shipping methods such as maritime, rail and land. The company does report working to reduce shipping emissions with a plan to shorten supply chains through nearshoring, and a specific target to reduce shipping emissions by 30%. However, the company’s upstream transportation emissions show a 50.5% increase between 2019 and 2021.

Commitment and advocacy for zero emissions vessels (ZEV) by 2030

Hugo Boss has not committed to transitioning to zero emissions vessels (ZEV) by 2030. The company has not used its voice publicly to advocate for Zero Emission Shipping.

Hugo Boss has yet to commit to transitioning its last mile delivery to zero emission vehicles.

D- Advocacy

Hugo Boss signed on to a letter with 68 other companies to the German government advocating for a comprehensive climate neutrality implementation plan, but did not engage in any discernible renewable energy advocacy within supply chain regions.

Engagement with scorecard:

Hugo Boss provided feedback on the 2023 Scorecard.

Sources

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Inditex has committed no new thermal coal boilers in its supply chain from 2023 and required its suppliers to reduce thermal coal demand in their manufacturing. Inditex was one of the first apparel companies to commit to transitioning to zero emissions vessels with Cargo Owners for Zero Emission Vehicles. However, the target date for achieving this, which is currently 2040, should be brought forward. As one of the fashion companies with the largest GHG emissions, Inditex should set a stronger emissions reduction target for its supply chain. To keep pace with its competitor, H&M, the company should provide financial support and other incentives to suppliers to move forward with the energy transition in manufacturing. Inditex also needs to demonstrate progress in reducing its reliance on fossil fuel based materials and sourcing 100% cotton from regenerative agriculture by 2030.

C Climate commitments & energy transparency

Climate and energy commitments

GHG emissions:

Inditex has set an emissions reduction target for its own operations of 90% by 2030, and the company has also set an emissions reduction target for its supply chain of 20% by 2030, which is not in line with the 55% reduction required to keep warming below 1.5°C.

Renewable energy:

Inditex has set a renewable energy target of 100% renewable energy in its own operations which it is close to meeting, but the energy is largely based on Renewable Energy Credits and not additional to the grid. Inditex has yet to set a target of 100% renewable energy for its supply chain by 2030, which is an essential step for decarbonising its manufacturing.

Coal phase out:

As a signatory of the renewed UN Fashion Charter, Inditex has committed to phasing out coal-fired boilers from its supply chain by 2030 to reduce air pollution and cut emissions.

Climate and energy transparency

GHG emissions:

Inditex publicly reports GHG emissions in its own operations, and in its supply chain. The company does provide a full breakdown of its Scope 3 emissions.

Energy use:

Inditex publicly reports its energy use for its own operations, including a breakdown of its renewable energy use and how that energy is sourced.

For its supply chain, Inditex does not publicly report its energy use, a breakdown of its suppliers' renewable energy use or how that energy is sourced.

Suppliers:

Inditex provides an overview of its supply chain, but does not publish a list of suppliers.

D+ Renewable energy and energy efficient manufacturing

Energy efficiency

Inditex provides its suppliers with training and resources to help them make energy efficiency improvements but it is not discernible that it provides its major suppliers with financial incentives for energy efficiency measures. Inditex does not require them to make energy savings as a condition of contract.

Thermal Coal phase-out:

Inditex requires suppliers to reduce thermal coal demand in their manufacturing processes, including no new thermal coal boilers from 2023.

Renewable energy

Inditex reports providing its suppliers with training and resources to help them transition to renewable energy, and promotes renewable and energy efficient manufacturing by recognizing suppliers' emissions reductions measures through the Join Life standard. The company does not report providing financial support or incentives to make the energy transition, and does not require suppliers to use renewable energy as a condition of contract.

Supplier transparency and commitments

Inditex does not require its suppliers to set GHG emissions reduction targets or set science-based emissions reduction targets, but does consider reduction targets as part of internal sustainability ranking for the Green to Wear collection. Inditex does require suppliers to provide some supply chain transparency. But it is not clear if it requires suppliers to share facility level data and annually report GHG emissions.

D- Low-carbon and longer lasting materials

Eliminating fossil fuel fabrics

Inditex has not made any commitments to phase out fossil fuel based materials.

Climate commitments to zero deforestation

Inditex has not made a public policy to ban the sourcing of leather from the Amazon Biome or taken measurable steps to ensure that Amazon leather is not contributing to deforestation, and does not have processes in place to avoid leather sourced from deforested regions. Inditex does have a general policy against contributing to deforestation through other materials including cellulose-based fabrics through its Forest Product Policy, in its material sourcing policy and through joining the LEAF coalition.

Climate commitments to circularity and low-carbon materials

Low-carbon materials:

Inditex has committed to increase closed-loop apparel-to-apparel recycling for synthetics and plant-based materials by supporting pilot projects to scale up recycled fibres. Inditex has also committed to reduce the impact of its natural raw materials sourcing by switching to more

sustainable cotton and cellulose by 2023, but has not specifically committed to 100% organic cotton or cotton sourced from regenerative agriculture by 2030.

Increasing circularity:

Inditex is acting partially to increase circularity by reusing garments and fibres, including collecting garments for reuse and recovery through its Closing the Loop program and Zara Pre-owned platform (UK only), including offering repair and donation options, but the volumes are still extremely small considering the scale of its impact. Inditex still needs to do more to address overproduction with policies to improve the repairability, resale, durability and recyclability of its clothes.

Transparency

Inditex annually reports its material mix according to total tonnes of raw material used, broken down into fibres and non-fibres and natural, synthetic or man-made fibres, and reports on the percentage of materials from "more sustainable sources", but not the material type. Inditex does not report its volume of deadstock or how it manages or disposes of waste material.

D+ Greener Shipping

Shipping climate commitments and reporting

Inditex does report its shipping emissions annually, but does not provide a breakdown of its transportation methods. Inditex does include shipping emissions in its GHG reduction targets.

Reducing upstream shipping emissions

Inditex does not report having a policy to avoid aviation and commit to slower shipping methods such as maritime, rail and land. The company does report using packing efficiency and high-efficiency fuels to reduce emissions from freight, but does not report a near-term plan to ship its cargo via cleaner methods. Inditex reported a 1.1% increase in its upstream transportation and distribution emissions between 2019 and 2021.

Commitment and advocacy for zero emissions vessels (ZEV) by 2030

Inditex was one of the first apparel companies to commit to transitioning to zero emissions vessels (ZEV) with Cargo Owners for Zero Emission Vehicles, although the target date of 2040 should be brought forward. The com-

pany has promoted Zero Emission shipping as part of the coalition, but has not publicly advocated for ports and infrastructure to support zero emission vessels.

Inditex has begun to transition its last mile delivery to zero emission vehicles in China, but not internationally.

D- Advocacy

Inditex signed on to a We Mean Business Coalition letter to the G20 to focus on keeping warming below 1.5°C, but did not engage in any discernible advocacy to promote renewable energy during the 2023 Scorecard period.

Engagement with scorecard:

Inditex provided feedback on the 2023 Scorecard.

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Gucci, Saint Laurent, Bottega Veneta,
Balenciaga

Setting itself as a frontrunner in the luxury fashion world, Kering is the only luxury brand (in the 2023 Scorecard) with a target of 100% renewable energy for its supply chain by 2030. Increasing its supply emission targets, Kering has also shown willingness to advocate for its urgent renewable energy needs with key decision makers. With efforts, Kering reduced purchased goods and services emissions from 2019 to 2021. But since it has not committed to a zero-emission vessel or set any near-term plan to ship its cargo via cleaner methods across its portfolio, its upstream transportation and distribution emissions grew over the same period. Kering needs to scale up its sub-brands' engagement with suppliers in the renewable energy transition to ensure the entire group keeps in step towards decarbonisation.

B Climate commitments & energy transparency

Climate and energy commitments

GHG emissions:

Kering has set an emissions reduction target for its own operations of 90% by 2030, which is in line with keeping warming below 1.5°C.

The company has also set an intensity-based emissions reduction target for its supply chain of 70% per unit of value added by 2030, which is equivalent to a 46% absolute reduction according to the company's CDP disclosure, and still short of the 55% reduction needed.

Renewable energy:

Kering has set a renewable energy target in its own operations of 100% by 2025, which will be a mix of additional to the grid and renewable energy credits.

Kering is one of only a small handful of apparel companies to also set a target of 100% renewable energy for its supply chain by 2030, which is an essential step for decarbonising its manufacturing.

TOTAL SCORE



EMISSIONS CHANGE

11.97% decrease

Coal phase out:

As a member of the UN Fashion Charter, Kering has committed to phase out coal-fired boilers from its supply chain by 2030 to reduce air pollution and cut emissions, although it has not yet set a public target.

Climate and energy transparency

GHG emissions:

Kering publicly reports GHG emissions in its own operations, and in its supply chain. The company does provide a full breakdown of its Scope 3 emissions.

Energy use:

Kering does publicly report its energy use for its own operations, including a breakdown of its renewable energy use and how that energy is sourced.

For its supply chain, Kering does not publicly report its energy use, it does not provide a breakdown of its suppliers' renewable energy use and how that energy is sourced.

Suppliers:

Kering does not provide an overall supplier list, although its key brand Gucci publishes its Tier 1 suppliers.

D+ Renewable energy and energy efficient manufacturing

Energy efficiency

Kering does provide some of its suppliers with training and resources to help them make energy efficiency improvements by engaging 1% of suppliers (25% of supplier emissions) in the Clean by Design program to assess their energy efficiency and propose performance improvement measures. Kering further expanded the program in 2022. Kering does not report providing its major suppliers with financial incentives for energy efficiency measures, and does not require them to make energy savings as a condition of contract.

Thermal Coal phase-out:

Kering does not require suppliers to reduce thermal coal demand in their manufacturing processes.

Renewable energy

Kering provides some of its suppliers with training and resources to help them transition to renewable energy, utilizing the Clean by Design program led by the Apparel impact Institute. The company does not report providing financial support at the group level, but does report some financial support or incentives to help suppliers make the energy transition from its houses, including Gucci and Intesa Sanpaolo providing small and medium-sized enterprises within the Gucci supply chain facilitated access to loans for sustainable development at better terms. Kering does not require suppliers to use renewable energy as a condition of contract.

Supplier transparency and commitments

Kering does not require its suppliers to set GHG emissions reduction targets or set science-based emissions reduction targets, and does not require suppliers to provide facility level data via the Higg Index and annually report GHG emissions.

B- Low-carbon and longer lasting materials**Eliminating fossil fuel fabrics**

Kering has not made any commitments to phase out fossil fuel based materials.

Climate commitments to zero deforestation

Kering has made a public policy to ban the sourcing of leather from the Amazon Biome or taken measurable steps to ensure that Amazon leather is not contributing to deforestation.

Climate commitments to circularity and low-carbon materialsLow-carbon materials:

Kering is investing in innovation to increase closed-loop apparel-to-apparel recycling for synthetics and plant-based materials through its Materials Innovation Lab. Kering has also committed to reduce the impact of its raw materials sourcing by switching to organic cotton or cotton sourced from regenerative agriculture by 2030, including phasing out non-organic cotton and transitioning 1 million hectares of farmland and rangeland to regenerative agricultural practices by 2025, and launching the regenerative fund for nature in 2022.

Increasing circularity:

Kering has committed to improve circularity across its portfolio and released a company-wide circularity ambition statement. Kering has identified brand-specific ways to improve repairability, resale, durability and recyclability, for example offering lifetime aftercare on suits sold by its Brioni brand, but needs to ensure that these are available across its company, and are contributing measurably to reducing production.

Transparency

Kering publicly reports its material mix and the volume of materials. But not its volume of deadstock or how it manages or disposes of its deadstock to reduce waste, though the company does report policies in place to reduce waste of deadstock material.

D Greener Shipping**Shipping climate commitments and reporting**

Kering reports its shipping emissions annually, includes shipping emissions in its GHG reduction targets, and provides a breakdown of its transportation methods including related GHG emissions.

Reducing upstream shipping emissions

While Kering does have a policy to prioritise sea freight over aviation in some brands, it does not have a group-wide position. The company does not report having a near-term plan to ship its cargo via cleaner methods across its portfolio, but some brands are taking action to reduce shipping emissions, e.g. Balenciaga acted to reduce freight distances. Overall, it reported a 6.4% increase in its upstream transportation and distribution emission from 2019 to 2021.

Commitment and advocacy for zero emissions vessels (ZEV) by 2030

Kering has not committed to transitioning to zero emissions vessels (ZEV) by 2030. The company has not used its voice publicly to advocate for Zero Emission Shipping. Kering has not committed to transitioning its last mile delivery to zero emission vehicles.

Kering founded the Fashion Pact, and was a part of the Pact's Collective Virtual Power Purchase Agreement (CVPPA) in 2022, seeking to add renewable energy capacity in Europe. The company signed a letter calling on EU leaders to continue their path toward the Paris Agreement target and accelerate their actions to deliver on the Green Deal. However, it is not discernible that Kering engaged in impactful international advocacy to promote renewable energy.

Engagement with scorecard:

Kering provided feedback on the 2023 Scorecard.

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As one of the highest scoring brands in the 2023 Scorecard, Levi's has taken critical initial steps to set itself on the path to tackling its negative climate impact, including having a near-term emissions reduction target for its supply chain, committing to phase out coal-fired boilers from its supply chain by 2030, and reducing its reliance on fossil fuel based fabrics. The company reported incentivising the coal phase-out with suppliers by signing long-term contracts with them and providing financial support to pursue a renewable energy transition. Thanks to its efforts, emissions of purchased goods and services from Levi's showed a 38.1% drop from 2019 to 2021. However, the company needs to move faster to reduce shipping-related emissions. It is essential that Levi's includes upstream transportation and distribution emissions into its GHG reduction targets and commits to zero emission vessels. If Levi's wants to meet its climate goals, it should prioritise action on the international stage in advocating for key renewable energy infrastructure in key manufacturing countries.

B- Climate commitments & energy transparency

Climate and energy commitments

GHG emissions:

Levi's has set an emissions reduction target for its own operations of 90% by 2025 from a 2016 base year, which is in line with keeping warming below 1.5°C.

The company has also set an emissions reduction target for its supply chain of 40% by 2025 from a 2016 base year. This near-term target is a strong signal of its intent to reduce supply chain emissions now.

Renewable energy:

Levi's has set a renewable energy target in its own operations of 100% by 2025, but it will be a mix of RECs and energy that is additional to the grid.

TOTAL SCORE



EMISSIONS CHANGE

36.57% decrease

101

BRAND SCORES

Levi's has yet to set a target of 100% renewable energy for its supply chain by 2030, which is an essential step for decarbonising its manufacturing.

Coal phase out:

As a signatory of the renewed UN Fashion Charter, Levi's has committed to phasing out coal-fired boilers from its supply chain by 2030 to reduce air pollution and cut emissions.

Climate and energy transparency

GHG emissions:

Levi's publicly reports GHG emissions in its own operations, and in its supply chain. The company does provide a full breakdown of its Scope 3 emissions.

Energy use:

Levi's does publicly report its energy use for its own operations, including a breakdown of its renewable energy use and how that energy is sourced.

For its supply chain, Levi's does not publicly report its energy use, a breakdown of its suppliers' renewable energy use, or how that energy is sourced.

Suppliers:

Levi's provides a partial supplier list including an interactive supply chain map to Tier 2.

C+ Renewable energy and energy efficient manufacturing

Energy efficiency

Levi's does provide its suppliers with training and resources to help them make energy efficiency improvements, including working with suppliers under the Partnership for Cleaner Textile (PaCT) program run by the International Finance Corporation. Levi's does report providing its major suppliers with financial incentives for energy efficiency measures, including providing discounted financing rates for suppliers with low-carbon investment plans,

but it does not require them to make energy savings as a condition of contract.

Thermal Coal phase-out:

Levi's does not require suppliers to reduce thermal coal demand in their manufacturing processes, but it incentivises the phase out by signing long-term contracts to those suppliers who make the necessary investment to phase out coal.

Renewable energy

Levi's does report providing its suppliers with training and resources to help them transition to renewable energy, including supporting suppliers participating under the PaCT, and offers some additional financing support through the same mechanism. The company does not require suppliers to use renewable energy as a condition of contract.

Supplier transparency and commitments

Levi's does require its suppliers to disclose GHG emissions data, and reports that suppliers representing approximately 80% of its production volume have completed the Higg FEM and collects data from the rest with surveys. It does not require them to set GHG emissions reduction targets but does report working with a section of suppliers to develop climate and water roadmaps and targets.

C+ Low-carbon and longer lasting materials

Eliminating fossil fuel fabrics

Levi's has not made any commitments to phase out fossil fuel based materials, but it uses only a small amount of polyester and synthetic fibers in its material mix.

Climate commitments to zero deforestation

Levi's has made a public policy to ban the sourcing of leather from the Amazon Biome.

Climate commitments to circularity and low-carbon materials

Low-carbon materials:

Levi's has not committed to increasing closed-loop apparel-to-apparel recycling for synthetics. Levi's has not committed to reduce the impact of its raw materials sourcing by switching to 100% organic cotton or cotton sourced

from regenerative agriculture by 2030. Levi's reports that 83% of its cotton is from BCI suppliers, organic cotton farms, or recycled cotton suppliers, with the goal of having 100% of its cotton supply come from "preferred" or "more sustainable sources" by 2030, but does not provide any further detail on the breakdown of volume of cotton it is currently sourcing.

Increasing circularity:

Levi's is acting slowly to increase circularity, including planning to develop a path towards a circular product line by 2026. Currently Levi's has launched several limited initiatives to increase product longevity and increase recycling; Levi's Wellthread line of apparel is designed to be fully recyclable, and select Global Flagship Stores now offer repair services limited vintage resale, but it is not clear how these initiatives will impact production.

Transparency

Levi's does publicly report its material mix, but it does not report the volume of materials. It does not report its volume of deadstock or how it manages or disposes of its deadstock to reduce waste.

D Greener Shipping

Shipping climate commitments and reporting

Levi's does report its shipping emissions annually, but does not have a target to reduce GHG emissions from transportation and does not provide a breakdown of its transportation methods.

Reducing upstream shipping emissions

Levi's does report having a policy to avoid aviation and commit to slower shipping methods such as maritime, rail and land. The company also has a near-term plan to ship its cargo via cleaner methods, including working with Maersk to ship some containers with cleaner fuels. But It reported a 37.5% increase in its upstream transportation and distribution emissions between 2019 and 2021.

Commitment and advocacy for zero emissions vessels (ZEV) by 2030

Levi's has not committed to transitioning to zero emissions vessels (ZEV) by 2030, or used its voice publicly to advocate for Zero Emission Shipping, although it is a member of the SFC's Clean Cargo Working Group. Levi's

also joined Ceres and other leading companies in successfully advocating for state-level policy to accelerate the deployment of and transition to zero-emission trucks and other medium- and heavy-duty vehicles.

Levi's has yet to commit to transitioning its last mile delivery to zero emission vehicles.

B Advocacy

Levi's was relatively active during the 2023 Scorecard period in advocating within the United States: Levi's joined a discussion at LEAD with Ceres, U.S. Sen. Sheldon Whitehouse, other business leaders, and lawmakers calling for U.S. federal climate and clean energy policy to meet the urgency and scale of the climate crisis. Levi's supported the Inflation Reduction Act which included investments related to reducing climate related risks to the economy. The company's CEO, along with 6 other business CEOs, called on U.S. Congressional leaders for ambitious federal climate legislation. Levi's should prioritise action on the international stage in advocating for renewable energy growth in supply chain regions.

Engagement with scorecard:

Levi's provided feedback on the 2023 Scorecard.

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TOTAL SCORE



EMISSIONS CHANGE

83.27% increase

lululemon has shown signs of progress since the 2021 Scorecard, increasing its score from 'D-' minus to a solid C-. However, it still has a long way to go to decarbonise its supply chain, particularly considering that its fast rate of growth led its supply chain emissions to increase by a shocking 83% between 2019 and 2021. Its intensity-based Scope 3 emissions target is still too weak, and it has yet to target 100% renewable energy within its supply chain, which is essential for addressing the greatest source of its GHG emissions. lululemon reported improving its supplier engagement since the 2021 scorecard, including by working partially with suppliers on renewable energy projects. However, its material sourcing remains heavily dependent on fossil fuel derived fabrics, and it has only made limited efforts to increase product circularity. lululemon should prioritise setting a supply chain renewable energy target and working with suppliers to rapidly transition off fossil fuels, as well as greatly reducing its reliance on fossil fuel based fabrics.

C+ Climate commitments & energy transparency

Climate and energy commitments

GHG emissions:

lululemon has set an emissions reduction target for its own operations of 60% by 2030 from a 2018 base year, which is in line with keeping warming below 1.5°C. The company has also set an intensity-based target of 60% reduction across the global supply chain by 2030 from a 2018 base year, or an equivalent of 30% absolute target. This target is still short of the 55% reduction required.

Renewable energy:

lululemon has set a renewable energy target in its own operations of 100% by 2021, which it has met through a mix of renewable energy credits and one major PPA in the United States.

lululemon has yet to set a target of 100% renewable energy for its supply chain by 2030, which is an essential part of decarbonising its supply chain.

Coal phase out:

lululemon has publicly set a target to phase out coal-fired boilers from its Tier 1 and Tier 2 supply chain by 2030 to reduce air pollution and cut emissions.

Climate and energy transparency

GHG emissions:

lululemon publicly reports GHG emissions in its own operations, and in its supply chain. The company does provide a full breakdown of its Scope 3 emissions.

Energy use:

lululemon does publicly report its energy use for its own operations, including a breakdown of its renewable energy use and how that energy is sourced.

For its supply chain, lululemon does not publicly report its energy use, and does not provide a breakdown of its suppliers' renewable energy use and how that energy is sourced.

Suppliers:

lululemon provides a partial supplier list into Tier 2.

C Renewable energy and energy efficient manufacturing

Energy efficiency

lululemon reports providing its suppliers with training and resources to help them make energy efficiency improvements through the Carbon Leadership Project with Aii, and claims to provide financial support or incentives for energy efficiency measures. The company does not require suppliers to make energy savings as a condition of contract.

Thermal Coal phase-out:

lululemon requires suppliers to reduce thermal coal demand in their manufacturing processes and is developing action plans with suppliers to phase out coal boilers by 2030.

Renewable energy

lululemon does report providing its suppliers with training and resources to help them transition to renewable energy, but it does not provide details. The company does report providing financial support or incentives to make the energy transition, including supporting suppliers in Vietnam to transition to renewable energy through PPAs and rooftop solar, and made an initial investment in the Aii Climate Fund for GHG reductions. lululemon does not require suppliers to use renewable energy as a condition of contract.

Supplier transparency and commitments

lululemon does require its suppliers to disclose GHG emissions data and set GHG emissions reduction targets, and it requires Tier 1 and 2 suppliers and subcontractors to provide facility level data via the Higg Index.

C- Low-carbon and longer lasting materials**Eliminating fossil fuel fabrics**

lululemon has not made any commitments to phase out fossil fuel based materials.

Climate commitments to zero deforestation

lululemon has committed to being a non animal-based leather company as part of its policy of not contributing to deforestation. lululemon also has a general policy against contributing to deforestation through other materials including cellulose-based fabrics.

Climate commitments to circularity and low-carbon materialsLow-carbon materials:

lululemon is acting to increase closed-loop apparel-to-apparel recycling for synthetics and plant-based materials by piloting textile-to-textile recycling technology, and has made commitments to launch alternative nylon solutions by 2025 and switch to 100% renewable or recycled content nylon for its products by 2030, and sourcing at least

75% recycled polyester by 2025, although the material will be sourced from rPET. lululemon has not committed to reduce the impact of its raw materials sourcing by switching to organic cotton or cotton sourced from regenerative agriculture by 2030, and relies heavily on synthetic fibres in its material mix.

Increasing circularity:

lululemon is partly acting to increase circularity by offering an online resale program, but needs to do more to promote durability, and repair and reduce overproduction faster than its current starting goal of 2025.

Transparency

lululemon does publicly report its material mix and the volume of materials. And it does publicly report how it manages its material waste. But it does not publicly report its deadstock quantities.

D- Greener Shipping**Shipping climate commitments and reporting**

lululemon does report its shipping emissions annually and does include shipping emissions in its GHG reduction targets. But it does not provide a breakdown of its transportation methods.

Reducing upstream shipping emissions

lululemon does not have a short term commitment to reduce shipping emissions in the supply chain, but does have a policy to avoid aviation and commit to slower shipping methods such as maritime, rail and land. The company does not have a near-term plan to ship its cargo via cleaner methods, and reported an increase in air freight in 2020/21, leading to a significant increase (108.8%) in shipping emissions from 2019 to 2021.

Commitment and advocacy for zero emissions vessels (ZEV) by 2030

lululemon has not committed to transitioning to zero emissions vessels (ZEV) by 2030. The company has not used its voice publicly to advocate for Zero Emission Shipping.

lululemon has yet to commit to transitioning its last mile delivery to zero emission vehicles.

D Advocacy

lululemon is in coalition with 39 other companies to sign the Clean Energy Demand Initiative (CEDI) Global Letter of Intent. This letter calls for a global clean energy transition in partnership with governments, non-profits, and other organizations. lululemon joined 11 other companies in a joint Clean Energy Demand Initiative letter of intent with the Philippines government. CEDI looks to energise private sector investment by leveraging both governmental policy and corporate clean energy commitments that grow renewable energy purchasing. Overall, lululemon was relatively active in supply chain advocacy in the Scorecard period, although it has room to grow.

Engagement with scorecard:

lululemon provided feedback on the 2023 Scorecard.

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LVMH has banned its suppliers from sourcing animal skins from the Amazon basin to avoid contributing to deforestation, which is a positive step. However, the company reported an increase in purchased goods and services emissions as well as upstream transportation and distribution emissions from 2019 to 2021. LVMH has not reported effective engagement with suppliers to put in place energy efficiency measures or help them transition to renewable energy, and provides very limited transparency into its actions. To show leadership among the luxury brands, LVMH should set a target of 100% renewable energy for its supply chain by 2030 and actively engage in renewable energy advocacy. These two approaches are essential steps for decarbonising its manufacturing.

C+ Climate commitments & energy transparency

Climate and energy commitments

GHG emissions:

LVMH has set an emissions reduction target for its own operations of 50% by 2026 from a 2019 baseline, which is in line with keeping warming below 1.5°C.

The company has also set an emissions reduction target for its supply chain of 55% per unit of added value. It is not as strong as an absolute reduction target and not in line with the 55% reduction required.

Renewable energy:

LVMH has set a renewable energy target in its own operations of 100% by 2026, but the energy will be a mix of additional to the grid and renewable energy credits.

LVMH has yet to set a target of 100% renewable energy for its supply chain by 2030, which is an essential step for decarbonising its manufacturing.

Coal phase out:

As a signatory of the renewed UN Fashion Charter, LVMH has committed to phasing out coal-fired boilers from

TOTAL SCORE



EMISSIONS CHANGE

0.39% increase

its supply chain by 2030 to reduce air pollution and cut emissions.

Climate and energy transparency

GHG emissions:

LVMH publicly reports GHG emissions in its own operations, and in its supply chain. The company does provide a full breakdown of its Scope 3 emissions.

Energy use:

LVMH does publicly report its energy use for its own operations, including a breakdown of its renewable energy use.

For its supply chain, LVMH does not publicly report its energy use, a breakdown of its suppliers' renewable energy use or how that energy is sourced.

Suppliers:

LVMH does not provide a supplier list, but some individual brands (e.g. Fendi) provide a list.

F Renewable energy and energy efficient manufacturing

Energy efficiency

LVMH does not appear to provide its suppliers with training and resources to help them make energy efficiency improvements. LVMH does not report providing its major suppliers with financial incentives for energy efficiency measures, and does not require them to make energy savings as a condition of contract.

Thermal Coal phase-out:

LVMH does not report requiring suppliers to reduce thermal coal demand in their manufacturing processes.

Renewable energy

LVMH does report providing its suppliers with some environmental training, but it is not clear how much it

relates to renewable energy. The company does not report providing financial support or incentives to make the energy transition and does not require suppliers to use renewable energy as a condition of contract.

Supplier transparency and commitments

LVMH does not require its suppliers to set GHG emissions reduction targets or set science-based emissions reduction targets, and does not require suppliers to provide facility level data via the Higg Index and annually report GHG emissions.

C- Low-carbon and longer lasting materials

Eliminating fossil fuel fabrics

LVMH has not made any commitments to phase out fossil fuel based materials.

Climate commitments to zero deforestation

LVMH has set itself a target of achieving “zero net deforestation” in its supply chains by 2026 and “zero gross deforestation” by 2030, including a ban on sourcing animal skins (leather) from the Amazon basin.

However, LVMH was found to be at high risk of sourcing leather from deforestation in the Amazon Biome in the Nowhere to Hide report in 2021.

Climate commitments to circularity and low-carbon materials

Low-carbon materials:

LVMH has not committed to increasing closed-loop apparel-to-apparel recycling for synthetics and plant-based materials. LVMH has committed to reduce the impact of its raw materials sourcing by switching to organic cotton or cotton sourced from regenerative agriculture by 2030.

Increasing circularity:

As of 2021 LVMH does offer some options for repair and refill to reduce post-consumer waste. It also runs a company-wide program to resell materials between brands, and is working towards a process to recycle unsold textile waste. However, it is not discernible that LVMH is acting to increase circularity and address overproduction by designing to improve the recyclability of its clothes.

Transparency

LVMH does not publicly report its material mix or its volume of deadstock, but it does provide information on how it manages or disposes of its deadstock to reduce waste.

D Greener Shipping

Shipping climate commitments and reporting

LVMH does report its shipping emissions annually, does include shipping emissions in its GHG reduction targets, and does provide a breakdown of its upstream and downstream transportation methods. LVMH has also set a target to reduce downstream (from brand to customer) shipping emissions by 10%.

Reducing upstream shipping emissions

LVMH does report having a policy to avoid aviation and commit to slower shipping methods such as maritime, rail and land. The company does report piloting some small-scale near-term methods to ship its cargo via cleaner methods, including Moët Hennessy' cooperation with the shipping company Neoline to launch a transatlantic wind-powered cargo ship, but does not provide details on its company-wide policy. LVMH reported a 12.9% increase in its upstream transportation and distribution emissions between 2019 and 2021.

Commitment and advocacy for zero emissions vessels (ZEV) by 2030

LVMH has not committed to transitioning to zero emissions vessels (ZEV) by 2030. The company has not used its voice publicly to advocate for Zero Emission Shipping.

LVMH has not committed to transitioning its last mile delivery to zero emission vehicles, but Sephora, Guerlain and TOSHI use zero emission vehicles for their last mile delivery.

F Advocacy

LVMH did not engage in any discernible advocacy to promote renewable energy or emissions cuts within the Scorecard period.

Engagement with scorecard:

LVMH provided feedback on the 2023 Scorecard.

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Mammut scored the highest grade in the 2021 Scorecard, but slipped back somewhat in the 2023 Scorecard. However, Mammut has set some of the strongest emissions reduction targets among scorecard brands, and was the only brand to be awarded a 'B' in the Greener Shipping category for committing to actively reduce its freight emissions and ship using Zero Emission Vessels by 2030. Mammut is also working to increase textile circularity. Mammut should provide leadership by improving transparency into its supply chain renewable energy transition and coal phase out, and should continue to advocate internationally for renewables to regain its previously strong advocacy grade.

B- Climate commitments & energy transparency

Climate and energy commitments

GHG emissions:

Mammut Sports Group has set an ambitious emissions reduction target for its own operations of 80% by 2030 from a 2018 base year.

The company has also set an emissions reduction target for its supply chain of 55% by 2030 from a 2018 base year. This target is in line with the goal of keeping warming below 1.5°C.

Renewable energy:

Mammut Sports Group has set a renewable energy target in its own operations of 100% by 2030, but it is not clear whether the energy will be additional to the grid.

Mammut Sports Group has also set a target to halve the greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 compared to 2018 base year by sourcing from factories using renewable energy, although it does not appear to have a specific supply chain renewable energy target.

TOTAL SCORE



EMISSIONS CHANGE

11.57% increase

Coal phase out:

As a signatory of the renewed UN Fashion Charter, Mammut Sports Group has committed to phasing out coal-fired boilers from its supply chain by 2030 to reduce air pollution and cut emissions.

Climate and energy transparency

GHG emissions:

Mammut Sports Group publicly reports GHG emissions in its own operations, and in its supply chain. The company does provide a full breakdown of its Scope 3 emissions.

Energy use:

Mammut Sports Group does publicly report its energy use for its own operations, and does provide a breakdown of its renewable energy use and how that energy is sourced. For its supply chain, Mammut Sports Group does not publicly report its energy use, a breakdown of its suppliers' renewable energy use, or how that energy is sourced.

Suppliers:

Mammut Sports Group provides a partial supplier list to Tier 1 or 2.

C Renewable energy and energy efficient manufacturing

Energy efficiency

Mammut Sports Group provides its suppliers with training and resources to help them make energy efficiency improvements, including working with its largest supplier to deliver energy efficiency across all tiers, and participating in the European Outdoor Group's (EOG) Supply Chain Decarbonisation Project. Mammut Sports Group does not report providing its major suppliers with financial incentives for energy efficiency measures, and does not require them to make energy savings as a condition of contract.

Thermal Coal phase-out:

Mammut Sports Group does not require suppliers to reduce thermal coal demand in their manufacturing processes.

Renewable energy

Mammut Sports Group does report providing its suppliers with training and resources to help them transition to renewable energy, including encouraging suppliers to sign long term PPAs. The company does report providing financial support or incentives to make the energy transition, but does not provide details. It does not require suppliers to use renewable energy as a condition of contract.

Supplier transparency and commitments

Mammut does require 50% of its Tier 1 and Tier 2 suppliers to disclose GHG emissions data and it does require them to set GHG emissions reduction targets. But it does not require suppliers to provide facility level data via the Higg Index.

C+ Low-carbon and longer lasting materials**Eliminating fossil fuel fabrics**

Mammut Sports Group has not committed to completely phase out fossil fuel- derived materials by 2030, though it plans to replace virgin fossil fibres with recycled material in all products by 2030.

Climate commitments to zero deforestation

Mammut Sports Group has not made a public policy to ban the sourcing of leather from the Amazon Biome or taken measurable steps to ensure that Amazon leather is not contributing to deforestation, but the company has a goal of sourcing 100% certified leather for footwear by 2025.

Climate commitments to circularity and low-carbon materialsLow-carbon materials:

Mammut Sports Group is acting to increase textile-textile recycling by recycling synthetic rope into new ropes, piloted using recycled nylon from ropes in apparel. The company has committed to source 100% recycled synthetic fibres and phase out virgin fossil fuel- derived materials, although these will primarily be from rPET. Mammut Sports Group has not committed to increase closed-loop

apparel-to-apparel recycling for plant-based materials.

Mammut Sports Group has committed to reduce the impact of its raw materials sourcing by switching to 100% organic cotton or cotton sourced from regenerative agriculture by 2025.

Increasing circularity:

Mammut Sports Group is acting to increase circularity and address overproduction by policies to improve the re- pairability, resale, durability and recyclability of its clothes, including piloting a resale program and conducting 14,000 repairs in 2021 using its Close the Loop project to pilot a more circular business model.

Transparency

Mammut Sports Group does publicly report its material mix, but it does not report the volume of materials. It does not publish its volume of deadstock or how it manages or disposes of its deadstock to reduce waste.

B Greener Shipping**Shipping climate commitments and reporting**

Mammut does report its shipping emissions annually and includes shipping emissions in its GHG reduction targets, and it does provide a full breakdown of its transportation methods.

Reducing upstream shipping emissions

Mammut does have a policy to avoid aviation and commit to slower shipping methods such as maritime, rail and land. The company reports working to reduce its short term shipping emissions, including near-shoring its production to reduce shipping distances. And it reported a 58.7% drop in its upstream transportation and distribution emissions between 2019 and 2021.

Commitment and advocacy for zero emissions vessels (ZEV) by 2030

Mammut Sports Group is the only brand in this Scorecard to commit to transitioning to zero emissions vessels (ZEV) by 2030, taking an important step forward. The company has not used its voice publicly to advocate for Zero Emission Shipping over the past 18 months.

Mammut Sports Group has yet to commit to transitioning its last mile delivery to zero emission vehicles.

D- Advocacy

Mammut signed onto a letter regarding the EU Commission's delay in publication of mandatory human rights and environmental due diligence (mHREDD) legislation, but did not engage in any discernible renewable energy advocacy during the Scorecard period.

Engagement with scorecard:

Mammut did not respond to requests.

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Outdoor and equipment brand MEC reported very little progress since the 2021 Scorecard, which is disappointing. It is one of the few brands which still has not set a GHG emissions target for its supply chain. MEC provides very little transparency into its climate and sustainability plans, and is still failing to provide any data on its carbon footprint, energy use or shipping. The company provides very limited information on how it engages its suppliers, falling far behind fellow outdoor brands Mammut and Patagonia on its climate action. MEC should immediately act to set strong science-based emissions targets and begin reporting publicly on its progress.

D- Climate commitments & energy transparency

Climate and energy commitments

GHG emissions:

MEC has committed to reducing its GHG emissions intensity by 65% by 2030, but it does not have a supply chain emissions reduction target. The weaker intensity-based target is not in line with keeping warming below 1.5°C.

Renewable energy:

MEC has set a renewable energy target in its own operations, but no details have been reported. The renewable energy will be a mix of additional to the grid and renewable energy.

The company has yet to set a target of 100% renewable energy for its supply chain by 2030, which is an essential step for decarbonising its manufacturing.

Coal phase out:

MEC has not publicly set a target to phase out coal-fired boilers from its supply chain by 2030 to reduce air pollution and cut emissions.

TOTAL SCORE



EMISSIONS CHANGE

Emissions breakdown
not reported

Climate and energy transparency

GHG emissions:

MEC publicly reports GHG emissions in its own operations, but does not report GHG emissions in its supply chain. The company does not provide a full breakdown of its Scope 3 emissions.

Energy use:

MEC does not publicly report its energy use for its own operations, a breakdown of its renewable energy use or how that energy is sourced.

For its supply chain, MEC does not publicly report its energy use, and does not provide a breakdown of its suppliers' renewable energy use and how that energy is sourced.

Suppliers:

MEC provides a partial supplier list to Tier 1 or 2.

F Renewable energy and energy efficient manufacturing

Energy efficiency

MEC does report providing its suppliers with training and resources to help them make energy efficiency improvements. MEC does not report providing its major suppliers with financial incentives for energy efficiency measures, and does not require them to make energy savings as a condition of contract.

Thermal Coal phase-out:

MEC does not require suppliers to reduce thermal coal demand in their manufacturing processes.

Renewable energy

MEC does not report providing its suppliers with training and resources to help them transition to renewable energy. The company does not report providing financial

support or incentives to make the energy transition and does not require suppliers to use renewable energy as a condition of contract.

Supplier transparency and commitments

MEC does not require its suppliers to set GHG emissions reduction targets or set science-based emissions reduction targets, but does require suppliers to provide facility level data via the Higg Index and annually report GHG emissions.

D Low-carbon and longer lasting materials

Eliminating fossil fuel fabrics

MEC has not made any commitments to phase out fossil fuel based materials.

Climate commitments to zero deforestation

MEC has not made a public policy to ban the sourcing of leather from the Amazon Biome or taken measurable steps to ensure that Amazon leather is not contributing to deforestation, although the company has a policy of sourcing 100% LWG certified leather, and sources cellulosic materials from Canopy recommended sources.

Climate commitments to circularity and low-carbon materials

Low-carbon materials:

MEC has not committed to increasing closed-loop apparel-to-apparel recycling for synthetics, but has committed to making 50% of the polyester in MEC Label products from recycled content (non-textile) by 2023. MEC has not committed to increasing closed-loop apparel-to-apparel recycling for plant-based materials. MEC has committed to reduce the impact of its raw materials sourcing by switching to 100% organic cotton or cotton sourced from regenerative agriculture for all MEC label cotton clothing.

Increasing circularity:

MEC does claim to be working to increase circularity and address overproduction by policies to improve the repairability, resale, durability and recyclability of its clothes, including by designing for circularity and by offering product leasing and renting programs, but needs to provide more transparency on how improving circularity will reduce production.

Transparency

MEC does not publicly report its material mix, its volume of deadstock or how it manages or disposes of its deadstock to reduce waste.

F Greener Shipping

Shipping climate commitments and reporting

MEC does not report its shipping emissions annually, does not provide a breakdown of its transportation methods, and does not have a target to reduce GHG emissions from transportation.

Reducing upstream shipping emissions

MEC does not have a policy to avoid aviation and commit to slower shipping methods such as maritime, rail and land. The company does not report having a near-term plan to ship its cargo via cleaner methods.

Commitment and advocacy for zero emissions vessels (ZEV) by 2030

MEC has not committed to transitioning to zero emissions vessels (ZEV) by 2030. The company has not used its voice publicly to advocate for Zero Emission Shipping.

MEC has yet to commit to transitioning its last mile delivery to zero emission vehicles.

F Advocacy

MEC did not engage in any discernible advocacy to promote renewable energy or emissions reduction within the Scorecard period.

Engagement with scorecard:

MEC provided feedback on the 2023 Scorecard.

Sources

- "2021 Annual Progress Report for MEC Mountain Equipment Company," <https://outdoorindustry.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/MEC-Mountain-Equipment-Company-Annual-Progress-Report-2021-v2.pdf>.
- "MEC Sustainability Progress Report," <https://www.mec.ca/en/explore/sustainability-progress>.
- "Outdoor Retailer MEC Commits to Using Renewable Energy at All Facilities," March 1, 2016. <https://www.canadianmanufacturing.com/sustainability/outdoor-retailer-mec-commits-renewable-energy-facilities-163400/>.

TOTAL SCORE



EMISSIONS CHANGE

46.63% increase*

2020-2021 data;

2019 data not reported

New Balance has shown some signs of working towards decarbonising its supply chain since the 2021 Scorecard, but its emissions targets of 30% reduction in Scopes 1, 2 and 3 are still too low. Its actual supply chain emissions increased by a shocking 47% since 2019. The company has taken the positive step of committing to phase out coal-fired boilers by 2030. It reported engaging positively with its supply chain to increase energy efficiency and transition to renewable energy, but it should build in greater financial support for suppliers. The company was also active since the previous scorecard in advocating for renewable energy internationally. New Balance should do more to support and invest in textile recycling solutions and repair, and recycling of its own products while moving away from fossil fuel derived materials to reduce the impact of its raw materials. New Balance also reported a significant increase in its shipping emissions, and is not taking discernible actions to address this.

C Climate commitments & energy transparency

Climate and energy commitments

GHG emissions:

New Balance has set a goal of 30% absolute reduction across Scope 1,2, and 3 by 2030 against a baseline of 2017. This is not in line with keeping warming below 1.5°C.

Renewable energy:

New Balance has set a renewable energy target in its own operations of 100% by 2025, but it will be a mix of energy that is additional to the grid and renewable energy credits.

New Balance has yet to set a target of 100% renewable energy for its supply chain by 2030, which is an essential step for decarbonising its manufacturing.

Coal phase out:

As a signatory of the renewed UN Fashion Charter, New Balance has committed to phasing out coal-fired boilers from its supply chain by 2030 to reduce air pollution and cut emissions.

Climate and energy transparency

GHG emissions:

New Balance publicly reports GHG emissions in its own operations, and in its supply chain. The company does provide a full breakdown of its Scope 3 emissions.

Energy use:

New Balance does publicly report its energy use for its own operations, including a breakdown of its renewable energy use and how that energy is sourced.

For its supply chain, New Balance does not publicly report its energy use, a breakdown of its suppliers' renewable energy use, or how that energy is sourced.

Suppliers:

New Balance provides a partial supplier list to Tier 1.

D+ Renewable energy and energy efficient manufacturing

Energy efficiency

New Balance provides its suppliers with training and resources to help them make energy efficiency improvements, including partnering with the IFC, Aii, GIZ and Clean by Design, and connecting suppliers with third parties to train factory teams and support capacity building. New Balance does not report providing its major suppliers with financial incentives for energy efficiency measures, and does not require them to make energy savings as a condition of contract.

Thermal Coal phase-out:

New Balance does not require suppliers to reduce thermal coal demand in their manufacturing processes.

Renewable energy

New Balance does report providing some suppliers with training and resources to help them transition to renewable energy, including partnering with IFC to assess rooftop installation feasibility and implementing an engagement campaign to educate suppliers on climate change, particularly in Vietnam. The company does report providing financial incentives to encourage suppliers to make the energy transition, such as featuring climate change performance in supplier awards schemes. But it does not require suppliers to use renewable energy as a condition of contract.

Supplier transparency and commitments

New Balance does require its Tier 1 suppliers to disclose GHG emissions data but does not require them to set GHG emissions reduction targets, and it does not require suppliers to provide facility level data via the Higg Index.

D+ Low-carbon and longer lasting materials**Eliminating fossil fuel fabrics**

New Balance has not made any commitments to phase out fossil fuel based materials.

Climate commitments to zero deforestation

New Balance has not made a public policy to ban the sourcing of leather from the Amazon Biome or taken measurable steps to ensure that Amazon leather is not contributing to deforestation, but the company does have processes in place to avoid leather sourced from deforested regions, such as a commitment to source 100% of leather from preferred sources. However, New Balance was found to be at high risk of sourcing leather from deforestation in the Amazon Biome according to the Nowhere to Hide report.

Climate commitments to circularity and low-carbon materialsLow-carbon materials:

New Balance reports acting to increase closed-loop apparel-to-apparel recycling for synthetics and natural fibres by committing to work towards increasing its use of sustainable materials and developing end-of-life solutions for a circular ecosystem, but it has not set specific targets relating to textile recycling. New Balance has committed to reduce the impact of its raw materials sourcing

by switching to organic cotton or cotton sourced from regenerative agriculture by 2025, and using 50% recycled polyester (rPET) by 2025.

Increasing circularity:

New Balance is acting slowly to increase circularity by setting a target for zero waste to landfill from Tier 1 footwear factories by 2025 and exploring repair and recycling opportunities, but needs to set clear goals and timelines and ensure that they contribute to reducing production.

Transparency

New Balance does not publicly report its material mix, its volume of deadstock or how it manages or disposes of its deadstock to reduce waste.

D- Greener Shipping**Shipping climate commitments and reporting**

New Balance did report its shipping emissions in 2020 and 2021, but not in 2019. It does include shipping emissions in its GHG reduction targets. It does not provide a breakdown of its transportation methods.

Reducing upstream shipping emissions

New Balance does not appear to have a policy to avoid aviation and commit to slower shipping methods such as maritime, rail and land, and the company does not report having a near-term plan to ship its cargo via cleaner methods. New Balance reported a 42.5% increase in its upstream transportation and distribution emissions in 2021.

Commitment and advocacy for zero emissions vessels (ZEV) by 2030

New Balance has not committed to transitioning to zero emissions vessels (ZEV) by 2030. The company has not used its voice publicly to advocate for Zero Emission Shipping.

New Balance has yet to commit to transitioning its last mile delivery to zero emission vehicles.

A Advocacy

New Balance is in coalition with 39 other companies to sign the Clean Energy Demand Initiative (CEDI) Global Letter of Intent. This letter calls for a global clean energy

transition in partnership with governments, non-profits, and other organizations. New Balance has signed a joint statement to the government of Vietnam advocating for the creation and implementation of Power Development Plan VIII. This plan must prioritise renewable energy investment while also accelerating the country's clean energy transition. New Balance also signed a statement of mutual aspiration encouraging the government of Indonesia to accelerate a renewable energy transition to achieve at least 50% RE energy mix by 2045. New Balance was relatively active over the Scorecard period in advocating for renewable energy within supply chain regions.

Engagement with scorecard:

New Balance provided feedback on the 2023 Scorecard.

Sources

- "Declaration of Support for Renewable Energy in Mexico." Clean Energy Investment Accelerator, https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5b7e51339772aebd21642486/t/5f19cdc0a3b2c66613fd7751/1595526595097/Declaration+of+Support+for+RE+in+Mexico_English+and+Spanish+versions.pdf.
- "Global CEDI Statement of Intent."
- "Joint Statement of Support for High-Ambition Power Development Planning in Vietnam." Clean Energy Investment Accelerator, November 17, 2021. https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5b7e51339772aebd21642486/t/619565dd1cf92a0d50c0013b/1637180894505/CEIA+Vietnam+Joint+Statement+to+GVN_2021.11.17.pdf.
- "New Balance CDP," 2021.
- "New Balance CDP," 2022.
- "New Balance Says Its Sneakers Will Leave Zero Carbon Footprint by 2050," April 12, 2022. <https://www.mainepublic.org/environment-and-outdoors/2022-04-12/carbon-footprint-new-balance-says-its-sneakers-will-have-net-zero-emissions-by-2050>.
- "Product Sustainability," <https://www.newbalance.com/product-sustainability.html>.
- "Statement of Mutual Aspiration: Supporting Renewable Energy Procurement for Commercial and Industrial Sectors in Indonesia." Clean Energy Investment Accelerator, 2021. <https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5b7e51339772aebd21642486/t/6119c1cf-c64e0324746bb812/1629077968156/Statement+of+Mutual+Aspiration+Indonesia.pdf>.



TOTAL SCORE



EMISSIONS CHANGE

16.17% increase

118

BRAND SCORES

Footwear giant Nike was one of the highest scoring brands in the 2021 Scorecard, and has shown leadership by being the first brand to report successfully phasing out coal from its Tier 1 suppliers, and having plans in place to address Tier 2. Overall Nike's performance in 2023 was similar across the board. While a few of its competitors took action to overtake it, the brand lost its lead by showing limited advocacy engagement in the past 18 months. Its supply chain emissions have continued to increase over this period. Nike must do more to reduce its reliance on fossil fuel based fabrics and phase out non-organic or non-regenerative cotton, and increase its product circularity.

B Climate commitments & energy transparency

Climate and energy commitments

GHG emissions:

Nike has set an emissions reduction target for its own operations of 65% by 2030 which is in line with keeping warming below 1.5°C.

The company has also set an emissions reduction target for its supply chain of 30% by 2030. This target is not in line with the 55% reduction required to reduce supply chain emissions now.

Renewable energy:

Nike has set a renewable energy target in its own operations of 100% by 2025, most of which will be additional to the grid.

Nike has yet to set a target of 100% renewable energy for its supply chain by 2030, which is an essential step for decarbonising its manufacturing.

Coal phase out:

Nike has publicly set a target to phase out coal-fired boilers from 50% of its Tier 2 suppliers, having successfully phased the boilers out from its Tier 1 supply chain.

Climate and energy transparency

GHG emissions:

Nike publicly reports GHG emissions in its own operations, and in its supply chain. The company does provide a full breakdown of its Scope 3 emissions.

Energy use:

Nike does publicly report its energy use for its own operations, including a breakdown of its renewable energy use and how that energy is sourced.

For its supply chain, Nike is one of only two companies within the Scorecard to publicly report its energy use, and does provide a breakdown of its suppliers' renewable energy use by Tier 1 and 2 manufacturing, although it does not report how that energy is sourced.

Suppliers:

Nike provides a partial supplier list to Tier 1 and 2.

B- Renewable energy and energy efficient manufacturing

Energy efficiency

Nike does provide its suppliers with training and resources to help them make energy efficiency improvements, including deploying the Energy Minimum Program geared at achieving energy and cost savings, though it is unclear if the program also provides financial incentives for energy efficiency measures. Nike does not require them to make energy savings as a condition of contract.

Thermal Coal phase-out:

Nike has already phased out coal-fired boilers from its Tier 1 suppliers, and has set coal elimination plans with 50% of its Tier 2 suppliers.

Renewable energy

Nike provides its suppliers with training and resources to

help them make energy efficiency improvements, including assisting suppliers to contract on-site solar energy. The company does report providing financial support or incentives to make the energy transition, but does not provide details. It does not require suppliers to use renewable energy as a condition of contract.

Supplier transparency and commitments

Nike does require suppliers to disclose GHG emissions data and it does require them to set GHG emissions reduction targets. But it does not require suppliers to provide facility level data via the Higg Index.

D Low-carbon and longer lasting materials

Eliminating fossil fuel fabrics

Nike has not made any commitments to phase out fossil fuel based materials.

Climate commitments to zero deforestation

Nike has not made a public policy to ban the sourcing of leather from the Amazon Biome or taken measurable steps to ensure that Amazon leather is not contributing to deforestation, and the company does not have processes in place to avoid leather sourced from deforested regions. But Nike does have a general policy against contributing to deforestation through other materials including cellulose-based fabrics. Nike was found to be at high risk of sourcing leather from deforestation in the Amazon Biome according to the Nowhere to Hide report.

Climate commitments to circularity and low-carbon materials

Low-carbon materials:

It is not discernible that Nike is acting to increase closed-loop apparel-to-apparel recycling for synthetics or plant-based materials, and the company has not committed to reduce the impact of its raw materials sourcing by switching to organic cotton or cotton sourced from regenerative agriculture by 2030.

Increasing circularity:

Nike is acting partially to increase circularity and address overproduction by policies to improve the repairability, resale, durability and recyclability of its clothes, including creating Nike Refurbished to extend the life of eligible

products and Nike Re-Creation to collect vintage and dead stock pieces for newly designed products, and aiming to design with better materials and longer life products, but it is not clear how this impact production.

Transparency

Nike does publicly report its material mix and the volume of materials. But it does not report its volume of deadstock or how it manages or disposes of its deadstock to reduce waste.

D+ Greener Shipping

Shipping climate commitments and reporting

Nike does report its shipping emissions annually and does include shipping emissions in its GHG reduction targets. But it does not provide a breakdown of its transportation methods.

Reducing upstream shipping emissions

Nike has a policy to avoid aviation and commit to slower shipping methods such as maritime, rail and land. The company is also piloting a near-term plan to ship its cargo via cleaner methods, including working with Maersk ECO Delivery. It reported a 50.5% drop in its upstream transportation and distribution emission from 2019 to 2021.

Commitment and advocacy for zero emissions vessels (ZEV) by 2030

Nike has not committed to transitioning to zero emissions vessels (ZEV) by 2030. The company has not used its voice publicly to advocate for Zero Emission Shipping.

Nike has yet to commit to transitioning its last mile delivery to zero emission vehicles.

D Advocacy

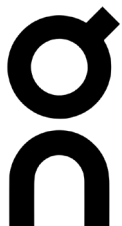
Nike is in coalition with 39 other companies to sign the Clean Energy Demand Initiative (CEDI) Global Letter of Intent. This letter calls for a global clean energy transition in partnership with governments, non-profits, and other organizations. Nike also signed a statement of mutual aspiration encouraging the government of Indonesia to accelerate a renewable energy transition to at least 50% renewable energy by 2045.

Engagement with scorecard:

Nike did not respond to requests.

Sources

- "BREAKING BARRIERS FY21 NIKE, Inc. Impact Report," March 2022. https://purpose-cms-preprod01.s3.amazonaws.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/17210319/FY21_NIKE-Impact-Report.pdf.
- "Clean Cargo Members," <https://www.smartfreightcentre.org/en/clean-cargo-members/>.
- "Decarbonising Logistics," https://www.maersk.com/~media_sc9/maersk/insights/files/decarbonising-logistics-ebook.pdf.
- "Global CEDI Statement of Intent."
- "Nike CDP," 2020.
- "Nike CDP," 2021.
- "Nike CDP," 2022.
- "Statement of Mutual Aspiration: Supporting Renewable Energy Procurement for Commercial and Industrial Sectors in Indonesia." Clean Energy Investment Accelerator, 2021. <https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5b7e51339772aebd21642486/t/6119c1cf-c64e0324746bb812/1629077968156/Statement+of+Mutual+Aspiration+-+Indonesia.pdf>.
- "Sustainable Materials," <https://www.nike.com/sustainability/materials>.



TOTAL SCORE



EMISSIONS CHANGE

113.08% increase

121

BRAND SCORES

On Running was one of the lowest-performing brands in the 2021 Scorecard, particularly compared with other sportswear brands. While it appears to have taken some small steps forward it still has a long way to go, and in the meantime its emissions have more than doubled between 2019 and 2021. If On Running wants its climate efforts to be taken seriously, it needs to rapidly ramp up the urgency of its efforts, starting by increasing its weak intensity-based supply chain emissions target to an absolute reduction target of 55% or greater by 2030. On Running only reported minimal engagement with its suppliers on decarbonising, and has yet to set a target to phase out on-site coal from its manufacturing.

D Climate commitments & energy transparency

Climate and energy commitments

GHG emissions:

On Running has set an emissions reduction target for its own operations of 46% by 2030 from a 2019 base year, which is not in line with keeping warming below 1.5°C. The company has also set a relatively weak intensity-based emissions reduction target for its supply chain of 55% per dollar value added. This target is not in line with the 55% reduction required.

Renewable energy:

On Running has set a renewable energy target in its own operations of 80% of offices and stores by 2022, but it is not clear whether the energy will be additional to the grid. On Running has yet to set a target of 100% renewable energy for its supply chain by 2030, which is an essential step for decarbonising its manufacturing.

Coal phase out:

On Running has not publicly set a target to phase out coal-fired boilers from its supply chain by 2030 to reduce air pollution and cut emissions.

Climate and energy transparency

GHG emissions:

On Running publicly reports GHG emissions in its own operations, and in its supply chain. The company does not provide a full breakdown of its Scope 3 emissions.

Energy use:

On Running does not publicly report its energy use for its own operations, and does not provide a breakdown of its renewable energy use and how that energy is sourced. For its supply chain, On Running does not publicly report its energy use, and does not provide a breakdown of its suppliers' renewable energy use and how that energy is sourced.

Suppliers:

On Running provides a partial supplier list to Tier 1 and Tier 2.

D Renewable energy and energy efficient manufacturing

Energy efficiency

On Running provides its suppliers with training and resources to help them make energy efficiency improvements. On Running does not report providing its major suppliers with financial incentives for energy efficiency measures, and does not require them to make energy savings as a condition of contract.

Thermal Coal phase-out:

On Running does not require suppliers to reduce thermal coal demand in their manufacturing processes.

Renewable energy

On Running does report providing its suppliers with training and resources to help them transition to renewable energy, including assistance in capacity building, in-kind resource expertise, and preferred supplier status.

The company does not report providing financial support or incentives to make the energy transition, and does not require suppliers to use renewable energy as a condition of contract.

Supplier transparency and commitments

On Running does require its Tier 1 and key Tier 2 suppliers to disclose GHG emissions data but does not require them to set GHG emissions reduction targets, and it does not require suppliers to provide facility level data via the Higg Index.

C+ Low-carbon and longer lasting materials

Eliminating fossil fuel fabrics

On Running has committed to phase out virgin fossil fuel-derived materials by 2024, but does not have a goal to fully phase out fossil fuel based fabrics.

Climate commitments to zero deforestation

On Running does not use leather in any of its products, and has committed to never using any in the future.

Climate commitments to circularity and low-carbon materials

Low-carbon materials:

On Running has committed to increase closed-loop apparel-to-apparel recycling for synthetics and plant-based materials by working to increase the use of recycled cotton fibre, and has set a priority to increase fibre-to-fibre recycled content sources, including collaborating with Carbios to develop bio-recycling technology. On Running has committed to reduce the impact of its raw materials sourcing by switching to 100% recycled or organic cotton or cotton sourced from regenerative agriculture by 2024.

Increasing circularity:

On Running is acting to increase circularity and address overproduction by policies to improve the repairability, resale, durability and recyclability of its clothes, including by creating a closed loop subscription service for some lines.

Transparency

On Running does not publicly report its material mix, or its volume of deadstock. But it does report how it manages or disposes of its deadstock to reduce waste.

D Greener Shipping

Shipping climate commitments and reporting

On Running does report its shipping emissions annually

and does include shipping emissions in its GHG reduction targets. But it does not provide a breakdown of its transportation methods.

Reducing upstream shipping emissions

On Running does have a policy to avoid aviation and commit to slower shipping methods such as maritime, rail and land. The company does not appear to have a near-term plan to ship its cargo via cleaner methods, and it reported a 6.9% increase in its transportation and distribution emissions between 2019 and 2021.

Commitment and advocacy for zero emissions vessels (ZEV) by 2030

On Running has not committed to transitioning to zero emissions vessels (ZEV) by 2030. The company has not used its voice publicly to advocate for Zero Emission Shipping.

On Running has yet to commit to transitioning its last mile delivery to zero emission vehicles.

D Advocacy

On Running is in coalition with 39 other companies to sign the Clean Energy Demand Initiative (CEDI) Global Letter of Intent. This letter calls for a global clean energy transition in partnership with governments, non-profits, and other organizations. On Running also signed a joint statement to the government of Vietnam advocating for the creation and implementation of Power Development Plan VIII. This plan must prioritise renewable energy investment while also accelerating the country's clean energy transition. The company supported the Inflation Reduction Act, which included investments related to reducing climate related risks to the economy.

Engagement with scorecard: On Running provided feedback on the 2023 Scorecard.

Sources

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Emissions breakdown
not reported

In 2022 Patagonia's founder took the remarkable step of giving ownership of the private company to a trust and a nonprofit organization created to preserve the company's independence and ensure that all of its profits are used to combat climate change and protect undeveloped land around the globe. Patagonia's commitment to fighting climate change is clear. Despite ongoing issues with transparency it reported active engagement with its suppliers on renewable energy and energy efficiency. It made considerable efforts to promote product and textile circularity and reduce the impact of its raw material sourcing through organic and regenerative farming. Patagonia's new ownership should prioritise increasing and standardising its transparency on GHG emissions and energy use across its value chain to provide more accountability into its progress.

C Climate commitments & energy transparency

Climate and energy commitments

GHG emissions:

Patagonia has set an emissions reduction target for its own operations of net zero by 2025, and reports currently investing in offset mechanisms as well as emissions reductions initiatives to reach that goal, although it does not have a specific emissions reduction. This target is not in line with the 55% reduction required unless it is met through absolute emissions reductions of at least 55%, but it is currently unclear how much of the reduction will be met by reductions versus offsets.

Renewable energy:

Patagonia has already achieved a renewable energy target in its own operations of 100%, using a mix of electricity that is additional to the grid and renewable energy credits.

Patagonia has yet to set a target of renewable energy for

its supply chain, which is an essential step for decarbonising its manufacturing, although it has set general goals of increasing supply chain renewables as a key part of its carbon neutrality target.

Coal phase out:

Patagonia has not publicly set a target to phase out coal-fired boilers from its supply chain by 2030 to reduce air pollution and cut emissions.

Climate and energy transparency

GHG emissions:

Patagonia publicly reports GHG emissions in its own operations, and in its supply chain. The company does provide a full breakdown of its Scope 3 emissions.

Energy use:

Patagonia does not publicly report its energy use for its own operations, and does not report a breakdown of its renewable energy use and how that energy is sourced. For its supply chain, Patagonia does not publicly report its energy use, and does not report a breakdown of its suppliers' renewable energy use and how that energy is sourced.

Suppliers:

Patagonia provides a partial supplier list to Tier 1 and Tier 2.

C+ Renewable energy and energy efficient manufacturing

Energy efficiency

Patagonia provides its suppliers with training and resources to help them make energy efficiency improvements, including working with key raw material suppliers to support decarbonisation of their operations and providing energy and carbon audits for partners. Patagonia also reports providing its major suppliers with financial

incentives for energy efficiency measures through an internal 'insetting' program, but does not require them to make energy savings as a condition of contract.

Thermal Coal phase-out:

Patagonia does not require suppliers to reduce thermal coal demand in their manufacturing processes.

Renewable energy

Patagonia does report providing its suppliers with training and resources to help them transition to renewable energy, including supporting raw material suppliers to decarbonise their operations. The company also reports providing financial support or incentives to make the energy transition, such as financing energy and carbon audits and implementing renewable energy off-site and on-site. But it does not require suppliers to use renewable energy as a condition of contract.

Supplier transparency and commitments

Patagonia does require its suppliers to disclose GHG emissions data but does not require them to set GHG emissions reduction targets, and it does not require suppliers to provide facility level data via the Higg Index.

C Low-carbon and longer lasting materials

Eliminating fossil fuel fabrics

Patagonia has committed to phase out virgin fossil fuel derived materials and make key product areas fossil fuel-free by 2025, but has not committed to phase out fossil fuel derived materials altogether.

Climate commitments to zero deforestation

Patagonia has not made a public policy to ban the sourcing of leather from the Amazon Biome or taken measurable steps to ensure that Amazon leather is not contributing to deforestation, and the company does not have processes in place to avoid leather sourced from deforested regions. But Patagonia has a general policy against contributing to deforestation through other materials including cellulose-based fabrics.

Climate commitments to circularity and low-carbon materials

Low-carbon materials:

Patagonia has committed to increase closed-loop ap-

parel-to-apparel recycling for synthetics and plant-based materials, including using chemical recycling to convert pre- and post-consumer polyester textiles into new clothing, and by only using renewable or recycled materials in products by 2025. Patagonia has committed to reduce the impact of its raw materials sourcing by switching to 100% organic cotton or cotton sourced from regenerative agriculture and has committed to incorporating recycled cotton, cashmere, wool, polyester, and nylon into its raw materials.

Increasing circularity:

Patagonia is acting to increase circularity and address overproduction by policies to improve the repairability, resale, durability and recyclability of its clothes, including creating a substantial take back program, and plans to grow its resale and repair division.

Transparency

Patagonia does publicly report its material mix, but it does not report the volume of materials. It does not report its volume of deadstock or how it manages or disposes of its deadstock to reduce waste.

D Greener Shipping

Shipping climate commitments and reporting

Patagonia does not report its shipping emissions annually, and does not provide a breakdown of its transportation methods. But it does include shipping emissions in its GHG reduction targets.

Reducing upstream shipping emissions

Patagonia does not have a policy to avoid aviation and commit to slower shipping methods such as maritime, rail and land. The company does not report having a near-term plan to ship its cargo via cleaner methods.

Commitment and advocacy for zero emissions vessels (ZEV) by 2030

Patagonia has committed to transitioning to zero emissions vessels (ZEV) by 2040, which is significant, although later than the 2030 target need to address shipping emissions now. The company has not used its voice publicly to advocate for Zero Emission Shipping.

Patagonia has yet to commit to transitioning its last mile delivery to zero emission vehicles.

C Advocacy

Patagonia was the only brand in the Scorecard to publicly support the New York Fashion Act. Patagonia also supported the Inflation Reduction Act in the U.S., which included key clean energy infrastructure investments. As a well-respected name within the industry on sustainability issues, Patagonia should do more to advocate for renewable energy on an international stage.

Engagement with scorecard:

Patagonia did not respond to requests.

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Prada set GHG emissions reduction targets for both its own operations and supply chain, which reflects a change from having no goals 18 months ago. The company is transparent with respect to energy use for its own operations, GHG emissions across the supply chain, and material mix, which is positive. However, it received failing marks in all areas except climate commitment and transparency because of poor reporting in remarkable energy transition, renewable energy advocacy, switch to low-carbon materials, and clean transportation method. Prada needs to rapidly begin providing training, assistance, financial support, and incentives for its suppliers to put in place energy efficiency measures and help them transition to renewable energy. It is also essential for Prada to reduce its dependence on fossil fuel derived fabrics, stop sourcing materials from deforested regions, and use low-carbon materials. Progress on these measures should be publicly disclosed.

D Climate commitments & energy transparency

Climate and energy commitments

GHG emissions:

Prada has set an emissions reduction target for its own operations of 29.4% by 2026 from a 2019 base year, which is not in line with keeping warming below 1.5°C. The company has also set an emissions reduction target for its supply chain of 42% by 2029 from a 2019 base year. This target is not in line with the 55% reduction by 2030 required.

Renewable energy:

Prada has not set a renewable energy target in its own operations.

Prada has yet to set a target of 100% renewable energy for its supply chain by 2030, which is an essential step for decarbonising its manufacturing.

Coal phase out:

Prada has not publicly set a target to phase out coal-fired

boilers from its supply chain by 2030 to reduce air pollution and cut emissions.

Climate and energy transparency

GHG emissions:

Prada publicly reports GHG emissions in its own operations, and in its supply chain. The company does provide a full breakdown of its Scope 3 emissions.

Energy use:

Prada does publicly report its energy use for its own operations, including a breakdown of its renewable energy use and how that energy is sourced.

For its supply chain, Prada does not publicly report its energy use, a breakdown of its suppliers' renewable energy use or how that energy is sourced.

Suppliers:

Prada provides a partial supplier list.

F Renewable energy and energy manufacturing

Energy efficiency

Prada does not provide its suppliers with training and resources to help them make energy efficiency improvements. Prada does not report providing its major suppliers with financial incentives for energy efficiency measures, and does not require them to make energy savings as a condition of contract.

Thermal Coal phase-out:

Prada does not require suppliers to reduce thermal coal demand in their manufacturing processes.

Renewable energy

Prada does not report providing its suppliers with training and resources to help them transition to renewable energy. The company does not report providing financial support or incentives to make the energy transition and does not require suppliers to use renewable energy as a condition of contract.

Supplier transparency and commitments

Prada does not require its suppliers to set GHG emissions reduction targets or set science-based emissions reduction targets, and does not require suppliers to provide facility level data via the Higg Index and annually report GHG emissions.

F Low-carbon and longer lasting materials

Eliminating fossil fuel fabrics

Prada has not made any commitments to phase out fossil fuel based materials.

Climate commitments to zero deforestation

Prada has not made a public policy to ban the sourcing of leather from the Amazon Biome or taken measurable steps to ensure that Amazon leather is not contributing to deforestation, and the company does not have processes in place to avoid leather sourced from deforested regions. Prada does not appear to have a general policy against contributing to deforestation through other materials including cellulose-based fabrics.

Climate commitments to circularity and low-carbon materials

Low-carbon materials:

Prada has not committed to increasing closed-loop apparel-to-apparel recycling for synthetics and plant-based materials, although it has a Re-Nylon Project designed to use only recycled nylon. Prada has not committed to reduce the impact of its raw materials sourcing by switching to organic cotton or cotton sourced from regenerative agriculture by 2030.

Increasing circularity:

It is not discernible that Prada is acting to increase circularity and address overproduction by policies to improve the reparability, resale, durability and recyclability of its clothes.

Transparency

Prada does not publicly report its material mix, though it provides a limited breakdown of the overall quantities of different broad material categories, and how it manages its material waste. It does not publicly report its dead-stock quantities.

F Greener Shipping

Shipping climate commitments and reporting

Prada does report its shipping emissions annually, but it

does not provide a breakdown of its transportation methods, and does not have a target to reduce GHG emissions from transportation.

Reducing upstream shipping emissions

Prada does not have a policy to avoid aviation and commit to slower shipping methods such as maritime, rail and land. The company does not report having a near-term plan to ship its cargo via cleaner methods. However, it did report a 45.1% drop in its upstream transportation and distribution emissions between 2019 and 2021.

Commitment and advocacy for zero emissions vessels (ZEV) by 2030

Prada has not committed to transitioning to zero emissions vessels (ZEV) by 2030. The company has not used its voice publicly to advocate for Zero Emission Shipping.

Prada has not committed to transitioning its last mile delivery to zero emission vehicles.

D Advocacy

Prada is a Fashion Pact member and has joined the organization's Collective Virtual Power Purchase Agreement (CVPPA) designed to add renewable energy capacity in Europe, but it is not discernible that Prada engaged in any proactive renewable energy or emissions reduction advocacy within the Scorecard period.

Engagement with scorecard:

Prada did not respond to requests.

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TOTAL SCORE



EMISSIONS CHANGE

**No emissions
breakdown available**

Primark has made progress by updating its GHG emissions absolute reduction goal across its value chain from 30% to 50% by 2030. As a signatory of the UN Fashion Charter, Primark has committed to phasing out coal from its supply chain by 2030. However, it has not disclosed its GHG emissions or energy demand. It has made little progress in terms of raw material sourcing and has not demonstrated any progress towards increasing circularity. To meet its climate goals, Primark should advocate for a renewable energy transition to key decision-makers, break away from fossil fuel derived materials, provide financial support and incentives to suppliers to transition to renewable energy, and commit to zero emission vessels.

C+ Climate commitments & energy transparency

Climate and energy commitments

GHG emissions:

Primark has set a relatively ambitious emissions reduction target across its value chain of 50% by 2030 from FY18/19, although it is still just short of the 55% emissions cut required.

Renewable energy:

As a signatory of the renewed UN Fashion Charter, Primark has committed to sourcing 100% of electricity from renewable sources in its own operations by 2030, but it is not clear whether the energy will be additional to the grid. Primark has yet to set a target of 100% renewable energy for its supply chain by 2030, which is an essential step for decarbonising its manufacturing.

Coal phase out:

As a signatory of the renewed UN Fashion Charter, Primark has committed to phasing out coal-fired boilers from its supply chain by 2030 to reduce air pollution and

cut emissions.

Climate and energy transparency

GHG emissions:

Primark publicly reports GHG emissions in its own operations, and in its supply chain. The company does provide a full breakdown of its Scope 3 emissions.

Energy use:

Primark does publicly report its energy use for its own operations, including a breakdown of its renewable energy use and how that energy is sourced.

For its supply chain, Primark does not publicly report its energy use, a breakdown of its suppliers' renewable energy use, or how that energy is sourced.

Suppliers:

Primark provides a partial supplier list.

D Renewable energy and energy efficient manufacturing

Energy efficiency

Primark reports providing some key suppliers with training and resources to help them make energy efficiency improvements through a pilot with the Clean by Design initiative, which it plans to expand. Primark does not report providing its major suppliers with financial incentives for energy efficiency measures, and does not require them to make energy savings as a condition of contract.

Thermal Coal phase-out:

Primark does not require suppliers to reduce thermal coal demand in their manufacturing processes.

Renewable energy

Primark does report providing its suppliers with training and resources to help them transition to renewable

energy, including working with RenEnergy to help support some of its major suppliers in deploying or using more renewable energy and applying for group Power Purchase Agreements. The company does not report providing meaningful financial support or incentives to make the energy transition, and it does not require suppliers to use renewable energy as a condition of contract.

Supplier transparency and commitments

Primark does require its suppliers to disclose GHG emission data but does not require them to set GHG emissions reduction targets. Suppliers are required to provide facility level data via the Higg FEM.

F Low-carbon and longer lasting materials

Eliminating fossil fuel fabrics

Primark has not made any commitments to phase out fossil fuel based materials.

Climate commitments to zero deforestation

Primark has not made a public policy to ban the sourcing of leather from the Amazon Biome or taken measurable steps to ensure that Amazon leather is not contributing to deforestation, and the company does not have processes in place to avoid leather sourced from deforested regions. But Primark has a general policy against contributing to deforestation through other materials including cellulose-based fabrics by avoiding wood-based products from ancient and endangered forests, including the Amazon.

Climate commitments to circularity and low-carbon materials

Low-carbon materials:

It is not discernible that Primark is acting to increase closed-loop apparel-to-apparel recycling for synthetics and plant-based materials. Primark has committed to switch to 100% recycled or “more sustainably sourced materials” by 2030, but not to 100% organic cotton or cotton sourced from regenerative agriculture.

Increasing circularity:

Primark is acting slowly to increase circularity and address overproduction by policies to improve the repairability, resale, durability and recyclability of its clothes, in-

cluding planning to expand its in-store recycling program to recycle clothes that cannot be reused into yarn for new garments. The company also reports that it is “increasing the use of more sustainable, organic and recycled materials in our products” but it doesn't provide targets or details related to this action. Primark also reports piloting a circular design training program for buyers and designers to improve product recyclability and durability and reduce textile waste, and is “exploring and implementing product reuse models”, but has yet to scale the program.

Transparency

Primark does not publicly report its material mix, its volume of deadstock or how it manages or disposes of its deadstock to reduce waste.

D- Greener Shipping

Shipping climate commitments and reporting

Primark does not report its shipping emissions annually and does not provide a breakdown of its transportation methods, but it does include shipping emissions in its GHG reduction targets.

Reducing upstream shipping emissions

Primark does claim to prioritise marine freight and avoid aviation. The company is also partnering with Maersk EcoDelivery to reduce its marine shipping emissions in the near term.

Commitment and advocacy for zero emissions vessels (ZEV) by 2030

Primark has not committed to transitioning to zero emissions vessels (ZEV) by 2030. The company has not used its voice publicly to advocate for Zero Emission Shipping.

Primark has yet to commit to transitioning its last mile delivery to zero emission vehicles.

F Advocacy

Primark did not engage in any discernible advocacy to promote renewable energy or emissions reduction within the 2023 Scorecard period.

Engagement with scorecard:

Primark provided feedback on the 2023 Scorecard.

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Sportswear brand PUMA has continued to pursue decarbonisation in its supply chain, and this year became the highest-performing brand in the sportswear category. It was also one of the only sportswear brands to report a significant decrease in its supply chain emissions since 2019 (22.43%), as its decarbonisation efforts begin to show results. PUMA has engaged actively with its suppliers on energy efficiency, renewable energy and phasing out coal. It has taken the important first step of setting a supply chain renewable energy target for 25% of its core suppliers. PUMA should look to increase its supply chain renewable target to match footwear competitors ASICS and Allbirds, and focus on reducing its reliance on fossil fuel derived fabrics to cut its raw materials emissions.

B Climate commitments & energy transparency

Climate and energy commitments

GHG emissions:

PUMA has set an emissions reduction target for its own operations of 35% by 2030 from a 2017 base year, which is not in line with keeping warming below 1.5°C.

The company has also set an emissions reduction target for its supply chain of 60% per million euro sales by 2030 from a 2017 base year, equivalent to an absolute target of 27%. This target is not in line with the 55% reduction required.

Renewable energy:

PUMA has set a renewable energy target in its own operations of 100% by 2025, but the energy will be a mix of additional to the grid and renewable energy credits. PUMA has yet to set a target of 100% renewable energy for its supply chain by 2030, which is an essential step for decarbonising its manufacturing, but it has set a target of 25% renewable energy for core suppliers by 2030 which is an important first step.

Coal phase out:

PUMA has publicly set a target to phase out coal-fired boilers from its core Tier 1 and Tier 2 suppliers by 2030 to reduce air pollution and cut emissions.

Climate and energy transparency

GHG emissions:

PUMA publicly reports GHG emissions in its own operations, and in its supply chain. The company does provide a full breakdown of its Scope 3 emissions.

Energy use:

PUMA publicly reports its energy use for its own operations, and provides a breakdown of its renewable energy use and how that energy is sourced.

For its supply chain, PUMA is one of very few companies that reports on its supply chain energy use and the percentage of renewable energy in its supply chain, broken down by Tier 1 and 2, although it does not provide details on how it is sourced. This is an essential step in accountability on its renewable energy target.

Suppliers:

PUMA provides the majority of its supplier list to Tier 1, Tier 2 and Tier 3.

B- Renewable energy and energy efficient manufacturing

Energy efficiency

PUMA provides its suppliers with training and resources to help them make energy efficiency improvements, including events organized by the Sustainability Team. PUMA does not report providing its major suppliers with financial incentives for energy efficiency measures, but does require them to make energy savings as a condition

of contract as part of its Forever Better Sustainability Handbooks.

Thermal Coal phase-out:

PUMA reports enrolling its suppliers in cleaner production programs which include coal boiler phase out, with a goal of replacing coal-fired boilers at all key factories by 2025.

Renewable energy

PUMA does report providing its suppliers with training and resources to help them transition to renewable energy, including events organized by the Sustainability Team. The company does not report providing specific financial support or incentives to make the energy transition, but does finance projects such as cooperation with the Apparel Impact Institute (Aii) for the Clean by Design (CbD) project in China, Taiwan and Vietnam. Puma requires core suppliers to buy Renewable Energy Credits as a condition of contract, and provides resources to help them make alternative arrangements where RECs aren't available, which is a step forward, but it should prioritise higher-impact renewable energy sourcing methods.

Supplier transparency and commitments

PUMA does require its suppliers to disclose GHG emissions data and set GHG emissions reduction targets, and requires suppliers to provide facility level data via the Higg FEM.

C Low-carbon and longer lasting materials

Eliminating fossil fuel fabrics

PUMA has not made any commitments to phase out fossil fuel based materials.

Climate commitments to zero deforestation

PUMA has not made a public policy to ban the sourcing of leather from the Amazon Biome or taken measurable steps to ensure that Amazon leather is not contributing to deforestation, but reports a low level of leather purchase from Brazil and works with the Leather Working Group on improving traceability. PUMA does have a general policy against contributing to deforestation through other materials including cellulose- and wood-based products, and is a supporting member of the CanopyStyle initiative. However, PUMA was found to be at high risk of sourcing leather from deforestation in the Amazon Biome according to the 2021 Nowhere to Hide report.

Climate commitments to circularity and low-carbon materials

Low-carbon materials:

PUMA has taken limited steps to advance textile-to-textile recycling of synthetic fibres with an initiative to recycle "unsellable" items through chemical recycling, but has not committed to increasing closed-loop apparel-to-apparel recycling for its post-consumer waste. PUMA has committed to increasing recycled polyester use to 75% in apparel & accessories by 2025, but plans to use rPET to achieve this goal. PUMA has not committed to reduce the impact of its raw materials sourcing by switching to organic cotton or cotton sourced from regenerative agriculture by 2030, but has committed to procuring 100% cotton, polyester, leather, and down from certified sources by 2025, and increased its use of recycled cotton to 4% in 2021.

Increasing circularity:

PUMA has a circularity policy with commitments to improve durability, develop take back programs, reduce production waste by 50% and develop recycled material options for leather, rubber, cotton and PU by 2025, which is moving in the right direction. Currently PUMA is piloting some limited programs to improve circularity including its SWOP shop resale program, but needs to ensure that these will reduce overproduction in the near term.

Transparency

PUMA does publicly report its material mix and the volume of materials. It does report on the volume of pre-consumer waste material from its core Tier 1 and 2 suppliers and how that material is managed.

D Greener Shipping

Shipping climate commitments and reporting

PUMA does report its shipping emissions annually and includes shipping emissions in its GHG reduction targets. But it does not provide a breakdown of its transportation methods.

Reducing upstream shipping emissions

PUMA has a policy to avoid aviation and commit to slower shipping methods such as maritime, rail and land. As part of a near-term plan to reduce shipping emissions, PUMA is working with Maersk to switch to cleaner shipping fuels. It reported a 0.7% drop in its upstream transportation and distribution emissions between 2019 and 2021.

Commitment and advocacy for zero emissions vessels (ZEV) by 2030

PUMA has not committed to transitioning to zero emissions vessels (ZEV) by 2030. The company has not used its voice publicly to advocate for Zero Emission Shipping.

PUMA has not committed to transitioning its last mile delivery to zero emission vehicles.

D Advocacy

Puma signed on to a letter with 68 other companies to the German government advocating for a comprehensive climate neutrality implementation plan. Puma also signed on to a letter of support for renewable energy investments in Mexico.

Engagement with scorecard:

PUMA provided feedback on the 2023 Scorecard.

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PVH took an important step forward since the 2021 Scorecard by setting relatively ambitious new climate targets of 71% reduction in its own operations, a 46% reduction in Scope 3 emissions, and committing to phase out thermal coal by 2030. However, outside of target-setting, PVH's performance remained mediocre across the five assessment areas, and its emissions did not decline since 2019. The company showed very limited progress on circular materials and supplier engagement, and should prioritise incentivising renewable energy in its supply chain.

B- Climate commitments & energy transparency

Climate and energy commitments

GHG emissions:

PVH has set an emissions reduction target for its own operations of 71% in Scope 1 and Scope 2 from a 2017 base year, which is in line with keeping warming below 1.5°C. The company has also set an emissions reduction target for its supply chain of 46% from a 2017 base year. This target is still short of the 55% reduction required.

Renewable energy:

PVH has set a renewable energy target in its own operations of 100%, but the energy will be a mix of additional to the grid and renewable energy credits.

PVH has yet to set a target of 100% renewable energy for its supply chain by 2030, which is an essential step for decarbonising its manufacturing.

Coal phase out:

As a signatory of the renewed UN Fashion Charter, PVH has committed to phasing out coal-fired boilers from its supply chain by 2030 to reduce air pollution and cut emissions.

Climate and energy transparency

GHG emissions:

PVH publicly reports GHG emissions in its own operations, and in its supply chain. The company does provide a full breakdown of its Scope 3 emissions.

Energy use:

PVH does publicly report its energy use for its own operations, and does provide a breakdown of its renewable energy use and how that energy is sourced.

For its supply chain, PVH does not publicly report its energy use, a breakdown of its suppliers' renewable energy use or how that energy is sourced.

Suppliers:

PVH provides a partial supplier list to Tier 1 and 2.

F Renewable energy and energy efficient manufacturing

Energy efficiency

PVH provides its suppliers with some training and resources to help them make energy efficiency improvements, including online training and offering Clean by Design to key factories in India. PVH does claim to provide its major suppliers with financial incentives for energy efficiency measures, but has no details on the incentives. The company does not require them to make energy savings as a condition of contract.

Thermal Coal phase-out:

PVH does not require suppliers to reduce thermal coal demand in their manufacturing processes.

Renewable energy

PVH does not report providing its suppliers with training and resources or financial support to help them transition to renewable energy. The company does not require suppliers to use renewable energy as a condition of contract.

Supplier transparency and commitments

PVH does require its suppliers to disclose GHG emissions data but does not require them to set GHG emissions reduction targets, and it does not require suppliers to provide facility level data via the Higg Index.

D Low-carbon and longer lasting materials

Eliminating fossil fuel fabrics

PVH has not made any commitments to phase out fossil fuel based materials.

Climate commitments to zero deforestation

PVH has not made a public policy to ban the sourcing of leather from the Amazon Biome or taken measurable steps to ensure that Amazon leather is not contributing to deforestation. The company appears to have processes in place to avoid leather sourced from deforested regions, including banning the sourcing of leather from endangered species habitats and ancient and endangered forests and working with the Leather Working Group and Textile Exchange to implement responsible leather sourcing practices, but PVH was found to be at high risk of sourcing leather from deforestation in the Amazon Biome according to the Nowhere to Hide report. PVH also has a general policy against contributing to deforestation through other materials including cellulose-based fabrics.

Climate commitments to circularity and low-carbon materials

Low-carbon materials:

PVH has not committed to increasing closed-loop apparel-to-apparel recycling for synthetics and plant-based materials, but it commits to sustainably sourcing 100% of its polyester by 2030. PVH has not committed to reduce the impact of its raw materials sourcing by switching to organic cotton or cotton sourced from regenerative agriculture by 2030, but has committed to sustainably sourcing 100% of its cotton, viscose and wool by 2025.

Increasing circularity:

PVH is not acting decisively to increase circularity and address overproduction by policies to improve the repairability, resale, durability and recyclability of its clothes, but has a very limited goal to make three of its most commonly purchased products circular by 2025.

Transparency

PVH does publicly report its material mix and the volume of materials and how it manages its material waste, but it does not publicly report its deadstock quantities.

D- Greener Shipping

Shipping climate commitments and reporting

PVH does report its shipping emissions annually, but

does not have a target to reduce GHG emissions from transportation and does not provide a breakdown of its transportation methods.

Reducing upstream shipping emissions

PVH has a policy to avoid aviation and commit to slower shipping methods such as maritime, rail and land. The company does not report having a near-term plan to ship its cargo via cleaner methods. However, it did report a significant (64.6%) drop in its upstream transportation and distribution emissions between 2019 and 2021.

Commitment and advocacy for zero emissions vessels (ZEV) by 2030

PVH has not committed to transitioning to zero emissions vessels (ZEV) by 2030. The company has not used its voice publicly to advocate for Zero Emission Shipping.

PVH has not committed to transitioning its last mile delivery to zero emission vehicles.

D Advocacy

PVH is a Fashion Pact and RE100 member, and joined The Fashion Pact's Collective Virtual Power Purchase Agreement (CVPPA) seeking to add renewable energy capacity in Europe. However, PVH did not engage in any discernible renewable energy advocacy within the Scorecard period.

Engagement with scorecard:

PVH did not respond to requests.

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20.87% decrease

As a signatory of the UN Fashion Charter, Ralph Lauren is moving to reduce GHG emissions all along the supply chain by committing to phasing out coal fired boilers and providing its major suppliers with financial incentives for energy efficiency measures. It is also actively advocating for access to renewable energy transition in key manufacturing countries, such as the Philippines. While Ralph Lauren included shipping emissions in its GHG reduction targets and reported limiting air freight, it reported an increase in upstream transportation and distribution emissions by 41% from 2019 to 2021. To reach its climate goals, Ralph Lauren should chart short-term plans to ship cargo on cleaner vessels and transition to zero emission vessels. The company should also set stronger emissions reduction targets and engage with its suppliers to source renewable energy in manufacturing.

C+ Climate commitments & energy transparency

Climate and energy commitments

GHG emissions:

Ralph Lauren has set a goal of 30% absolute reduction across Scopes 1,2 and 3 by 2030 against a 2020 base year. This is not in line with keeping warming below 1.5°C.

Renewable energy:

Ralph Lauren has set a renewable energy target in its own operations of 100% by 2025, but it is not clear whether it is additional to the grid.

Ralph Lauren has yet to set a target of 100% renewable energy for its supply chain by 2030, which is an essential step for decarbonising its manufacturing.

Coal phase out:

As a signatory of the renewed UN Fashion Charter, Ralph Lauren has committed to phasing out coal-fired boilers from its supply chain by 2030 to reduce air pollution and cut emissions.

Climate and energy transparency

GHG emissions:

Ralph Lauren publicly reports GHG emissions in its own operations, and in its supply chain. The company does provide a full breakdown of its Scope 3 emissions.

Energy use:

Ralph Lauren does publicly report its energy use for its own operations, including a breakdown of its renewable energy use and how that energy is sourced.

For its supply chain, Ralph Lauren does not publicly report its energy use, a breakdown of its suppliers' renewable energy use, or how that energy is sourced.

Suppliers:

Ralph Lauren does provide a supplier list to Tier 2, and some Tier 3.

D Renewable energy and energy efficient manufacturing

Energy efficiency

Ralph Lauren does report providing its suppliers with training and resources to help them make energy efficiency improvements, including partnering with fabric mills to help them join the Aii which helps suppliers to reduce their emissions. It also invested in technical support for each manufacturing facility to develop carbon reduction roadmaps and clear action plans. However, it is not clear if Ralph Lauren provides its major suppliers with financial incentives for energy efficiency measures. It does not appear to require suppliers to make energy savings as a condition of contract.

Thermal Coal phase-out

Ralph Lauren does not report requiring suppliers to reduce thermal coal demand in their manufacturing processes.

Renewable energy

Ralph Lauren does not report providing its suppliers with training and resources to help them transition to renewable energy. The company does not report providing financial support or incentives to make the energy transition and does not require suppliers to use renewable energy as a condition of contract.

Supplier transparency and commitments

Ralph Lauren does require its major suppliers to disclose GHG emissions data, and does require them to set GHG emissions reduction targets and provide facility level data.

C Low-carbon and longer lasting materials

Eliminating fossil fuel fabrics

Ralph Lauren has not committed to phase out fossil fuel based materials, but it get partial credit for only using less than 10% synthetic fibres in its material mix.

Climate commitments to zero deforestation

Ralph Lauren has not made a public policy to ban the sourcing of leather from the Amazon Biome or taken measurable steps to ensure that Amazon leather is not contributing to deforestation. But the company does claim to have processes in place to avoid leather sourced from deforested regions. However, Ralph Lauren was found to be at high risk of sourcing leather from deforestation in the Amazon Biome according to the Nowhere to Hide report.

Climate commitments to circularity and low-carbon materials

Low-carbon materials:

Ralph Lauren has not committed to increase closed-loop apparel-to-apparel recycling for synthetics and plant-based materials. It has committed to 100% recycled polyester by 2025, but plans to use rPET to reach this goal, which does not reduce textile waste. Ralph Lauren committed to switch to 100% Better Cotton, organic cotton or cotton sourced from regenerative agriculture or Fair Trade certified by 2025, but should focus on regenerative and organic sources to be more impactful.

Increasing circularity:

Ralph Lauren is acting marginally to increase circularity and address overproduction by policies to improve the re-

pairability, resale, durability and recyclability of its clothes. It has a very limited commitment to connect consumers with options to rent, repair and recirculate its products in select top cities by 2025, but has no specific plans to improve the repairability and resale of its products.

Transparency

Ralph Lauren does publicly report its material mix and the volume of materials. But it does not report its volume of deadstock or how it manages or disposes of its deadstock to reduce waste.

D Greener Shipping

Shipping climate commitments and reporting

Ralph Lauren reports its shipping emissions annually, and does include shipping emissions in its GHG reduction targets. The company also provides a partial breakdown of its shipping methods.

Reducing upstream shipping emissions

Ralph Lauren does report having a policy to avoid aviation and commit to slower shipping methods such as maritime, rail and land. The company does not report having a near-term plan to ship its cargo via cleaner methods, and it reported a 41.1% increase in its upstream transportation and distribution emissions between 2019 and 2021.

Commitment and advocacy for zero emissions vessels (ZEV) by 2030

Ralph Lauren has not committed to transitioning to zero emissions vessels (ZEV) by 2030. The company has not used its voice publicly to advocate for Zero Emission Shipping.

Ralph Lauren has yet to commit to transitioning its last mile delivery to zero emission vehicles.

B Advocacy

Ralph Lauren is in coalition with 39 other companies to sign the Clean Energy Demand Initiative (CEDI) Global Letter of Intent. This letter calls for a global clean energy transition in partnership with governments, non-profits, and other organizations. Ralph Lauren also joined 11 other companies in a joint Clean Energy Demand Initiative (CEDI) letter of intent with the Philippines government. CEDI looks to energise private sector investment by leveraging both governmental policy and corporate clean

energy commitments that grow renewable energy purchasing. Ralph Lauren is also a member of Fashion Pact and has joined the organization's Collective Virtual Power Purchase Agreement (CVPPA).

Engagement with scorecard:

Ralph Lauren did not respond to requests.

Sources

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Outdoor and equipment co-op REI has started to move in the right direction on its supplier engagement, but still has a long way to go to keep up with its peers Patagonia and Mammut. Its climate targets are ambitious, but it is starting to fall behind other brands by failing to set a timeline for phasing out thermal coal. REI scored highly in the 2023 Scorecard period in the area of renewable energy advocacy, actively engaging in a number of different international advocacy initiatives and taking a proactive stance on energy emissions in the United States. REI should focus on cutting out coal and investing in renewable energy if it wants to keep pace with its competitors.

C Climate commitments & energy transparency

Climate and energy commitments

GHG emissions:

REI has committed to reduce absolute Scope 1, 2, and 3 GHG emissions 55% by 2030 from a 2019 base year. This ambitious target is in line with the 55% reduction required.

Renewable energy:

REI has set a renewable energy target in its own operations of 100%, but it is not clear whether the energy will be additional to the grid.

REI has yet to set a target of 100% renewable energy for its supply chain by 2030, which is an essential step for decarbonising its manufacturing.

Coal phase out:

REI has not publicly set a target to phase out coal-fired boilers from its supply chain by 2030 to reduce air pollution and cut emissions.

Climate and energy transparency

GHG emissions:

REI publicly reports GHG emissions in its own operations, and in its supply chain. The company does provide a full breakdown of its Scope 3 emissions.

TOTAL SCORE



EMISSIONS CHANGE

13.39% increase*

2020-2021 change; 2019 data not reported

Energy use:

REI does publicly report its energy use for its own operations, but does not provide a breakdown of its renewable energy use and how that energy is sourced.

For its supply chain, REI does not publicly report its energy use, a breakdown of its suppliers' renewable energy use, or how that energy is sourced.

Suppliers:

REI provides a partial supplier list to Tier 1 and 2.

D Renewable energy and energy efficient manufacturing

Energy efficiency

REI does not provide its suppliers with training and resources to help them make energy efficiency improvements. REI does not appear to provide its major suppliers with financial incentives for energy efficiency measures, and does not require them to make energy savings as a condition of contract.

Thermal Coal phase-out:

REI does not require suppliers to reduce thermal coal demand in their manufacturing processes.

Renewable energy

REI does report providing its suppliers with training and resources to help them transition to renewable energy, and encouraging brand partners to do the same with their suppliers. The company does not report providing financial support or incentives to make the energy transition, and it does not require suppliers to use renewable energy as a condition of contract.

Supplier transparency and commitments

REI does require its suppliers to disclose GHG emissions data and does require them to set GHG emissions reduc-

tion targets, but it does not require suppliers to provide facility level data via the Higg Index.

D- Low-carbon and longer lasting materials

Eliminating fossil fuel fabrics

REI has not made any commitments to phase out fossil fuel based materials.

Climate commitments to zero deforestation

REI has not made a public policy to ban the sourcing of leather from the Amazon Biome, but does claim to have policies in place to avoid sourcing leather from deforested regions. For cellulosic materials such as lyocell and modal, REI reports only working with suppliers that formally commit to protecting ancient or endangered forests.

Climate commitments to circularity and low-carbon materials

Low-carbon materials:

REI has not committed to increasing closed-loop apparel-to-apparel recycling for synthetics and plant-based materials, but it has committed to sustainably sourcing 100% of its polyester by 2030. REI is not acting to reduce the impact of its raw materials sourcing by switching to organic cotton or cotton sourced from regenerative agriculture by 2030.

Increasing circularity:

REI is acting to increase circularity and address overproduction by policies to improve the repairability, resale, durability and recyclability of its products by offering in-house maintenance and repair services for skis, snowboards, and bikes and expanding options for buying back or repairing used gear, and is working to eliminate manufacturing waste.

Transparency

REI does not publicly report its material mix or its volume of deadstock, but it does report how it manages or disposes of its deadstock to reduce waste.

D- Greener Shipping

Shipping climate commitments and reporting

REI did report its shipping emissions in 2020 and 2021,

but not in 2019. It does not provide a breakdown of its transportation methods, and does not have a target to reduce GHG emissions from transportation.

Reducing upstream shipping emissions

REI does not have a policy to avoid aviation and commit to slower shipping methods such as maritime, rail and land. The company does not report having a near-term plan to ship its cargo via cleaner methods. It reported a 33.2% increase in its upstream transportation and distribution emissions between 2020 and 2021.

Commitment and advocacy for zero emissions vessels (ZEV) by 2030

REI has committed to transitioning to zero emissions vessels (ZEV) by 2040, as a Cargo owners for Zero Emission Vessels (CoZEV) signatory. This is an important step forward to reduce transportation emissions, but a decade later than the 2030 date brands should be targeting. The company has not used its voice publicly to advocate for Zero Emission Shipping.

REI has not committed to transitioning its last mile delivery to zero emission vehicles.

A+ Advocacy

REI joined 11 other companies in a joint Clean Energy Demand Initiative (CEDI) letter of intent with the Philippines government. CEDI looks to energise private sector investment by leveraging both governmental policy and corporate clean energy commitments that grow renewable energy purchasing. REI also signed a statement of mutual aspiration encouraging the government of Indonesia to accelerate a renewable energy transition to achieve at least 50% RE energy mix by 2045. The company supported the Inflation Reduction Act which included investments related to reducing climate related risks to the economy. REI engaged in significant and proactive renewable energy advocacy within the Scorecard period.

Engagement with scorecard:

REI responded, but did not provide specific feedback.

Sources

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- “Sustainable Packaging & Reducing Waste,” <https://www.rei.com/stewardship/eliminating-waste>.
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Richemont reported using more low-carbon modes of transport recently and as a result its upstream logistics emissions showed a slight decline from 2019 to 2021. However, it also reported a significant increase in purchased goods and services emissions in the same timeframe. To keep up with its competitor Kering, Richemont should set more ambitious targets for both its own operations and supply chain, and advocate for its urgent renewable energy needs with key decision makers. More importantly, it needs to provide significantly more transparency into its activities, and take active steps to engage with suppliers and provide training, resources, financial support, and incentives for them to phase out coal fired boilers and transition to renewable energy as soon as possible.

C- Climate commitments & energy transparency

Climate and energy commitments

GHG emissions:

Richemont has set an emissions reduction target for its own operations of 46% by 2030.

The company has also set an intensity-based target for purchased goods and services and business travel in its supply chain of 55% per dollar value added by 2030, which is equivalent to a 5% reduction in absolute terms according to the brand's CDP disclosure. This target is far short of the 55% reduction required.

Renewable energy:

Richemont has set a renewable energy target in its own operations of 100% by 2025, but it is not clear whether the energy will be additional to the grid.

Richemont has yet to set a target of 100% renewable energy for its supply chain by 2030, which is an essential step for decarbonising its manufacturing.

Coal phase out:

Richemont has not publicly set a target to phase out coal-

fired boilers from its supply chain by 2030 to reduce air pollution and cut emissions.

Climate and energy transparency

GHG emissions:

Richemont publicly reports GHG emissions in its own operations, and in its supply chain, including a full breakdown of its Scope 3 emissions.

Energy use:

Richemont does publicly report its energy use for its own operations, including a breakdown of its renewable energy use and how that energy is sourced.

For its supply chain, Richemont does not publicly report its energy use, or a breakdown of its suppliers' renewable energy use and how that energy is sourced.

Suppliers:

Richemont does not provide a list of its suppliers.

F Renewable energy and energy efficient manufacturing

Energy efficiency

Richemont does not report providing its suppliers with training and resources to help them make energy efficiency improvements, does not report providing its major suppliers with financial incentives for energy efficiency measures, and does not require them to make energy savings as a condition of contract.

Thermal Coal phase-out:

Richemont does not require suppliers to reduce thermal coal demand in their manufacturing processes.

Renewable energy

Richemont does not report providing its suppliers with training and resources to help them transition to renewable energy. The company does not report providing financial support or incentives to make the energy transition, and does not require suppliers to use renewable energy as a condition of contract.

Supplier transparency and commitments

Richemont does require 20% of its suppliers by emissions to set science-based emissions reduction targets by 2025, and does require major suppliers to provide facility level data and annually report GHG emissions.

F Low-carbon and longer lasting materials

Eliminating fossil fuel fabrics

Richemont has committed to phase out PVC from all products and packaging by the end of 2022, but has not committed to completely phase out fossil fuel derived materials.

Climate commitments to zero deforestation

Richemont has not made a public policy to ban the sourcing of leather from the Amazon Biome or taken measurable steps to ensure that Amazon leather is not contributing to deforestation, and the company does not have processes in place to avoid leather sourced from deforested regions. Richemont does have a general policy against contributing to deforestation through other materials including cellulose-based fabrics in its supplier code of conduct.

Climate commitments to circularity and low-carbon materials

Low-carbon materials:

Richemont has not committed to increasing closed-loop apparel-to-apparel recycling for synthetics and plant-based materials by increasing its use of post-consumer recycled fibres. Richemont has not committed to reduce the impact of its raw materials in apparel sourcing by switching to organic cotton or cotton sourced from regenerative agriculture by 2030, although it has some initiatives to increase recycled cotton, linen, nylon and leather in its Montblanc brand.

Increasing circularity:

Richemont's brand Chloe has set a goal to increase circularity by improving the use of waste raw materials and developing a circular denim line, and Richemont's watch brands are designed for longevity and resale, but Richemont needs to set company-wide goals to improve circularity and reduce production.

Transparency

Richemont does not publicly report its material mix, its volume of deadstock or how it manages or disposes of

its deadstock to reduce waste, but it did report that its brand Chloe has achieved a target to divert all raw material waste.

D- Greener Shipping

Shipping climate commitments and reporting

Richemont does report its shipping emissions annually, and does provide a breakdown of its transportation methods emissions footprint, but does not have a target to reduce GHG emissions from transportation.

Reducing upstream shipping emissions

Richemont has included upstream transportation suppliers in its target to commit 20% of its suppliers by emissions to set SBTs. Richemont does not have a policy to avoid aviation and commit to slower shipping methods such as maritime, rail and land. The company also does not report having a near-term plan to ship its cargo via cleaner methods. But it did report a 5.6% drop in its transportation and distribution emissions between 2019 and 2021.

Commitment and advocacy for zero emissions vessels (ZEV) by 2030

Richemont has not committed to transitioning to zero emissions vessels (ZEV) by 2030. The company has not used its voice publicly to advocate for Zero Emission Shipping.

Richemont has yet to commit to transitioning its last mile delivery to zero emission vehicles.

F Advocacy

Richemont did not engage in any discernible renewable energy advocacy during the Scorecard period.

Engagement with scorecard:

Richemont did not respond to requests.

Sources

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TOTAL SCORE



EMISSIONS CHANGE

43.59% decrease

Salvatore Ferragamo has set relatively ambitious emissions reduction targets for both its own operations and supply chain, and it reported a significant reduction in its supply chain emissions between 2019 and 2021. However, Salvatore Ferragamo provides very limited information into its climate activities and supplier engagement. It does not appear to have begun undertaking meaningful measures to break away from reliance on fossil fuel based materials. It is not discernible that the company has made progress to source materials from regenerative agriculture. To decarbonise its manufacturing, the company should provide training, resources, financial support, and incentives for its suppliers to phase out coal fired boilers and transition to renewable energy. It is also essential to phase down fabrics made from fossil fuels, stop sourcing leather from deforested regions, use low-carbon materials, and increase closed-loop circularity.

C Climate commitments & energy transparency

Climate and energy commitments

GHG emissions:

Salvatore Ferragamo has set an emissions reduction target for its own operations of 42% by 2029 from a 2019 base year, which is not in line with keeping warming below 1.5°C.

The company has also set an emissions reduction target for its supply chain of 42% by 2029 from a 2019 base year. This target is still short of the 55% reduction by 2030 required.

Renewable energy:

Salvatore Ferragamo has set a renewable energy target in its own operations of 100% by 2030, but it is not clear whether the energy will be additional to the grid. Salvatore Ferragamo has yet to set a target of 100% renewable energy for its supply chain by 2030, which is an essential step for decarbonising its manufacturing.

Coal phase out:

Salvatore Ferragamo has not publicly set a target to phase out coal-fired boilers from its supply chain by 2030 to reduce air pollution and cut emissions.

Climate and energy transparency

GHG emissions:

Salvatore Ferragamo publicly reports GHG emissions in its own operations and in its supply chain. The company does provide a full breakdown of its Scope 3 emissions.

Energy use:

Salvatore Ferragamo does publicly report its energy use for its own operations, including a breakdown of its renewable energy use and how that energy is sourced. For its supply chain, Salvatore Ferragamo does not publicly report its energy use, a breakdown of its suppliers' renewable energy use, or how that energy is sourced.

Suppliers:

Salvatore Ferragamo did not publish a supplier list.

F Renewable energy and energy efficient manufacturing

Energy efficiency

Salvatore Ferragamo does not report providing its suppliers with training and resources or financial support to help them make energy efficiency improvements. Salvatore Ferragamo does not require them to make energy savings as a condition of contract.

Thermal Coal phase-out:

Salvatore Ferragamo does not require suppliers to reduce thermal coal demand in their manufacturing processes.

Renewable energy

Salvatore Ferragamo does not report providing its suppliers with training and resources or financial support to help them transition to renewable energy. The company

does not require suppliers to use renewable energy as a condition of contract.

Supplier transparency and commitments

Salvatore Ferragamo does not appear to require its suppliers to set GHG emissions reduction targets or set science-based emissions reduction targets, and does not require suppliers to provide facility level data via the Higg Index and annually report GHG emissions.

F Low-carbon and longer lasting materials

Eliminating fossil fuel fabrics

Salvatore has not made any commitments to phase out fossil fuel based materials.

Climate commitments to zero deforestation

Salvatore Ferragamo has not made a public policy to ban the sourcing of leather from the Amazon Biome or taken measurable steps to ensure that Amazon leather is not contributing to deforestation, and the company does not have processes in place to avoid leather sourced from deforested regions. Salvatore Ferragamo does have a general policy against contributing to deforestation through other materials including cellulose-based fabrics in its supplier code of conduct.

Climate commitments to circularity and low-carbon materials

Low-carbon materials:

Salvatore Ferragamo has not committed to increasing closed-loop apparel-to-apparel recycling for synthetics and plant-based materials. Salvatore Ferragamo has not committed to reduce the impact of its raw materials in apparel sourcing by switching to organic cotton or cotton sourced from regenerative agriculture by 2030.

Increasing circularity:

Salvatore Ferragamo is not acting to increase circularity and address overproduction by policies to improve the repairability, resale, durability and recyclability of its clothes.

Transparency

Salvatore Ferragamo does not publicly report its material mix, its volume of deadstock or how it manages or disposes of its deadstock to reduce waste.

F Greener Shipping

Shipping climate commitments and reporting

Salvatore Ferragamo did report its shipping emissions in 2020 and 2021, but not 2019. It does not have a target to reduce GHG emissions from transportation and does not provide a breakdown of its transportation methods.

Reducing upstream shipping emissions

Salvatore Ferragamo does not have a policy to avoid aviation and commit to slower shipping methods such as maritime, rail and land. The company does not report having a near-term plan to ship its cargo via cleaner methods. It reported a 9.6% increase in its upstream transportation and distribution emissions between 2020 and 2021.

Commitment and advocacy for zero emissions vessels (ZEV) by 2030

Salvatore Ferragamo has not committed to transitioning to zero emissions vessels (ZEV) by 2030. The company has not used its voice publicly to advocate for Zero Emission Shipping.

Salvatore Ferragamo has not committed to transitioning its last mile delivery to zero emission vehicles.

D Advocacy

While Salvatore Ferragamo is a member of Fashion Pact and has joined the organization's Collective Virtual Power Purchase Agreement (CVPPA), the company did not engage in any discernible renewable energy advocacy during the Scorecard period.

Engagement with scorecard:

Salvatore Ferragamo did not respond to requests.

Sources

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Emissions data not available

SHEIN received failing marks in all categories except the one relating to climate commitments and transparency. Nevertheless, the emissions reduction targets in its own operations and supply chain are far below the targets set by its fast fashion competitors like Primark. SHEIN reported recently working with the Apparel Impact Institute's (Aii's) Clean By Design program to provide its major suppliers with support for energy efficiency measures. However, the company has not yet reported providing any financial support to its suppliers to help them undertake the energy transition. As an ultra-fast fashion brand, SHEIN's raw materials have a huge negative impact and production is a major issue, but SHEIN has not demonstrated any progress in the areas of materials use or circularity, renewable energy advocacy, and clean transportation, and provides extremely limited transparency into its operations. The company needs to quickly move to disclose the breakdown of its supply chain emissions, phase out coal fired boilers, and drive the deployment of renewable energy in manufacturing.

D Climate commitments & energy transparency

Climate and energy commitments

GHG emissions:

SHEIN has set an emissions reduction target for its own operations of 42% by 2030, which is not in line with keeping warming below 1.5°C.

The company has also set an emissions reduction target for its supply chain of 25% by 2030. This target is not in line with the 55% reduction required.

Renewable energy:

SHEIN has set a renewable energy target in its own operations of 100% by 2030, but it is not clear whether the energy will be additional to the grid.

SHEIN has yet to set a target of 100% renewable energy for its supply chain, which is an essential step for decarbonising its manufacturing.

Coal phase out:

SHEIN has not publicly set a target to phase out coal-fired boilers from its supply chain by 2030 to reduce air pollution and cut emissions.

Climate and energy transparency

GHG emissions:

SHEIN publicly reports GHG emissions in its own operations, and in its supply chain, but the company does not provide a full breakdown of its Scope 3 emissions.

Energy use:

SHEIN does not publicly report its energy use for its own operations, or a breakdown of its renewable energy use and how that energy is sourced.

For its supply chain, SHEIN does not publicly report its energy use, or a breakdown of its suppliers' renewable energy use and how that energy is sourced.

Suppliers:

SHEIN does not provide a list of its suppliers.

F Renewable energy and energy efficient manufacturing

Energy efficiency

SHEIN reported recently working with Aii's Clean By Design program to provide its major suppliers with support for energy efficiency measures, but does not appear to offer its suppliers training and resources to help them make energy efficiency improvements. SHEIN does not require them to make energy savings as a condition of contract.

Thermal Coal phase-out:

SHEIN does not require suppliers to reduce thermal coal demand in their manufacturing processes.

Renewable energy

SHEIN does not report providing its suppliers with training and resources to help them transition to renewable

energy. The company does claim to provide some financial support or incentives to make the energy transition through Brookfield Renewable Partners, but the extent of the engagement is unclear, and the company does not require suppliers to use renewable energy as a condition of contract.

Supplier transparency and commitments

SHEIN does not require its suppliers to set GHG emissions reduction targets or set science-based emissions reduction targets, and does not require suppliers to provide facility level data via the Higg Index or annually report GHG emissions.

F Low-carbon and longer lasting materials

Eliminating fossil fuel fabrics

SHEIN has not made any commitments to phase out fossil fuel based materials.

Climate commitments to zero deforestation

SHEIN has not made a public policy to ban the sourcing of leather from the Amazon Biome or taken measurable steps to ensure that Amazon leather is not contributing to deforestation, and the company does not have processes in place to avoid leather sourced from deforested regions. SHEIN also does not have a general policy against contributing to deforestation through other materials including cellulose-based fabrics.

Climate commitments to circularity and low-carbon materials

Low-carbon materials:

SHEIN has not committed to increasing closed-loop apparel-to-apparel recycling for synthetics and plant-based materials, but has set the general goal to increase the use of recycled polyester, which does not reduce textile waste. SHEIN has not committed to reduce the impact of its raw materials sourcing by switching to organic cotton or cotton sourced from regenerative agriculture.

Increasing circularity:

SHEIN is not acting to increase circularity and address overproduction by policies to improve the repairability, durability and recyclability of its clothes. Although it launched a limited resale platform in the US in 2022 the impact of the program is unclear, and SHEIN's ultra-fast fashion business model is the antithesis of circularity.

Transparency

SHEIN does not publicly report its material mix, its volume of deadstock or how it manages or disposes of its deadstock to reduce waste.

F Greener Shipping

Shipping climate commitments and reporting

SHEIN does not report its shipping emissions annually, does not provide a breakdown of its transportation methods, and does not have a target to reduce GHG emissions from transportation.

Reducing upstream shipping emissions

SHEIN does not have a policy to avoid aviation and commit to slower shipping methods such as maritime, rail and land. The company also does not report having a near-term plan to ship its cargo via cleaner methods.

Commitment and advocacy for zero emissions vessels (ZEV) by 2030

SHEIN has not committed to transitioning to zero emissions vessels (ZEV) by 2030. The company has not used its voice publicly to advocate for Zero Emission Shipping.

SHEIN has yet to commit to transitioning its last mile delivery to zero emission vehicles.

F Advocacy

It is not discernible that SHEIN has engaged in any advocacy to promote renewable energy during the Scorecard period.

Engagement with scorecard:

SHEIN did not respond to requests.

Sources

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Retail giant Target enters the Fossil-Free Fashion Scorecard at a disappointing 'D'. The company's supply chain emissions target of a 30% reduction by 2030 is too little to keep warming below 1.5°C. Although it has set a limited supply chain clean energy target of 50% of "strategic and partner owned operations" by 2025, the goal needs to be extended to all Tier 1 and 2 suppliers to have an impact. Target reports some limited engagement with suppliers on renewable energy, but provides limited information. It does not appear to offer suppliers financial support. Target performed particularly poorly in the low-carbon materials and circularity section, where its plan to design products for "a circular future by 2040" is lacking ambition. Shipping is a priority area for retailers to address: although Target has committed to Zero Emissions Vessels by 2040, this is too distant. Additionally, it has not reported significant efforts to avoid aviation and ship via cleaner methods in the meantime, resulting in its transportation emissions continuing to grow. Unlike Amazon, Target has not committed to zero emission vehicles for its last-mile delivery. Target should prioritise promoting renewable energy throughout its supply chain, and bring forward its Zero Emissions shipping target to 2030.

C+ Climate commitments & energy transparency

Climate and energy commitments

GHG emissions:

Target has set an emissions reduction target for its own operations of 50% by 2030, and an emissions reduction target for its supply chain of 30% by 2030. This target is not in line with the 55% reduction required to keep warming below 1.5°C.

Renewable energy:

Target has set a renewable energy target in its own operations of 100% by 2030, most of which will be additional to the grid.

Target has yet to set a target of 100% renewable energy for its supply chain by 2030, which is an essential step

for decarbonising its manufacturing, although it has set a limited goal to have "at least 50% of the energy used in strategic and joint business partner owned operations come from renewables" by 2025.

Coal phase out:

As a signatory of the renewed UN Fashion Charter, Target has committed to phasing out coal-fired boilers from its supply chain by 2030 to reduce air pollution and cut emissions.

Climate and energy transparency

GHG emissions:

Target publicly reports GHG emissions in its own operations, and in its supply chain. The company does provide a full breakdown of its Scope 3 emissions.

Energy use:

Target publicly reports its energy use for its own operations, including a breakdown of its renewable energy use and how that energy is sourced.

For its supply chain, Target does not publicly report its energy use, or a breakdown of its suppliers' renewable energy use and how that energy is sourced.

Suppliers:

Target provides a partial supplier list to Tier 1 or 2

D Renewable energy and energy efficient manufacturing

Energy efficiency

Target provides its suppliers with training and resources to help them make energy efficiency improvements, including IFC programs across Cambodia, China, India and Pakistan. Target does not report providing its major suppliers with financial incentives for energy efficiency measures, and does not require them to make energy savings as a condition of contract.

Thermal Coal phase-out:

Target does not require suppliers to reduce thermal coal demand in their manufacturing processes.

Renewable energy

Target does report providing its suppliers with training and resources to help them transition to renewable energy, but the details are not clear. The company does not report providing financial support or incentives to make the energy transition and does not require suppliers to use renewable energy as a condition of contract.

Supplier transparency and commitments

Target works with its suppliers to set GHG emissions reduction targets, and has committed that 80% of its suppliers (by spend) will have set science-based targets by 2023. Target requires its suppliers to provide facility level data via the Higg Index and annually report GHG emissions.

F Low-carbon and longer lasting materials**Eliminating fossil fuel fabrics**

Target has not made any commitments to phase out fossil fuel based materials.

Climate commitments to zero deforestation

Target has not made a public policy to ban the sourcing of leather from the Amazon Biome or taken measurable steps to ensure that Amazon leather is not contributing to deforestation, and the company does not have processes in place to avoid leather sourced from deforested regions. Target does have a general policy against contributing to deforestation through other materials including cellulose-based fabrics.

Climate commitments to circularity and low-carbon materialsLow-carbon materials:

Target has not committed to increase closed-loop apparel-to-apparel recycling for synthetics and plant-based materials. Target has committed to switch to “more sustainable” sources of raw materials, but has not specifically committed to sourcing organic cotton or cotton sourced from regenerative agriculture by 2030.

Increasing circularity:

Target is taking some actions to increase circularity and address overproduction, including planning for 100% of its own-brand products to be designed for a circular future by 2040 and introducing denim jeans built on a closed-loop model, but the target is too distant. Target reports training its staff in circular design principles, but needs to do more to close the loop and ultimately reduce production through dedicated take back and textile recycling programs as well as designing for durability and repair.

Transparency

Target does not publicly report its material mix, its volume of deadstock or how it manages or disposes of its deadstock to reduce waste.

D Greener Shipping**Shipping climate commitments and reporting**

Target does report its shipping emissions annually, but does not provide a breakdown of its transportation methods, and does not have a target to reduce GHG emissions from transportation.

Reducing upstream shipping emissions

Target does not have a policy to avoid aviation and commit to slower shipping methods such as maritime, rail and land. The company does not report having a near-term plan to ship its cargo via cleaner methods, but does report working with carriers, vendors and other partners to help put more efficient processes in place. It reported a 7.4% increase in its upstream transportation and distribution emissions between 2019 and 2021.

Commitment and advocacy for zero emissions vessels (ZEV) by 2030

Target has committed to transitioning to zero emissions vessels (ZEV) by the later than target date of 2040. The company has not publicly used its voice to advocate for Zero Emission Shipping.

Target has yet to commit to transitioning its last mile delivery to zero emission vehicles, but has set a goal of increasing fleet electrification.

F Advocacy

It is not discernible that Target has engaged in any advocacy to promote renewable energy during the Scorecard period.

Engagement with scorecard:

Target did not respond to requests.

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UNDER ARMOUR

Under Armour made the bare minimum of progress since the 2021 Scorecard to increase from an 'F' to a 'D-'. Under Armour's 30% emissions reduction target across Scopes 1, 2 and 3 needs to be significantly increased to address the emissions' problem of the company. It still has yet to set a coal phase out target, leaving it far behind other sportswear brands like PUMA who are leading in this area. The athletic brand's renewable energy target for its own operations is a step forward, but it has yet to include renewables in its supply chain which is more meaningful. Under Armour still lacks transparency into its supply chain, and provides only minimal details on its supplier engagement, which it should address as a first priority.

D+ Climate commitments & energy transparency

Climate and energy commitments

GHG emissions:

Under Armour has committed to reduce absolute Scope 1, 2, and 3 GHG emissions 30% by 2030 from a 2018 base year. The target is not in line with keeping warming below 1.5°C.

Renewable energy:

Under Armour has set a renewable energy target in its own operations of 100% by 2030 from a 2018 base year, but it is not clear whether the energy will be additional to the grid.

Under Armour has yet to set a target of 100% renewable energy for its supply chain by 2030, which is an essential step for decarbonising its manufacturing.

Coal phase out:

Under Armour has not publicly set a target to phase out coal-fired boilers from its supply chain by 2030 to reduce air pollution and cut emissions.

TOTAL SCORE



EMISSIONS CHANGE

Emissions breakdown
not reported

151

BRAND SCORES

Climate and energy transparency

GHG emissions:

Under Armour publicly reports GHG emissions in its own operations, and in its supply chain. The company does not provide a full breakdown of its Scope 3 emissions.

Energy use:

Under Armour does not publicly report its energy use for its own operations, and does not provide a breakdown of its renewable energy use and how that energy is sourced. For its supply chain, Under Armour does not publicly report its energy use, a breakdown of its suppliers' renewable energy use and how that energy is sourced.

Suppliers:

Under Armour provides a partial supplier list to Tier 1.

D Renewable energy and energy efficient manufacturing

Energy efficiency

Under Armour does not appear to provide its suppliers with training and resources or financial support to help them make energy efficiency improvements. The company does not require them to make energy savings as a condition of contract.

Thermal Coal phase-out:

Under Armour does not require suppliers to reduce thermal coal demand in their manufacturing processes.

Renewable energy

Under Armour does report providing its suppliers with training and resources to help them transition to renewable energy, including developing a Renewable Energy Playbook for its suppliers in 2020. The company does not report providing financial support or incentives to make the energy transition, and does not require suppliers to use renewable energy as a condition of contract.

Supplier transparency and commitments

Under Armour does require its Tier 1 and Tier 2 suppliers to disclose GHG emissions data and does require them to set GHG emissions reduction targets, but it does not require suppliers to provide facility level data via the Higg Index.

D- Low-carbon and longer lasting materials

Eliminating fossil fuel fabrics

Under Armour has not made any commitments to phase out fossil fuel based materials.

Climate commitments to zero deforestation

Under Armour has not made a public policy to ban the sourcing of leather from the Amazon Biome or taken measurable steps to ensure that Amazon leather is not contributing to deforestation. The company claims to have processes in place to avoid leather sourced from deforested regions, including following best practices of the Leather Working Group, but Under Armour was found to be at high risk of sourcing leather from deforestation in the Amazon Biome according to the Nowhere to Hide report.

Climate commitments to circularity and low-carbon materials

Low-carbon materials:

Under Armour has not committed to increasing closed-loop apparel-to-apparel recycling for synthetics and plant-based materials. The company committed to increasing the use of recycled polyester across product categories to at least 15% of sourced polyester by 2020, although the recycled material does not appear to be from textile waste. Under Armour has not committed to reduce the impact of its raw materials sourcing by switching to organic cotton or cotton sourced from regenerative agriculture by 2030, but it commits that 100% of cotton will come from low-impact sources.

Increasing circularity:

Under Armour is acting slowly to increase circularity and address overproduction by policies to improve the repairability, resale, durability and recyclability of its products by implementing its sustainability and circular design principles targeting products sold in Fall/Winter 2024 and extending the life of at least 75% of damaged and defective products by 2025, and is launching a roadmap to recyclability for apparel by 2030, but these targets are too distant. Under Armour needs to do more to reduce production and improve circularity now.

Transparency

Under Armour does not publicly report its material mix, its volume of deadstock. But it does report how it manages or disposes of its deadstock to reduce waste.

F Greener Shipping

Shipping climate commitments and reporting

Under Armour does not report its shipping emissions annually, does not provide a breakdown of its transportation methods, and does not have a target to reduce GHG emissions from transportation.

Reducing upstream shipping emissions

Under Armour does not have a policy to avoid aviation and commit to slower shipping methods such as maritime, rail and land. The company does not report having a near-term plan to ship its cargo via cleaner methods.

Commitment and advocacy for zero emissions vessels (ZEV) by 2030

Under Armour has not committed to transitioning to zero emissions vessels (ZEV) by 2030. The company has not used its voice publicly to advocate for Zero Emission Shipping.

Under Armour has not committed to transitioning its last mile delivery to zero emission vehicles.

D Advocacy

Although Under Armour is a member of RE100 and has joined the Fashion Pact's Collective Virtual Power Purchase Agreement (CVPPA), the company has not engaged in any discernible renewable energy advocacy during the Scorecard period.

Engagement with scorecard:

Under Armour did not respond to requests.

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Vans, The North Face, Icebreaker,
SUPREME

VF Corporation's grade has remained steady at a 'C' since the 2021 Scorecard. The supply chain initiatives it already started are beginning to pay off, resulting in a 22% emissions reduction since 2019. VF Corporation reported meaningful supplier engagement on renewable energy and energy efficiency, including providing crucial financial support. Now it should formalise its engagement by setting a 100% renewable energy target for its supply chain. VF Corporation is taking early steps to reduce the impact of its raw materials in some of its brands, but needs to extend the approach company-wide.

C+ Climate commitments & energy transparency

Climate and energy commitments

GHG emissions:

VF Corporation has set an emissions reduction target for its own operations of 55% by 2030 from a 2017 base year, which is in line with keeping warming below 1.5°C. The company has also set an emissions reduction target for its supply chain of 30% by 2030 from a 2017 base year. This target is not in line with the 55% reduction required.

Renewable energy:

VF Corporation has set a renewable energy target in its own operations of 100% by 2025, but it will be a mix of additional to the grid and renewable energy credits. VF Corporation has yet to set a target of 100% renewable energy for its supply chain by 2030, which is an essential step for decarbonising its manufacturing.

Coal phase-out:

VF Corporation has publicly set a target to phase out coal-fired boilers from its supply chain by 2030 to reduce air pollution and cut emissions.

Climate and energy transparency

GHG emissions:

VF Corporation publicly reports GHG emissions in its own operations, and in its supply chain. The company does provide a full breakdown of its Scope 3 emissions.

TOTAL SCORE



EMISSIONS CHANGE

25.22% decrease

153

BRAND SCORES

Energy use:

VF Corporation does publicly report its energy use for its own operations, and does provide a breakdown of its renewable energy use and how that energy is sourced. For its supply chain, VF Corporation does not publicly report its energy use, a breakdown of its suppliers' renewable energy use, or how that energy is sourced.

Suppliers:

VF Corporation provides a partial supplier list to Tier 1 and 2.

C- Renewable energy and energy efficient manufacturing

Energy efficiency

VF Corporation provides some of its suppliers with training and resources to help them make energy efficiency improvements, including new energy-efficiency programs at 20 Tier 1 and Tier 2 supplier factories across Bangladesh, Cambodia, Jordan and Vietnam. VF Corporation does not report providing its major suppliers with financial incentives for energy efficiency measures, and does not require them to make energy savings as a condition of contract.

Thermal Coal phase-out:

VF Corporation does not require suppliers to reduce thermal coal demand in their manufacturing processes.

Renewable energy

VF Corporation does report providing its suppliers with training and resources to help them transition to renewable energy, including working with German international development organization GIZ to introduce new renewable energy programs at Tier 1 and Tier 2 factories in Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, Jordan, Korea and Vietnam. The company does report providing financial support or incentives to make the energy transition, such as financial support to Vietnam partner factories through the Vietnam Improvement Program. But it does not require suppliers to use renewable energy as a condition of contract.

Supplier transparency and commitments

VF Corporation does require its suppliers to disclose GHG emissions data but does not require them to set GHG emissions reduction targets, and it does not require suppliers to provide facility level data via the Higg Index.

C+ Low-carbon and longer lasting materials

Eliminating fossil fuel fabrics

VF Corporation has not made any commitments to phase out fossil fuel based materials, but its Icebreaker brand is 100% fossil fuel-fibre-free.

Climate commitments to zero deforestation

VF Corporation has made a public policy to ban the sourcing of leather from Brazil. However, VF Corporation was found to be at high risk of sourcing leather from deforestation in the Amazon Biome in the Nowhere to Hide report.

Climate commitments to circularity and low-carbon materials

Low-carbon materials:

VF Corporation is working to increase closed-loop apparel-to-apparel recycling for synthetics by working to innovate and scale textile recycling technology, and setting a goal to source more polyester from recycled materials by FY26. VF Corporation has not committed to reduce the impact of its raw materials sourcing by switching to organic cotton or cotton sourced from regenerative agriculture by 2030, but it commits that all cotton purchased by VF Corporation will be grown in the U.S., Australia or under a third-party cotton-growing sustainability scheme.

Increasing circularity:

VF Corporation has a general policy to support regenerative processes, (re-)use materials and products for as long as possible, and reduce the waste to landfill stream, but needs to do more to improve the reparability and resale of its products across its brands. It does offer limited product take-back via its brand Timberland.

Transparency

VF Corporation does publicly report its material mix, but it does not report the volume of materials. It does report how it manages its material waste. But it does not publicly report its deadstock quantities.

C- Greener Shipping

Shipping climate commitments and reporting

VF Corporation does report its shipping emissions annually, does provide a breakdown of its transportation

methods, and does include shipping emissions in its GHG reduction targets.

Reducing upstream shipping emissions

VF Corporation has a policy to avoid aviation and commit to slower shipping methods such as maritime, rail and land. The company is also working with Maersk Eco Delivery to reduce some marine shipping emissions, but should do more to prioritise greener ports and reduce distances. It reported an impressive 73.4% drop in its upstream transportation and distribution emissions between 2019 and 2021.

Commitment and advocacy for zero emissions vessels (ZEV) by 2030

VF Corporation has not committed to transitioning to zero emissions vessels (ZEV) by 2030. The company has not used its voice publicly to advocate for Zero Emission Shipping.

VF Corporation has not committed to transitioning its last mile delivery to zero emission vehicles.

B Advocacy

VF Corporation signed a statement of mutual aspiration encouraging the government of Indonesia to accelerate a renewable energy transition to achieve at least 50% RE energy mix by 2045. The company supported the Inflation Reduction Act which included investments related to reducing climate related risks to the economy. The company's CEO, along with 6 other business CEOs, called on U.S. Congressional leaders for ambitious federal climate legislation.

Engagement with scorecard:

VF Corporation did not respond to requests.

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TOTAL SCORE



EMISSIONS CHANGE

31.61% increase

156

BRAND SCORES

Walmart scored a 'D' in its first entry into the 2023 Scorecard. The company set a relatively ambitious emissions target for its own operations but a disappointing supply chain target that focuses on "avoided" emissions rather than absolute reductions. The company reported a 32% rise in supply chain emissions since 2019. Walmart offers some supplier engagement and incentives related to energy efficiency and renewable energy through its "project gigaton" program, but does not have a specific target to increase renewable energy within its supply chain. Walmart performed extremely poorly in the low-carbon materials and shipping assessment areas. It has taken very limited action to reduce the impact of its raw materials or improve product circularity, and unlike Amazon and Target has not set a goal to transition its shipping to zero emission vessels to address its huge upstream shipping impact. Walmart should aim higher than Amazon and Target and aim for zero emission shipping by 2030.

C- Climate commitments & energy transparency

Climate and energy commitments

GHG emissions:

Walmart has set an emissions reduction target for its own operations of 65% by 2030, which is in line with keeping warming below 1.5°C.

The company has also set an emissions target for its supply chain of 1 billion tonnes of CO₂e "reduced or avoided" against a 2015 base year by 2030. This is not an absolute reduction target, and is not equivalent to the 55% reduction required.

Renewable energy:

Walmart has set a renewable energy target in its own operations of 100% by 2035, most of which will be additional to the grid.

Walmart has yet to set a goal of 100% renewable energy for its supply chain by 2030, which is an essential step for decarbonising its manufacturing.

Coal phase out:

Walmart has not publicly set a target to phase out coal-fired boilers from its supply chain by 2030 to reduce air pollution and cut emissions.

Climate and energy transparency

GHG emissions:

Walmart publicly reports GHG emissions in its own operations, and in its supply chain, and provides a full breakdown of its Scope 3 emissions.

Energy use:

Walmart publicly reports its energy use for its own operations, including a breakdown of its renewable energy use and how that energy is sourced.

For its supply chain, Walmart does not publicly report its energy use, or a breakdown of its suppliers' renewable energy use and how that energy is sourced.

Suppliers:

Walmart does not provide a list of its suppliers.

C- Renewable energy and energy efficient manufacturing

Energy efficiency

Walmart provides its suppliers with training and resources to help them make energy efficiency improvements, and does report providing its major suppliers with financial incentives for energy efficiency measures, including engaging 70% of its suppliers (by spend) through its Project Gigaton program. Walmart does not require them to make energy savings as a condition of contract.

Thermal Coal phase-out:

Walmart does not require suppliers to reduce thermal coal demand in their manufacturing processes.

Renewable energy

Walmart does report providing its suppliers with training, resources, and financial support or incentives to help them transition to renewable energy through its Project Gigaton program, including offering financial incentives to suppliers who increase their share of renewable energy,

but does not require suppliers to use renewable energy as a condition of contract.

Supplier transparency and commitments

Walmart does require its suppliers to disclose GHG emissions data and does require them to set GHG emissions reduction targets, but it does not require suppliers to provide facility level data via the Higg Index.

F Low-carbon and longer lasting materials

Eliminating fossil fuel fabrics

Walmart has not made any commitments to phase out fossil fuel based materials.

Climate commitments to zero deforestation

Walmart has not made a public policy to ban the sourcing of leather from the Amazon Biome, although it has a general policy to ensure that Amazon leather is not contributing to deforestation and supported a resolution to achieve "zero net deforestation" in its supply chain.

Climate commitments to circularity and low-carbon materials

Low-carbon materials:

Walmart has not committed to increasing closed-loop apparel-to-apparel recycling for synthetics and plant-based materials by increasing the use of fibre to fibre recycling. Walmart has committed to source 50% of polyester for some own brand lines from recycled plastic by 2025, but not specifically from textiles. Walmart has not committed to reduce the impact of its raw materials sourcing by switching to organic cotton or cotton sourced from regenerative agriculture by 2030, but has committed to 100% "more sustainable" cotton by 2025, including Better Cotton.

Increasing circularity:

Walmart is not taking sufficient action to increase circularity and address overproduction by policies to improve the reparability, resale, durability and recyclability of its clothes, although it claims to engage customers on recycling and circularity.

Transparency

Walmart does not publicly report its material mix, its volume of deadstock or how it manages or disposes of its deadstock to reduce waste.

F Greener Shipping

Shipping climate commitments and reporting

Walmart does report its shipping emissions annually, but does not provide a breakdown of its transportation methods. Walmart does include its shipping emissions in its Scope 3 emissions target.

Reducing upstream shipping emissions

Walmart does not have a policy to avoid aviation and commit to slower shipping methods such as maritime, rail and land. The company does not report having a near-term plan to ship its cargo via cleaner methods. It is worth noting that Walmart has significantly increased its shipping-related greenhouse gas emissions over the past 2 years: its emissions in 2021 were 5 times higher than in 2019.

Commitment and advocacy for zero emissions vessels (ZEV) by 2030

Walmart has not committed to transitioning to zero emissions vessels (ZEV) by 2030. The company has not used its voice publicly to advocate for Zero Emission Shipping. Walmart has committed to transition its Canadian last-mile delivery to alternative fuels, but this is a limited target and not necessarily zero emission vehicles.

D- Advocacy

Walmart is in coalition with 39 other companies to sign the Clean Energy Demand Initiative (CEDI) Global Letter of Intent. This letter calls for a global clean energy transition in partnership with governments, non-profits, and other organizations.

Engagement with scorecard:

Walmart did not respond to requests.

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Aii - Apparel Impact Institute
CbD - Clean by Design
CEDI - Clean Energy Demand Initiative
CEIA - Clean Energy Investment Accelerator
CLP - Carbon Leadership Program
COP - Conference of the parties
coZEV - Cargo owners for zero emission vessels
DPPA - Direct power purchase agreement
CAGR - Compound annual growth rate
CVPPA - Collective virtual power purchase agreement
GHG - Greenhouse gas
GiZ - Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
IEPMP - Integrated Energy and Power Master Plan
IFC- International Finance Corporation
JETP - Just Energy Transition Partnerships
LIA - Leather Impact Accelerator
LNG - Liquified Natural Gas
LWG - Leather Working Group
MSI - Material Sustainability Index
REC - Renewable energy certificates
ReLI - Responsible Luxury Initiative
rPET - Recycled polyethylene terephthalate
PPA - Power Purchase Agreement
PV - Photovoltaics
SAC - Sustainable Apparel Coalition
SBTi - Science-Based Target initiative
UNEP - United Nations Environment Program
UNFCCC - United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
WRI - World Resources Institute
ZEV - Zero emission vessel

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- 105 Given the diversity of corporate structures, Stand.earth only evaluates efforts at the group level. In instances where companies own and control sub-brands (for example, Gucci is considered a sub-brand of Kering), Stand.earth has recognised relevant commitments and actions of their sub-brands and listed them in the Scorecard. However, only company-wide commitments and efforts received credits.

- 106 It should be noted that the evaluation criteria in the 2023 Scorecard are slightly different from that of the 2021 Scorecard. From a general perspective, low-carbon materials and circularity are given more weight and accordingly, climate commitments and supply chain energy transparency are assigned less weight.
- 107 In the Nowhere to Hide Report issued by Stand, 21 brands were found to be at a high risk of contributing to deforestation in the Amazon. However, this information was not used as the basis of scoring for this report. "Nowhere to Hide: How the Fashion Industry Is Linked to Amazon Rainforest Destruction."
- 108 When sending letters to companies, this criterion assessed whether there was a short-term commitment to reduce shipping emissions in the supply chain. Given that no company reported having a short-term commitment, Stand.earth adjusted this criterion to examine the actual state of shipping emissions reduction efforts. "Measuring Fashion: Insights from the Environmental Impact of the Global Apparel and Footwear Industries" (Quantis and Climate-Works Foundation, 2018), https://quantis.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/measuringfashion_globalimpactstudy_full-report_quantis_cwf_2018a.pdf; Kirsi Niinimäki et al., "The Environmental Price of Fast Fashion," *Nature Reviews Earth & Environment* 1, no. 4 (April 2020): 189–200, <https://doi.org/10.1038/s43017-020-0039-9>; "Roadmap to Net Zero: Delivering Science-Based Targets in the Apparel Sector" (World Resources Institute and Apparel Impact Institute, November 5, 2021), https://apparelimpact.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/21_WorkingPaper_RoadmapNetZero_.pdf.

Credits

Authors

Rachel Kitchin, Xixi Zhang

Contributors

Erdene Batzorig, Gary Cook, Seema Joshi

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