

Welcome to your CDP Climate Change Questionnaire 2021

C0. Introduction

C0.1

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

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

C0.2

(C0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data.

	Start date	End date	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years	Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing emissions data for
Reporting year	January 1, 2020	December 31, 2020	Yes	3 years

C0.3

(C0.3) Select the countries/areas for which you will be supplying data.

- Austria
- Belgium
- Canada
- China
- China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
- Czechia
- Denmark
- Estonia
- Finland
- France
- Germany
- Hungary
- Netherlands

Norway
Poland
Republic of Korea
Slovakia
Slovenia
Sweden
Switzerland
Taiwan, Greater China
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America

C0.4

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

EUR

C0.5

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

Operational control

C1. Governance

C1.1

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

Yes

C1.1a

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

Position of individual(s)	Please explain
Board Chair	The Chief Sustainability Officer reports directly to the owner and chairman of the group. The owner approves Fenix Outdoor's sustainability strategy.

C1.1b

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

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Please explain
Sporadic - as important matters arise	Reviewing and guiding strategy Reviewing and guiding annual budgets	The CSO reports annually to the owner of the group and has a direct line when important sustainability and climate matters arise that have a significant financial, operational or reputational impact. In all internal meetings of the different segments (Brands, retail, global sales) climate change topics are always on the agenda. These meetings take place in different frequencies (e.g., bi-weekly, monthly or weekly) and always include all CEOs of all operational entities.

C1.2

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

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)	Responsibility	Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues
Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	Quarterly

C1.2a

(C1.2a) Describe where in the organizational structure this/these position(s) and/or committees lie, what their associated responsibilities are, and how climate-related issues are monitored (do not include the names of individuals).

The CSR department is anchored in the corporate service unit serving all units (brands, retail, logistics, etc...) with climate-related issues (reporting, reduction projects, ...). The CSO reports directly to the chairman and CEO of the Fenix Outdoor Group and is responsible for all climate-related activities being carried out by the CSR team. Activities are based on our Climate Strategy. Each entity has specific targets derived from the overall strategy. In general, climate-related issues are monitored by calculating annual GHG inventories and GHG reports for each brand, retailer, and logistics department. Data collection is part of the annual GRI reporting exercise. Risk assessment is carried out during the preparation of the GHG report and results in specific recommendations.

C1.3

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

	Provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues	Comment
Row 1	No, and we do not plan to introduce them in the next two years	

C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

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

Yes

C2.1a

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

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
Short-term	1	3	Climate risks or climate mitigation measures in the short-term time horizon are most likely to occur or be implemented within the next 1-3 years. Both are defined as urgent, most likely to happen/ to be implemented, influenceable and manageable. Short-term measures are key to reach our first milestones in our Fenix Climate Strategy.
Medium-term	4	6	The medium-term time horizon reflects risks and opportunities that have a strategic meaning for our business. Our sustainability strategy (The Fenix Way) follows our overall business strategy cycle, which is 6 years (2019-2025). The process is aligned with our approach to set up business strategy and planning.
Long-term	7	15	Long-term risks and opportunities are not yet impacting our current business activities but may do so in the future. Long-term goals help us to stay visionary and innovative but may also depend on external factors (e.g. technological developments, more disruptive policies, ...). Our Climate Strategy also targets long-term goals to be reached by 2030.

C2.1b

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

From a sustainability perspective, substantial financial or strategic impacts requires significant financial resources and/or a change in the course for the groups business policy

C2.2

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

Value chain stage(s) covered

Direct operations
 Upstream
 Downstream

Risk management process

A specific climate-related risk management process

Frequency of assessment

Annually

Time horizon(s) covered

Short-term
 Medium-term
 Long-term

Description of process

Climate-related risks and opportunities are identified and assessed during the CSR reporting process (pages 9 and 10 in the CSR report 2020) and response measures are implemented if needed. In 2020, climate change remained a serious issue despite the positive impact that travel restrictions may have had. Climate-related changes affect our operations directly, for example, through the extremely mild but wet winter weather, reducing demand for warm clothing, or in a foreseeable future through the interruption of transportation and communication infrastructure and the impact on owned or contracted production sites. On the other hand, the loss of ice in the North led to the opening of new trade routes (the Northeast Passage) and consequently a shortening in lead and delivery times. We still note with great concern the overall long-term effects of changes in climate patterns, and we expect that functional demands and quality properties of certain product categories will require long-term adaptation.

C2.2a

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

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	Relevant and included to ensure compliance and be aware of potential changes; since we do not fall under a specific climate-related regulation (yet), we take regulations into consideration, that cover

		climate-related issues indirectly (e.g. CSR reporting directive from the EU and European Green Deal).
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	Relevant and included to ensure compliance with future regulations, (e.g. the TCFD disclosure obligations in UK or carbon pricing mechanisms).
Technology	Relevant, sometimes included	Relevant for energy supply in our own and operated locations; as we do not change locations frequently, this is only evaluated when necessary and when new locations are screened. For example, we screen a possible new location with respect to energy performance and sources.
Legal	Relevant, always included	Tax laws, European laws focussing on products, European Reduction targets, ... All legislation that is current or upcoming.
Market	Relevant, sometimes included	Our business depends on the seasons; climate change exposed some parts of our business activities at risk, e.g. selling super warm winter jackets when the winters become warmer every other year; also our main supply chain partners are located in the global south, which is one of the most vulnerable regions affected by climate change. Further, sourcing specific, climate-vulnerable raw materials are at risk.
Reputation	Relevant, sometimes included	As an outdoor company, we depend on intact ecosystems, protecting nature is part of our DNA and expected from our customers. We not only ask our supply chain partners to report on their environmental performance but also support them with training and improvement projects.
Acute physical	Relevant, sometimes included	As our supply chain is located in the global south, it is highly vulnerable to severe and extreme weather events. These can lead to business-critical risks in the short-term, e.g. late arrival of products, products loss due to harsh weather conditions. Long-term these interruptions can occur more often, more severe, and thus hamper smooth business activities. Included on a case-by-case basis, especially for new suppliers with the help of our social compliance tool.
Chronic physical	Relevant, not included	Our own and operated facilities, as well as our supply chain partners, may be affected by sea-level rise, droughts and some locations can just become inhabitable. As of today, these risks are not yet considered in our risk assessments.

C2.3

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

Yes

C2.3a

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

Identifier

Risk 1

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Emerging regulation
Carbon pricing mechanisms

Primary potential financial impact

Increased indirect (operating) costs

Company-specific description

Although no legal requirements are in place for the time being for our industry, more regulations with respect to a company's greenhouse gas emissions and carbon pricing are to come. Already today we are affected by increasing carbon pricing for fossil fuels due to our self-operated locations (mainly production and retail) and increasing operational costs.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

250,000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

Carbon pricing mechanisms and national emission trading systems are more and more implemented in our main markets (EU and US). In Germany, the national trading system is active since January, 1st 2021, and led to an increase in national gas prices. Until 2025 the price per tonne CO₂ will increase from 25€/t CO₂e to 55€/t CO₂e. The national trading system is affecting the gas suppliers but it is most likely, that this will also affect gas prices for the end-consumer, as we have already seen in 2021. For 2023, Elbe Energie forecasts a futures market price of 19.50€/MWh natural gas for Germany. We assumed a similar development in all our European markets. Gas consumption is based on 2019 figures, since the gas consumption in 2020 is not representative.

Cost of response to risk

160,000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

To mitigate both, the negative impact on the climate as well as the financial risk, alternative heating solutions are under investigation. The calculations are based on the assumption for Germany, that we exchange all heating systems run on gas by heat pumps or connect our heating systems with the local district heating network. The calculations include the costs for the locations being heat pumps, installation, and connection to the grid (appr. 25 000€ each) as well as the conversion from gas to district heating (in total 160.000€). Operating costs are estimated to be at 5.000€ per year.

Comment

Identifier

Risk 2

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Upstream

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Chronic physical

Changes in precipitation patterns and extreme variability in weather patterns

Primary potential financial impact

Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

Company-specific description

Most of our supply chain partners are in the global south (>60%). This region is in general more vulnerable to climate change effects than the global north. Changing weather conditions and increasing frequency and severity of extreme weather events (floods, storms, water scarcity, and droughts) can lead to loss of harvest, thereby threatening our raw material sourcing of e.g. cotton or hemp, destroyed homes, and create unsafe circumstances for our supply chain partners. Reduced production

capacity can also lead to disruptions in our product supply through delayed deliveries. Independent from production capacity but depending on changes in weather patterns, our warehouses (especially the Asian ones) might not be accessible due to floods or heavy storms. Anyhow, this has an impact on the whole industry, thus we do not solely see a company-specific risk but a greater one. A recent study from the ILO shows, that large swathes of apparel-producing areas in Asia will be underwater by 2030. This may also affect our suppliers in the Ho Chi Minh Area, Viet Nam.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

More likely than not

Magnitude of impact

Medium-low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

Cost of response to risk

70,000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

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

Comment

Identifier

Risk 3

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Downstream

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Market

Changing customer behavior

Primary potential financial impact

Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

Company-specific description

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

Time horizon

Unknown

Likelihood

More likely than not

Magnitude of impact

Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

Cost of response to risk

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Comment

Identifier

Risk 4

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Chronic physical
Rising mean temperatures

Primary potential financial impact

Increased indirect (operating) costs

Company-specific description

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

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

More likely than not

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

26,000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

560,000

Explanation of financial impact figure

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

Cost of response to risk

15,000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

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

Comment

Identifier

Risk 5

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Upstream

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Market

Increased cost of raw materials

Primary potential financial impact

Increased direct costs

Company-specific description

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

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

More likely than not

Magnitude of impact

Medium-high

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

Cost of response to risk

45,000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

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

Comment

C2.4

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

Yes

C2.4a

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

Identifier

Opp1

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Downstream

Opportunity type

Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Shift in consumer preferences

Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

Company-specific description

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

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

More likely than not

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

Cost to realize opportunity

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Comment

Identifier

Opp2

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Ability to diversify business activities

Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

Company-specific description

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

or equipment for children. In 2020, Globetrotter started an online-based rental service and a second-hand concept.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

Cost to realize opportunity

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Comment

Identifier

Opp3

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Downstream

Opportunity type

Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Development and/or expansion of low emission goods and services

Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

Company-specific description

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

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

Cost to realize opportunity

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Comment

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

(C3.1) Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your organization's strategy and/or financial planning?

Yes, and we have developed a low-carbon transition plan

C3.1a

(C3.1a) Is your organization’s low-carbon transition plan a scheduled resolution item at Annual General Meetings (AGMs)?

	Is your low-carbon transition plan a scheduled resolution item at AGMs?	Comment
Row 1	No, and we do not intend it to become a scheduled resolution item within the next two years	The majority shareholder is the owner and chairman of the group. He has approved the climate strategy and thus a specific resolution on the AGM is not required.

C3.2

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

No, but we anticipate using qualitative and/or quantitative analysis in the next two years

C3.2b

(C3.2b) Why does your organization not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy?

We did not have the resources to cover a full fledged scenario analysis. Non-scientific small scale analysis are conducted constantly with the help of internal tools.

C3.3

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

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence
Products and services	Yes	Customers will be more and more aware of the way their purchased products are contributing to climate change and will go for the more climate-friendly alternative. Although no legal requirements are in place for the time being for our industry, more regulations with respect to a company’s products greenhouse gas emissions are to come.
Supply chain and/or value chain	Evaluation in progress	Most of our supply chain partners are in the global south. This region is in general more vulnerable to climate change effects than the global north. Changing weather conditions and increasing frequency and severity of extreme weather events (floods, storms, water scarcity, and droughts) can

		lead to loss of harvest, thereby threatening our raw material sourcing of e.g. cotton, or hemp, destroyed homes, and unsafe circumstances. To ensure our supply chain is resilient, we do need to do our utmost to protect our partners from physical harm and to mitigate disruptions for operations and workers at manufacturing facilities by taking action on climate change.
Investment in R&D	Yes	R&D is an integral part of our product development process. New fibers and materials are integrated constantly, taking specific analysis and assessments (e.g. LCAs) into account.
Operations	Evaluation in progress	Our employees all over the world deserve a safe and healthy working environment, and our customers must have safe and satisfying products. We aim to respect each individual's human rights and to protect everyone's livelihood, and enable everyone to spent time outdoors. The more we know and learn about climate change and the impact we have as a company and as individuals, the more we are able to make smart decisions, contributing to climate mitigation and business resilience. We need climate change to be mitigated. If our business and our operations are at risk from climate change, so are our employees. Fighting climate change is also a fight for satisfied, talented, and engaged employees!

C3.4

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

	Financial planning elements that have been influenced	Description of influence
Row 1	Direct costs Indirect costs Assets	Financial planning considers the location and structure of our own operations and related energy supply questions e.g. solar panels. Finance has been involved in the screening process of alternative power supply options, (e.g. vPPA).

C3.4a

(C3.4a) Provide any additional information on how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your strategy and financial planning (optional).

Due to the fact that climate risks and opportunities becoming more and more present, we have raised our reservations for climate-related expenditures.

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

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

Both absolute and intensity targets

C4.1a

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

Target reference number

Abs 1

Year target was set

2019

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category)

Scope 1+2 (market-based)

Base year

2019

Covered emissions in base year (metric tons CO₂e)

3,196

Covered emissions in base year as % of total base year emissions in selected Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category)

95

Target year

2025

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

40

Covered emissions in target year (metric tons CO₂e) [auto-calculated]

1,917.6

Covered emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

3,051

% of target achieved [auto-calculated]

11.3423028786

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but it has not been approved by the Science-Based Targets initiative

Target ambition

1.5°C aligned

Please explain (including target coverage)

We aligned our targets with the Absolute Contraction Methode; with our target we exceed the minimum reduction required by this approach.

C4.1b

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

Target reference number

Int 1

Year target was set

2019

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category)

Scope 3 (upstream)

Intensity metric

Metric tons CO₂e per unit of production

Base year

2019

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

132

% of total base year emissions in selected Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category) covered by this intensity figure

80

Target year

2025

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

50

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

66

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

0

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

-15

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

182

% of target achieved [auto-calculated]

-75.7575757576

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but it has not been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition

1.5°C aligned

Please explain (including target coverage)

Our intensity target includes Scope 3 emissions from Category 1 and 4

C4.2

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

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

C4.2a

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

Target reference number

Low 1

Year target was set

2019

Target coverage

Company-wide

Target type: absolute or intensity

Absolute

Target type: energy carrier

Electricity

Target type: activity

Consumption

Target type: energy source

Renewable energy source(s) only

Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Percentage

Target denominator (intensity targets only)

Base year

2019

Figure or percentage in base year

75

Target year

2025

Figure or percentage in target year

100

Figure or percentage in reporting year

87

% of target achieved [auto-calculated]

48

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?

Yes, part of emissions target for Scope 1 and 2

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

Please explain (including target coverage)

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

C4.3

(C4.3) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Yes

C4.3a

(C4.3a) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	2	
To be implemented*	3	
Implementation commenced*	3	
Implemented*	2	
Not to be implemented	1	

C4.3b

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

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

Wind

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

130

Scope(s)

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

200

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

260

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

1-2 years

Comment

Renewable electricity purchase in Estonia through the purchase of unbundled Guarantees of Origin. From 2021, the electricity contract will be covered by bundled GOs.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Company policy or behavioral change
Change in procurement practices

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

140

Scope(s)

Scope 3

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

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

Payback period

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

3-5 years

Comment

Royal Robbins committed to sourcing 80% recycled polyester on a style basis by 2025. In 2020, already 56% of the styles have been designed with recycled polyester.

C4.3c

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

Method	Comment
Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards	Mandatory energy audits in Germany and Sweden

Dedicated budget for energy efficiency	In the retail business, mainly implementation of LED
Dedicated budget for low-carbon product R&D	LCAs and carbon footprint analysis
Employee engagement	Starting of energy scouts projects in Germany
Other Engagement in multistakeholder initiatives	Support to/ and in UNFCCC, SAC, OIA's Climate Action Corps, EOG Climate Action Programme

C4.5

(C4.5) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products or do they enable a third party to avoid GHG emissions?

Yes

C4.5a

(C4.5a) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products or that enable a third party to avoid GHG emissions.

Level of aggregation

Product

Description of product/Group of products

Fuel-efficient stoves and pots, using 30 to 50% less fuel compared to a standard stove or pot

Are these low-carbon product(s) or do they enable avoided emissions?

Avoided emissions

Taxonomy, project or methodology used to classify product(s) as low-carbon or to calculate avoided emissions

Other, please specify
Internal test method

% revenue from low carbon product(s) in the reporting year

Comment

Daughter company of the group without public facing financial figures and thus reporting on Fenix level does not say much

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

(C5.1) Provide your base year and base year emissions (Scopes 1 and 2).

Scope 1

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

1,344

Comment

Corrected from 2020 reporting

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

1,137

Comment

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

767

Comment

C5.2

(C5.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance

C6. Emissions data

C6.1

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

Reporting year

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

996

Start date

January 1, 2020

End date

December 31, 2020

Comment

Data corrected after CSR report was published due to new data submitted

Past year 1

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

1,344

Start date

January 1, 2019

End date

December 31, 2019

Comment

Corrected from 2020 reporting

Past year 2

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

386

Start date

January 1, 2018

End date

December 31, 2018

Comment

Corrected numbers from 2019 reporting

Past year 3

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2,362

Start date

January 1, 2017

End date

December 31, 2017

Comment

C6.2

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

Row 1

Scope 2, location-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

Scope 2, market-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

Comment

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

C6.3

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

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based

4,857

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

1,641

Start date

January 1, 2020

End date

December 31, 2020

Comment

Data corrected after CSR report was published due to new data submitted

Past year 1

Scope 2, location-based

8,021

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

2,609

Start date

January 1, 2019

End date

December 31, 2019

Comment

Market-based emissions have been corrected and updated with respect to respective emission factors in th course of 2020

Past year 2

Scope 2, location-based

6,524

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

2,959

Start date

January 1, 2018

End date

December 31, 2018

Comment

Past year 3

Scope 2, location-based

6,967

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

2,449

Start date

January 1, 2017

End date

December 31, 2017

Comment

C6.4

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

No

C6.5

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

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO₂e

44,523

Emissions calculation methodology

Includes partly supplier data (total energy consumption, taking production volume of our own brands within the total supplier's production volume into account). Additionally, emissions from purchased consumables as well as raw materials (cradle-to-gate) are accounted for. Due to our reporting structure, some materials are reported aggregated under "others" (e.g. other biosynthetics). For now, those materials are not included in the above stated emissions as no emission factors are available. We assume, that our emissions from raw materials tent to be a bit higher. The likelihood is high that the overall size for the mentioned purchased goods and services is correct. For emissions calculation average emission factor were used; specific emission factors have been available for company specific fabrics as well as for leather supplied by Hanwag's German leather supplier "Heinen".

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

20

Please explain

Capital goods

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

No capital goods exist

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

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Included in emission factors from Scope 2

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO₂e

5,964

Emissions calculation methodology

Data delivered by service provider in tkm and kg CO₂e; where only km has been given by the service provider, emissions have been calculated with the average DEFRA emission factors for transportation

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

85

Please explain

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status

Not relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO₂e

82

Emissions calculation methodology

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

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

20

Please explain

Business travel

Evaluation status

Not relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO₂e

1,210

Emissions calculation methodology

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

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

60

Please explain

Employee commuting

Evaluation status

Not relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO₂e

422

Emissions calculation methodology

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

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

20

Please explain

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

No leased assets exist

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO₂e

950

Emissions calculation methodology

Emission factors have been delivered by service providers (average emissions per shipment).

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

100

Please explain

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

We sell end-consumer products

Use of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, not yet calculated

Please explain

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, not yet calculated

Please explain

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

No leased assets exist

Franchises

Evaluation status

Relevant, not yet calculated

Please explain

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

Investments

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

The company does not have any investments

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status

Not evaluated

Please explain

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status

Not evaluated

Please explain

C6.7

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

No

C6.10

(C6.10) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO₂e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Intensity figure

0.005

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

3,051

Metric denominator

unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total

562,973,000

Scope 2 figure used

Market-based

% change from previous year

2

Direction of change

Increased

Reason for change

Due to the COVID pandemic, sales was less; energy consumption was less as well but not as much as anticipated; a lot of our locations had been operating constantly (Production in US, Retail in Scandinavia and Germany for one stock e-com business)

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

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

No

C7.2

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

Country/Region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Austria	2.6
Canada	0.4
Czechia	1.9
Germany	114
Hungary	3
Latvia	4.2
Netherlands	450

Slovenia	0.038
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2.8
United States of America	419

C7.3

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

By business division

By facility

C7.3a

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

Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO ₂ e)
Retail	309
Administration	0
Logistics	579
Own production	75
Global and brand sales	33

C7.3b

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

Facility	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO ₂ e)	Latitude	Longitude
Offices worldwide (>25)	33		
Retail stores worldwide (>100)	309		
Production facilities (5)	75		
Warehouses (5)	579		

C7.5

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

Country/Region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO ₂ e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO ₂ e)	Purchased and consumed electricity, heat, steam or cooling (MWh)	Purchased and consumed low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling accounted for in Scope 2 market-based approach (MWh)
Austria	1	0	7.5	0
Belgium	0.4	0.6	3.29	0

Canada	20	1.5	169	169
China	309	309	421	0
Czechia	3	3.4	5.8	0
Denmark	275	110	936	450
Estonia	124	3.5	171	169
Finland	245	204	1,106	395
France	0.2	0.2	5	0
Germany	2,466	514	9,972	8,420
China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region	21	20.2	25	0
Hungary	32	33	117	0
Latvia	0.7	0.3	2.5	0
Netherlands	121	59	418	409
Norway	65	81.5	205	0
Poland	6.8	6.5	8.7	0
Slovakia	1.7	0.8	5	0
Slovenia	0.4	0.7	1.2	0
Republic of Korea	124	124	261	0
Sweden	56	86.7	2,610	1,949
Switzerland	1	1.1	48.6	8.6
Taiwan, Greater China	57	57	89	0
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	4.3	6.9	20	0
United States of America	975	17.5	1,684	1,679

C7.6

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

By business division

By facility

C7.6a

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

Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Administration	30	30.7
Retail	3,392	1,038
Logistics	567	114
Own production	525	90
Global and brand sales	397	381

C7.6b

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

Facility	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Offices worldwide (>25)	427	412
Retail stores worldwide (>100)	3,392	1,038
Production facilities (5)	525	87
Warehouses (5)	567	114

C7.9

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

Decreased

C7.9a

(C7.9a) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

	Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	69	Decreased	41	Calculation: (Changed scope 2 emissions from RE/total scope 2 emissions from RE)*100 The decrease in renewable electricity

				consumption is 69t, due to a first-time renewable electricity purchase in our operations in Estonia and to a decrease in overall electricity consumption in consequence of corona restrictions, mainly store closures and short-term work.
Other emissions reduction activities				
Divestment				
Acquisitions				
Mergers				
Change in output				
Change in methodology				
Change in boundary				
Change in physical operating conditions				
Unidentified				
Other				

C7.9b

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

Market-based

C8. Energy

C8.1

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

Don't know

C8.2

(C8.2) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	Yes
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	No

C8.2a

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

	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	13,651	2,050	15,701
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat		2,596	2,596
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling		33	33
Total energy consumption	13,651	4,679	18,297

C8.2e

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

Sourcing method

Green electricity products (e.g. green tariffs) from an energy supplier, supported by energy attribute certificates

Low-carbon technology type

Wind

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling

Denmark

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor

464

Comment

We do consider emissions from the wind energy life cycle and thus do not calculate with a zero-emissions factor

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates, Guarantees of Origin

Low-carbon technology type

Wind

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling

Estonia

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor

169

Comment

We do consider emissions from the wind energy life cycle and thus do not calculate with a zero-emissions factor

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates, Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs)

Low-carbon technology type

Wind

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling

United States of America

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor

1,680

Comment

We do consider emissions from the wind energy life cycle and thus do not calculate with a zero-emissions factor

Sourcing method

Green electricity products (e.g. green tariffs) from an energy supplier, not supported by energy attribute certificates

Low-carbon technology type

Hydropower

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling

Germany

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor

8,427

Comment

100% Renewable electricity certified by TÜV; we do consider emissions from the hydropower energy life cycle and thus do not calculate with a zero-emissions factor

Sourcing method

Other, please specify

Green electricity products, nationwide contractual agreement (hydropower)

Low-carbon technology type

Hydropower

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling

Sweden

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor

2,106

Comment

we do consider emissions from the hydropower energy life cycle and thus do not calculate with a zero-emissions factor

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

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

C10. Verification

C10.1

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

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	No third-party verification or assurance
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	No third-party verification or assurance
Scope 3	No third-party verification or assurance

C10.2

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

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

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1

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

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

C11.2

(C11.2) Has your organization originated or purchased any project-based carbon credits within the reporting period?

Yes

C11.2a

(C11.2a) Provide details of the project-based carbon credits originated or purchased by your organization in the reporting period.

Credit origination or credit purchase

Credit purchase

Project type

Wind

Project identification

<https://registry.goldstandard.org/projects/details/1166>

Verified to which standard

Gold Standard

Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e)

2,700

Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e): Risk adjusted volume

2,700

Credits cancelled

Yes

Purpose, e.g. compliance

Voluntary Offsetting

Credit origination or credit purchase

Credit purchase

Project type

Energy efficiency: industry

Project identification

<https://registry.goldstandard.org/credit-blocks/details/178424>

Verified to which standard

Gold Standard

Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e)

13,700

Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e): Risk adjusted volume

13,700

Credits cancelled

Yes

Purpose, e.g. compliance

Voluntary Offsetting

Credit origination or credit purchase

Credit purchase

Project type

Landfill gas

Project identification

https://cdm.unfccc.int/Projects/DB/DNV-CUK1158844635.31/CP/5PKG0Y6459SJ6Q6HYXRLEMV4T1H9XW/iProcess/EPIC_Sust1557836245.03/view

Verified to which standard

CDM (Clean Development Mechanism)

Number of credits (metric tonnes CO₂e)

1,260

Number of credits (metric tonnes CO₂e): Risk adjusted volume

0

Credits cancelled

Yes

Purpose, e.g. compliance

Voluntary Offsetting

C11.3

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

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

C12. Engagement

C12.1

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

Yes, our suppliers

Yes, our customers

Yes, other partners in the value chain

C12.1a

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

Type of engagement

Compliance & onboarding

Details of engagement

Included climate change in supplier selection / management mechanism

Climate change is integrated into supplier evaluation processes

% of suppliers by number

10

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

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

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Since we want to improve the environmental and social performance in our supply chain, we need to be proactive when choosing suppliers taking their environmental (including climate-related) and social performance into account.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

Inclusion of environmental/ climate-related performance started in 2020 with the help of our facility profile, the Higg FEM and our own GRI assessment sent out during the course of our CSR reporting. The first measurable effects are expected to be shown in 2022 data. Participation in environmental programmes (e.g. Clean By Design, Higg) are considered with an extra point in the supplier's scorecard.

Comment

Climate change is integrated in Higg and other environmental performance assessments (in the facility profile, which is sent out as part of new supplier screening and in the Higg FEM)

Type of engagement

Information collection (understanding supplier behavior)

Details of engagement

Collect climate change and carbon information at least annually from suppliers

% of suppliers by number

30

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

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

10

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Understanding supplier behavior is key to identify suppliers that are already engaged or that might need or are interested in support from our end to implement improvement projects.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

Success is measured by the ratio of suppliers taking part in our GRI assessment and the number of shared Higg FEMs. Through the reporting, we gain greater transparency

throughout our supply chain and are able to engage in improvement projects or strengthen partnerships with more climate-engaged suppliers.

Comment

C12.1b

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

Type of engagement

Education/information sharing

Details of engagement

Other, please specify

Run engagement campaigns in our Friluftss Retail chains through our own sustainability label "A Greener Choice"

% of customers by number

80

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

0

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

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

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

The number of sold AGC products almost doubled within the last two years (2018: 412 699, 2020: 973 959).

C12.1d

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

In addition to the above mentioned target groups, we also engage with company car suppliers and logistics.

C12.3

(C12.3) Do you engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence public policy on climate-related issues through any of the following?

Other

C12.3e

(C12.3e) Provide details of the other engagement activities that you undertake.

Engagement in UNFCCC working group on Policy Engagement (Working group 4), lobbying for more renewable energy production in supplier countries.

C12.3f

(C12.3f) What processes do you have in place to ensure that all of your direct and indirect activities that influence policy are consistent with your overall climate change strategy?

Chief Sustainability Officer is directly involved in the policy engagement

C12.4

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

Publication

In voluntary sustainability report

Status

Complete

Attach the document

 CSR_report_2020_WEB.pdf

Page/Section reference

13-21

Content elements

Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures

Emission targets
 Other metrics

Comment

The content elements are spread through the report. The section about risks and opportunities is covered in the introductory chapter "Overview" on pages 9-10.

C15. Signoff

C-FI

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

C15.1

(C15.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response.

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

SC. Supply chain module

SC0.0

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

SC0.1

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

	Annual Revenue
Row 1	

SC0.2

(SC0.2) Do you have an ISIN for your company that you would be willing to share with CDP?

SC1.1

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

SC1.2

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

SC1.3

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

Allocation challenges	Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges
------------------------------	---

SC1.4

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

SC2.1

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

SC2.2

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

SC4.1

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

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

Your administrative fee is still outstanding. In order to submit information to investors, please follow the link in the help text and arrange payment. If you proceed with your submission without handling your outstanding administrative fee, you will not be able to share your response with investors.

Please confirm below