# RANK A BRAND Sustainability and transparency

Sustainability and transparency of popular sneaker brands





This publication has been produced by Pro Ethical Trade Finland (Eettisen kaupan puolesta ry). Eetti is a non-profit organisation that promotes trade justice, sustainable value chains and ethical consumption.

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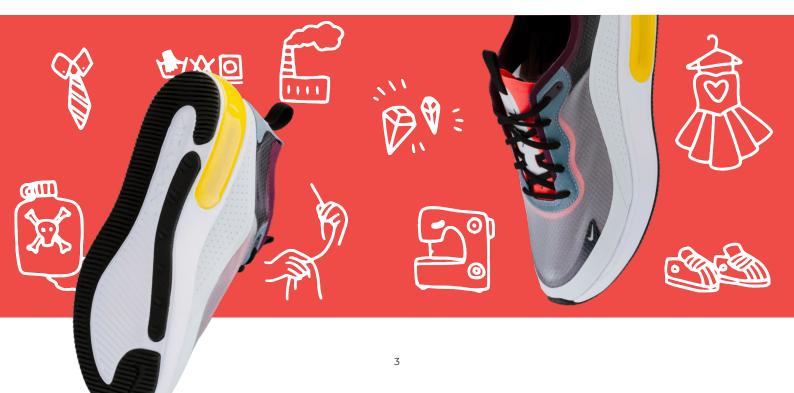
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# Sneaker brands did not score well in the sustainability ranking

Sustainability is a growing consumer trend. Many companies use this to their advantage in marketing, sometimes going as far as greenwashing. Especially in the clothing industry, pressure from civil society and consumers has created positive change and brands have increased the transparency of their sustainability work.

Pro Ethical Trade Finland (PETF) has published two Rank a Brand reports on sustainability work of Finnish clothing brands (2019, 2020). The 2020 report showed significant improvement in the companies' reporting. Meanwhile, the footwear industry has not been under such scrutiny, though it is equally at high risk for labour and human rights violations. Excessive working hours, dangerous working conditions and low wages are the norm in factories and in the production of raw materials for shoes. As in the clothing industry, with shoes the biggest environmental and human rights risks are found deep within the supply chains. Materials and manufacturing products are also significant sources of emissions.

Shoes are often more complicated to make than clothes and the production consists of more stages. More properties are required of shoes than for instance of a cotton t-shirt - this is reflected in the use of different types of chemicals such as weather-resistant coatings and glues. This makes the evaluation of sustainability of shoes even more difficult for consumers.

The Rank a Brand methodology highlights the vagueness of companies' sustainability communication. It evaluates sustainability through concrete numbers and is based on reports of actions – visions, plans and promises are not taken into account. The ranking looks at the big picture rather than for example the raw materials used or emissions of a single pair of shoes or one collection.

PETF encourages companies to make information about sustainability available to everyone in a clear and comparable way. A growing number of critical consumers seek precise information instead of vague promises. The questions used in the assessment can also be used as a tool to evaluate the information published by other shoe brands.

Transparency in production supply chains is also the first step towards improved working conditions and supply chains free of human rights violations.

This report focuses especially on popular brands that are widely available to consumers - some of which have been the focus of campaigning for decades. As is clear in the results of this report, there is a lot of work to be done in the sustainability of shoe brands. A third of the brands studied did not receive a single point in the 18 questions.

All of the companies were rated in the three lowest categories, C-E.





# 8 brands

# How the study was conducted

The report scores the brands on questions on climate, environment and human rights and ranks them into five categories (A-E). For this report, the original Rank a Brand criteria has been condensed to 18 questions (p. 9). For example, points for Code of Conduct have been removed, because policy alone does not guarantee action. Some other questions have been merged together to avoid repetition.

For this report, we chose the biggest brands in terms of revenue and those that are best-known globally, as well as some smaller brands based on the wishes of PETF's followers on social media. Altogether 15 brands from companies that produce sports shoes and sneakers were assessed. The evaluation did not include, for instance, winter or leather shoes, because these are difficult to compare to sneakers.

In January 2021, four experienced volunteers with the help of PETF's sustainability expert went through the selected brands' websites as well as publicly available sustainability reports and reviews. For each brand, an evaluation sheet was filled in for review in the beginning of February. The companies were given three weeks to check their information, ask for more information about the criteria used and update information on their website. Adidas, Karhu, Puma and Saucony responded to the review request.

The rationale behind the Rank a Brand reports is that the information should be readily available for interested consumers and other stakeholders. Additional information provided by the companies via email or phone is not taken into account, unless the company is ready to publish this information publicly.

The assessment looks at brands instead of whole companies. If sustainability information is not available on the brand's website, publicly available sources of the parent company have been used. Companies that own many different brands often only have one sustainability report that includes data for all brands.

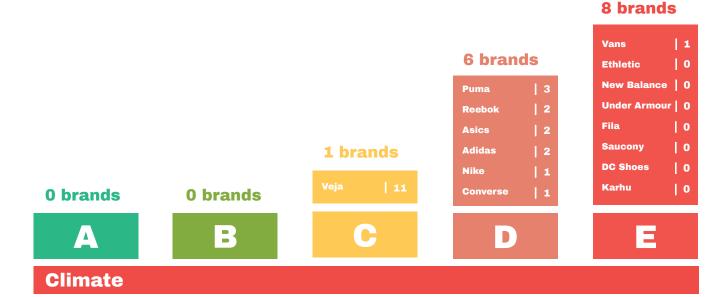
# **Results and points**

The brands were scored in three categories in the following way: there is a clear positive answer to the question = 1 point (marked as "Yes"). If the answer is unclear, incomplete or clearly negative = 0 points (marked with a question mark or as "No"). The detailed results and the sources can be found at the end of this report.

\* See Appendix: Veja publishes new sustainability information after PTEF report (1.6.2021) p. 9

# **Climate action (max 5 points)**

The climate category focuses on the company's carbon footprint: the company's direct emissions, electricity it purchased and other indirect emissions. Puma, Adidas (and its subsidiary Reebok) and Asics had reduced the



carbon footprint of their operations (Scope 1 and 2) from the previous reported year. The aforementioned brands as well as Nike (and its subsidiary Converse) had also calculated their carbon footprint in their supply chains (Scope 3), which is where most emissions usually occur. No brand was able to reduce emissions in their supply chain in relation to the previous year.

In this section the electricity used by the company is scrutinised and points are awarded for the use of renewable energy. Reporting that the electricity used by the company is fully renewable is not sufficient, but to receive points in this section, the companies must disclose the sources of the energy as well as their portion of the total energy used.

Renewable energy in this section comprises of solar and wind energy as well as eco-certified hydropower, which takes into account fish migration, water flow and river environments. Some companies report on the electricity provider's Guarantee of Origin, which guarantees that the energy is renewable, but this does not guarantee environmental values. To qualify for points, hydropower requires an environmental label such as the international EKOenergy or equivalent.

The only company to receive points for this was Puma. It reports that 79% of its electricity is solar and wind power. This figure covers its Tier 1 suppliers.

# Environmental sustainability (max 7 points)

In this category, the brands can receive points for environmentally preferred materials (for example recycled materials, organic cotton, organic hemp or organic linen, Tencel or Lyocell), prohibiting the use of hazardous chemicals as well as monitoring this ban, packaging materials and actions to lengthen the life cycle of the shoes or to improve recyclability.

Some of the brands state that they use environmentally preferred materials, but do not disclose the percentage of these out of all raw materials used. To receive points, the percentage of preferred materials of the total production must be available (points are awarded based on whether the share of sustainable materials is a minimum of 25%, 50% or 90%).

The brands' total volume of material purchases is assessed. For example Nike and Adidas already use only more sustainable or recycled cotton in their production. These companies do not however state what percentage of their total material acquisitions is cotton, be it recycled, Fair Trade or BCI cotton (Better Cotton Initiative).

In regard to reporting on chemicals, companies received points for having a Manufacturing Restricted Substance List (MRSL) in place and for describing their processes for wastewater and chemicals testing. A Restricted Substance List (RSL) alone is not sufficient to ensure monitoring throughout the whole supply chain and to protect the environment as well as employees. Alluding to EU's REACH legislation or product safety for consumers is not sufficient, because the criteria also requires monitoring use of chemicals in so called risk countries.

It is worth noting that none of the companies reported having fully eliminated the forbidden chemicals from their production.

This was often explained by the fact that other companies use the same subcontractors. This goal requires that



#### 8 brands

all companies using the same factory would prohibit the use of hazardous chemicals.

This section also assesses the packaging materials used by the companies as well as the actions taken by the company to lengthen the life cycle of the shoes or to promote circular economy (collection, recycling, repair). Collecting used shoes for charity does not qualify for points.

# Labour and human rights (max 6 points)

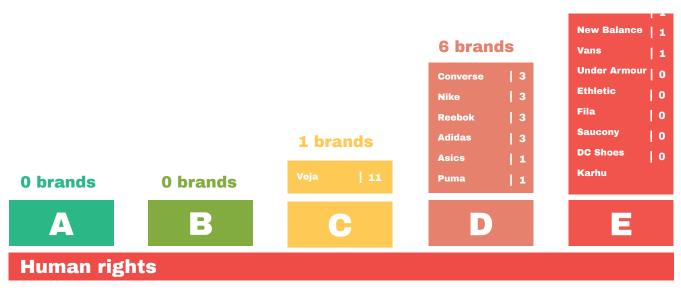
The third category includes transparency in the supply chain, meaning publishing factory lists, as well as an existing grievance mechanism with accompanying training and monitoring as well as the right to a living wage and sustainable purchasing practises (centralised supplier relations and their duration). The duration of trade relations is significant for long-term development work and it is seen as one of the enabling factors for living wages.

Eight of the brands publish their manufacturers at least in the first tier, ie. the factories which assemble the shoes. Nike and Adidas also publish all of their material suppliers and producers for the most water-intensive stages of production such as dyeing and bleaching. None of the brands produce shoes solely in low-risk countries, where human and labour rights are better protected by legislation and regulation by authorities. Particular due diligence and transparency is expected from a company that chooses to produce in risk countries.

Ensuring good working conditions can be done, for example, through corporate responsibility systems which involve different stakeholders and audits. Many of the brands are accredited by the Fair Labor Association (FLA). However, membership of the FLA alone does not ensure for instance the functionality of grievance mechanisms.

None of the companies' reports or FLA reports provide evidence that the requirements in the criteria for grievance mechanisms would be fulfilled. The criteria requires that the workers should receive training in the use of the grievance mechanisms and that the instructions for this should be available in the local language. Companies should also publicly report about problems that have been reported through the grievance mechanisms as well as how these have been handled.

None of the companies have committed to living wages to the workers who produce their products. Living wages are one of the most critical human rights issues in both garment and footwear industries. A living wage, recognised by the UN as a human right, is a wage that is sufficient to afford a decent standard of living for a worker and their family. Both shoes and clothes are mostly produced in risk countries where there often is a large gap between legal minimum wage and living wage, trapping garment and footwear workers in poverty.



# 8 brands

# **Recommendations**

# **Companies should**

- comprehensively evaluate their human rights impact according to the UN's Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and report on any perceived risks as well as actions to minimise them.
- publish their factory lists according to the Transparency Pledge.
- publicly commit to a living wage, create plans to achieve this and report openly on the progress.
- set goals to minimise their environmental and climate impact and report transparently on the progress.
- cooperate with brands that use the same suppliers to eliminate hazardous chemicals.
- cooperate with civil society organisations, labour organisations and other companies.

# **Policymakers should**

- promote a mandatory human rights due diligence legislation on a national level.
- make sure that European governments continue to promote mandatory human rights due diligence in the EU and globally.
- create incentives for carbon neutrality.

# As a consumer and citizen you should

- check resources such as Fashion Checker to find out which apparel and footwear brands pay their workers a living wage.
- ask footwear companies to publish detailed data on their sustainability work and production conditions.
- carefully consider before buying new shoes and only buy when you truly need to.
- when you choose to buy, favour companies that disclose information about the supply chain openly and transparently.
- seek information about companies' sustainability work.
- ask members of parliament in your country and the EU what they are doing to promote corporate responsibility and show your support for mandatory human rights due diligence legislation.



APPENDIX

# Veja publishes new sustainability information after PTEF report (1.6.2021)

Veja, a sneaker brand often associated with sustainability, was left without points in the recent sustainability assessment by Pro Ethical Trade Finland. After thorough dialogue, Veja added new data on the company's website. After review, Veja's total score is now 11 points.

In early 2021, Pro Ethical Trade Finland (PETF) published a report on corporate sustainability work and transparency of popular sneaker brands. The brands were assessed on environmental, climate and human rights criteria. Many were surprised of Veja's score and a lively discussion on social media about the evaluation criteria, Veja's reporting and measuring responsibility ensued.

Since the publication of the report, PTEF has had dialogue with Veja. Veja has added new information to its website, based on which the company's assessment has been updated. Veja's score rises to 11 points.

Veja now discloses precise information e.g. on the company's carbon footprint, type of energy used and the share and type of raw materials used.

Veja discloses information on its factories in general, but does not publish the factory information according to the Transparency Pledge (e.g. factory name, address), as required in the criteria to qualify for a point. However, the company did publish a list of its material suppliers, which results in an additional point.

Veja updated information on 13 questions of the total of 18 questions in the assessment criteria. Based on the new data, Veja's total rating is 11 points. The score is the highest of all brands assessed and places it in the category C (on a scale A-E). The total points table can be found here.

# The methodology of the study

The Rank a Brand methodology highlights the vagueness of companies' sustainability communication. It evaluates sustainability through concrete numbers and is based on reports of actions – visions, plans and promises are not taken into account.

The assessments by PETF are based on publicly available information. Answers to questions are searched on the companies' websites and sustainability reports and are scored according to the criteria.

Completed score tables are then sent to the companies for review. Some companies acknowledge receipt of the review, others ask for more information and some do not respond. It is common for companies to add information to their website during dialogue with researchers.

In the case of Veja, PETF's emails to the customer service address did not reach the appropriate receiver, and the important dialogue did not take place before the report was published. Veja reacted to the report when a Finnish sales agent contacted it.

The results of the evaluation were then reviewed in video calls and emails. Experts from Veja and PETF continued the dialogue, and data was collected by Veja and added to the website.

In the future, PETF will pay particular attention to tracing the appropriate contact person for reviewing the result before publishing reports.

# **Reporting tells about actions**

According to the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, companies must have procedures in place to know and demonstrate that it respects human rights. In practice, this means monitoring corporate responsibility work and reporting on it: measuring, publishing data and communicating about it to stakeholders.

PETF's reports have occasionally received critique suggesting they merely evaluate corporate communication. Reporting, however, is practically the only way to evaluate the work done by a company from the outside.

Reporting is also part of corporate communication. Through it, a company can demonstrate transparency and accountability, especially to individuals and groups who may be adversely affected by its actions, but also to other relevant stakeholders.

Precision is important for the overall picture. It is important to specify what is the amount of more sustainable raw materials out of all the raw materials, or whether the factories listed on the website cover all suppliers or part of them. Accurately reported information increases stakeholder confidence in the company's sustainability efforts.

# Who defines corporate responsibility?

The Rank a Brand criteria is detailed, precise and ambitious. To get points the company must often demonstrate both transparency and progress.

For example, in order to get points on climate issues, the company must both calculate the carbon footprint of its own operations and succeed in reducing it. A point for living wages is awarded not for a policy commitment, but only if the company discloses which calculation model the amount of wages is based on and how its factories perform in paying living wages.

Sustainability reporting is an advanced field, and there are established standards (e.g. GRI) that include many of the same questions as the Rand a Brand criteria.

For example, the OECD has developed comprehensive guidelines for companies, and the EU requires large companies to provide sustainability reports. This directive is currently being updated and it has been suggested by both civil society organizations and researchers that it should include concrete minimum requirements for reporting – at present they may differ. In addition, the binding EU corporate responsibility law in the pipeline will also likely affect what information should be publicly available, if approved.

Thus, companies themselves cannot determine how to communicate on their sustainability work. The information must be transparent, easily accessible and comparable. A responsible company also wants to hear recommendations of stakeholders, have an open discussion and act upon it. Veja can be commended for this.

Due to messages from consumers and an in-depth dialogue with PETF, Veja added information on its website. It is an indication that a rigorous assessment using detailed criteria is a good way to create awareness on corporate sustainability, highlight gaps in companies' disclosure, and drive companies to reach for a higher standard. Voices of active consumers are listened to carefully.

Thank you to all those who shared our messages. Veja's increased transparency shows that the voices of civil society matter.

# APPENDIX

# **Questions:**

# **Climate / Carbon Emissions**

- 1. Has the brand (owner) disclosed the annual absolute climate footprint of its 'own operations', and has it accomplished an overall absolute climate footprint reduction compared to the result of the previous reporting year?
- 2. Has the brand (owner) disclosed the annual absolute climate footprint of its supply chain that is 'beyond own operations'?
- 3. Has the brand (owner) accomplished a reduction of this annual absolute climate footprint 'beyond own operations' compared to the result of the previous reporting year?
- 4. Is at least 50% of the electricity used by the brand (owner) generated from renewable resources, such as wind or solar energy?
- 5. Is all the electricity used by the brand (owner) generated from renewable resources, such as wind or solar energy?

# Environment

- 6. Does the brand (owner) use environmentally 'preferred' raw materials for more than 25% of its volume?
- 7. Does the brand (owner) use environmentally 'preferred' raw materials for more than 50% of its volume?
- 8. Does the brand (owner) use environmentally 'preferred' raw materials for more than 90% of its volume?
- 9. Does the brand (owner) report on the implementation of its environmental policy related to the 'wet processes' within the production cycle, like bleaching and dyeing of fabrics?
- 10. Has the brand (owner) eliminated at least three suspect chemical groups, such as Phthalates or Per fluorinated chemicals from its entire garment production?
- 11. Does the brand (owner) report what percentage of its consumer packaging materials are renewable or made

from recycled materials, and does the brand implement best practices or concrete policies which have reduced the environmental impact of their packaging materials?

12. Does the brand encourage the longevity of products by offering a lifetime guarantee, repair services or supporting the return or re-use of shoes?

# Labor conditions / Human rights

- 13. Has the brand (owner) published a specific list of direct suppliers (according to the Transparency Pledge) that have collectively contributed to more than 90% of the purchase volume?
- 14. Is the list of direct suppliers extended with suppliers further down the supply chain, with a minimum of 40% of suppliers?
- 15. Does the brand (owner) have a policy to make sure there is an accessible grievance mechanism in place for factory workers and are at least 25% of workers informed about their rights regarding this mechanism (e.g. through training)? Does the brand report on the grievances, publish corrective action plans and progress reports?
- 16. Does the brand (owner) publicly commit to a living wage benchmark with defined wages per production region or factory?
- 17. Does the brand (owner) set a target to establish the payment of living wages at its apparel manufacturers, and is the brand on track to achieve this target by having realised payment of living wages for at least 10% of its production volume?
- 18. Does the brand (owner) adhere to buying practices that enable living wages and good labour conditions, such as long-term relations with factories, and concentrating production at a limited number of factories?

Adidas AG Germany Adidas



# **Brand Website**

www.adidas.com

CSR Report Link

https://www.adidas-group.com/en/sustainability/managing-sustainability/general-approach/

### Result: 6 out of 18

	Climate/ Carbon Emissions	Answer	Remark	Hyperlink
1	Has the brand (owner) dis- closed the annual absolute cli- mate footprint of its 'own oper- ations', and has it accomplished an overall absolute climate foot- print reduction compared to the result of the previous reporting year?	Yes	Adidas publishes the climate foot- print of its own operations for 2019 and 2020, and has reduced its abso- lute climate footprint from 63 812 tons of CO <sup>2</sup> e to 60 384 tons of CO <sup>2</sup> e (Scope 2 reported using location based data). Scope 1 and 2 accord- ing to market based data were 44700 tons CO <sup>2</sup> e for year 2019 and 28309 tons CO <sup>2</sup> e for 2020.	https://www.cdp.net/en/ responses/21380
2	Has the brand (owner) disclosed the annual absolute climate footprint of its supply chain that is 'beyond own operations'?	Yes	Adidas publishes the climate foot- print of its supply chain for 2020, reporting an emissions figure of 15204012 tons of CO <sup>2</sup> .	https://www.cdp.net/en/ responses/21380
3	Has the brand (owner) accom- plished a reduction of this annual absolute climate foot- print 'beyond own operations' compared to the result of the previous reporting year?	?	Adidas publishes the climate foot- print its supply chain from 2018 to 2019. However, the climate footprint reported from 2018 clearly incom- plete, missing stages in the supply chain.	https://www.cdp.net/en/ responses/21380
4	Is at least 50% of the electric- ity used by the brand (com- pany) generated from renewa- ble resources, such as wind or solar energy?	?	Brand reports it uses more than 50% of energy from renewable sources; however, it can be questioned for additionality as some GO's devalu- ation takes place via various hydro- power projects in Sweden, and no information about certifications is shared.	https://www.cdp.net/en/ responses/21380
5	Is all the electricity used by the brand (company) generated from renewable resources, such as wind or solar energy?	no	See remark for Q4.	

	Environment			
6	Does the brand (company) use environmentally 'preferred' raw materials for more than 25% of its volume?	?	Adidas has defined a sustainable fiber strategy. However, the overall proportion of environmentally pre- ferred raw materials is not commu- nicated.	https://www.adidas-group.com/en/sus- tainability/products/materials/#/recyce- ltes-nylon/ https://www.adidas-group.com/ en/media/news-archive/press-re- leases/2020/adidas-2021-first-time- more-60-percent-all-products-will-be- made/ https://report.adidas-group. com/2019/en/group-management-re- port-our-company/sustainability/ our-progress/materials-and-processes. html
7	Does the brand (company) use environmentally 'preferred' raw materials for more than 50% of its volume?	?	See remark for Q6.	
8	Does the brand (company) use environmentally 'preferred' raw materials for more than 90% of its volume?	?	See remark for Q6.	
9	Does the brand (company) report on the implementation of its environmental policy related to the 'wet processes' within the production cycle, like bleaching and dyeing of fabrics?	Yes	Adidas has rules for wastewa- ter treatment in the production of all their products, as well as pub- licly available restricted substance list that meets or goes beyond local legislation and that is regu- larly updated, as well as measures to increase water use efficiency.	https://www.adidas-group.com/en/ sustainability/managing-sustainabil- ity/environmental-approach/#/unser- ansatz/unser-ansatz/ https://www.adidas-group.com/en/ sustainability/managing-sustainabil- ity/environmental-approach/chemi- cal-footprint/#/archive-progress-re- ports/ https://www.adidas-group.com/media/ filer_public/ac/b1/acb125e2-3eeb-49ff- aa58-e06a124a4829/april_2019_pro- gress_report_on_chemical_manage- ment.pdf
10	Has the brand (company) elim- inated at least three suspect chemical group, such as Phtha- lates or Per fluorinated chemi- cals from its entire garment pro- duction?	?	It remains uncertain whether or not at least three of the above men- tioned chemical groups can be con- sidered as completely eliminated from the brands garment produc- tion.	https://www.adidas-group.com/en/ sustainability/managing-sustainabil- ity/environmental-approach/#/unser- ansatz/unser-ansatz/ https://www.adidas-group.com/en/ sustainability/managing-sustainabil- ity/environmental-approach/chemi- cal-footprint/#/archive-progress-re- ports/ https://www.adidas-group.com/media/ filer_public/ac/b1/acb125e2-3eeb-49ff- aa58-e06a124a4829/april_2019_pro- gress_report_on_chemical_manage- ment.pdf

11	Does the brand (owner) report what percentage of its con- sumer packaging materials are renewable or made from recy- cled materials, and does the brand implement best prac- tices or concrete policies which have reduced the environmen- tal impact of their packaging materials?	?	The company / brand publishes neither the percentage of recy- cled input materials for packaging nor the amount of renewables and non-renewables for packaging.	
12	Does the brand encourage the longevity of products by offering a lifetime guarantee, repair ser- vices or supporting the return or re-use of shoes?	?	It remains uncertain whether or not the brand has in place any kind of concept to stimulate the re-use or return of garments by its customers.	https://www.adidas-group.com/en/sus- tainability/products/end-of-life/
	Labor conditions / Human rights			
13	Has the brand (owner) published a specific list of direct suppli- ers (according to the Transpar- ency Pledge ) that have collec- tively contributed to more than 90% of the purchase volume?	Yes	Adidas has published a list of all active direct suppliers, including the full addresses / products that were made in each factory.	<u>https://www.adidas-group.com/en/sus- tainability/managing-sustainability/ human-rights/supply-chain-structure/</u>
14	Is the list of direct suppliers extended with suppliers further down the supply chain, with a minimum of 40% of suppliers?	Yes	Adidas has published a list of direct suppliers which most likely cover more than 40% of its suppliers fur- ther down the supply chain and producers in Tier 3, where majority of wet processes are carried out.	https://www.adidas-group.com/en/sus- tainability/managing-sustainability/ human-rights/supply-chain-structure/
15	Does the brand (owner) have a policy to make sure there is an accessible grievance mecha- nism in place for factory work- ers and are at least 25% of work- ers informed about their rights regarding this mechanism (e.g. through training)? Does the brand report on the grievances, publish corrective action plans and progress reports?	?	Adidas is a member of Fair Labor Association which requires a com- plaints mechanism to be active within factories. However, it is not clear if at least 25% of employees are informed about their rights regard- ing mechanism (e.g. through train- ing) and progress reports about grievances are published.	https://www.adidas-group.com/en/sus- tainability/sustainability-contact/
16	Does the brand (owner) publicly commit to a living wage bench- mark with defined wages per production region or factory?	?	Adidas does not provide concrete information about policy measures to establish the payment of living wages at its apparel manufacturers.	https://cleanclothes.org/file-repository/ adidas.pdf/view
17	Does the brand (owner) set a target to establish the payment of living wages at its apparel manufacturers, and is the brand on track to achieve this target by having realised payment of liv- ing wages for at least 10% of its production volume?	?	Adidas does not provide concrete information about policy measures to establish the payment of living wages at its apparel manufacturers.	https://www.adidas-group.com/en/sus- tainability/people/factory-workers/#/ our-approach/
18	Does the brand (owner) adhere to buying practices that enable living wages and good labour conditions, such as long-term relations with factories, and con- centrating production at a lim- ited number of factories?	Yes	86% of Adidas footwear and branded apparel is made by factory groups that the brand has worked with for over 10 years.	https://report.adidas-group.com/2019/ en/servicepages/downloads/files/adi- das_annual_report_2019.pdf, p.64

ASICS Corporation Japan Asics



#### **Brand Website**

www.asics.com

#### CSR Report Link

https://assets.asics.com/page\_types/4377/files/ASICS%20Sustainability%20Report%202019%20online%20Original\_original.pdf

#### Result: 5 out of 18

	Climate/ Carbon Emissions	Answer	Remark	Hyperlink
1	Has the brand (owner) disclosed the annual absolute climate footprint of its 'own operations', and has it accomplished an overall absolute cli- mate footprint reduction compared to the result of the previous report- ing year?	Yes	Asics Corporation publishes the climate footprint of its own oper- ations for 2018 and 2019 and has reduced its absolute climate footprint from 4064 tons CO <sup>2</sup> e to 3874 of CO <sup>2</sup> e.	https://www.cdp.net/ en/responses/1046 p. 13, 31 https://assets.asics.com/page_ types/4377/files/ASICS%20Sustainabil- ity%20Report%202019%20online%20 Original_original.pdf?1593140929&_ ga=2.21105907.912069658.1611413859- 1586508566.1611413859&_ gac=1.262457214.1611413859. CjwKCAiAr6-ABhAfEiwAD04sfflX- rlcq6h4qyofrM8diCliGUudEEcr96h- Evusg1pCfdVd9h2lUxzBoCF0EQAvD_ BwE_
2	Has the brand (owner) disclosed the annual absolute climate footprint of its supply chain that is 'beyond own operations'?	Yes	Asics Corporation publishes the climate footprint of its sup- ply chain for 2019, reporting an emissions figure of 769,504 tons of CO <sup>2</sup> .	p. 27 https://assets.asics.com/page_ types/4377/files/ASICS%20Sustainabil- ity%20Report%202019%20online%20 Original_original.pdf
3	Has the brand (owner) accomplished a reduction of this annual absolute climate footprint 'beyond own oper- ations' compared to the result of the previous reporting year?	No	Asics has only achieved a reduc- tion compared to the baseline in 2015.	p. 27 https://assets.asics.com/page_ types/4377/files/ASICS%20Sustainabil- ity%20Report%202019%20online%20 Original_original.pdf?1593140929&_ ga=2.21105907.9120696588.1611413859- 1586508566.1611413859&_ gac=1.262457214.1611413859. CjwKCAiAr6-ABhAfEiwAD04sfflX- rlcq6h4qyofrM8diCliGUudEEcr96h- Evusg1pCfdVd9h2IUxzBoCF0EQAvD_ BwE
4	Is at least 50% of the electricity used by the brand (company) generated from renewable resources, such as wind or solar energy?	No	Asics reports it sources 16.4% of its electricity from renewable sources for its own operations.	p. 25 https://assets.asics.com/page_ types/4377/files/ASICS%20Sustainabil- ity%20Report%202019%20online%20 Original_original.pdf?1593140929&_ ga=2.21105907.912069658.1611413859- 1586508566.1611413859&_ gac=1.262457214.1611413859. CjwKCAiAr6-ABhAfEiwAD04sfflX- rlcq6h4qvofrM8diCliGUudEEcr96h- EvusglpGfdVd9h2IUxzBoCF0EQAvD_ BwE

5	Is all the electricity used by the brand (company) generated from renewa- ble resources, such as wind or solar energy?	No	See remark for climate question 4.	p. 25 https://assets.asics.com/page_ types/4377/files/ASICS%20Sustainabil- ity%20Report%202019%20online%20 Original_original.pdf?1593140929& ga=2.21105907.912069658.1611413859- 1586508566.1611413859& gac=1.262457214.1611413859. CjwKCAiAr6-ABhAfEiwADO4sfflX- rlcq6h4qyofrM8diCliGUudEEcr96h- EvusgIpGfdVd9h2IUxzBoCF0EQAvD_ BwE
	Environment			
6	Does the brand (company) use envi- ronmentally 'preferred' raw materials for more than 25% of its volume?	?	Asics Corporation collabo- rates with Better Cotton Initia- tive (BCI), Cotton made in Africa (CmiA) and Fairtrade, and uses environmentally preferred fibres such as recycled cotton, recycled polyester, organic cotton, but it is not clear what percentage of the total annual volume this rep- resents.	p. 19, 22 https://assets.asics.com/page_ types/4377/files/ASICS%20Sustainabil- ity%20Report%202019%20online%20 Original_original.pdf?1593140929&_ ga=2.21105907.912069658.1611413859- 1586508566.1611413859&_ gac=1.262457214.1611413859. CjwKCAiAr6-ABhAfEiwAD04sffIX- rlcq6h4qyofrM8diCliGUudEEcr96h- Evusg1pGfdVd9h2IUxzBoCF0EQAvD_ BwE
7	Does the brand (company) use envi- ronmentally 'preferred' raw materials for more than 50% of its volume?	?	See remark for environment Question 6.	p. 19, 22 https://assets.asics.com/page_ types/4377/files/ASICS%20Sustainabil- ity%20Report%202019%20online%20 Original_original.pdf?1593140929& ga=2.21105907.912069658.1611413859- 1586508566.1611413859& gac=1.262457214.1611413859, CjwKCAiAr6-ABhAfEiwAD04sffIX- rlcq6h4qyofrM8diCliGUudEEcr96h- Evusg1pGfdVd9h21UxzBoCF0EQAvD_ BwE
8	Does the brand (company) use envi- ronmentally 'preferred' raw materials for more than 90% of its volume?	?	See remark for environment Question 6.	p. 19, 22 https://assets.asics.com/page_ types/4377/files/ASICS%20Sustainabil- ity%20Report%202019%20online%20 Original_original.pdf?1593140929& ga=2.21105907.912069658.1611413859- 1586508566.1611413859& gac=1.262457214.1611413859. CjwKCAiAr6-ABhAfEiwAD04sffIX- rlcq6h4qyofrM8diCliGUudEEcr96h- Evusg1pGfdVd9h2IUxzBoCF0EQAvD_ BwE
9	Does the brand (company) report on the implementation of its environ- mental policy related to the 'wet pro- cesses' within the production cycle, like bleaching and dyeing of fabrics?	?	Asics does not communicate enough information on an envi- ronmental policy (e.g. MRSL and wastewater management rules) related to the 'wet processes' within the production cycle on its website.	p. 22 https://assets.asics.com/page_ types/4377/files/ASICS%20Sustainabil- ity%20Report%202019%20online%20 Original_original.pdf?1593140929&_ ga=2.21105907.912069658.1611413859- 1586508566.1611413859&_ gac=1.262457214.1611413859_ CjwKCAiAr6-ABhAfEiwADO4sffIX- rlcq6h4qyofrM8diCliGUudEEcr96h- EvusgIpGfdVd9h2IUxzBoCF0EQAvD_ BwE

10	Has the brand (company) elimi- nated at least three suspect chemi- cal group, such as Phthalates or Per fluorinated chemicals from its entire garment production?	?	It remains uncertain whether or not at least three of the afore- mentioned chemical groups can be considered as completely eliminated from the brands gar- ment production.	p. 21, 22 https://assets.asics.com/page_ types/4377/files/ASICS%20Sustainabil- ity%20Report%202019%20online%20 Original_original.pdf?1593140929&_ ga=2.21105907.912069658.1611413859- 1586508566.1611413859&_ gac=1.262457214.1611413859, CjwKCAiAr6-ABhAfEiwAD04sffIX- rlcq6h4qyofrM8diCliGUudEEcr96h- Evusg1pGfdVd9h2lUxzBoCF0EQAvD_ BwE
11	Does the brand (owner) report what percentage of its consumer packag- ing materials are renewable or made from recycled materials, and does the brand implement best prac- tices or concrete policies which have reduced the environmental impact of their packaging materials?	?	Asics corporation does not report the percentage of recycled or renewable materials used for its consumer packaging, nor any annual reductions or best prac- tices regarding its packaging materials.	p. 28 https://assets.asics.com/page_ types/4377/files/ASICS%20Sustainabil- ity%20Report%202019%20online%20 Original_original.pdf?1593140929&_ ga=2.21105907.912069658.1611413859- 1586508566.1611413859&_ gac=1.262457214.1611413859. CjwKCAiAr6-ABhAfEiwAD04sffIX- rlcq6h4qvofrM8diCliGUudEEcr96h- EvusgIpGfdVd9h2IUxzBoCF0EQAvD_ BwE
12	Does the brand encourage the lon- gevity of products by offering a life- time guarantee, repair services or supporting the return or re-use of garments?	Yes	The company clearly reports on approaches to encour- age the return of used foot- wear by its customers, to be either re-sold or repurposed.	p. 20 https://assets.asics.com/page_ types/4377/files/ASICS%20Sustainabil- ity%20Report%202019%20online%20 Original_original.pdf; https://www. asics.com/us/en-us/mk/ico
	Labor conditions / Human rights			
13	Has the brand (owner) pub-	Yes	Asics Corporation has published	https://assets.asics.com/page_
	lished a specific list of direct sup- pliers (according to the Transpar- ency Pledge standards) that have collectively contributed to more than 90% of the purchase volume?		a factory list including the full addresses / products that were made in each factory, which most likely covers 90% of the cor- poration's total production.	types/3838/files/ASICS_Corporation_ Primary_Supplier_List_2020_original. pdf
14	pliers (according to the Transpar- ency Pledge standards) that have collectively contributed to more	?	addresses / products that were made in each factory, which most likely covers 90% of the cor-	Primary_Supplier_List_2020_original.
14	pliers (according to the Transpar- ency Pledge standards) that have collectively contributed to more than 90% of the purchase volume? Is the list of direct suppliers extended with suppliers further down the sup- ply chain, with a minimum of 40% of	? ?	addresses / products that were made in each factory, which most likely covers 90% of the cor- poration's total production. Asics Corporation has published a factory list including the full addresses / products that were made in each factory, that likely does not cover 40% of the corpo-	Primary_Supplier_List_2020_original. pdf https://assets.asics.com/page_ types/3838/files/ASICS_Corporation_ Primary_Supplier_List_2020_original.

17	Does the brand (owner) set a target to establish the payment of living wages at its apparel manufacturers, and is the brand on track to achieve this target by having realised pay- ment of living wages for at least 10% of its production volume?	?	Asics Corporation does not pro- vide concrete information about policy measures to establish the payment of living wages at its apparel manufacturers.	https://fashionchecker.org/brand-pro- file.html?q=170564
18	Does the brand (owner) adhere to buying practices that enable living wages and good labour conditions, such as long-term relations with fac- tories, and concentrating production at a limited number of factories?	?	Asics Corporation does not report on the duration of business rela- tionships with suppliers, nor on a strategy to concentrate produc- tion at a limited number of sup- pliers. Asics Corporation further does not mention owning any factories nor tell the numbers of factories.	

Nike Inc. United States Converse



### **Brand Website**

www.nike.com

CSR Report Link

https://purpose.nike.com/fy19-nike-impact-report

# Result: 4 out of 18

	Climate/ Carbon Emissions	Answer	Remark	Hyperlink
1	Has the brand (owner) dis- closed the annual absolute climate footprint of its 'own operations', and has it accom- plished an overall absolute climate footprint reduction compared to the result of the previous reporting year?	No	According to CDP, Nike Inc publishes the climate footprint of its own opera- tions for 2018 and 2019. However, Nike reports no reduction in its absolute cli- mate footprint.	https://www.cdp.net/en/ responses/13279
2	Has the brand (owner) dis- closed the annual absolute climate footprint of its sup- ply chain that is 'beyond own operations'?	Yes	Nike Inc publishes the climate foot- print of its supply chain for 2019, reporting an emissions figure of 15700000 tons of CO2.	https://s3-us-west-2.amazonaws.com/ purpose-cms-preprod01/wp-content/ uploads/2020/04/10224126/Nike-Inc FY19-Impact-Report_Data_Master.xlsx
3	Has the brand (owner) accomplished a reduction of this annual absolute cli- mate footprint 'beyond own operations' compared to the result of the previous report- ing year?	No	Nike Inc reports that the absolute annual climate footprint of its supply chain beyond its own operations has increased from 3 140 143 tons of CO2e to 3 250 744 tons of CO2e.	https://s3-us-west-2.amazonaws.com/ purpose-cms-preprod01/wp-content/ uploads/2020/04/10224126/Nike-Inc FY19-Impact-Report_Data_Master.xlsx
4	Is at least 50% of the electric- ity used by the brand (com- pany) generated from renew- able resources, such as wind or solar energy?	No	Nike Inc reports for 2019 to have used only 12% renewable energy on total electricity consumption (Tier 1 & 2).	https://s3-us-west-2.amazonaws.com/ purpose-cms-preprod01/wp-content/ uploads/2020/04/10224126/Nike-Inc FY19-Impact-Report_Data_Master.xlsx https://www.cdp.net/en/ responses/13279
5	Is all the electricity used by the brand (company) gen- erated from renewable resources, such as wind or solar energy?	No	See remark for Q4.	
	Environment			
6	Does the brand (company) use environmentally 'pre- ferred' raw materials for more than 25% of its volume?	?	Nike Inc has defined a sustainable fiber strategy, yet it does not specify which materials are in use for the Con- verse brand. The overall proportion of environmentally preferred raw mate- rials is not communicated.	https://purpose.nike.com/fy19-nike-im- pact-report; https://s3-us-west-2.ama- zonaws.com/purpose-cms-preprod01/ wp-content/uploads/2020/04/10224126/ Nike-IncFY19-Impact-Report_Data_ Master.xlsx
7	Does the brand (company) use environmentally 'pre- ferred' raw materials for more than 50% of its volume?	?	See remark for Q6.	

8	Does the brand (company) use environmentally 'pre- ferred' raw materials for more than 90% of its volume?	?	See remark for Q6.	
9	Does the brand (company) report on the implemen- tation of its environmen- tal policy related to the 'wet processes' within the produc- tion cycle, like bleaching and dying of fabrics?	Yes	Nike Inc has rules for wastewater treatment in the production of all their products, as well as publicly available restricted substance list that meets or goes beyond local legislation and that is regularly updated as well as meas- ures to increase water use efficiency	https://about.nike.com/pages/chemis- try-better-practices; https://about.nike. com/pages/chemistry-playbook https://s3-us-west-2.amazonaws.com/ purpose-cms-preprod01/wp-content/ uploads/2020/04/10225416/FY19-Nike- IncImpact-Report.pdf
10	Has the brand (company) eliminated at least three sus- pect chemical group, such as Phthalates or Per fluorinated chemicals from its entire gar- ment production?	?	It remains uncertain whether or not at least three of the suspect chemi- cal groups can be considered as com- pletely eliminated from the brands garment production.	https://s3-us-west-2.amazonaws.com/ purpose-cms-preprod01/wp-content/ uploads/2020/04/10225416/FY19-Nike- IncImpact-Report.pdf
11	Does the brand (owner) report what percentage of its consumer packaging mate- rials are renewable or made from recycled materials, and does the brand implement best practices or concrete policies which have reduced the environmental impact of their packaging materials?	?	Nike Inc requires its suppliers to use minimum 50% recycled materials for cardboard packaging but does not report annual reductions nor best practices regarding its packaging materials.	https://s3-us-west-2.amazonaws.com/ purpose-cms-preprod01/wp-content/ uploads/2020/04/10225416/FY19-Nike- IncImpact-Report.pdf https://purpose.nike.com/corrugat- ed-cardboard https://s3.amazonaws.com/nikeinc/ assets/95940/PDR_1.0_2020 pdf?1590692448
12	Does the brand encourage the longevity of products by offering a lifetime guarantee, repair services or supporting the return or re-use of gar- ments?	?	Nike Inc has programs in place that encoure reuse and return of footwear. However, it remains unclear if these measures also cover the Converse brand.	p.62, https://s3-us-west-2.amazonaws. com/purpose-cms-preprod01/wp-con- tent/uploads/2020/04/10225416/FY19- Nike-IncImpact-Report.pdf
	Labor conditions / Human rights			
13	Has the brand (owner) pub- lished a specific list of direct suppliers (according to the Transparency Pledge stand- ards) that have collectively contributed to more than 90% of the purchase volume?	yes	Nike Inc has signed the transparency pledge in 2017 and publishes a spe- cific list of its direct suppliers, that most likely covers more than 90% of its suppliers.	https://www.fairlabor.org/sites/default/ files/documents/reports/nike_reaccred- itation_report_final.pdf; http://manufacturingmap.nikeinc.com/
14	Is the list of direct suppliers extended with suppliers fur- ther down the supply chain, with a minimum of 40% of suppliers?	yes	Nike Inc has published its strategic Tier 2 suppliers, which most likely cover more than 40% of its suppliers further down the supply chain.	https://www.fairlabor.org/sites/default/ files/documents/reports/nike_reaccred- itation_report_final.pdf; http://manufacturingmap.nikeinc.com/
15	Does the brand (owner) have a policy to make sure there is an accessible grievance mechanism in place for fac- tory workers and are at least 25% of workers informed about their rights regarding this mechanism (e.g. through training)? Does the brand report on the grievances, publish corrective action plans and progress reports?	?	Nike Inc is a member of Fair Labor Association which requires a com- plaints mechanism to be active within factories. However, it is not clear if at least 25% of employees are informed about their rights regarding mecha- nism (e.g. through training) and pro- gress reports about grievances are published.	https://www.fairlabor.org/sites/default/ files/documents/reports/nike_reaccred- itation_report_final.pdf

16	Does the brand (owner) pub- licly commit to a living wage benchmark with defined wages per production region or factory?	?	Nike Inc does not provide concrete information about policy measures to establish the payment of living wages at its apparel manufacturers.	https://fashionchecker.org/brand-pro- file.html?q=5800
17	Does the brand (owner) set a target to establish the pay- ment of living wages at its apparel manufacturers, and is the brand on track to achieve this target by having realised payment of living wages for at least 10% of its production volume?	?	Nike Inc does not provide concrete information about policy measures to establish the payment of living wages at its apparel manufacturers.	https://fashionchecker.org/brand-pro- file.html?q=5800
18	Does the brand (owner) adhere to buying practices that enable living wages and good labour conditions, such as long-term relations with factories, and concentrating production at a limited num- ber of factories?	Yes	Over 90% of Nike Inc footwear and branded apparel is made by factory groups that the brand has worked with for over 15 years. Nike does not own any of the factories.	http://manufacturingmap.nikeinc.com/ https://purpose.nike.com/human-rights https://purpose.nike.com/supplier-rela- tionships



www.dcshoes.com

#### Result: 0 out of 18

	Climate/ Carbon Emissions	Answer	Remark	Hyperlink
1	Has the brand (owner) disclosed the annual absolute climate footprint of its 'own oper- ations', and has it accomplished an overall absolute climate footprint reduction com- pared to the result of the previous report- ing year?	No.	Boardriders Inc, brand owner of brand DC Shoes has not published any climate foot- print of its own operations from 2018 to 2020.	
2	Has the brand (owner) disclosed the annual absolute climate footprint of its supply chain that is 'beyond own operations'?	No.	Boardriders Inc, owner of brand DC Shoes has not published any climate footprint from 2018 to 2020.	
3	Has the brand (owner) accomplished a reduction of this annual absolute climate footprint 'beyond own operations' compared to the result of the previous reporting year?	?	Boardriders Inc, owner of brand DC Shoes has not published any climate footprint from 2018 to 2020.	
4	Is at least 50% of the electricity used by the brand (company) generated from renewa- ble resources, such as wind or solar energy?	?	Boardriders Inc/DC Shoes does not com- municate its renewable energy policy.	
5	Is all the electricity used by the brand (com- pany) generated from renewable resources, such as wind or solar energy?	?	Boardriders Inc/ DC Shoes does not com- municate its renewable energy policy.	
	Environment			
6	Does the brand (company) use environmen- tally 'preferred' raw materials for more than 25% of its volume?	?	Boardriders Inc/DC Shoes does not com- municate any environmental policy on its website	
7	Does the brand (company) use environmen- tally 'preferred' raw materials for more than 50% of its volume?	?	Boardriders Inc/DC Shoes does not com- municate any environmental policy on its website	
8	Does the brand (company) use environmen- tally 'preferred' raw materials for more than 90% of its volume?	?	Boardriders Inc/DC Shoes does not com- municate any environmental policy on its website	
9	Does the brand (company) report on the implementation of its environmental pol- icy related to the 'wet processes' within the production cycle, like bleaching and dyeing of fabrics?	?	Boardriders Inc/DC Shoes does not com- municate any environmental policy on its website	
10	Has the brand (company) eliminated at least three suspect chemical group, such as Phthalates or Per fluorinated chemicals from its entire garment production?	?	Boardriders Inc/DC Shoes does not com- municate any environmental policy on its website	

11	Does the brand (owner) report what per- centage of its consumer packaging mate- rials are renewable or made from recycled materials, and does the brand implement best practices or concrete policies which have reduced the environmental impact of their packaging materials?	?	Boardriders Inc/DC Shoes does not com- municate any environmental policy on its website	
12	Does the brand encourage the longevity of products by offering a lifetime guarantee, repair services or supporting the return or re-use of garments?	?	DC Shoes does not report whether or not it has in place any kind of concept to stimu- late the re-use or return of garments by its customers.	
	Labor conditions / Human rights			
13	Has the brand (owner) published a spe- cific list of direct suppliers (according to the Transparency Pledge standards) that have collectively contributed to more than 90% of the purchase volume?	?	Boardriders Inc/DC Shoes does not provide a list of direct suppliers.	
14	Is the list of direct suppliers extended with suppliers further down the supply chain, with a minimum of 40% of suppliers?	?	Boardriders Inc/DC Shoes does not provide a list of suppliers down the supply chain.	
15	Does the brand (owner) have a policy to make sure there is an accessible grievance mechanism in place for factory workers and are at least 25% of workers informed about their rights regarding this mechanism (e.g. through training)? Does the brand report on the grievances, publish corrective action plans and progress reports?	?	Boardriders Inc/DC Shoes does not report on a grievance mechanism	
16	Does the brand (owner) publicly commit to a living wage benchmark with defined wages per production region or factory?	?	Boardriders Inc/DC Shoes does not provide concrete information about policy meas- ures to establish the payment of living wages at its apparel manufacturers.	
17	Does the brand (owner) set a target to establish the payment of living wages at its apparel manufacturers, and is the brand on track to achieve this target by having real- ised payment of living wages for at least 10% of its production volume?	?	DC Shoes does not provide concrete infor- mation about policy measures to establish the payment of living wages at its apparel manufacturers.	
18	Does the brand (owner) adhere to buying practices that enable living wages and good labour conditions, such as long-term rela- tions with factories, and concentrating pro- duction at a limited number of factories?	?	DC Shoes does not report on the duration of business relationships with suppliers, nor on a strategy to concentrate production at a limited number of suppliers.	

www.ethletic.com

### Result: 3 out of 18

	Climate/ Carbon Emissions	Answer	Remark	Hyperlink
1	Has the brand (owner) disclosed the annual absolute climate foot- print of its 'own operations', and has it accomplished an overall absolute climate footprint reduc- tion compared to the result of the previous reporting year?	No	Ethletic has clearly not published the absolute climate footprint for its Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions.	https://ethletic.com/en/sustaina- bility_en/
2	Has the brand (owner) disclosed the annual absolute climate foot- print of its supply chain that is 'beyond own operations'?	No	Ethletic has not published any climate footprint of its supply chain from 2019 to 2021.	https://ethletic.com/en/sustaina- bility_en//
3	Has the brand (owner) accom- plished a reduction of this annual absolute climate footprint 'beyond own operations' compared to the result of the previous reporting year?	No	See remark for Question 2.	<u>https://ethletic.com/en/sustaina-</u> bility_en/
4	Is at least 50% of the electricity used by the brand (company) gen- erated from renewable resources, such as wind or solar energy?	?	Ethletic does not communicate its renewable energy policy.	<u>https://ethletic.com/en/sustaina-</u> <u>bility_en/</u>
5	Is all the electricity used by the brand (company) generated from renewable resources, such as wind or solar energy?	?	See the remark for Question 4.	https://ethletic.com/en/sustaina- bility_en/
	Environment			
6	Does the brand (company) use environmentally 'preferred' raw materials for more than 25% of its volume?	Yes	In 2020, around 100 % of Ethletic's entire collection, was made of organic cotton - certified to Fairtrade, FSC-certified and PETA approved Vegan materials.	https://ethletic.com/en/sustaina- bility_en/ https://shop.ethletic.com/en/ser- <u>vice/</u>
7	Does the brand (company) use environmentally 'preferred' raw materials for more than 50% of its volume?	Yes	See the remark for Question 6.	https://ethletic.com/en/sustaina- bility_en/ https://shop.ethletic.com/en/ser- vice/
8	Does the brand (company) use environmentally 'preferred' raw materials for more than 90% of its volume?	Yes	See the remark for Question 6.	https://ethletic.com/en/sustaina- bility_en/ https://shop.ethletic.com/en/ser- vice/

9	Does the brand (company) report on the implementation of its envi- ronmental policy related to the 'wet processes' within the produc- tion cycle, like bleaching and dye- ing of fabrics?	?	Ethletic does not communicate clear information on an environmental policy related to the 'wet processes' within the production cycle on its website.	https://ethletic.com/en/sustaina- bility_en/_ https://shop.ethletic.com/en/ser- vice/_
10	Has the brand (company) elim- inated at least three suspect chemical group, such as Phtha- lates or Per fluorinated chemicals from its entire garment produc- tion?	?	Ethletic indicates that manufacturing of its garments is partly GOTS certified, which means that the use of the rele- vant chemical groups is prohibited, but it is not clear if these chemicals are used in the all parts of the production.	https://ethletic.com/en/sustaina- bility_en/_ https://shop.ethletic.com/en/ser- vice/_
11	Does the brand (owner) report what percentage of its consumer packaging materials are renewa- ble or made from recycled mate- rials, and does the brand imple- ment best practices or concrete policies which have reduced the environmental impact of their packaging materials?	?	Ethletic does not report the percent- age of recycled or renewable materials used for its consumer packaging, nor any annual reductions or best practices regarding its packaging materials.	https://ethletic.com/en/sustaina- bility_en/_ https://shop.ethletic.com/en/ser- vice//_
12	Does the brand encourage the longevity of products by offering a lifetime guarantee, repair services or supporting the return or re-use of garments?	?	Ethletic is in the process of developing a deposit system for reused products, but it does not have the process ready yet.	https://shop.ethletic.com/en/ser- vice/
	Labor conditions / Human rights			
13	Has the brand (owner) published a specific list of direct suppliers (according to the Transparency Pledge standards) that have col- lectively contributed to more than 90% of the purchase volume?	No	Ethletic does not provide a significant list of direct suppliers.	https://ethletic.com/en/_ https://ethletic.com/en/sustaina- bility_en/_
14	Is the list of direct suppliers extended with suppliers further down the supply chain, with a minimum of 40% of suppliers?	No	See remark for Question 13.	https://ethletic.com/en/_ https://ethletic.com/en/sustaina- bility_en/_
15	Does the brand (owner) have a policy to make sure there is an accessible grievance mecha- nism in place for factory work- ers and are at least 25% of work- ers informed about their rights regarding this mechanism (e.g. through training)? Does the brand report on the grievances, publish corrective action plans and progress reports?	?	Ethletic does not report on a grievance mechanism.	https://ethletic.com/en/_ https://ethletic.com/en/sustaina- bility_en/_
16	Does the brand (owner) publicly commit to a living wage bench- mark with defined wages per pro- duction region or factory?	?	Ethletic commits to pay fair and proper wages for its workers but does not pro- vide any concrete information about the bencmarks or certificates which it uses.	https://shop.ethletic.com/en/ser- vice/

17	Does the brand (owner) set a tar- get to establish the payment of living wages at its apparel man- ufacturers, and is the brand on track to achieve this target by having realised payment of living wages for at least 10% of its pro- duction volume?	?	See remark for Question 16.	https://ethletic.com/en/_ https://ethletic.com/en/sustaina- bility_en/_
18	Does the brand (owner) adhere to buying practices that enable liv- ing wages and good labour condi- tions, such as long-term relations with factories, and concentrating production at a limited number of factories?	?	Ethletic does not report on the duration of business relationships with suppliers, nor on a strategy to concentrate produc- tion at a limited number of suppliers.	https://ethletic.com/en/about_en/ https://ethletic.com/en/ethlet- ic-story-en-2/



https://www.fila.de/

CSR Report Link

http://www.filaholdings.com/resource/file/en/FILA%20REPORT%202019%20(ENG).pdf?v=2020

# Result: 0 out of 18

	Climate/ Carbon Emissions	Answer	Remark	Hyperlink
1	Has the brand (owner) disclosed the annual absolute climate footprint of its 'own oper- ations', and has it accomplished an overall absolute climate footprint reduction com- pared to the result of the previous reporting year?	?	FILA has disclosed the annual abso- lute climate footprint for year 2019 at 3576,5 tons CO2e. There are no reports on emissions for the previous year.	p.24, <u>http://www.</u> filaholdings.com/ resource/file/en/ FILA%20REPORT%20 2019%20(ENG). pdf?v=2020
2	Has the brand (owner) disclosed the annual absolute climate footprint of its supply chain that is 'beyond own operations'?	No.	FILA has clearly not published the absolute climate footprint for the greenhouse gas emissions of its sup- ply chain.	
3	Has the brand (owner) accomplished a reduc- tion of this annual absolute climate footprint 'beyond own operations' compared to the result of the previous reporting year?	?	FILA has not published the absolute climate footprint for the greenhouse gas emissions of its supply chain.	
4	Is at least 50% of the electricity used by the brand (company) generated from renewable resources, such as wind or solar energy?	?	FILA does not communicate its renewable energy policy.	
5	Is all the electricity used by the brand (com- pany) generated from renewable resources, such as wind or solar energy?	?	FILA does not communicate its renewable energy policy.	
	Environment			
6	Does the brand (company) use environmen- tally 'preferred' raw materials for more than 25% of its volume?	?	FILA does not communicate any envi- ronmental policy on its website	
7	Does the brand (company) use environmen- tally 'preferred' raw materials for more than 50% of its volume?	?	FILA does not communicate any envi- ronmental policy on its website	
8	Does the brand (company) use environmen- tally 'preferred' raw materials for more than 90% of its volume?	?	FILA does not communicate any envi- ronmental policy on its website	
9	Does the brand (company) report on the implementation of its environmental policy related to the 'wet processes' within the pro- duction cycle, like bleaching and dying of fab- rics?	?	FILA does not communicate any infor- mation on an environmental policy related to the 'wet processes' within the production cycle on its website.	
10	Has the brand (company) eliminated at least three suspect chemical group, such as Phtha- lates or Per fluorinated chemicals from its entire garment production?	?	FILA does not communicate any information on phasing out harmful chemicals.	

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11	Does the brand (owner) report what percent- age of its consumer packaging materials are renewable or made from recycled materials, and does the brand implement best prac- tices or concrete policies which have reduced the environmental impact of their packaging materials?	?	FILA does not report the percentage of recycled or renewable materials used for its consumer packaging, nor any annual reductions or best prac- tices regarding its packaging mate- rials.	
12	Does the brand encourage the longevity of products by offering a lifetime guarantee, repair services or supporting the return or re-use of garments?	?	The company does not report whether or not it has in place any kind of con- cept to stimulate the re-use or return of garments by its customers.	
	Labor conditions / Human rights			
13	Has the brand (owner) published a spe- cific list of direct suppliers (accord- ing to the Transparency Pledge stand- ards) that have collectively contributed to more than 90% of the purchase volume?	?	FILA does not provide a significant list of direct suppliers.	
14	Is the list of direct suppliers extended with suppliers further down the supply chain, with a minimum of 40% of suppliers?	?	FILA does not provide a significant list of direct suppliers down the sup- ply chain.	
15	Does the brand (owner) have a policy to make sure there is an accessible grievance mechanism in place for factory workers and are at least 25% of workers informed about their rights regarding this mechanism (e.g. through training)? Does the brand report on the grievances, publish corrective action plans and progress reports?	?	FILA does not report on a grievance mechanism.	
16	Does the brand (owner) publicly commit to a living wage benchmark with defined wages per production region or factory?	No.	FILA does not provide concrete infor- mation about policy measures to establish the payment of living wages at its apparel manufacturers.	
17	Does the brand (owner) set a target to estab- lish the payment of living wages at its apparel manufacturers, and is the brand on track to achieve this target by having realised pay- ment of living wages for at least 10% of its pro- duction volume?	?	FILA does not provide concrete infor- mation about policy measures to establish the payment of living wages at its apparel manufacturers.	
18	Does the brand (owner) adhere to buying practices that enable living wages and good labour conditions, such as long-term rela- tions with factories, and concentrating pro- duction at a limited number of factories?	?	FILA does not report on the duration of business relationships with suppli- ers, nor on a strategy to concentrate production at a limited number of suppliers.	



www.karhu.com

### Result: 0 out of 18

	Climate/ Carbon Emissions	Answer	Remark	Hyperlink
1	Has the brand (owner) disclosed the annual absolute climate footprint of its 'own oper- ations', and has it accomplished an overall absolute climate footprint reduction com- pared to the result of the previous report- ing year?	No.	Karhu/Karhu Holding BV has not published any climate footprint of its own operations from 2018 to 2020.	
2	Has the brand (owner) disclosed the annual absolute climate footprint of its supply chain that is 'beyond own operations'?	No.	Karhu/Karhu Holding BV has not published any climate footprint from 2018 to 2020.	
3	Has the brand (owner) accomplished a reduction of this annual absolute climate footprint 'beyond own operations' compared to the result of the previous reporting year?	?	Karhu/Karhu Holding has not published any climate footprint from 2018 to 2020.	
4	Is at least 50% of the electricity used by the brand (company) generated from renewa- ble resources, such as wind or solar energy?	?	Karhu does not communicate its renewable energy policy.	
5	Is all the electricity used by the brand (com- pany) generated from renewable resources, such as wind or solar energy?	?	Karhu does not communicate its renewable energy policy.	
	Environment			
6	Does the brand (company) use environ- mentally 'preferred' raw materials for more than 25% of its volume?	?	Karhu does not communicate any environ- mental policy on its website	
7	Does the brand (company) use environ- mentally 'preferred' raw materials for more than 50% of its volume?	?	Karhu does not communicate any environ- mental policy on its website	
8	Does the brand (company) use environ- mentally 'preferred' raw materials for more than 90% of its volume?	?	Karhu does not communicate any environ- mental policy on its website	
9	Does the brand (company) report on the implementation of its environmental pol- icy related to the 'wet processes' within the production cycle, like bleaching and dyeing of fabrics?	?	Karhu does not communicate any environ- mental policy on its website	
10	Has the brand (company) eliminated at least three suspect chemical group, such as Phthalates or Per fluorinated chemicals from its entire garment production?	?	Karhu does not communicate any environ- mental policy on its website	

11	Does the brand (owner) report what per- centage of its consumer packaging mate- rials are renewable or made from recycled materials, and does the brand implement best practices or concrete policies which have reduced the environmental impact of their packaging materials?	?	Karhu does not communicate any environ- mental policy on its website	
12	Does the brand encourage the longevity of products by offering a lifetime guarantee, repair services or supporting the return or re-use of garments?	?	Karhu does not report whether or not it has in place any kind of concept to stimulate the re-use or return of garments by its customers.	
	Labor conditions / Human rights			
13	Has the brand (owner) published a spe- cific list of direct suppliers (according to the Transparency Pledge standards) that have collectively contributed to more than 90% of the purchase volume?	?	Karhu does not provide a list of direct suppliers.	
14	Is the list of direct suppliers extended with suppliers further down the supply chain, with a minimum of 40% of suppliers?	?	Karhu does not provide a list of suppliers down the supply chain.	
15	Does the brand (owner) have a policy to make sure there is an accessible grievance mechanism in place for factory workers and are at least 25% of workers informed about their rights regarding this mechanism (e.g. through training)? Does the brand report on the grievances, publish corrective action plans and progress reports?	?	Karhu does not report on a grievance mech- anism	
16	Does the brand (owner) publicly commit to a living wage benchmark with defined wages per production region or factory?	?	Karhu does not provide concrete information about policy measures to establish the pay- ment of living wages at its apparel manufac- turers.	
17	Does the brand (owner) set a target to establish the payment of living wages at its apparel manufacturers, and is the brand on track to achieve this target by having real- ised payment of living wages for at least 10% of its production volume?	?	Karhu does not provide concrete information about policy measures to establish the pay- ment of living wages at its apparel manufac- turers.	
18	Does the brand (owner) adhere to buy- ing practices that enable living wages and good labour conditions, such as long-term relations with factories, and concentrating production at a limited number of facto- ries?	?	Karhu does not report on the duration of business relationships with suppliers, nor on a strategy to concentrate production at a lim- ited number of suppliers.	



https://www.newbalance.com CSR Report Link https://www.newbalance.com/responsible-leadership.html

# Result: 2 out of 18

	Climate/ Carbon Emissions	Answer	Remark	Hyperlink
1	Has the brand (owner) disclosed the annual absolute climate footprint of its 'own operations', and has it accom- plished an overall absolute climate footprint reduction compared to the result of the previous reporting year?	No	New Balance has not published any climate footprint of its own opera- tions from 2019 to 2021. However, according to the website it is in the process of completing its first carbon footprint.	https://www.newbalance. com/responsible-leadership/ environment.html
2	Has the brand (owner) disclosed the annual absolute climate footprint of its supply chain that is 'beyond own operations'?	No	New Balance has not published any climate footprint of its supply chain from 2019 to 2021.	https://www.newbalance. com/responsible-leadership/ environment.html
3	Has the brand (owner) accomplished a reduction of this annual absolute climate footprint 'beyond own oper- ations' compared to the result of the previous reporting year?	No	See remark for Question 3.	https://www.newbalance. com/responsible-leadership/ environment.html
4	Is at least 50% of the electricity used by the brand (company) generated from renewable resources, such as wind or solar energy?	?	New Balance does not clearly com- municate its renewable energy pol- icy. Sustainability information should be easily accessible for consumers to make responsible choices.	https://www.newbalance. com/responsible-leadership/ environment.html
5	Is all the electricity used by the brand (company) generated from renew- able resources, such as wind or solar energy?	?	See remark for Q5.	<u>https://www.newbalance.</u> <u>com/responsible-leadership/</u> <u>environment.html</u>
	Environment			
6	Does the brand (company) use envi- ronmentally 'preferred' raw materials for more than 25% of its volume?	?	New Balance does not communicate concrete results on the use of envi- ronmentally preferred raw materials, such as organic cotton or recycled polyester.	<u>https://www.newbalance.</u> <u>com/responsible-leadership/</u> product.html#md
7	Does the brand (company) use envi- ronmentally 'preferred' raw materials for more than 50% of its volume?	?	See remark for Q 6.	<u>https://www.newbalance.</u> com/responsible-leadership/ product.html#md
8	Does the brand (company) use envi- ronmentally 'preferred' raw materials for more than 90% of its volume?	?	See remark for Q 6.	https://www.newbalance. com/responsible-leadership/ product.html#md

9	Does the brand (company) report on the implementation of its environ- mental policy related to the 'wet pro- cesses' within the production cycle, like bleaching and dyeing of fabrics?	Yes	New Balance has rules for waste- water treatment in the production of all their products, as well as pub- licly available restricted substance list that meets or goes beyond local leg- islation and that is regularly updated.	<u>https://www.newbalance.</u> <u>com/responsible-leadership/</u> product.html#rs
10	Has the brand (company) eliminated at least three suspect chemical group, such as Phthalates or Per fluorinated chemicals from its entire garment production?	?	It remains uncertain whether or not at least three of the above mentioned chemical groups can be considered as completely eliminated from the brands garment production.	https://www.newbalance. com/responsible-leadership/ product.html#rs
11	Does the brand (owner) report what percentage of its consumer packag- ing materials are renewable or made from recycled materials, and does the brand implement best practices or concrete policies which have reduced the environmental impact of their packaging materials?	?	New Balance reports that its core shoeboxes are made from recycled paperboard and that it gained a 130 ton reduction in its paper usage in 2018. However, it publishes neither the percentage of recycled input materials for packaging nor the amount of renewables and non-re- newables for packaging.	https://www.newbalance. com/responsible-leadership/ product.html#ppu
12	Does the brand encourage the lon- gevity of products by offering a life- time guarantee, repair services or supporting the return or re-use of gar- ments?	?	The company does not report whether or not it has in place any kind of concept to stimulate the re-use or return of garments by its customers.	https://www.newbalance. com/responsible-leadership/ product.html#md
	Labor conditions / Human rights			
13	Has the brand (owner) published a specific list of direct suppliers (accord- ing to the Transparency Pledge stand- ards) that have collectively con- tributed to more than 90% of the purchase volume?	Yes	New Balance has aligned with Trans- parency Pledge and provides a spe- cific list of direct suppliers.	https://www.newbalance. com/on/demandware.static/-/ Sites-newbalance_us2-Li- brary/default/dw1069e730/ pdf/NB_Tier_1_Supplier_ List_2019.xlsx
13	specific list of direct suppliers (accord- ing to the Transparency Pledge stand- ards) that have collectively con- tributed to more than 90% of the	Yes ?	parency Pledge and provides a spe-	<u>com/on/demandware.static/-/</u> <u>Sites-newbalance_us2-Li-</u> <u>brary/default/dw1069e730/</u> <u>pdf/NB_Tier_1_Supplier_</u>
	specific list of direct suppliers (accord- ing to the Transparency Pledge stand- ards) that have collectively con- tributed to more than 90% of the purchase volume? Is the list of direct suppliers extended with suppliers further down the sup- ply chain, with a minimum of 40% of		parency Pledge and provides a spe- cific list of direct suppliers. The list includes suppliers further down the supply chain, but it remains unclear weather this covers 40% of all	com/on/demandware.static// Sites-newbalance_us2-Li- brary/default/dw1069e730/ pdf/NB_Tier_1_Supplier_ List_2019.xlsx https://www.newbalance. com/on/demandware.static/-/ Sites-newbalance_us2-Li- brary/default/dw1069e730/ pdf/NB_Tier_1_Supplier_

17	Does the brand (owner) set a target to establish the payment of living wages at its apparel manufacturers, and is the brand on track to achieve this tar- get y having realised payment of liv- ing wages for at least 10% of its pro- duction volume?	?	New Balance does not provide con- crete information about policy meas- ures to establish the payment of living wages at its apparel manufac- turers.	<u>https://www.newbalance. com/responsible-leadership/ human-rights.html#fc</u>
18	Does the brand (owner) adhere to buying practices that enable living wages and good labour conditions, such as long-term relations with fac- tories, and concentrating production at a limited number of factories?	?	New Balance does not report on the duration of business relationships with suppliers, nor on a strategy to concentrate production at a limited number of suppliers.	https://www.newbalance. com/responsible-leadership/ owned-manufacturing.htm- l#ov https://www.newbalance. com/responsible-leadership/ human-rights.html

Nike Inc. United States Nike



# **Brand Website**

www.nike.com

**CSR Report Link** 

https://purpose.nike.com/fy19-nike-impact-report

# Result: 6 out of 18

	Climate/ Carbon Emissions	Answer	Remark	Hyperlink
1	Has the brand (owner) disclosed the annual absolute climate foot- print of its 'own operations', and has it accomplished an overall absolute climate footprint reduc- tion compared to the result of the previous reporting year?	No	According to CDP, Nike pub- lishes the climate footprint of its own operations for 2018 and 2019. However, Nike reports no reduction in its absolute climate footprint.	https://www.cdp.net/en/responses/13279
2	Has the brand (owner) disclosed the annual absolute climate foot- print of its supply chain that is 'beyond own operations'?	Yes	Nike publishes the climate foot- print of its supply chain for 2019, reporting an emissions figure of 15700000 tons of CO2.	https://s3-us-west-2.amazonaws.com/ purpose-cms-preprod01/wp-content/ uploads/2020/04/10224126/Nike-Inc FY19-Impact-Report_Data_Master.xlsx
3	Has the brand (owner) accom- plished a reduction of this annual absolute climate footprint 'beyond own operations' com- pared to the result of the previ- ous reporting year?	No	Nike reports that the absolute annual climate footprint of its supply chain beyond its own operations has increased from 3 140 143 tons of CO2e to 3 250 744 tons of CO2e.	https://s3-us-west-2.amazonaws.com/ purpose-cms-preprod01/wp-content/ uploads/2020/04/10224126/Nike-Inc FY19-Impact-Report_Data_Master.xlsx
4	Is at least 50% of the electric- ity used by the brand (com- pany) generated from renewable resources, such as wind or solar energy?	No	Nike reports for 2019 to have used only 12% renewable energy on total electricity consumption (Tier 1 & 2).	https://s3-us-west-2.amazonaws.com/ purpose-cms-preprod01/wp-content/ uploads/2020/04/10224126/Nike-Inc FY19-Impact-Report_Data_Master.xlsx https://www.cdp.net/en/responses/13279
5	Is all the electricity used by the brand (company) generated from renewable resources, such as wind or solar energy?	No	See remark for Q4.	
	Environment			
6	Does the brand (company) use environmentally 'preferred' raw materials for more than 25% of its volume?	?	Nike has defined a sustaina- ble fiber strategy. However, the overall proportion of environ- mentally preferred raw materi- als is not communicated.	https://purpose.nike.com/fy19-nike-im- pact-report https://s3-us-west-2.amazonaws.com/ purpose-cms-preprod01/wp-content/ uploads/2020/04/10224126/Nike-Inc FY19-Impact-Report_Data_Master.xlsx
7	Does the brand (company) use environmentally 'preferred' raw materials for more than 50% of its volume?	?	See remark for Q6.	
8	Does the brand (company) use environmentally 'preferred' raw materials for more than 90% of its volume?	?	See remark for Q6.	

9	Does the brand (company) report on the implementation of its environmental policy related to the 'wet processes' within the production cycle, like bleaching and dying of fabrics?	Yes	Nike has rules for wastewater treatment in the production of all their products, as well as publicly available restricted sub- stance list that meets or goes beyond local legislation and that is regularly updated as well as measures to increase water use efficiency	https://about.nike.com/pages/chemis- try-better-practices https://about.nike.com/pages/chemis- try-playbook; https://s3-us-west-2.ama- zonaws.com/purpose-cms-preprod01/ wp-content/uploads/2020/04/10225416/ FY19-Nike-IncImpact-Report.pdf
10	Has the brand (company) elim- inated at least three suspect chemical group, such as Phtha- lates or Per fluorinated chemi- cals from its entire garment pro- duction?	?	It remains uncertain whether or not at least three of the suspect chemical groups can be consid- ered as completely eliminated from the brands footwear pro- duction.	https://s3-us-west-2.amazonaws.com/ purpose-cms-preprod01/wp-content/ uploads/2020/04/10225416/FY19-Nike- IncImpact-Report.pdf
11	Does the brand (owner) report what percentage of its consumer packaging materials are renewa- ble or made from recycled mate- rials, and does the brand imple- ment best practices or concrete policies which have reduced the environmental impact of their packaging materials?	?	Nike requires its suppliers to use minimum 50% recycled materi- als for cardboard packaging but does not report annual reduc- tions nor best practices regard- ing its packaging materials.	https://s3-us-west-2.amazonaws.com/ purpose-cms-preprod01/wp-content/ uploads/2020/04/10225416/FY19-Nike- IncImpact-Report.pdf https://purpose.nike.com/corrugat- ed-cardboard https://s3.amazonaws.com/nikeinc/ assets/95940/PDR_1.0_2020 pdf?1590692448
12	Does the brand encourage the longevity of products by offering a lifetime guarantee, repair ser- vices or supporting the return or re-use of garments?	Yes	Nike Grind repurposes indus- trial and post-consumer waste for e.g. sports tracks. Nike Adventure Club offers a "sub- scription" of kids shoes. Reuse- a-shoe collection bins in USA, Italy and Spain.	p.62, https://s3-us-west-2.amazonaws. com/purpose-cms-preprod01/wp-con- tent/uploads/2020/04/10225416/FY19-Ni- ke-IncImpact-Report.pdf
	Labor conditions / Human rights			
13	Has the brand (owner) published a specific list of direct suppliers (according to the Transparency Pledge standards) that have col- lectively contributed to more than 90% of the purchase volume?	Yes	Nike has signed the transpar- ency pledge in 2017 and pub- lishes a specific list of its direct suppliers, that most likely cov- ers more than 90% of its sup- pliers.	https://www.fairlabor.org/sites/default/ files/documents/reports/nike_reaccredi- tation_report_final.pdf http://manufacturingmap.nikeinc.com/
14	Is the list of direct suppliers extended with suppliers further down the supply chain, with a minimum of 40% of suppliers?	Yes	Nike has published its strate- gic Tier 2 suppliers, which most likely cover more than 40% of its suppliers further down the sup- ply chain.	https://www.fairlabor.org/sites/default/ files/documents/reports/nike_reaccredi- tation_report_final.pdf http://manufacturingmap.nikeinc.com/
15	Does the brand (owner) have a policy to make sure there is an accessible grievance mecha- nism in place for factory work- ers and are at least 25% of work- ers informed about their rights regarding this mechanism (e.g. through training)? Does the brand report on the grievances, publish corrective action plans and progress reports?	?	Nike is a member of Fair Labor Association which requires a complaints mechanism to be active within factories. However, it is not clear if at least 25% of employees are informed about their rights regarding mecha- nism (e.g. through training) and progress reports about griev- ances are published.	https://www.fairlabor.org/sites/default/ files/documents/reports/nike_reaccredi- tation_report_final.pdf

16	Does the brand (owner) publicly commit to a living wage bench- mark with defined wages per production region or factory?	?	Nike does not provide concrete information about policy meas- ures to establish the payment of living wages at its apparel man- ufacturers.	https://fashionchecker.org/brand-pro- file.html?q=5800
17	Does the brand (owner) set a tar- get to establish the payment of living wages at its apparel man- ufacturers, and is the brand on track to achieve this target by having realised payment of living wages for at least 10% of its pro- duction volume?	?	Nike does not provide concrete information about policy meas- ures to establish the payment of living wages at its apparel man- ufacturers.	https://fashionchecker.org/brand-pro- file.html?q=5800
18	Does the brand (owner) adhere to buying practices that enable living wages and good labour conditions, such as long-term relations with factories, and con- centrating production at a lim- ited number of factories?	Yes	Over 90% of Nike footwear and branded apparel is made by fac- tory groups that the brand has worked with for over 15 years. Nike does not own any of the factories.	http://manufacturingmap.nikeinc.com/ https://purpose.nike.com/human-rights https://purpose.nike.com/supplier-rela- tionships

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https://about.puma.com/

CSR Report Link

https://annual-report-2019.puma.com/en/sustainability/puma-sustainability-strategy.html

# Result: 6 out of 18

	Climate/ Carbon Emissions	Answer	Remark	Hyperlink
1	Has the brand (owner) disclosed the annual absolute climate footprint of its 'own operations', and has it accom- plished an overall absolute climate footprint reduction compared to the result of the previous reporting year?	Yes	Puma publishes the climate footprint of its own operations for 2018 and 2019, and has reduced its absolute climate footprint from 50,284 tons of CO2e to 47,312 tons of CO2e.	https://annual-report-2019.puma. com/en/sustainability/environ- ment.html
2	Has the brand (owner) disclosed the annual absolute climate footprint of its supply chain that is 'beyond own operations'?	Yes	Puma publishes the climate foot- print of its supply chain for 2019 on the CDP website, reporting an emissions figure of 3178889 tons of CO2.	https://annual-report-2019.puma. com/en/sustainability/environ- ment.html https://www.cdp.net/en/ responses/15345
3	Has the brand (owner) accomplished a reduction of this annual absolute climate footprint 'beyond own oper- ations' compared to the result of the previous reporting year?	No	Puma reports that the abso- lute annual climate footprint of its supply chain beyond its own operations has increased from 222,315 tons of CO2e to 272,540 tons of CO2e.	https://annual-report-2019.puma. com/en/sustainability/environ- ment.html
4	Is at least 50% of the electricity used by the brand (company) generated from renewable resources, such as wind or solar energy?	Yes	Puma reports for 2019 to have used 79 % renewable energy on total electricity consumption from wind power RECs and solar power via green tariffs.	https://annual-report-2019.puma. com/en/sustainability/environ- ment.html
5	Is all the electricity used by the brand (company) generated from renewa- ble resources, such as wind or solar energy?	No	See remark for Q4.	https://annual-report-2019.puma. com/en/sustainability/environ- ment.html
	Environment			
6	Does the brand (company) use envi- ronmentally 'preferred' raw materials for more than 25% of its volume?	?	Puma reports it is using from environmentally preferred fibres such as recycled cotton, bluesign certified polyester, organic cot- ton, but it is not clear what per- centage of the total annual vol- ume this represents.	<u>https://annual-report-2019.puma. com/en/sustainability/environ- ment.html</u>
7	Does the brand (company) use envi- ronmentally 'preferred' raw materials for more than 50% of its volume?	?	See remark for question 6.	https://annual-report-2019.puma. com/en/sustainability/environ- ment.html
8	Does the brand (company) use envi- ronmentally 'preferred' raw materials for more than 90% of its volume?	?	See remark for question 6.	https://annual-report-2019.puma. com/en/sustainability/environ- ment.htmll

9	Does the brand (company) report on the implementation of its environ- mental policy related to the 'wet pro- cesses' within the production cycle, like bleaching and dying of fabrics?	Yes	Puma's reports it uses the ZDHC MRSL as well as its waste- water treatment guidelines.	<u>https://annual-report-2019.puma.</u> <u>com/en/sustainability/environ-</u> <u>ment.html</u>
10	Has the brand (company) eliminated at least three suspect chemical group, such as Phthalates or Per fluorinated chemicals from its entire garment production?	?	Puma clearly reports on its measures and targets to elimi- nate suspect chemical groups by 2020. Whether at least three sus- pect chemical groups, such as can be considered as fully elim- inated from its entire production remains unclear.	https://annual-report-2019.puma. com/en/sustainability/environ- ment.html
11	Does the brand (owner) report what percentage of its consumer packag- ing materials are renewable or made from recycled materials, and does the brand implement best practices or concrete policies which have reduced the environmental impact of their packaging materials?	Yes	Puma mentions that 100 % of it's footwear's packaging is FSC® certified and/or recycled Paper&- Cardboard and also reports a 17% reduction in cardboard waste from previous reporting year, 34% reduction from baseline in 2015.	https://annual-report-2019.puma. com/en/sustainability/environ- ment.html. https://about.puma.com/en/sus- tainability/product.
12	Does the brand encourage the lon- gevity of products by offering a life- time guarantee, repair services or supporting the return or re-use of garments?	?	The company has a limited pilot program for return of footwear, but has plans to increase its reach.	<u>https://about.puma.com/en/sus-</u> tainability/our-targets
	Labor conditions / Human rights			
13	Has the brand (owner) pub- lished a specific list of direct sup- pliers (according to the Transpar- ency Pledge standards) that have collectively contributed to more than 90% of the purchase volume?	?	Puma has published a factory list including the full addresses / product category that were made in each factory of Tier 1 and Tier 2 factories, but that likely does not cover 90% of the corpo- ration's total production.	https://about.puma.com/en/sus- tainability/social> from this page can be downloaded the list of 80% of Puma's suppliers factories
14	Is the list of direct suppliers extended with suppliers further down the sup- ply chain, with a minimum of 40% of suppliers?	?	Puma has published a factory list including the full addresses / product category of Tier 1 and Tier 2 factories but it is not clear, what percentage of the suppliers further down the supply chain is covered.	https://about.puma.com/en/sus- tainability/social> from this page can be downloaded the list of 80% of Puma's suppliers factories
15	Does the brand (owner) have a pol- icy to make sure there is an accessi- ble grievance mechanism in place for factory workers and are at least 25% of workers informed about their rights regarding this mechanism (e.g. through training)? Does the brand report on the grievances, publish corrective action plans and progress reports?	?	Puma is a member of Fair Labor Association which requires a complaints mechanism to be active within factories. However, it is not clear if at least 25% of employees are informed about their rights regarding mecha- nism (e.g. through training) and progress reports about griev- ances are published.	https://about.puma.com/en/sus- tainability/codes-and-handbooks
16	Does the brand (owner) publicly com- mit to a living wage benchmark with defined wages per production region or factory?	?	Puma does not provide concrete information about policy meas- ures to establish the payment of living wages at its apparel man- ufacturers.	https://about.puma.com/en/sus- tainability/our-targets. https://annual-report-2019.puma. com/en/sustainability/social-as- pects.html https://cleanclothes.org/file-reposi- tory/puma.pdf/view

17	Does the brand (owner) set a target to establish the payment of living wages at its apparel manufacturers, and is the brand on track to achieve this tar- get by having realised payment of liv- ing wages for at least 10% of its pro- duction volume?	?	Puma does not provide concrete information about the target to establish the payment of living wages at its apparel manufac- turers.	https://about.puma.com/en/sus- tainability/our-targets_
18	Does the brand (owner) adhere to buying practices that enable living wages and good labour conditions, such as long-term relations with fac- tories, and concentrating production at a limited number of factories?	Yes	Puma reports it has maintained relationships that have spanned 10 years or more with 70% of its suppliers.	https://about.puma.com/en/sus- tainability/social> from this page can be downloaded the list of 80% of Puma's suppliers factories



www.reebok.com

CSR Report Link

https://www.reebok.com/us/sustainability\_home

#### Result: 6 out of 18

	Climate/ Carbon Emissions	Answer	Remark	Hyperlink
1	Has the brand (owner) disclosed the annual absolute climate footprint of its 'own operations', and has it accom- plished an overall absolute climate footprint reduction compared to the result of the previous reporting year?	Yes	Brand owner Adidas publishes the climate footprint of its own operations for 2019 and 2020, and has reduced its absolute cli- mate footprint from 63 812 tons of CO2e to 60 384 tons of CO2e (Scope 2 reported using location based data).	https://www.cdp.net/en/ responses/21380
2	Has the brand (owner) disclosed the annual absolute climate footprint of its supply chain that is 'beyond own operations'?	Yes	Adidas publishes the climate footprint of its supply chain for 2020, reporting an emissions fig- ure of 15204012 tons of CO2.	<u>https://www.cdp.net/en/ responses/21380</u>
3	Has the brand (owner) accomplished a reduction of this annual absolute climate footprint 'beyond own oper- ations' compared to the result of the previous reporting year?	?	The published climate footprint is incomplete: some parts of the supply chain are excluded.	https://www.cdp.net/en/ responses/21380
4	Is at least 50% of the electricity used by the brand (company) generated from renewable resources, such as wind or solar energy?	?	Adidas reports using solar and wind, but it also uses uncerti- fied hydroelectricity from Swe- den, which is not eligible in the criteria.	https://www.cdp.net/en/ responses/21380
5	Is all the electricity used by the brand (company) generated from renewa- ble resources, such as wind or solar energy?	No	See remark for Q4.	
	Environment			
6	Does the brand (company) use envi- ronmentally 'preferred' raw materials for more than 25% of its volume?	?	Reebok uses renewable mate- rials such as recycled polyester. However, the overall proportion of environmentally preferred raw materials used in is not commu- nicated.	https://www.adidas-group.com/ en/sustainability/products/materi- als/#/recyceltes-nylon/ https://www.adidas-group.com/ en/media/news-archive/press-re- leases/2020/adidas-2021-first- time-more-60-percent-all-prod- ucts-will-be-made/ https://report.adidas-group. com/2019/en/group-manage- ment-report-our-company/sus- tainability/our-progress/materi- als-and-processes.html

7	Does the brand (company) use envi- ronmentally 'preferred' raw materials for more than 50% of its volume?	?	See remark for Q6.	
8	Does the brand (company) use envi- ronmentally 'preferred' raw materials for more than 90% of its volume?	?	See remark for Q6.	
9	Does the brand (company) report on the implementation of its environ- mental policy related to the 'wet pro- cesses' within the production cycle, like bleaching and dyeing of fabrics?	Yes	Adidas has rules for wastewater treatment in the production of all their products, as well as publicly available restricted substance list that meets or goes beyond local legislation and that is regularly updated, as well as measures to increase water use efficiency.	https://www.adidas-group.com/ en/sustainability/managing-sus- tainability/environmental-ap- proach/#/unser-ansatz/unser- ansatz/ https://www.adidas-group.com/ en/sustainability/managing-sus- tainability/environmental-ap- proach/chemical-footprint/#/ archive-progress-reports/ https://www.adidas-group.com/ media/filer_public/ac/b1/acb125e2- 3eeb-49ff-aa58-e06a124a4829/ april_2019_progress_report_on_ chemical_management.pdf
10	Has the brand (company) elimi- nated at least three suspect chemi- cal group, such as Phthalates or Per fluorinated chemicals from its entire garment production?	?	It remains uncertain whether or not at least three of the above mentioned chemical groups can be considered as completely eliminated from the brands gar- ment production.	https://www.adidas-group.com/ en/sustainability/managing-sus- tainability/environmental-ap- proach/#/unser-ansatz/unser- ansatz/ https://www.adidas-group.com/ en/sustainability/managing-sus- tainability/environmental-ap- proach/chemical-footprint/#/ archive-progress-reports/ https://www.adidas-group.com/ media/filer_public/ac/b1/acb125e2- 3eeb-49ff-aa58-e0Ga124a4829/ april_2019_progress_report_on_ chemical_management.pdf
11	Does the brand (owner) report what percentage of its consumer packag- ing materials are renewable or made from recycled materials, and does the brand implement best practices or concrete policies which have reduced the environmental impact of their packaging materials?	?	The company / brand publishes neither the percentage of recy- cled input materials for packag- ing nor the amount of renew- ables and non-renewables for packaging.	
12	Does the brand encourage the lon- gevity of products by offering a life- time guarantee, repair services or supporting the return or re-use of shoes?	?	The company does not report whether or not it has in place any kind of concept to stimulate the re-use or return of garments by its customers.	https://www.adidas-group.com/ en/sustainability/products/end-of- life/
	Labor conditions / Human rights			
13	Has the brand (owner) published a specific list of direct suppliers (accord- ing to the Transparency Pledge ) that have collectively contributed to more than 90% of the purchase volume?	Yes	Brand owner Adidas has pub- lished a list of all active direct suppliers, including the full addresses / products that were made in each factory.	

14	Is the list of direct suppliers extended with suppliers further down the sup- ply chain, with a minimum of 40% of suppliers?	Yes	Adidas has published a list of direct suppliers which most likely cover more than 40% of its sup- pliers further down the supply chain and producers in Tier 3, where majority of wet processes are carried out.	
15	Does the brand (owner) have a pol- icy to make sure there is an acces- sible grievance mechanism in place for factory workers and are at least 25% of workers informed about their rights regarding this mechanism (e.g. through training)? Does the brand report on the grievances, publish corrective action plans and progress reports?	?	Adidas is a member of Fair Labor Association which requires a complaints mechanism to be active within factories. However, it is not clear if at least 25% of employees are informed about their rights regarding mecha- nism (e.g. through training) and progress reports about griev- ances are published.	https://www.adidas-group.com/ en/sustainability/sustainabili- ty-contact/
16	Does the brand (owner) publicly com- mit to a living wage benchmark with defined wages per production region or factory?	?	Adidas does not provide concrete information about policy meas- ures to establish the payment of living wages at its apparel man- ufacturers.	https://cleanclothes.org/file-repos- itory/adidas.pdf/view
17	Does the brand (owner) set a target to establish the payment of living wages at its apparel manufacturers, and is the brand on track to achieve this tar- get by having realised payment of liv- ing wages for at least 10% of its pro- duction volume?	?	Adidas does not provide concrete information about policy meas- ures to establish the payment of living wages at its apparel man- ufacturers.	https://www.adidas-group.com/ en/sustainability/people/facto- ry-workers/#/our-approach/
18	Does the brand (owner) adhere to buying practices that enable living wages and good labour conditions, such as long-term relations with fac- tories, and concentrating production at a limited number of factories?	Yes	86% of Adidas footwear and branded apparel is made by fac- tory groups that the brand has worked with for over 10 years.	https://report.adidas-group. com/2019/en/servicepages/ downloads/files/adidas_annual_ report_2019.pdf, p.64



www.saucony.com

CSR Report Link

https://www.wolverineworldwide.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/18IR.V13.Final\_.pdf

### Result: 0 out of 18

	Climate/ Carbon Emissions	Answer	Remark	Hyperlink
1	Has the brand (owner) disclosed the annual absolute climate footprint of its 'own operations', and has it accom- plished an overall absolute climate footprint reduction compared to the result of the previous reporting year?	No.	Wolverine Worldwide has not pub- lished any climate footprint of its own operations from 2018 to 2020	
2	Has the brand (owner) disclosed the annual absolute climate footprint of its supply chain that is 'beyond own oper- ations'?	No	Wolverine Worldwide has not published any climate footprint beyond its own operations from 2018 to 2020	
3	Has the brand (owner) accomplished a reduction of this annual absolute cli- mate footprint 'beyond own opera- tions' compared to the result of the pre- vious reporting year?	?	See remark for question 2.	
4	Is at least 50% of the electricity used by the brand (company) generated from renewable resources, such as wind or solar energy?	?	Saucony does not communicate its renewable energy policy.	
5	Is all the electricity used by the brand (company) generated from renewa- ble resources, such as wind or solar energy?	?	Saucony does not communicate its renewable energy policy.	
	Environment			
6	Does the brand (company) use environ- mentally 'preferred' raw materials for more than 25% of its volume?	?	Neither Saucony nor Wolverine Worldwide communicate concrete results on the total use of preferred raw materials, such as organic cot- ton or recycled polyester.	
7	Does the brand (company) use environ- mentally 'preferred' raw materials for more than 50% of its volume?	?	Neither Saucony nor Wolverine Worldwide communicate concrete results on the total use of preferred raw materials, such as organic cot- ton or recycled polyester.	
8	Does the brand (company) use environ- mentally 'preferred' raw materials for more than 90% of its volume?	?	Neither Saucony nor Wolverine Worldwide communicate concrete results on the total use of preferred raw materials, such as organic cot- ton or recycled polyester.	

9	Does the brand (company) report on the implementation of its environ- mental policy related to the 'wet pro- cesses' within the production cycle, like bleaching and dyeing of fabrics?	?	Saucony does not communicate any information on an environ- mental policy related to the 'wet processes' within the production cycle on its website.	
10	Has the brand (company) eliminated at least three suspect chemical group, such as Phthalates or Per fluorinated chemicals from its entire garment pro- duction?	?	Saucony does not communicate any information on phasing out harmful chemicals.	
11	Does the brand (owner) report what percentage of its consumer packaging materials are renewable or made from recycled materials, and does the brand implement best practices or concrete policies which have reduced the envi- ronmental impact of their packaging materials?	?	Saucony reports that 90-95% of its packaging materials are made from recycled materials, but does not report annual reductions nor best practices regarding its pack- aging materials.	https://www.wolverine- worldwide.com/wp-content/ uploads/2020/08/18IR.V13.Final pdf
12	Does the brand encourage the longev- ity of products by offering a lifetime guarantee, repair services or support- ing the return or re-use of garments?	?	The company does not report whether or not it has in place any kind of concept to stimulate the re-use or return of garments by its customers	
	Labor conditions / Human rights			
13	Has the brand (owner) published a spe- cific list of direct suppliers (according to the Transparency Pledge standards) that have collectively contributed to more than 90% of the purchase volume?	No.	Saucony/Wolverine WW has pub- lished an overview of sourcing countries, but does not provide a significant list of direct suppliers.	
14	Is the list of direct suppliers extended with suppliers further down the supply chain, with a minimum of 40% of sup- pliers?	?	Saucony/Wolverine WW has pub- lished an overview of sourcing countries, but does not provide a list of suppliers further down the supply chain.	
15	Does the brand (owner) have a policy to make sure there is an accessible griev- ance mechanism in place for factory workers and are at least 25% of work- ers informed about their rights regard- ing this mechanism (e.g. through train- ing)? Does the brand report on the grievances, publish corrective action plans and progress reports?	?	Saucony does not report being part of any initiative and has its own grievance mechanism. It remains unclear if 25% of employees receive training about the mechanism and if brand publishes reports on the grievances.	https://app.convercent.com/ en-us/LandingPage/aeb63a02- 14e7-ea11-a974-000d3ab9f296# https://www.wolverine- worldwide.com/wp-content/ uploads/2020/08/18IR.V13.Final pdf
16	Does the brand (owner) publicly com- mit to a living wage benchmark with defined wages per production region or factory?	?	Saucony does not provide concrete information about policy measures to establish the payment of living wages at its apparel manufactur- ers.	
17	Does the brand (owner) set a target to establish the payment of living wages at its apparel manufacturers, and is the brand on track to achieve this tar- get by having realised payment of liv- ing wages for at least 10% of its produc- tion volume?	?	Saucony does not provide concrete information about policy measures to establish the payment of living wages at its apparel manufactur- ers.	

18

Does the brand (owner) adhere to buying practices that enable living wages and good labour conditions, such as long-term relations with factories, and concentrating production at a limited number of factories? ?

Saucony does not report on the duration of business relationships with suppliers, nor on a strategy to concentrate production at a limited number of suppliers.



https://about.underarmour.com/about

CSR Report Link

https://about.underarmour.com/sites/default/files/2018-12/2017%20Sustainability%20Report.pdf

#### Result: 1 out of 18

	Climate/ Carbon Emissions	Answer	Remark	Hyperlink
1	Has the brand (owner) disclosed the annual absolute climate foot- print of its 'own operations', and has it accomplished an overall absolute climate footprint reduction com- pared to the result of the previous reporting year?	No.	Under Armour has not published any climate footprint of its own opera- tions from2018 to 2020	https://about.underarmour.com/ community/sustainability/environ- ment/our-operations
2	Has the brand (owner) disclosed the annual absolute climate footprint of its supply chain that is 'beyond own operations'?	No.	Under Armour has not published any climate footprint of its supply chain from 2018 to 2020	https://about.underarmour.com/ community/sustainability/environ- ment/our-operations
3	Has the brand (owner) accom- plished a reduction of this annual absolute climate footprint 'beyond own operations' compared to the result of the previous reporting year?	?	Under Armour has not published any climate footprint of its supply chain from 2018 to 2020	https://about.underarmour.com/ community/sustainability/environ- ment/manufacturing
4	Is at least 50% of the electricity used by the brand (company) generated from renewable resources, such as wind or solar energy?	?	Under Armour does not communi- cate its renewable energy policy.	https://about.underarmour.com/ community/sustainability/environ- ment
5	Is all the electricity used by the brand (company) generated from renewable resources, such as wind or solar energy?	?	Under Armour does not communi- cate its renewable energy policy.	https://about.underarmour.com/ community/sustainability/environ- ment
	Environment			
6	Does the brand (company) use envi- ronmentally 'preferred' raw materi- als for more than 25% of its volume?	?	Under Armour does not communi- cate concrete results on the use of environmentally preferred raw mate- rials, such as organic cotton or recy- cled polyester.	
7	Does the brand (company) use envi- ronmentally 'preferred' raw materi- als for more than 50% of its volume?	?	Under Armour does not communi- cate concrete results on the use of environmentally preferred raw mate- rials, such as organic cotton or recy- cled polyester.	
8	Does the brand (company) use envi- ronmentally 'preferred' raw materi- als for more than 90% of its volume?	?	Under Armour does not communi- cate concrete results on the use of environmentally preferred raw mate- rials, such as organic cotton or recy- cled polyester.	

9	Does the brand (company) report on the implementation of its envi- ronmental policy related to the 'wet processes' within the production cycle, like bleaching and dyeing of fabrics?	?	Under Armour does not communi- cate any information on an environ- mental policy related to the 'wet pro- cesses' within the production cycle on its website.	
10	Has the brand (company) elimi- nated at least three suspect chem- ical group, such as Phthalates or Per fluorinated chemicals from its entire garment production?	?	Under Armour does not communi- cate any information on an environ- mental policy related to the 'wet pro- cesses' within the production cycle on its website.	
11	Does the brand (owner) report what percentage of its consumer pack- aging materials are renewable or made from recycled materials, and does the brand implement best practices or concrete policies which have reduced the environmental impact of their packaging materi- als?	?	The company / brand publishes neither the percentage of recy- cled input materials for packaging nor the amount of renewables and non-renewables for packaging.	https://about.underarmour.com/ community/sustainability/environ- ment
12	Does the brand encourage the lon- gevity of products by offering a life- time guarantee, repair services or supporting the return or re-use of garments?	?	The company does not report whether or not it has in place any kind of concept to stimulate the re-use or return of garments by its customers.	
	Labor conditions / Human rights			
13	Has the brand (owner) pub- lished a specific list of direct sup- pliers (according to the Transpar- ency Pledge standards) that have collectively contributed to more than 90% of the purchase volume?	Yes.	Under Armour has published a fac- tory list including the full addresses / products that were made in each factory, which most likely covers 90% of total production.	<u>https://about.underarmour.com/</u> <u>community/sustainability/trans-</u> <u>parency</u>
14	Is the list of direct suppliers extended with suppliers further down the supply chain, with a mini- mum of 40% of suppliers?	No.	Under Armour does not provide a significant list of suppliers further down the supply chain.	
15	Does the brand (owner) have a pol- icy to make sure there is an acces- sible grievance mechanism in place for factory workers and are at least 25% of workers informed about their rights regarding this mecha- nism (e.g. through training)? Does the brand report on the grievances, publish corrective action plans and progress reports?	?	Under Armour is a member of Fair Labor Association which requires a complaints mechanism to be active within factories. However, it is not clear if at least 25% of employees are informed about their rights regard- ing mechanism and progress reports about grievances are published.	https://www.fairlabor.org/sites/ default/files/documents/reports/ under_armour_accreditation_ report_final_public.pdf
16	Does the brand (owner) publicly commit to a living wage benchmark with defined wages per production region or factory?	?	Under Armour does not provide concrete information about policy measures to establish the payment of living wages at its apparel manu- facturers.	https://cleanclothes.org/file-reposi- tory/under-armour.pdf/view
17	Does the brand (owner) set a target to establish the payment of living wages at its apparel manufacturers, and is the brand on track to achieve this target by having realised pay- ment of living wages for at least 10% of its production volume?	?	Under Armour does not provide concrete information about policy measures to establish the payment of living wages at its apparel manu- facturers.	https://cleanclothes.org/file-reposi- tory/under-armour.pdf/view

18

Does the brand (owner) adhere to buying practices that enable living wages and good labour conditions, such as long-term relations with factories, and concentrating production at a limited number of factories? ?

Under Armour does not report on the duration of business relationships with suppliers, nor on a strategy to concentrate production at a limited number of suppliers. VF Corporation United States Vans



### **Brand Website**

https://www.vans.co.uk/

CSR Report Link

https://dlio3yog0oux5.cloudfront.net/vfc/files/documents/Sustainability/Resources/VF+2018+Made+for+Change+report.pdf

#### Result: 2 out of 18

	Climate/ Carbon Emissions	Answer	Remark	Hyperlink
1	Has the brand (owner) disclosed the annual absolute climate footprint of its 'own operations', and has it accom- plished an overall absolute climate foot- print reduction compared to the result of the previous reporting year?	No	VF Corporation has published the climate footprint of own opera- tions, from 2019 to 2018; however, the company reports no reduction in its absolute climate footprint.	<ul> <li>p. 35 https://dlio3yog0oux5. cloudfront.net/vfc/files/doc- uments/Sustainability/ Resources/VF+2018+Made+- for+Change+report.pdf</li> <li>https://dlio3yog0oux5.cloud- front.net/vfc/files/documents/ Sustainability/Resources/ VF+Corporation+2020+CDP+- Climate+Change+Response. pdf</li> </ul>
2	Has the brand (owner) disclosed the annual absolute climate footprint of its supply chain that is 'beyond own oper- ations'?	Yes	VF Corporation publishes the cli- mate footprint of its supply chain for 2019, reporting an emissions figure of 6836650 tons of CO2e.	p. 35 https://dlio3yog0oux5. cloudfront.net/vfc/files/doc- uments/Sustainability/ Resources/VF+2018+Made+- for+Change+report.pdf
3	Has the brand (owner) accomplished a reduction of this annual absolute cli- mate footprint 'beyond own operations' compared to the result of the previous reporting year?	No	VF Corporation has not reduced its climate footprint for the green- house gas emissions of its supply chain compared to the previous year.	p. 35 <u>https://dlio3yog0oux5.</u> cloudfront.net/vfc/files/doc- uments/Sustainability/ <u>Resources/VF+2018+Made+-</u> for+Change+report.pdf
4	Is at least 50% of the electricity used by the brand (company) generated from renewable resources, such as wind or solar energy?	No	VF Corporation reports for 2018 to have used only 14 % renewa- ble energy on total electricity con- sumption.	p.36 <u>https://dlio3yog0oux5.</u> cloudfront.net/vfc/files/doc- uments/Sustainability/ <u>Resources/VF+2018+Made+-</u> for+Change+report.pdf
5	Is all the electricity used by the brand (company) generated from renewable resources, such as wind or solar energy?	No	See remark for Climate Question 4.	p.36 <u>https://dlio3yog0oux5.</u> cloudfront.net/vfc/files/doc- <u>uments/Sustainability/</u> <u>Resources/VF+2018+Made+-</u> for+Change+report.pdf
	Environment			
6	Does the brand (company) use environ- mentally 'preferred' raw materials for more than 25% of its volume?	?	VF Corporation collaborates with Better Cotton Initiative (BCI), Cot- ton made in Africa (CmiA) and organic cotton initiatives, and mentions the total volume of environmentally preferred fibres used, such as recycled nylon, recy- cled polyester (11 % out of the total amount of these fibres) and organic cotton. However, it is not clear what percentage of the total annual volume this represents.	<ul> <li>p. 43-44 https://dlio3yo- gOoux5.cloudfront.net/vfc/ files/documents/Sustainability/ Resources/VF+2018+Made+- for+Change+report.pdf</li> <li>p.1 https://dlio3yogOoux5. cloudfront.net/vfc/files/doc- uments/Sustainability/ Resources/VF+2018+SASB+In- dex.pdf#page=1.</li> </ul>

7	Does the brand (company) use environ- mentally 'preferred' raw materials for more than 50% of its volume?	?	See remark for Environment Ques- tion 6.	p. 43-44 <u>https://dlio3yo-g0oux5.cloudfront.net/vfc/</u> files/documents/Sustainability/ Resources/VF+2018+Made+- for+Change+report.pdf
8	Does the brand (company) use environ- mentally 'preferred' raw materials for more than 90% of its volume?	?	See remark for Environment Ques- tion 6.	p. 43-44 <u>https://dlio3yo-g0oux5.cloudfront.net/vfc/</u> files/documents/Sustainability/ <u>Resources/VF+2018+Made+-</u> for+Change+report.pdf
9	Does the brand (company) report on the implementation of its environmen- tal policy related to the 'wet processes' within the production cycle, like bleach- ing and dyeing of fabrics?	?	VF Corporation has rules for waste- water treatment in the produc- tion of all their products, as well as a publicly available manufactur- ing restricted substance list that meets or goes beyond local legis- lation and is regularly updated.	p. 40, 47 https://dlio3yo- gOoux5.cloudfront.net/vfc/ files/documents/Sustainability/ Resources/VF+2018+Made+- for+Change+report.pdf https://dlio3yogOoux5.cloud- front.net/vfc/files/doc- uments/Sustainability/ Resources/VF+Global+Waste- water+Standards.pdf https://dlio3yogOoux5.cloud- front.net/vfc/files/pages/ vfc/db/436/description/ VF+2021+RSL%5B1%5D.pdf
10	Has the brand (company) eliminated at least three suspect chemical group, such as Phthalates or Per fluorinated chemicals from its entire garment pro- duction?	?	VF Corporation refers to the pro- cess of eliminating suspect chem- ical groups. However, it remains unclear whether the target chem- ical groups can be considered as entirely eliminated from the pro- duction of VF Corporation's entire garment production.	p. 86 https://dlio3yog0oux5. cloudfront.net/vfc/files/doc- uments/Sustainability/ Resources/VF+2018+Made+- for+Change+report.pdf https://dlio3yog0oux5.cloud- front.net/vfc/files/pages/ vfc/db/436/description/ VF+2021+RSL%5B1%5D.pdf
11	Does the brand (owner) report what percentage of its consumer packaging materials are renewable or made from recycled materials, and does the brand implement best practices or concrete policies which have reduced the envi- ronmental impact of their packaging materials?	?	VF Corporation does not report the percentage of recycled or renewa- ble materials used for its consumer packaging, nor any annual reduc- tions or best practices regarding its packaging materials	p. 42 <u>https://dlio3yog0oux5.</u> cloudfront.net/vfc/files/doc- uments/Sustainability/ <u>Resources/VF+2018+Made+-</u> for+Change+report.pdf
12	Does the brand encourage the longevity of products by offering a lifetime guar- antee, repair services or supporting the return or re-use of garments?	?	VF Corporation communicates to run a campaign Clothes the Loop and Second Chance to encour- age consumers to recycle clothes to bring worn clothes back into the store.	p. 27 <u>https://dlio3yog0oux5.</u> cloudfront.net/vfc/files/doc- uments/Sustainability/ <u>Resources/VF+2018+Made+-</u> for+Change+report.pdf
	Labor conditions / Human rights			
13	Has the brand (owner) published a spe- cific list of direct suppliers (according to the Transparency Pledge standards) that have collectively contributed to more than 90% of the purchase volume?	Yes	VF Corporation has published a list of direct and indirect suppliers that are likely to cover 90% of its total production, effective by 2019, including the full addresses / prod- ucts that were made in each fac- tory.	https://dlio3yog0oux5.cloud- front.net/vfc/files/doc- uments/Sustainability/ Resources/2020Q4+Factory+- Disclosure+List.xlsx https://www.vfc.com/sus- tainability-and-respon- sibility/traceability-maps + traceability mapping data

14	Is the list of direct suppliers extended with suppliers further down the supply chain, with a minimum of 40% of sup- pliers?	?	VF Corporation has published a list of direct further down the supply chain that are likely to cover 40% of its total production, effective by 2019, including the full addresses / products that were made in each factory. They are not clear about the total amount of suppliers.	https://www.vfc.com/sus- tainability-and-respon- sibility/traceability-maps + traceability mapping data
15	Does the brand (owner) have a policy to make sure there is an accessible griev- ance mechanism in place for factory workers and are at least 25% of workers informed about their rights regarding this mechanism (e.g. through training)? Does the brand report on the griev- ances, publish corrective action plans and progress reports?	?	VF Corporation is a member of LABS Initiative which requires a complaints mechanism to be active within factories. However, it remains unclear if this mecha- nism allows for third party com- plaints, if at least 25% of employ- ees are informed about their rights regarding mechanism and if pro- gress reports about grievances are published.	p. 54 <u>https://dlio3yog0oux5.</u> cloudfront.net/vfc/files/doc- uments/Sustainability/ <u>Resources/VF+2018+Made+-</u> for+Change+report.pdf.
16	Does the brand (owner) publicly com- mit to a living wage benchmark with defined wages per production region or factory?	?	VF Corporation has not committed publicly to establish living wages.	p. 55 <u>https://dlio3yog0oux5.</u> <u>cloudfront.net/vfc/files/doc-</u> <u>uments/Sustainability/</u> <u>Resources/VF+2018+Made+-</u> <u>for+Change+report.pdf</u>
17	Does the brand (owner) set a target to establish the payment of living wages at its apparel manufacturers, and is the brand on track to achieve this target by having realised payment of living wages for at least 10% of its production volume?	?	VF Corporation does not provide concrete information about pol- icy measures to establish the pay- ment of living wages at its apparel manufacturers.	p. 55 https://dlio3yog0oux5. cloudfront.net/vfc/files/doc- uments/Sustainability/ Resources/VF+2018+Made+- for+Change+report.pdf
18	Does the brand (owner) adhere to buy- ing practices that enable living wages and good labour conditions, such as long-term relations with factories, and concentrating production at a limited number of factories?	?	VF Corporation does not report on the duration of business relation- ships with suppliers, nor on a strat- egy to concentrate production at a limited number of suppliers. They own 19 manufacturing facilities out of nearly 700 mentioned on the factory list.	p. 6 <u>https://dlio3yog0oux5.</u> cloudfront.net/vfc/files/doc- uments/Sustainability/ <u>Resources/VF+2018+Made+-</u> for+Change+report.pdf

Brand Owner			
<b>Head Office Location</b>			
Brand			

Veja Fair Trade France Veja



# **Brand Website**

https://www.veja-store.com/en\_eu/ CSR Report Link https://project.veja-store.com/en/intro/

### Result: 11 out of 18

	Climate/ Carbon Emissions		Remark	Hyperlink
1	Has the brand (owner) disclosed the annual absolute climate footprint of its 'own operations', and has it accom- plished an overall absolute climate foot- print reduction compared to the result of the previous reporting year?	Yes	Veja has published a climate footprint of its own operationsfrom 2019 [10,65 tCO2e] and 2020 [6,63 tCO2e] and has reduced its cli- mate footprint.	https://project.veja-store. com/en/single/emissions/
2	Has the brand (owner) disclosed the annual absolute climate footprint of its supply chain that is 'beyond own oper- ations'?	Yes	Veja publishes the climate footprint of its supply chain for [2019], reporting an emis- sions figure of 36 818 tons of CO2.	
3	Has the brand (owner) accomplished a reduction of this annual absolute cli- mate footprint 'beyond own operations' compared to the result of the previous reporting year?	?	Veja has publishes the climate footprint of its supply chain from 2019 but not from 2020. The brand reports good practices regarding lower CO2 emission of their raw materials but it is not clear how significant these reductions are.	
4	Is at least 50% of the electricity used by the brand (company) generated from renewable resources, such as wind or solar energy?	Yes	Veja reports for 2020 to have used 65% renewable energy from Enercoop in France, 9% windenergy in its operations in the US and 5% from different sources in Brazil (65% of the electricity is produced by hydroelectric: 8,4% from biomass, 8,6% wind, 1% from solar, 9,3% natural gas).	https://project.veja-store. com/en/single/emissions/
5	Is all the electricity used by the brand (company) generated from renewable resources, such as wind or solar energy?	?	Veja reports 95% of the 190.180-kWh con- sumed by VEJA in 2020 came from renew- able sources. The electricity consumption of the offices based in Brazil was not consid- ered renewable because 17% comes from non-renewable sources. The brand reports of difficulties in purchasing renewable energy in Brazil: "only large consumers with high energy demands can choose their elec- tricity supplier".	
	Environment			
6	Does the brand (company) use environ- mentally 'preferred' raw materials for more than 25% of its volume?	Yes	Veja uses environmentally preferred fibres, such as recyled PET bottles, organic cotton and recycled cotton 79 % of the total con- sumption.	https://project.veja-store. com/en/single/transpar- ency/
7	Does the brand (company) use environ- mentally 'preferred' raw materials for more than 50% of its volume?	Yes	See remark for Environment Policy Ques- tion 6.	

8	Does the brand (company) use environ- mentally 'preferred' raw materials for more than 90% of its volume?	?	See remark for Environment Policy Ques- tion 6.	
9	Does the brand (company) report on the implementation of its environmen- tal policy related to the 'wet processes' within the production cycle, like bleach- ing and dyeing of fabrics?	Yes	Veja reports they check the chemical safety of their producst to ensure all hazardous chemicals have been eliminated from their production processes and publishes these test reports. Additionally Veja reports Polyvi- nyl chloride (PVC) has been phased out of its supply chain. However, Veja does not pub- lish an MRSL or rules for wastewater treat- ment.	https://project.veja-store. com/en/single/transpar- ency/
10	Has the brand (company) eliminated at least three suspect chemical group, such as Phthalates or Perfluorinated chemicals from its entire garment pro- duction?	?	See remark for Environment Policy Ques- tion 6.	
11	Does the brand (owner) report what percentage of its consumer packaging materials are renewable or made from recycled materials, and does the brand implement best practices or concrete policies which have reduced the envi- ronmental impact of their packaging materials?	Yes	Veja reports that its shoeboxes are on aver- age 60% made of recycled cardboard and that the virgin materials are FSC certified. Additionally Veja reports of their best prac- tice to optimize box sizes to reduce their material consumption.	https://project.veja-store. com/en/single/production
12	Does the brand encourage the longev- ity of products by offering a lifetime guarantee, repair services or supporting the return or re-use of garments?	Yes	Veja has been piloting a repair service with good results and provides caring instruc- tions for their products.	https://project.veja-store. com/en/single/limits/ https://www.youtube. com/watch?v=1aU2zr- b4aMw
	Labor conditions / Human rights			
13	Has the brand (owner) published a spe- cific list of direct suppliers (according to the Transparency Pledge standards) that have collectively contributed to more than 90% of the purchase volume?	?	Veja has published a list of direct suppliers but the list is not in line with Transparency Pledge.	https://project.veja-store. com/en/single/production
14	Is the list of direct suppliers extended with suppliers further down the supply chain, with a minimum of 40% of sup- pliers?	Yes	Veja discloses a list of their material suppliers.	https://project.veja-store. com/en/single/decon- structing/ https://project.veja-store. com/en/single/coton/ https://project.veja-store. com/en/single/rubber/
15	Does the brand (owner) have a policy to make sure there is an accessible griev- ance mechanism in place for factory workers and are at least 25% of workers informed about their rights regarding this mechanism (e.g. through training)? Does the brand report on the griev- ances, publish corrective action plans and progress reports?	Yes	Veja describes their grievance mechanism and publishes the reports from social audits.	https://project.veja-store. com/en/single/transpar- ency/ https://project.veja-store. com/assets/files/keyword/ transparency/VEJA-Code- of-conduct.pdf

17	Does the brand (owner) set a target to establish the payment of living wages at its apparel manufacturers, and is the brand on track to achieve this tar- get y having realised payment of living wages for at least 10% of its production volume?	?	See remark for Labour conditions / Human rights Policy Question 16.	https://project.veja-store. com/en/single/production
18	Does the brand (owner) adhere to buy- ing practices that enable living wages and good labour conditions, such as long-term relations with factories, and concentrating production at a limited number of factories?	Yes	Veja reports that approximately 60% of its total volume for 2020 was produced by a fac- tory they have cooperated since 2013.	https://project.veja-store. com/en/single/production

