

Fossil-Free Fashion Scorecard

2021



The background of the page is a close-up, high-angle photograph of several skeins of white wool yarn. The yarn is soft and textured, with individual fibers clearly visible. The skeins are arranged in a somewhat circular pattern, creating a sense of depth and texture. The lighting is soft and even, highlighting the natural sheen of the wool.

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Executive Summary

In the wake of a global pandemic that reinforced growing public demand for strong action to curb the climate crisis and protect public health, fashion brands are at a critical crossroads. As people around the world call for a just and green economic recovery, the fashion industry, which is responsible for 5 to 8% of all global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, must quickly ramp up its efforts to eliminate fossil fuels across supply chains in order to halve its emissions by 2030 in line with the Paris Accord.¹

The fashion industry continues to rely heavily on coal to power the manufacturing of its products, contributing to rising climate emissions and deadly air pollution in countries, such as Vietnam and Bangladesh, where its supply chain is concentrated.

Fashion brands are also driving demand for fracked fibers such as polyester, which are derived from fossil fuel feedstocks, and whose production is associated with significantly greater emissions compared to plant-based fabrics such as cotton.

Over the last few years, many fashion brands have pledged to take steps to cut the climate emissions generated from their supply chains by signing the Fashion Industry Charter for Climate Action, which commits brands to 30% emission reduction across entire value chains.²

But as the runway to 2030 gets shorter, fashion brands must move rapidly from climate commitments to actions geared to phase out fossil fuels in order to halve their greenhouse gas emissions in this decade in line with limiting global warming to 1.5°C.

Climate science has made it abundantly clear that the fashion industry's business-as-usual reliance on fossil fuels to manufacture and ship its garments is not consistent with a climate-safe future. Continued reluctance by fashion brands to decarbonize their manufacturing processes also poses significant reputational and investor risk, with both consumers and shareholders increasingly demanding corporate action to cut down emissions in line with the Paris Accord.³

Stand.earth's *Fossil-Free Fashion Scorecard* benchmarks 47 leading fashion and apparel companies on their efforts to eliminate fossil fuels in the manufacturing, raw materials and shipping of their goods. The *Scorecard* builds on Stand.earth's *Filthy Fashion Climate Scorecard* published in 2019 by analyzing not only their climate commitments but also their efforts to increase renewable energy and energy efficiency in manufacturing, shift to low-carbon materials, and reduce climate pollution from shipping.

As outlined in Stand.earth's *Roadmap to Fossil Free Fashion*,⁴ which identified five critical focus areas and corresponding metrics to assess the ambition and response of global fashion brands to the climate emergency, the 2021 *Scorecard* measures the performance of global brands across the following impact areas and 2030 benchmarks:

By committing to rebuild their business model around a rapid decrease in fossil fuel use this decade, global brands can transform the fashion industry from being one of the largest climate polluters on the planet to becoming a critical catalyst for a much broader decarbonization of the global economy.



Climate commitments and transparency

Reducing GHG emissions 55% or greater by 2030 in line with a 1.5°C pathway and disclosure of emissions and energy use across entire value chains.



Renewable and energy-efficient manufacturing

Progress in driving renewable energy use and energy efficiency and phasing out coal in all tiers of the supply chain by 2030.



Renewable energy advocacy

Demanding stronger emission reduction targets and renewable energy policy from government decision makers to ensure access to renewables in manufacturing countries.



Low-carbon materials

Phasing out fossil fuel fabrics such as polyester, wood-based materials and leather linked to deforestation, and non-organic or non-regenerative cotton, as well as shifting toward closed-loop recycling and longer-lasting products made to be repaired, reused and recycled.



Greener shipping

Reducing emissions from upstream shipping and advocating for zero-emission vessels and infrastructure.

Major Findings

Brands' emissions targets are inconsistent with a 1.5°C pathway

The 2020 United Nations Environment Program Emissions Gap Report demonstrates that the world must cut emissions by 55% in order to limit global warming to below 1.5°C. Of the 47 companies evaluated in the *Scorecard*, only Asics, Mammut and REI Co-op have set commitments to slash their GHG emissions across the value chain (i.e. scopes 1, 2 and 3) by at least half by 2030 – 63%, 55% and 55%, respectively. With the exception of Burberry (46%), Allbirds (42%), American Eagle Outfitters (40%), H&M (41%) and Levi's (40%), all other companies have either set supply chain emission reduction targets 30% or lower or committed to intensity-based targets that fall short of achieving the necessary 2030 reductions.

Few companies deploying renewable energy within their supply chain

Despite their supply chain being responsible for 90% of GHG emissions, companies continue to focus much of their efforts on decarbonizing their own operations, which typically represent 10% or less of emissions. More than three-quarters of the companies evaluated in the *Scorecard* (35 of 47) received a failing "F" grade on their efforts to drive energy efficiency and a transition to renewable energy in their supply chain. Of the 47 brands in the scorecard, only six have reported the deployment of renewable energy in their supply chain. The highest grade in this area was achieved by Asics, Levi's, Mammut, Nike, and PUMA, each receiving a grade of "C." These companies have taken important steps to invest in improving energy efficiency in their Tier 1 and Tier 2 of the supply chain, and providing financial incentives to help procure or deploy renewable energy at their supply chain manufacturing facilities.



“Carbon neutral”, “climate positive” goals often not backed up with strong emissions reduction or renewables targets

Several fashion companies have centered their climate strategy on becoming “carbon neutral” or “climate positive”. But in many cases, these increasingly popular buzzwords provide a false impression about companies’ decarbonization efforts. For example, Gap has set a target to become “carbon neutral” by 2050; however, the company’s absolute emissions reduction target of 30% by 2030 for its supply chain remains far below the trajectory it needs to set. Gap has also not set a renewable energy target for its manufacturing, which suggests that the company will likely rely on carbon offsets and unbundled renewable energy credits to claim credit toward achieving its climate goals. Another brand that exemplifies this troubling trend is Ralph Lauren, which has committed to a “net zero” target by 2040 by largely relying on “carbon credits” and “nature-based carbon removal” but has not set a renewable energy target for its manufacturing. Pentland, the parent company of Speedo, has a long-term goal of becoming carbon neutral but no commitments to drive renewable energy in its supply chain. For climate neutrality or positivity goals to be meaningful brands must also commit to halving their emissions throughout the value chain and move away from fossil fuels to renewable energy to power manufacturing. Mammut’s new net zero strategy, which promises to reduce absolute emissions 55% and switch to 100% renewable energy in the supply chain, provides a strong model for other brands to follow.

Lululemon, Under Armour lagging far behind leading sportswear and outdoor brands

Among the top ten performing companies across all impact areas, eight are companies that own popular sportswear and outdoor brands. The Swiss outdoor brand Mammut leads the pack with a “B-” overall grade, followed by Nike (C+), Asics (C), PUMA (C), VF Corp. (C), adidas (C-), Arc’teryx (C-) and Patagonia (C-). Notably, the healthy lifestyle brand Lululemon, known for its popular yoga pants and athleisure wear, was among the worst performing sportswear brands, receiving a “D-” for demonstrating little progress in switching from coal to renewable energy in its supply chain and failure to take steps to reduce its reliance on fracked fabrics and other fossil fuel derived materials. Under Armour, the fourth biggest sportswear brand in the world, received a failing “F” grade, reflecting weak commitments to tackle climate change and troubling lack of transparency in disclosing its GHG emissions and energy use in its supply chain.

Fracked polyester and other fossil fuel fabrics a climate liability for fast fashion and sportswear brands

Materials derived from fossil fuels such as fracked polyester continue to fuel the fast fashion business model and increase the climate footprint of brands known for their sportswear. The world’s biggest fast fashion company Inditex (parent company of Zara) has committed to phase out virgin polyester from its material mix by 2030, but the company is doubling down on the use of the fossil fuel fabrics by sourcing fibers recycled from plastic waste generated by other sectors, such as single-use plastic water bottles. The fast-growing athleisure and yoga brand Lululemon has also committed to increase its polyester recycled content to 75%, but its continued reliance on plastic fabrics will undermine its efforts to achieve circularity and tackle its climate emissions, microplastic pollution, and textile waste, as apparel made from plastic waste are conventionally destined to be landfilled or incinerated.

Lack of transparency in supply chain emissions

While one-third of the companies evaluated in the *Scorecard* (14 of 47) require their supply chain partners to provide them with data on their emissions and energy use, this data is not shared publicly, making it difficult for consumers and investors to hold companies accountable for their supply chain climate footprint. Though some brands like Nike and VF Corp. stand out in their reporting of energy demand and renewable energy use by some suppliers, brands across the sector need to become more transparent in regularly reporting supplier emissions and energy use, including renewable energy.

Few companies phasing out coal-fired boilers

Replacing coal-fired boilers presents a big opportunity for fashion brands to substantially cut their GHG emissions, yet only six companies reported recent progress in eliminating or addressing coal boilers. Asics is the only company to report that it has eliminated onsite coal burning at all of its Tier 1 supplier facilities.⁵ Nike also reported its partner factories implemented more than 40 boiler electrification projects over the last six years.⁶ Adidas, Esprit and PUMA indicated that they are working with supply chain partners to replace coal-fired boilers, and Mammut made a commitment to phase out coal by 2030.

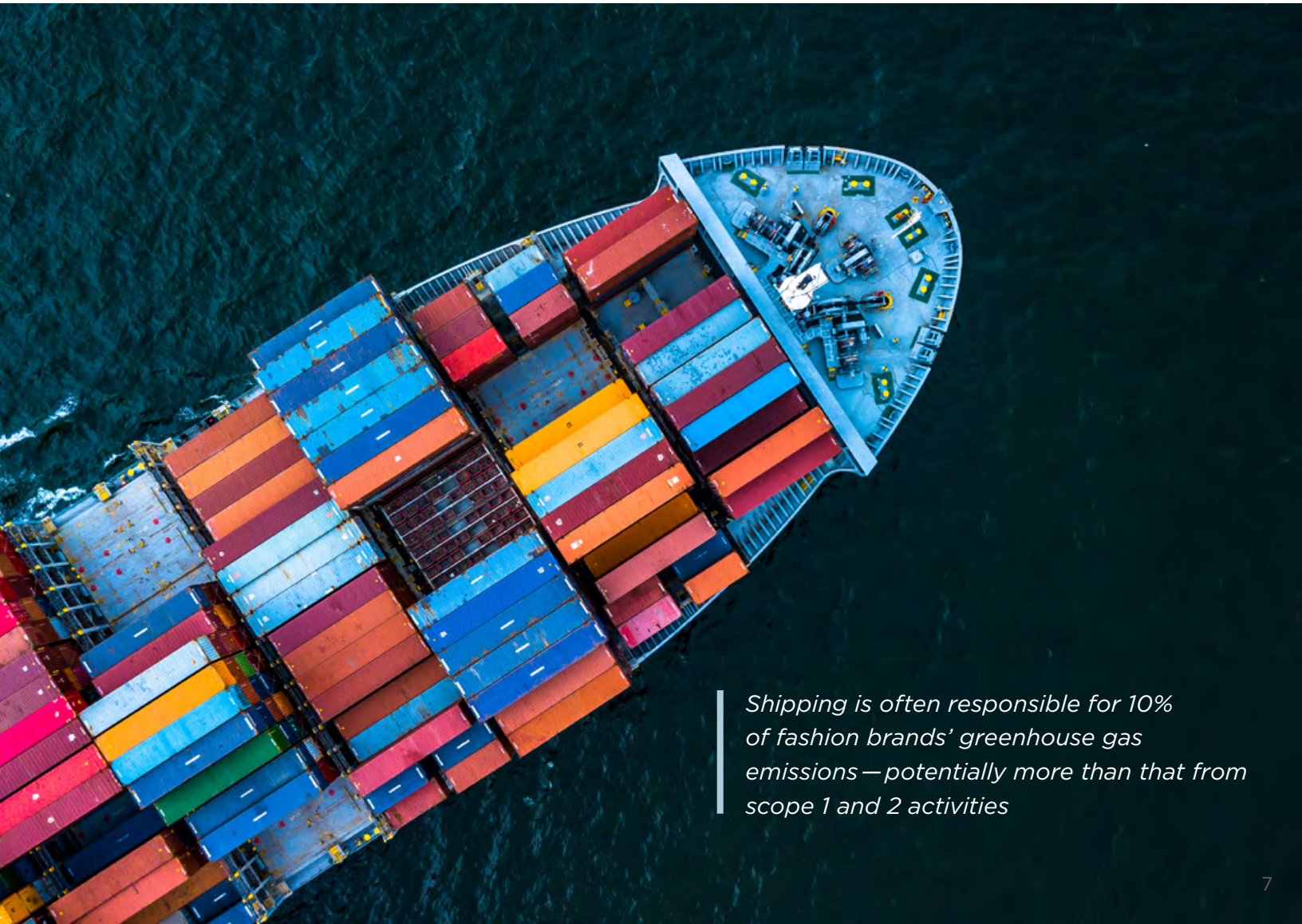
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Icebreaker only brand committed to eliminating all fossil fuel fabrics from its products

Brands must focus their efforts on transitioning away from fossil fuel fabrics and investing in closed-loop recycling solutions that ensure their products get recycled to create new goods. The popular outdoor brand Icebreaker, a subsidiary of VF Corp., has demonstrated unique leadership in this area by committing to phasing out all fossil fuel derived fabrics from its products, including both virgin and recycled polyester, by 2023. Mammut has also successfully closed the recycling loop for its climbing ropes, one of the most important and energy-intensive products in its product line.

Shipping GHG emissions often much larger than scope 1 and 2 emissions yet ignored by two-thirds of apparel brands

Shipping is often responsible for 10% of fashion brands' GHG emissions — potentially more than that from scope 1 and 2 activities. As major clients of shipping companies, fashion brands have a unique opportunity to catalyze the rapid decarbonization of the shipping industry, yet only 18 (38%) of the brands evaluated in the *Scorecard* included shipping in their supply chain emissions reduction target. Mammut exemplified leadership in the area of shipping by being the first major retail brand to commit to shipping its products on zero-emission vessels (ZEV) by 2030.

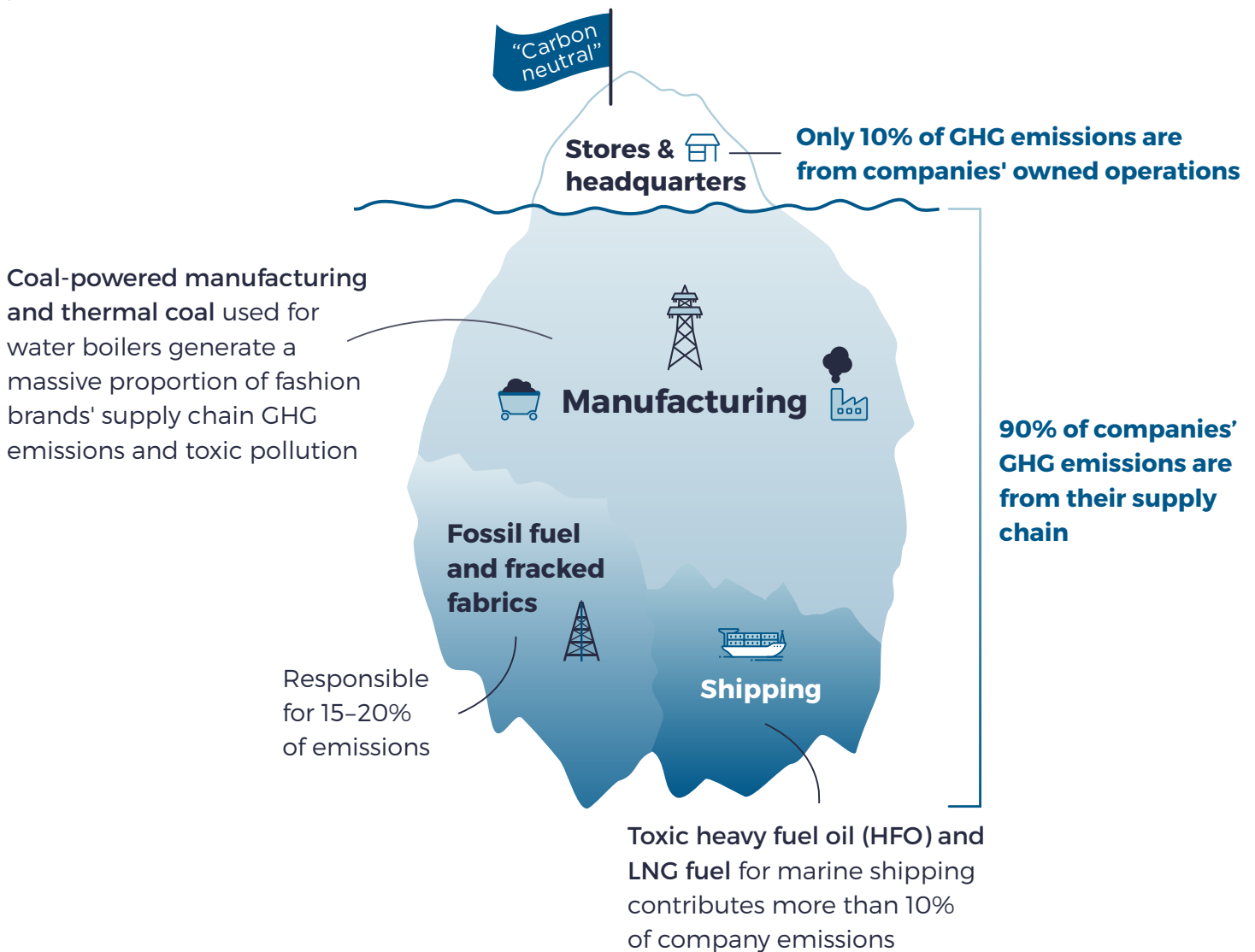


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Fashion's Fossil Fuel Problem

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From the carbon-intensive energy used to power the processing of its materials and manufacturing of garments, shoes and other goods, to the raw materials such as plastic fibers used to make its products, the industry's addiction to fossil fuels is at the core of its environmental sustainability problem.

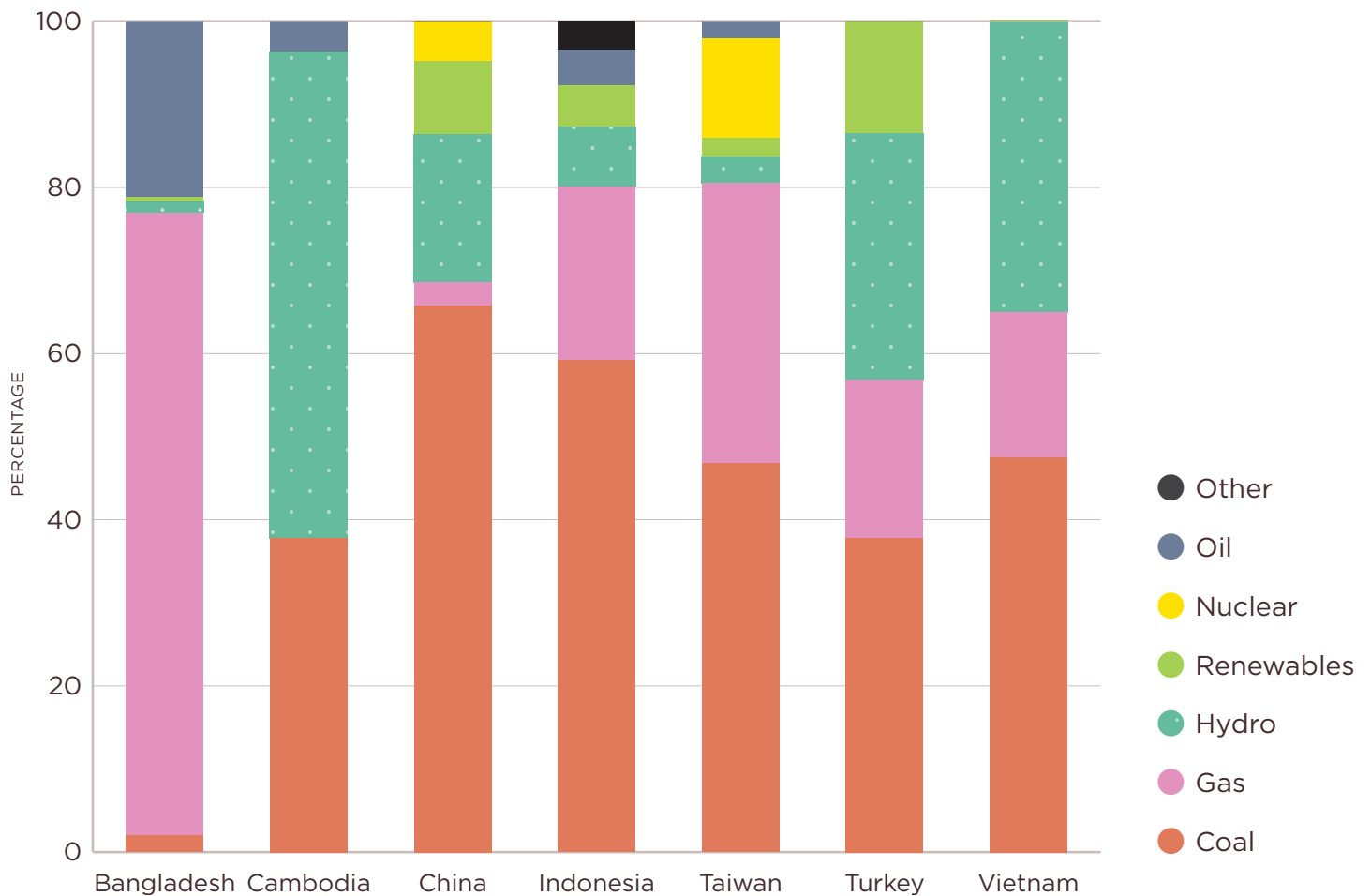


Manufacturing Powered by Coal

Climate scientists and global agreements have underscored that the world must phase out the use of coal for energy by 2030 if we are to curb the worst impacts of climate change.⁷ Despite this, burning coal for electricity remains a key component of the grid mix in countries such as China, Vietnam and Turkey, where fashion brands manufacture many of their products. For example, according to the International Energy Agency, coal makes up 47% of the electricity grid in Vietnam.⁸

Thermal coal continues to be responsible for a major proportion of emissions originating from Tier 2 of the apparel industry supply chain, which is estimated to produce 40% of the industry's entire emissions

Grid mix by country



Research by the Stand Research Group uncovered that in 2019 the companies included in the *Scorecard* collectively imported more than 216,682 metric tonnes of apparel and related goods from Vietnam into the United States alone.

Unless fashion brands invest in the decarbonization of energy grids in countries like Vietnam, whose economies are driven in no small part by textile and apparel manufacturing, and put pressure on both supply chain partners and policymakers to increase the deployment of renewable energy, coal power will continue to be a major source of energy in the fashion industry, and may in fact expand. Vietnam's proposed Power Development Plan for the period of 2021–2030 aims to increase the capacity of coal-fired power plants in the country by 30 gigawatts (GW), with 24 new coal power plants being proposed. In addition to the filthy fuel's severe climate impacts, the potential expansion of coal in the country would cause 1,500 additional premature deaths every year in Vietnam.⁹

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In addition to coal-based electricity, the fashion industry continues to rely heavily on coal-fired water boilers, used in the fabric dyeing and finishing processes, and contributes to vast amounts of GHG emissions and deadly air pollution in communities surrounding manufacturing facilities. Thermal coal continues to be responsible for a major proportion of emissions originating from Tier 2 of the apparel industry supply chain, which is estimated to produce 40% of the industry's entire emissions.

Çoğulhan's children continue to play in the park while their families work at the factory on June 06, 2015 in Marash city in Turkey. KEREM YÜCEL

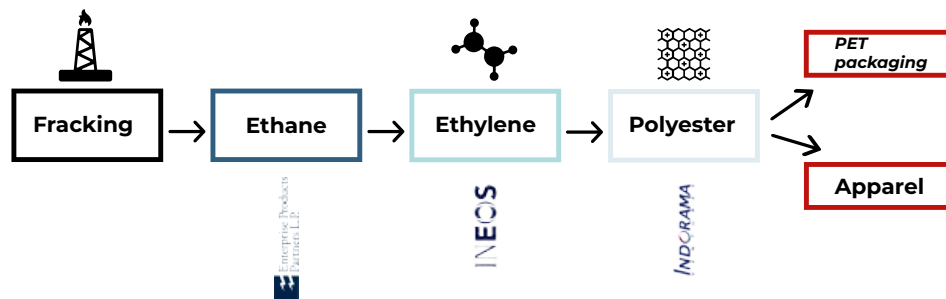


Fracked Fashion and Fossil Fuel Fabrics

Synthetic materials derived from fossil fuels such as crude oil and fracked gas now constitute roughly two-thirds of all fibers used in textiles and garments.¹⁰ The production of fossil fuel fabrics is much more energy-intensive than plant-based materials such as organic cotton. In fact, the production of fossil fuel fabrics, including polyester, nylon and acrylic, accounts for 15 to 20% of the fashion sector's climate emissions.¹¹

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Fracked fashion's supply chain



The dependence on cheap fossil fuel derived fabrics such as polyester has enabled the highly-polluting fast fashion model, and the projected growth in the use of these plastic fibres, fueled by the fracking boom, will only perpetuate the fast fashion problem, undermining the sector's efforts to drastically cut emissions and to shift to circular production.

The environmental footprint of these fabrics extends beyond the GHG emissions associated with extraction and production, to their massive contribution to the global plastic pollution crisis through the shedding of plastic microfibers that scientists have detected in every corner of the planet as well as in the human body.

Despite growing opposition to hydraulic fracking by communities and policymakers, including increasing government bans on this method of

fossil fuel extraction, Stand.earth Research Group researchers have uncovered major supply chain links from U.S. fracked gas to polyester producers supplying the global apparel industry. The research tracked ethane—used to produce ethylene—from fracked gas coming from Texas and Pennsylvania to Ineos, a major European importer of ethane. (Texas and Pennsylvania shipped over 1.3 million tonnes of ethane to Europe in 2019, mostly to Ineos). Ineos manufactures ethylene oxide and its derivative monoethylene glycol, from which polyester is derived, and is the largest producer of ethylene oxide in Western Europe, with a capacity of 935,000 tons annually. The research estimates around one-third of Ineos' capacity ends up as polyester fiber used by the fashion industry, including polyester made by the Ineos' customer Indorama Ventures, one of the world's largest producers of polyester fiber.



Fracking, well head connected to fracking pumps.

The continued dependence on fossil fuel synthetics will contribute to driving the sector's GHG emissions and undermine global progress in curbing the demand for fossil fuels. Fashion brands can no longer ignore the carbon footprint and local impacts of their fracked and other fossil fuel derived fabrics if they are serious about meeting their climate emissions reduction targets and commitment to sustainability.

Growing consumer consciousness of the environmental and social harms associated with fast fashion presents a golden opportunity for fashion brands to rethink the design of their products to make them last longer. Replacing plastic materials such as polyester with non-fossil fuel derived synthetics is a critical first step toward a slower and more circular fashion business model.

Fashion brands can no longer ignore the carbon footprint and local impacts of their fracked fabrics if they are serious about meeting their targets and commitment to sustainability



Shipping Emissions

The sprawling global supply chain of the fashion sector is already an important driver in the growth of emissions from ocean freight and air cargo shipments, sectors that are heavily dependent on fossil fuels. Each mode is responsible for 2 to 3% of global greenhouse gas emissions and is rapidly increasing. Apparel and textiles were among the largest market segments in both ocean and air shipping in 2019, with 8% of ocean cargo freight volume and 6% of air cargo.¹² Container ships also contribute significantly to air pollution due to their reliance on toxic heavy fuel oil. Ocean shipping is projected to increase to 17% of global GHG emissions if no action is taken.

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As one of the largest customers of both ocean and air freight, fashion and apparel brands have an opportunity to serve as critical catalysts in reducing emissions from air freight and to drive the investment needed in both ships and port infrastructure to decarbonize cargo vessels by the end of the decade. Several global brands have begun to engage on pilot approaches to reduce their shipping footprint, but much stronger demand for decarbonization, along with near-term demands requiring the elimination of toxic heavy fuel oil by cargo ship fleet operators serving major fashion brands, could help trigger much needed investment in zero-emission ocean freight.

Key Findings



Climate Commitments and Energy Transparency

Supply Chain Emission Reduction Targets

The first step on the pathway to corporate decarbonization is to set ambitious climate targets that meet the need of the moment. The moment we are currently in—having less than one decade to dramatically reduce global GHG emissions—dictates we must slash total absolute global emissions 55% from 2018 levels by 2030 in order to keep global warming below 1.5°C.¹³

The fashion sector's climate ambition is not meeting the moment we are in. Despite important progress that has been made under the UN Fashion Climate Charter, establishing a 30% reduction in supply chain emissions by 2030 as a benchmark agreed to by 128 companies, the near daily reminder of floods, fires, and heat is reaffirming the science that much more dramatic reduction in pollution is needed by 2030. With notable exceptions, companies are not yet setting strong enough climate targets and the sector is on an emissions trajectory far from a 1.5°C pathway. Setting strong climate targets should not be overlooked, because they serve as the blueprint for implementation plans and send powerful signals to the market for greater demand for renewable energy solutions. The recent decision by the Sustainable Apparel Coalition to require a 45% reduction target as a requirement of its members is an important step toward increasing the sector's ambition at a broad level.

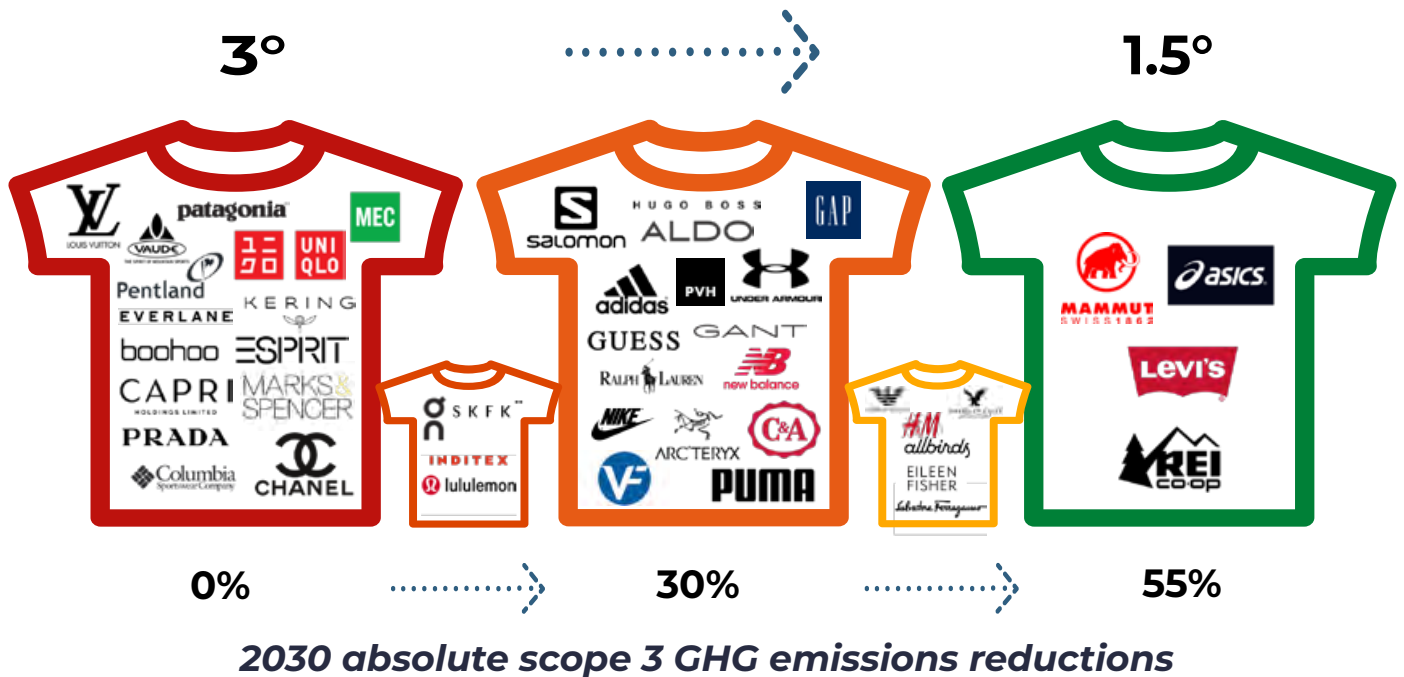
However, strong climate targets should cover the entire value chain and must result in absolute reductions. Intensity-based climate targets link emissions reductions to a performance based on units or revenue, potentially allowing a company to continue to grow its output without reducing total emissions. While intensity-based targets can play a useful role in assessing progress toward decarbonizing the value chain, they should be complemented with clear absolute GHG reduction targets or 100% renewable energy goals that apply across the supply chain.

Some companies evaluated in the *Scorecard* have set intensity-based climate targets in scope 3 instead of absolute targets (see table, next page). These intensity-based targets fall short of the ambition required, especially when measured against companies that have set absolute targets, such as Mammut's 55% reduction by 2030 or Asics' 63% reduction in emissions by 2030.

Company	Intensity-Based Commitment by 2030	Description	Absolute Reduction Equivalence by 2030
Arc'teryx	65%	Per unit	30% ¹⁴
H&M	59%	Per piece	41%
Kering	46.5%	Per unit	13.2% ¹⁵
Lululemon	60%	Per unit of added value	20%
PUMA	60%	Per million Euros in sales	27%

Because more than 90% of the average company's climate pollution is generated in the manufacturing supply chain,¹⁶ it is critical that companies set supply chain targets ambitious enough to meet the scale required to align with the Paris Accord 1.5°C pathway.

Associated global warming pathway



Importance of Transparency

Without a clear understanding where the carbon is buried in any given supply chain, it is impossible to assess a company's progress in reaching its climate targets. Leading companies outside of the apparel sector regularly make public their GHG emissions, energy demand, and the specifics associated with renewable energy purchase and use across entire value chains, and publish up-to-date supplier lists. Several companies met this level of reporting for their own operations, including Inditex, M&S, Nike, Patagonia, PUMA, REI, VAUDE, and VF Corp; but Nike stood out as the only company to exhibit leadership with respect to transparency on its climate emissions and energy use across its entire value chain.

Renewable Energy Commitments

Renewable energy targets of 100% in scopes 1 and 2 are common, though there is significant variation in the impact of procurement strategies to achieve 100% renewable goals. Climate leaders will ensure that the renewable energy will be both local and additional to the grid—as opposed to continuing to rely on coal or other fossil fuel based electricity—while purchasing credits for renewable energy in a different location. But companies must also set renewable energy targets, covering manufacturing whether under direct control of the company or not.

This level of leadership is currently very rare within the fashion sector. Mammut, an outdoor apparel brand, stood out in this regard by recently committing to switching to 100% renewable energy in its entire supply chain, including manufacturing operations not directly under its control. This level of ambition sets an example for other brands to follow. In addition to Mammut, four of the companies assessed in this scorecard have publicly set renewable energy targets in the supply chain, notably three of which are footwear brands:

- Allbirds has committed to achieving 100% renewable energy for Tier 1 suppliers,¹⁷
- Asics states it will achieve 85% renewable electricity in Tier 1 by 2030,¹⁸ and
- PUMA has a commitment to source 25% renewable energy with core suppliers.¹⁹

Fashion brands can also look to other sectors for examples of leadership in renewable energy commitments and action. Apple and other leading companies in the IT sector, which has a geographically overlapping supply chain, have extended their renewable energy goals to their supply chains.

Renewable & Energy Efficient Manufacturing

Despite the growing number of commitments by major apparel brands to reduce climate pollution in their supply chain, the combination of the continued growth and rapid increase in the amount of coal-fired electricity generation in Vietnam, Cambodia, China and other manufacturing hubs has meant that climate pollution from manufacturing for nearly every brand had continued to rise pre-pandemic. A number of leading brands demonstrated some progress in flattening emissions through gains in energy efficiency, but the lack of focus on how fossil fuel investments are being made in their supply chain countries and resistance to partnering with suppliers by providing meaningful incentives to transition to renewable manufacturing is the core reason that the sector is so far from a 1.5°C pathway. Of the 47 companies evaluated in the *Scorecard*, only six companies have demonstrated progress in deploying renewable energy in their supply chain, even fewer at any meaningful scale.

Renewable energy is already the cheapest source of new power generation in most of the world, with the average global purchase for new utility-scale solar PV and onshore wind turbines able to beat or compete with even the cheapest and newest coal plants.²⁰ Corporate demand for renewable energy, triggered by the growing number of companies who have set 100% renewable energy commitments, has become one of the largest drivers of new renewable electricity generation in many markets.

While some fashion leaders have taken meaningful steps to transition their own operations to renewable energy (Nike, Patagonia, and VF Corp), most fashion brands lag far behind in transitioning their supply chain to renewables. A recent [analysis commissioned by the World Economic Forum](#), while confirming the fashion sector's supply chain as one of the largest contributors to global greenhouse gas emissions, also highlighted that fashion brands have the potential to reduce emissions by 50 to 60% by 2030 at low cost by focusing on transitioning their manufacturing base to renewable energy.

Unfortunately, while most countries are rapidly phasing out coal and scaling renewable electricity deployment, the manufacturing base of global fashion brands is heavily concentrated in the few countries in the world that are expanding their reliance on coal and other fossil fuels for electricity generation. While a significant number of proposed coal plants in Vietnam and Bangladesh have fortunately been scrapped in the past year, much of the required energy demand will be replaced with proposed imported LNG, potentially locking fashion brands and their suppliers into high-cost investments that will make it impossible to reduce manufacturing emissions at the scale needed by 2030.

Measuring Leadership Toward Fossil Free Manufacturing

Without stronger standards of reporting and commitment to additional supply (see below), there is a real danger that shortcuts being used by some companies to report progress toward their GHG or 100% renewable goals will weaken the resolve of current corporate renewable leaders to pursue high impact strategies. Without a deeper investigation, it is increasingly difficult to tell the difference between the renewable claims of a company that is actually pursuing a high impact strategy that is changing the energy mix on the grid from a similar sounding claim to be "climate positive," "climate neutral," or "Net Zero," but is green in name only, as level of fossil fuels powering the factories remains largely unchanged.

Energy Efficiency Gains and Lack of Facility Level Reporting

Improving energy efficiency in the most energy-intensive areas of the apparel supply chain is a critical first step toward phasing out coal and replacing the reduced energy demand with renewable sources of energy. Leading companies are investing in capacity-building programs and financial incentives to help their suppliers drive significant improvements in energy efficiency, as most clearly evidenced by Levi's, PUMA, and VF Corp's work with a number of their priority suppliers via programs run by the IFC and the Clean by Design program now run by the Apparel Impact Institute (Aii).

However, with few exceptions, reporting on progress in improving energy efficiency remains largely anecdotal, due in great part to the lack of detailed reporting of energy demand by the brands themselves. While more detailed factory-level data is reported to Higg Co. by a growing number of suppliers, this data is not made public. As an illustration, Levi's, despite pre-pandemic GHG emissions from supply chain manufacturing 13% higher than its 2016 base year, saw its sales double in the same period, a potentially good indicator of meaningful improvements in energy efficiency by its 50-plus suppliers participating in IFC's PaCT program. However, the lack of factory-level data and Levi's own lack of detailed reporting of supply chain emissions, including reporting the exact same GHG emissions footprint for manufacturing emissions for three consecutive years, casts some doubt on the level of efficiency improvements achieved, putting much greater focus on the 13% increase in supply chain GHG pollution.

Phasing Out Coal Boilers

Coal is used in two distinct ways in the manufacturing of apparel: to generate the electricity that factories use through local electric grids, and by burning it onsite for industrial boilers. Wet processes like textile dyeing are responsible for a large percentage of the fashion industry's emissions that derive from onsite burning of fossil fuels. In many factories coal-fired boilers are still used to generate steam and hot water used in dyeing and finishing. While the UN Fashion Charter on Climate Change simply

commits brands to stop adding new coal boilers by 2025, few companies find this commitment meaningful. Leading brands are now moving to phase out existing thermal coal in major supplier facilities:

- Asics is the only company to report that it has eliminated onsite coal burning at all of its Tier 1 supplier facilities.²¹
- Mammut committed to phase out coal use in its supply chain by 2030.
- PUMA committed to replace all coal-fired boilers at PUMA's core suppliers, which includes both Tier 1 and Tier 2 suppliers.
- Nike has worked with suppliers across more than 40 facilities to replace thermal fossil fuel boiler systems with electrified boilers over the past six years, enabling further decarbonization through the purchase of renewable electricity, and has eliminated the direct use of coal in all footwear manufacturing.²²
- Adidas and Esprit also indicated that they are working with supply chain partners to replace coal-fired boilers.

Assessing Supply Chain Renewable Electricity Strategy

A company whose strategy focuses on maximizing impact and changing the grid over the long term can serve as a powerful catalyst in driving investment in renewable generation, as well as moving both utilities and policymakers to prioritize bringing more renewable energy onto the grid. But some companies are simply seeking to secure the ability to claim a renewable energy supply, but not actually changing the mix of the electricity on the grid that are powering their operations or supply chains. High-impact strategies will include strong incentives for suppliers to focus on securing a renewable electricity supply that is local, additional, and from sustainable sources.

An increasing number of brands are building supplier decision-making capacity on renewable energy options for their factories, either directly or through collaborative programs such as those run

by the Apparel Impact Institute. But with payback times on site renewables generally longer than energy efficiency investments, and renewable power purchase agreements (PPAs) typically much longer than supplier contracts, apparel brands need to provide financial or contractual incentives to show greater partnership to accelerate the deployment of renewables among key suppliers and to increase confidence that brands' decisions on supply chain contracts will become dependent on suppliers having access to renewable electricity.

Highlights of Strategies to Incentivize Renewable Apparel Manufacturing:

Requiring GHG Reduction Targets and Reporting of Facility Energy Performance

Asics requires strategic Tier 1 suppliers to set emissions targets and strategic Tier 1 and some Tier 2 suppliers to share their emissions data using the SAC's Higg Index.

Power Purchase Agreements

Mammut's supplier secured a renewable power purchase agreement that resulted in 60% reduction in GHG from manufacturing processes for core products.

Rooftop Solar Deployment

- Nike launched a new factory rooftop solar photovoltaic deployment program, with particular focus on China, Vietnam and Indonesia.
- Adidas provided technical expertise for solar rooftop feasibility studies in key sourcing countries covering approximately 80% of strategic suppliers, resulting in 27 MW of rooftop solar to date.

Shifting Supply Chain to Electricity Grids with More Renewables

As part of Mammut's 2030 Net Zero strategy, the company is shifting its supply chain to regions with high levels of renewable energy, including an additional 10% of their supply chain to Europe.

The lack of reporting of underlying energy demand or scale of manufacturing capacity connected with supply chain renewable energy projects, at a factory, supplier or even regional level remains a fundamental problem for assessing the impact of company efforts to transition their production of their products to renewable energy. Even among those companies who have taken some steps to deploy rooftop solar or other renewable energy projects in partnership with suppliers, the numerator amount of renewable energy is reported, but not the denominator energy context that would show whether the project is significant to the brand or the supplier.

Companies and suppliers that are serious about transitioning their supply chain to renewable energy sources will provide the energy demand and share of manufacturing capacity alongside details of the size and technology used in renewable energy projects, and provide regular updates on their progress at a country level (or regional level for larger countries).

Renewable Energy Advocacy

Increasing access to renewable energy in supply chain countries is shaped by government policy decisions that may stifle or accelerate renewable energy deployment. Without supportive policy frameworks and political will, fashion companies will find it increasingly difficult to curb their climate pollution. Particularly in countries that lack basic access to scalable renewable electricity supply, advocating for policy changes must be central to the overall strategy for successfully shifting manufacturing from coal to clean energy. When many companies within one sector work together to leverage their contractual power, they can trigger the large-scale change needed to decarbonize the grid and stop new fossil fuel investments.

A young woman walks in front of an electrical transformer in Soma, Turkey on May 13, 2015. KEREM YÜCEL

Advocating for policy changes must be central to the overall strategy for successfully shifting manufacturing from coal to clean energy



Despite the lack of progress deploying renewables within the supply chain, advocacy opposing new investment in coal fired electricity was an important bright spot. The fashion sector has illuminated the impact of collective advocacy recently with several powerful examples, including a 2020 letter to Cambodia's Deputy Prime Minister Hun Sen, cautioning that the country's plans to increase coal-fired power would jeopardize future orders from the signatory brands.²³ Facing a dramatic expansion of coal electricity generation in Vietnam and the lack of options for companies to purchase a renewable energy supply, more than 20 footwear and apparel brands penned a letter to the Vietnamese Prime Minister, Nguyen Xuan Phuc, seeking the implementation of a long-awaited pilot program that would enable the purchase of renewables via a direct power purchase agreement (DPPA).²⁴

Other examples of advocacy leadership recognized in this year's scorecard include efforts to urge governments to set strong climate targets, in support of the Paris Accord, such as the letter from businesses and investors urging the EU to adopt a 2030 climate target mandating 55% GHG emissions reductions,²⁵ and a similar letter in the US.²⁶ Examples of advocacy that were given less credit, but are still important to the sector's efforts to align with the Paris Accord, include the 2019 United for the Paris Agreement letter from unions and CEOs,²⁷ the Renewable Energy Buyers Alliance call for the US federal government to transition to zero-carbon energy,²⁸ the U.N. Business Ambition for 1.5°C commitment,²⁹ and an amicus brief in support of the US EPA Clean Power Plan.³⁰

Despite important leadership by several brands, the average grade across all brands for the impact area Renewable Energy Advocacy is an underwhelming "D+". A direct line runs between the overwhelming dearth of advocacy leadership in this analysis and the lack of meaningful performance in shifting supply chains onto renewable energy. The fashion sector must ratchet up its collaborative advocacy efforts working with peer brands and with contracted suppliers to increase access the renewable energy it so clearly needs if companies are to scale the deployment of renewable energy in their supply chain, which is critical to phase out coal and the

achieve the decarbonization of the electricity grid needed to put the sector on a 1.5°C pathway and prevent the tremendous health impacts associated with the burning of fossil fuels.

Low-Carbon and Longer Lasting Materials

In addition to replacing fossil fuel sources of energy in the manufacturing of apparel, breaking away from energy intensive synthetic materials produced from fossil fuels must also become a core tenet of any meaningful climate strategy for global fashion brands. The shift to energy intensive synthetic materials like polyester and nylon has been a central driver in the fashion's sector's rapid increase in GHG emissions, enabling the fast fashion business model that feeds rapid consumption and enormous waste throughout the production cycle that is clearly unsustainable and incompatible with addressing climate change. Consumer surveys and industry insiders have repeatedly signaled that the fast fashion model does not have a place in a post-pandemic world,^{31,32} strengthening the business case for fashion leaders to move materials away from polyester and other synthetic materials driving fossil fuel extraction, pollution, and high levels of waste.

Fossil Fuel Synthetics

The most important marker of leadership in the area of materials in the *Scorecard* is demonstrating meaningful commitments and efforts to reduce the reliance on high-carbon fossil fuel synthetics such as fracked polyester (see [Fashion's Fossil Fuel Problem](#)). While many brands have explicit commitments or indicated the desire to switch to more "sustainable" fabrics, a closer look at brand sustainability strategies illustrates that very few companies are in fact moving in the right direction in addressing the fossil fuel based synthetics and fracked fabrics.

VF Corp.'s outdoor brand, Icebreaker, is the only brand to commit to phasing out all fossil synthetics, including recycled, from all of their product lines by 2023



Communicating to consumers and investors that sourcing recycled plastic from other waste streams is “sustainable” effectively amounts to greenwashing. This is due to several factors:

Relying on recycled fiber content from sources such as disposable plastic bottles or ocean plastic waste risks increasing demand for virgin fossil fuel feedstocks and polluting throwaway plastic products.

Such recycled polyester and nylon items are most often used only once and become destined to be landfilled or incinerated, and until then will continue to emit countless microfibers into our oceans.

Unless textiles and apparel generated by the fashion sector become the source of the recycled content feedstocks, brands are essentially perpetuating the problematic linear take-make-dispose system, which would further exacerbate the sector’s waste and climate pollution problem.

Leading sportswear and outdoor brands including adidas, Arc’teryx, Gap (Athleta), Columbia, Lululemon, MEC, New Balance, Patagonia, REI and Under Armour received an “F” grade on their materials in large part because of their lack of

meaningful or any progress in setting targets to phase out fossil fuel synthetics and replace them with plant-based materials or recycled materials generated using closed-loop recycling that relies on discarded apparel and textiles. Many of these brands are doubling down on their use of fossil fuel fabrics by sourcing fibers recycled from single-use plastic bottles or other waste such as fishing nets, and making false sustainability claims in the process.

The following brands are leading the sector with their efforts to eliminate fossil fuel based synthetics from their material mix:

VF Corp.’s outdoor brand, Icebreaker, is the only brand to commit to phasing out all fossil synthetics, including recycled, from all of their product lines by 2023.

Allbirds has set a good example for footwear brands to follow by largely replacing fossil synthetics typically used in shoes with renewable and bio-based materials.

Eileen Fisher, Kering, and Levi’s use a small percentage of fossil fuel synthetics in their entire fiber mix (less than 8%, 4% and 9%, respectively).

Mammut successfully closed the recycling loop for one of its key and most energy-intensive products, climbing ropes. The company reports it works with Econyl, a nylon recycler, to recycle used ropes sold and collected by Mammut. Emissions associated with producing ropes constitute 13% of Mammut’s annual carbon footprint. The outdoor brand intends to expand closed-loop recycling of nylon-based products to its apparel and packs.

Beyond efforts to phase out fossil fuel fabrics, brands that scored highly in the area of materials have also taken steps to ensure a shift to low-carbon plant- or animal-based fibers such as organic or regenerative cotton, leather, and viscose or other wood-derived materials that are verified to be of low deforestation risk.³³

Cotton

Cotton is the second most widely used material by the fashion industry after polyester. While cotton generally requires less energy to produce compared to polyester or other synthetics, conventionally grown cotton is associated with a greater carbon footprint, significant toxic pesticide use and labor rights concerns compared to organic or regenerative cotton.

Growing pressure by consumers on brands to source more sustainable cotton led to the emergence of the Better Cotton Initiative (BCI), an industry-led initiative that sets certain ecological

and labor parameters for growing cotton. However, independent analysis by the Changing Markets Foundation shows that BCI may have perpetuated the use of genetically modified cotton seeds and consequently continued dependence on toxic pesticide products that pose serious risk to human health and the environment.³⁴

ORGANIC COTTON VS. BCI

Many brands that have set targets to source “sustainable” cotton are claiming progress toward meeting their targets by sourcing BCI cotton. This is a troubling trend in the fashion sector as BCI is associated with higher carbon emissions compared to organic or regenerative cotton and may pose serious environmental risks due to heavy dependence on harmful pesticides. One study of cotton farming in Maharashtra, India, shows BCI cotton has a Global Warming Potential lower than conventional cotton, but higher than that of organic cotton (435 to 731 and 295, respectively, per ton of seed cotton).³⁵ Increasing demand for BCI may adversely impact the growth of organic cotton farming, making it more challenging for brands that want to switch source organic cotton. Nearly a third of the companies evaluated in the *Scorecard* have made commitments to source 100% organic cotton or have reached that goal. Other brands need to follow suit and work with suppliers and farmers to further drive the supply of organic or regenerative cotton.



Materials and Deforestation

Conventional wood-based (or cellulosic) materials such as viscose and rayon can have a high carbon footprint as well as adverse impacts on biodiversity if sourced from practices that contribute to deforestation. The increasing availability of alternative cellulosic fibers that are sourced from sustainably managed forests such as TENCEL provides an opportunity for fashion brands to eliminate raw materials that may be driving deforestation, especially in sensitive ecosystems such as the Amazon or the boreal forest in North America. Yet many brands have not taken any steps to ensure their fabrics are not linked to deforestation.

Of the 47 brands evaluated in the *Scorecard*, 18 brands (38%) did not have deforestation policies with respect to wood-based fibers such as viscose. These brands included leading sportswear and outdoor brands adidas, Arc'teryx, Asics, Columbia, MEC, Pentland, PUMA and the North Face (a subsidiary of VF Corp.) and the vast majority of luxury brands including Armani, Capri Holdings, Chanel, Prada and Salvatore Ferragamo. While some fast fashion brands have taken steps to source cellulosic

fibers verified to have a low deforestation risk, Boohoo and UNIQLO have not put in place policies or guidelines for sourcing sustainable viscose or other cellulosic fibers.

Sportswear, luxury and footwear brands such as ALDO face significant risk with respect to deforestation due to their reliance on animal-based leather as a primary raw material used for shoes, purses, luxury apparel and other accessories. Cattle ranching is one of the biggest drivers of deforestation globally, and leather makes up an important part of the business model that promotes the continued expansion of cattle ranching in the Amazon biome. Brands need to develop strong policies that prevent the sourcing of both wood-based materials and leather linked to deforestation.

Marks & Spencer's (M&S) policy on leather, which requires suppliers to “annually disclose the country of slaughter of all our leather” and “exclude leather from cattle reared in the Amazon biome from [its] supply chains,” among other considerations, stands out as a good model for brands to follow in developing their deforestation policies.³⁶



Greener Shipping

Global apparel brands have built their business model to be heavily dependent on the global shipping infrastructure of air and marine cargo shipping operators, which are currently 100% powered with fossil fuels. Emissions from marine shipping alone are currently estimated to be approximately 3% of global greenhouse gas emissions, and on track to be as much as 17% by 2050 if left unregulated. Ship-based emissions from the Ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach, where clothing and shoes combined were the largest portion of marine cargo traffic in 2019, will soon be the largest source of smog-forming emissions in Southern California, disproportionately impacting lower income and communities of color surrounding the port.

Despite its significant environmental impact and central role shipping plays in executing the business model of major apparel brands, reducing shipping pollution receives relatively little attention in the climate and sustainability strategies of most apparel brands, and has been dismissed by some brands as not being a priority. While shipping may represent a much smaller piece of a typical fashion brand's supply chain emissions, shipping related GHG emissions are often in fact much larger than the scope 1 and 2 climate pollution from their own operations that are typically central to their climate targets and solutions initiatives.

While 32 of 47 brands in the *Scorecard* report shipping related GHG emissions, only 18 (38%) of the brands included shipping in their scope 3 supply chain emissions reduction target.

Key strategies for fashion brands to adopt to tackle shipping related climate pollution:

Slower Shipping + Cleaner Fuels

Several brands claim to have set a preference to transition more of their product logistics from air shipping to (lower cost) ocean cargo freight, but stronger customer demand for cleaner fuels and ships is something that most apparel brands could do to provide the signal to global shipping companies to focus on reducing their emissions. A number of brands have committed broadly to

shift more of cargo from air to marine shipping as part of their supply chain strategy, and Esprit and Mammut both setting specific 2030 reduction targets for shipping related GHG emissions.

Creating Demand for Zero Emission Vessels + Phase Out Fossil Fueled Shipping

With apparel and textile representing one of the largest segments of containerized cargo shipping, global fashion brands have a huge opportunity to create the market demand needed for the deployment of Zero Emission Vessels (ZEVs), and avoid the wasted investment in both LNG ships and "Scrubbers" that are being installed to continue the reliance on highly toxic HFO (see scrubbers below).

Lower emission maritime shipping options, including hybrid sailing cargo vessels and zero-emission technology pathways using renewably produced ammonia and hydrogen have already begun to emerge, but strong demand from major shipping customers is recognized as critical to trigger the investment needed for a rapid shift away from fossil fuels like HFO to low and zero-carbon cargo vessels in the coming 5-10 years. By committing to relying exclusively on ZEV cargo shipping no later than 2030, fashion brands can play a major role in catalyzing the necessary investment in vessels and port infrastructure that will enable a deep decarbonization of shipping. Mammut has recently emerged as the first apparel brand to establish a commitment to 100% ZEV by 2030.

While 32 of 47 brands in the Scorecard report shipping related GHG emissions, only 18 (38%) of the brands included shipping in their scope 3 supply chain emissions reduction target

Wrong Turn: LNG

Investments in LNG-powered ships have been pursued at a limited but growing scale among cargo ship operators seeking to claim they have moved off of highly polluting HFO bunker fuels, and then presented to customers as a way to reduce shipping-related pollution. However, while LNG has the potential to significantly reduce sulfur related emissions compared to HFO, recent studies have shown that due to “methane slip” in LNG-powered engines, LNG ships produce even more GHG emissions than those powered by HFO. In addition to higher GHG emissions, much like the LNG solutions being considered on land for electricity generation, LNG powered shipping would require massive investments in new ships and port infrastructure for bunkering, which not only fails to deliver on the need for zero-emission, fossil-free shipping, it would drive higher emissions and higher costs from stranded assets once real pathways to decarbonized shipping are pursued.

Wrong Turn: HFO “Scrubbers”

Rather than shifting to cleaner marine fuels to comply with the IMO’s 2020 low sulfur standard, a number of global shipping companies have chosen instead to use the “scrubber loophole” to comply with the new regulation. This loophole allows shipping companies to continue to use highly toxic HFO bunker fuel to power ships, as long as the ships install scrubbers to remove sulfur from the exhaust, in essence simply converting air pollution into water pollution as the scrubber wastewater is discharged. This dumping of scrubber waste adds dangerous heavy metals to the water, while also significantly contributing to the acidification of the ocean that is already underway due to climate change. Fashion brands should insist their carriers rapidly transition away from HFO and fuel oil blends, selecting only those shipping companies and freight forwarders with ships that have converted to MGO or cleaner fuels, and avoiding those companies relying on scrubbers as a false solution.



Methodology

The *Fossil Free Fashion Scorecard* was developed by Stand.earth and analyzes 47 leading apparel and footwear companies on their commitments and actions to reduce climate pollution in line with a 1.5°C emissions pathway identified in the Paris Climate Accord. The *Fossil Free Fashion Scorecard* expands upon the company analysis of Stand.earth's *Filthy Fashion Climate Scorecard*, released in October of 2019, focusing greater attention on company efforts to eliminate fossil fuels from critical areas of their value chain and drive the deployment and use of renewable energy.

Companies were evaluated on 15 criteria, comprising five issue areas: 1.5°C aligned climate commitments and supply chain energy transparency; renewable and energy efficient manufacturing; renewable energy advocacy; low carbon and longer lasting materials; and greener shipping. To evaluate performance, Stand analysts used publicly available sources such as sustainability and annual reports, submissions to CDP (formerly the Carbon Disclosure Project), company websites and social media accounts, and media and press releases.

All companies were sent the criteria used for evaluation and invited to dialogue with Stand.earth leading up to the completion of the *Scorecard*. Following the initial scoring, Stand.earth shared draft score and assessment details with all companies a month or more prior to the publication of the scorecard, with an invitation to provide feedback, disclose additional information or publicize new policies or actions. Lastly, evaluations were finalized and corresponding letter grades assigned for each of the five issue areas as well as for an overall total grade, along an F to A+ grade scale, with A+ being the highest possible score and F being the lowest. For the overall company grade, impact areas were weighted as follows:

- 1.5°C aligned climate commitments and supply chain energy transparency: 25%
- Renewable and energy-efficient manufacturing: 35%
- Renewable energy advocacy: 15%
- Low carbon and longer-lasting materials: 15%
- Greener shipping: 10%

Scoring criteria

1. 1.5°C aligned climate commitments and supply chain energy transparency

Companies were evaluated on the strength of their commitments to reduce GHG emissions across their entire value chains in line with a 1.5°C pathway, and the level of detail made publicly available on energy consumption and GHG emissions.

Companies exhibiting climate leadership will accordingly have set climate targets in all scopes, with a minimum ambition of 55% GHG emissions reductions from 2018 or later levels by 2030, especially when it comes to supply chain emissions. While leadership in the sector with respect to emission reduction targets for scopes 1 and 2 is inching toward 100% reduction, renewable energy targets and sourcing strategies must not rely on unbundled Renewable Energy Credits (RECs), but must ensure the renewable energy purchased is both connected to demand and additional to the grid.

Meaningful leadership in transparency encompasses publicly reporting the list of factories and suppliers in all tiers, the GHG emissions from a company's entire value chain, the energy demand and renewable energy used, and the specific attributes of that renewable energy, also from the entire value chain.

2. Renewable energy and energy-efficient manufacturing

Companies are assessed on their efforts to incentivize, including through financial means, energy efficiency measures in manufacturing facilities at all supply chain tiers as well as the deployment and procurement of renewable energy in these facilities. Leadership in this area can be exemplified by demonstrated progress in phasing out coal-fired water boilers, investments in deploying renewable energy projects such as rooftop solar, and demonstrated reduction in energy demand due to investments in measures to increase efficiency or renewables.

The *Scorecard* also evaluates company efforts to require supply chain partners to set GHG emissions reduction targets, provide facility level data via the Higg Index, and publicly report GHG emissions annually.

3. Renewable energy advocacy

Companies were evaluated on their efforts over the preceding 24 months to urge policymakers, especially in supply chain countries, to increase factory access to renewable energy and remove barriers that stifle the clean energy transformation needed for the fashion sector to align entire value chains with the 1.5°C pathway. Advocacy by fashion brands in support of stronger global, regional and national GHG targets was also considered and recognized in the *Scorecard*.

4. Low carbon and longer-lasting materials

Companies are assessed on their ambition, policies and actions to decarbonize their materials. Specifically, the *Scorecard* evaluated company commitments and progress on:

- Reducing reliance on fossil fuel-based materials by phasing out all fibers such as polyester and nylon by 2030, starting with virgin fibers as an intermediate goal.
- Increasing the use of organic or regenerative cotton.

- Eliminating the use of wood-based materials such as viscose as well as leather linked to deforestation, especially in sensitive ecosystems such as the Amazon biome.
- Increasing recycled content in products and closing the apparel-to-apparel recycling loop.
- Improving product durability and repairability, adopting resale models to move toward longer-lasting products.
- Disclosure of material and fiber mix as well as volumes of deadstock, and actions to reduce deadstock.

5. Greener shipping

Companies were evaluated on the strength of their strategies and measurable progress toward reducing GHG and other pollution associated with the shipment of products, prior to the point of sale, via marine and air cargo. High-scoring companies will demonstrate:

- Commitment to zero emissions vessels (ZEV) by 2030.
- Adoption of explicit targets for reducing shipping-related GHG emissions by 2030, or inclusion of shipping emissions in broader scope 3 2030 GHG target.
- Annual reporting of emissions from upstream shipping, including a breakdown between air and marine cargo shipments.
- Evidence of progress in reducing shipping-related emissions through slower shipping modes, use of cleaner fuels, or shortening of supply chains.
- Public support for government policies to reduce shipping-related pollution, discourage the switch to liquified natural gas (LNG) fuel, and support the deployment of ZEV vessels and port infrastructure.

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Company scorecards



The thermal power plant in the Foca region has been the cause of migration for many people. Only two families live there now. At that time, Sabriye Can, 83, came to this house of 28 people as a bride. Now she lives alone in a room of this house on September 28, 2015, in Foca, Izmir, Turkey. KEREM YÜCEL

Adidas has taken encouraging initial steps to help deploy renewable energy in its supply chain, but as the second largest sportswear brand it needs to do a lot more to cut its emissions from manufacturing and materials.

The company's scope 3 GHG emissions reduction goal of 30% remains far below the 55% reduction needed to stay on a 1.5 degree warming pathway. Despite the challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic, Adidas reported that its strategic suppliers installed 27 MWp of rooftop solar systems and it reasserted its commitment to scale the use of renewable energy in both tier 1 and 2 facilities.

The company should build on this progress by strengthening its targets to 55% reduction and 100% renewable energy across its supply chain, rapidly eliminating on-site coal as well as coal electricity from its manufacturing, and set clear and measurable targets for phasing out all fossil fuel based materials.

C- Climate commitments & energy transparency

Climate commitments

In own operations

Adidas has set a target to reduce absolute GHG emissions 90% by 2025 from a 2017 base year but has not set commitments to purchase or switch to renewable energy in its own operations.¹

In the supply chain

Adidas has set a target to reduce absolute GHG emissions 30% by 2030 from a 2017 base year, but the company has not set a commitment to switch to 100% renewable energy in its supply chain.²

GHG emissions and energy transparency

In own operations

Adidas annually reports GHG emissions and energy demand in its own operations to the CDP, but it does not publicly report renewable energy consumption and attributes.

In the supply chain

Adidas publicly reports its list of suppliers and it only reports the annual GHG emissions associated with its supply chain. Adidas does not annually report energy demand or renewable energy consumption and attributes in its supply chain.³

D+ Renewable & energy efficient manufacturing

Energy efficiency

Adidas does not report providing financial incentives to suppliers, but the company provides training, tools and guidelines that help to support some of its major suppliers in increasing energy efficiency in their facilities.⁴

Renewable energy use and deployment

Adidas provides financial incentives to some of its suppliers to reduce reliance on fossil fuel energy by deploying or using renewable energy. Adidas reports that it "funded and provided technical expertise for solar rooftop feasibility studies in key sourcing countries such as Vietnam, Cambodia, China, Indonesia and Myanmar, covering approximately 80% of our strategic suppliers."⁵

Supplier transparency and commitments

Adidas requires suppliers to provide facility level data via the Higg Index. But the company does not require suppliers to set GHG emission reduction targets or set Science-based Targets (SBTs) or annually report GHG emissions.

F Low carbon materials

Eliminating fossil fuel fabrics

Adidas has not made any commitments to phase out fossil fuel based materials. The company states that it aims to "replace all virgin polyester with recycled polyester in all products" by 2024, but the company's commitment only extends to products "where a solution exists," making the scope of this commitment unclear.⁶

Climate commitments to circularity and low carbon materials

Adidas has committed to increasing its use of recycled polyester to 71% by 2024 and to increase the recyclability of some of its products as illustrated by its new FUTURECRAFT.LOOP 100% recyclable performance shoe. But it has not made any commitments to phase out non-organic cotton or cotton sourced from non-regenerative agriculture or eliminate materials such as leather and viscose sourced from practices that contribute to deforestation by 2030. Adidas has not committed to closing the apparel-to-apparel recycling loop or improving the durability, repairability and resale of its products.⁷

Transparency

Adidas does not publicly report its material mix, its volume of deadstock or how it manages its deadstock.

Progress and performance

Adidas has made significant progress in increasing the amount of recycled polyester in its products. But the company has not reported progress in increasing the proportion of organic or regenerative cotton in its material mix. Adidas has not demonstrated significant progress in reducing deadstock, recycling its own products or other apparel in a closed loop, phasing out materials sourced from practices contributing to deforestation, or improving the durability, repairability or resale of its products.

D+ Greener shipping

Shipping climate commitments and reporting

Adidas annually reports its shipping emissions and it includes shipping emissions in its GHG reduction targets.⁸

Reduction in upstream shipping emissions

Adidas has not reported any significant reductions in its shipping emissions.

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

Adidas has not made any commitments to transitioning to zero emissions vessels (ZEV) and has not made any discernible effort to demand zero emissions vessels over liquified natural gas (LNG) fuel nor to advocate for supporting port infrastructure.

B+ Advocacy

Adidas signed two letters urging policy makers to increase renewable energy supply and adopt strong emissions reduction targets including: a letter to the government of Cambodia raising concerns about the country's continued investment in and expansion of coal power as well as the United for The Paris Agreement letter.

1 Science Based Targets initiative. (2021, April). Companies taking action.

<https://sciencebasedtargets.org/companies-taking-action#table>

2 Ibid.

3 Adidas. (n.d.) Global Factory Lists. <https://www.adidas-group.com/en/sustainability/managing-sustainability/human-rights/supply-chain-structure/>

4 Adidas. (2021). Annual Report 2020. Retrieved on July 11, 2021 from: <https://sec.report/otc/financial-report/273628/Annual-Report-2020.pdf>

5 Ibid.

6 Adidas. (n.d.a) Sustainability: Innovation. <https://www.adidas-group.com/en/sustainability/products/sustainability-innovation/#/transport-and-packaging/>

7 Adidas. (2021). Annual Report 2020. Retrieved on July 11, 2021 from: <https://sec.report/otc/financial-report/273628/Annual-Report-2020.pdf>

8 Ibid.



ALDO is failing to take meaningful action to address climate change. The global footwear company's weak intensity-based GHG emission reduction targets of 30% by 2030 position the company as a clear laggard among its competitors in the footwear and apparel space.

The company should strive to become more transparent about its GHG emissions in its supply chain and needs to move quickly to invest in deploying renewable energy in its supply chain if it's serious about tackling its climate emissions by 2030. The company should also develop an action plan to phase out fossil fuel based materials, starting with virgin ones, and commit to clear targets to switch to low carbon, non-fossil alternatives.

F Climate commitments & energy transparency

Climate commitments

In own operations

ALDO has set a target to reduce absolute GHG emissions 40% by 2030 from a 2016 base year, but it has not set commitments to purchase or switch to renewable energy in its operations.¹

In the supply chain

ALDO has set an intensity-based target to reduce GHG emissions 30% per pair of shoes by 2030 from a 2016 base year, but the company has not set commitments to purchase or switch to renewable energy in its supply chain.²

GHG emissions and energy transparency

In own operations

ALDO annually reports GHG emissions in its own operations, but it does not report energy demand or renewable energy consumption and attributes.

In the supply chain

ALDO has not publicly reported its list of suppliers nor has it reported the GHG emissions, energy demand and renewable energy consumption and attributes associated with its supply chain.

F Renewable & energy efficient manufacturing

Energy efficiency

ALDO does not report providing financial incentives to suppliers, but the company provides support to some of its major suppliers through training to help increase energy efficiency in their facilities.⁴

Renewable energy use and deployment

It is not discernible if ALDO provides financial or other incentives to suppliers to reduce reliance on fossil fuels by deploying or using renewable energy.

Supplier transparency and commitments

ALDO requires all Tier 1 suppliers to provide facility level data via the Higg Index. But the company does not require suppliers to set GHG emission reduction targets or set Science-based Targets (SBTs) or annually report GHG emissions.⁵

F Low carbon materials

Eliminating fossil fuel fabrics

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

Commitment to circularity and low carbon materials

ALDO has not made any commitments to switch to organic cotton or cotton sourced from regenerative agriculture or eliminate materials, such as leather and viscose, sourced from practices that contribute to deforestation by 2030. ALDO has not committed to closing the apparel-to-apparel recycling loop or improving the durability, repairability and resale of its products.

Transparency

ALDO does not publicly report its material mix, its volume of deadstock or how it manages its deadstock.

Progress and performance

ALDO has not committed to phasing out virgin fossil fuel based materials or reported on its progress in reducing its reliance on such materials. ALDO has not committed to switching to organic cotton or cotton sourced from regenerative agriculture or reported progress in increasing the proportion of such cotton in its material mix. ALDO has not demonstrated any progress in reducing deadstock, recycling its own products in a closed loop, or phasing out materials sourced from practices contributing to deforestation.

F Greener shipping

Shipping climate commitments and reporting

ALDO does not report its shipping emissions annually and it does not explicitly include shipping emissions in its GHG reduction targets.

Reduction in upstream shipping emissions

ALDO reports that “as part of our Ship Smart initiative, we’ve reduced product air transportation by 70% (2018 vs 2013),” though the company has not reported quantifiable reductions in emissions from shipping.⁶

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

ALDO has not made any commitments to transitioning to zero emissions vessels (ZEV) and has not made any discernible effort to demand zero emissions vessels over liquified natural gas (LNG) fuel and to advocate for supporting port infrastructure.

F Advocacy

It is not discernable if ALDO participated in advocacy efforts over the preceding 24 months urging policy makers to promote and support increasing renewable energy supply, especially in supply chain countries, or stronger emissions reduction targets.

1 Science Based Targets initiative. (2019, September). Companies taking action. <https://sciencebasedtargets.org/companies-taking-action#table>

2 Ibid.

3 The ALDO Group. (n.d.a) Corporate Social Responsibility: Carbon Emissions. Retrieved from: https://responsibility.aldogroup.com/indicators/planet/carbon_footprint/carbon_emissions_fix

4 The ALDO Group. (n.d.a) Corporate Social Responsibility: Low Carbon Strategy. Retrieved from: https://responsibility.aldogroup.com/indicators/planet/carbon_footprint/low_carbon_strategy

5 The ALDO Group. (n.d.b) Corporate Social Responsibility: Environmental Assessment. Retrieved from: https://responsibility.aldogroup.com/indicators/partnerships/sourcing/environmental_assessments

6 The ALDO Group. (n.d.c) Corporate Social Responsibility: Transport Efficiency. Retrieved from: https://responsibility.aldogroup.com/indicators/planet/carbon_footprint/transport_efficiency

Allbirds' recently released Flight Plan demonstrates that the company is taking its responsibility to address climate change seriously, but its commitments to reduce GHG emissions 42% miss the mark when it comes to achieving the reductions necessary for a 1.5 degree pathway. While the popular shoe brand has reported considerable progress in shifting away from fossil fuel based materials to low carbon alternatives for its shoes, the company's efforts to drive renewable energy in the manufacturing of its products places it behind other leading sneaker brands. The company should increase its investment in renewable energy in its supply chain and should become more transparent in terms of reporting its scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions beyond disclosing the carbon footprint of its products. Allbirds should also require its suppliers to disclose their emissions, set targets and provide facility-level energy data via the Higg Index.

C- Climate commitments & energy transparency

Climate commitments

In own operations

Allbirds has set a target to reduce absolute GHG emissions 42% by 2030 from a 2020 base year, and it has set public commitments to switch to 100% renewable energy in its own operations by December 2025, but it's not clear if the renewable energy will be additional to the grid.^{1,2}

In the supply chain

Allbirds has set a target to reduce absolute GHG emissions 42% in its supply chain, and it has committed to achieve 100% renewable energy for its finished goods manufacturers.^{3,4}

GHG emissions and energy transparency

In own operations

Allbirds has not publicly reported the GHG emissions, energy demand and renewable energy consumption and attributes in its own operations.

In the supply chain

Allbirds publicly reports its carbon footprint per pair of shoes.⁵ But the company has not publicly reported its list of suppliers nor has it reported the GHG emissions, energy demand and renewable energy consumption and attributes associated with its supply chain. The company has set commitments to "map 100% of T1 through T4 suppliers"

and "disclose 100% of T1 and strategic T2-T4 suppliers on website."⁶

F Renewable & energy efficient manufacturing

Energy efficiency

Allbirds does not report providing financial incentives to suppliers, but the company reports that it works with manufacturing partners "to help them improve their energy efficiency."⁷

Renewable energy use and deployment

Allbirds does not report providing financial incentives to suppliers, but the company reports it works with its factories "collaboratively to procure on-site renewables," which helps to support some of its major suppliers in deploying or using more renewable energy.⁸

Supplier transparency and commitments

It is not discernible if Allbirds requires suppliers to set GHG emission reduction targets or set Science-based Targets (SBTs), provide facility level data using the Higg Index or annually report GHG emissions.

C- Low carbon materials

Eliminating fossil fuel fabrics

Allbirds has not made any commitments to phase out fossil fuel based materials. Although details remain undisclosed, the company has indicated that switching to renewable materials is a priority for the company.⁹ The company largely relies on alternative materials for its shoes, but it's unclear how much of the material mix across all product lines is fossil fuel based.

Commitment to circularity and low carbon materials

Allbirds has committed to sourcing 100% of wool from regenerative sources and it primarily relies on plant-based leather and cellulosic fibers such as TENCEL lyocell that do not contribute to deforestation of ancient, endangered and other sensitive forests. The company has committed to "double the lifetime of footwear and apparel products."¹⁰ Allbirds has not committed to closing the apparel-to-apparel recycling loop.

Transparency

Allbirds does not publicly report its material mix, its volume of deadstock or how it manages its deadstock.

Progress and performance

Allbirds has set a priority to phase out petroleum-based materials and has largely reduced its reliance on virgin fossil fuel based materials for its shoes. While the company has not reported its progress in switching to wool from regenerative sources as per its commitment, it appears that the company does not source cellulosic materials such as viscose or leather from practices that contribute to deforestation. The company has set a goal of achieving “75% sustainably sourced natural or recycled materials.”¹¹ The company appears to primarily rely on recycled fossil fuel based materials such as recycled polyester and nylon, though it does not report quantifiable metrics on its material mix. Allbirds has not demonstrated progress in eliminating deadstock, recycling its own products (or other apparel in a closed loop) or improving the durability, repairability or resale of its products.

D+ Greener shipping

Shipping climate commitments and reporting

Allbirds reports its shipping emissions in its sustainability report and indicates a commitment to reduce emissions from shipping. The company has set a goal of achieving “more than 95% ocean shipping” by December 2025.¹²

Reduction in upstream shipping emissions

Allbirds has not reported any significant reductions in its shipping emissions.

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

Allbirds has not made any commitments to transitioning to zero emissions vessels (ZEV) and has not made any discernible effort to demand zero emissions vessels over liquified natural gas (LNG) fuel and to advocate for supporting port infrastructure.

C Advocacy

Allbirds signed an open letter to President Biden supporting climate action in line with the Paris Accord and a 2030 emissions reduction target, or Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), of 50% or greater.

1 Allbirds. (2021). Introducing the Allbirds Flight Plan: Our Ambitious New Sustainability Commitments. Available at: <https://allbirdsblog.medium.com/introducing-the-allbirds-flight-plan-our-ambitious-new-sustainability-commitments-340e93bfd146>

2 Allbirds. (n.d.a.). Sustainable Practices. Responsible Energy. Available at: <https://www.allbirds.com/pages/responsible-energy>

3 Allbirds. (2021). Introducing the Allbirds Flight Plan: Our Ambitious New Sustainability Commitments. Available at: <https://allbirdsblog.medium.com/introducing-the-allbirds-flight-plan-our-ambitious-new-sustainability-commitments-340e93bfd146>

4 Allbirds. (n.d.a.). Sustainable Practices. Responsible Energy. Available at: <https://www.allbirds.com/pages/responsible-energy> 5 Allbirds. (n.d.b.). Sustainability. Accessed at: <https://www.allbirds.com/pages/sustainability>

6 Allbirds. (n.d.c.). Allbirds Foundational Commitments. Accessed at: https://cdn.allbirds.com/image/upload/v1624992612/marketing-pages/21Q3_sustainability-site-update_strategic-foundations.pdf

7 Allbirds (2021). Allbirds 2020 Sustainability Report. P. 27. Available at: https://cdn.allbirds.com/image/upload/v1625161698/marketing-pages/Allbirds_Sustainability_Report_2020.pdf

8 Allbirds. (n.d.a.). Sustainable Practices. Responsible Energy. Available at: <https://www.allbirds.com/pages/responsible-energy>

9 Allbirds. (n.d.d.). Sustainable Practices. Renewable Materials. Available at: <https://www.allbirds.com/pages/renewable-materials>

10 Ibid.

11 Ibid.

12 Allbirds. (n.d.a.). Sustainable Practices. Responsible Energy. Available at: <https://www.allbirds.com/pages/responsible-energy>



American Eagle Outfitters



American Eagle Outfitters is in the early stages of tackling its climate pollution and could easily fall behind its peers if it doesn't swiftly scale up its ambition and implementation. The popular brand made waves when it announced its supply chain climate target in late 2019, but that target is no longer industry-leading nor strong enough to meet the ambition required today. The company lags in transparency, failing to even make its suppliers public. AEO will need to rapidly scale up its infant energy efficiency work with suppliers and tackle sourcing renewable energy in the supply chain to meet its current target and then get onto a 1.5 degree pathway.

D+ Climate commitments & energy transparency

Climate commitments

In own operations

AEO has set a target to reduce absolute GHG emissions 80% by 2030 from a 2018 baseline and has set public commitments to switch to 100% renewable energy in its own operations, but it's not clear if the renewable energy will be additional to the grid.¹

In the supply chain

AEO has set a target to reduce absolute GHG emissions 40% by 2030 from a 2018 base year but the company has not set commitments to purchase or switch to renewable energy in its supply chain.²

GHG emissions and energy transparency

In own operations

AEO annually reports GHG emissions and energy demand, but it does not report renewable energy consumption and attributes.³

In the supply chain

AEO has not publicly reported its list of suppliers but it reports the annual GHG emissions associated with its supply chain. AEO does not annually report energy demand or renewable energy consumption and attributes in its supply chain.⁴

F Renewable & energy efficient manufacturing

Energy efficiency

AEO does not report providing financial incentives to suppliers, but the company is piloting Clean by Design at

mills, which helps to support some of its major suppliers in increasing energy efficiency in their facilities.⁵

Renewable energy use and deployment

It is not discernible if AEO provides financial or other incentives to suppliers to reduce reliance on fossil fuels by deploying or using renewable energy.

Supplier transparency and commitments

AEO requires some but not all suppliers to provide facility level data using the Higg Index at over 150 factories, mills and laundries. But the company does not require suppliers to set GHG emission reduction targets, set Science-based Targets (SBTs) or annually report GHG emissions.⁶

F Low carbon materials

Eliminating fossil fuel fabrics

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

Commitment to circularity and low carbon materials

AEO has committed to increase recycled synthetic content and eliminate materials such as leather or viscose sourced from practices that contribute to deforestation by 2030 but it has not made any commitments to phase out non-organic cotton or cotton sourced from non-regenerative agriculture. AEO has not committed to closing the apparel-to-apparel recycling loop or improving the durability, repairability and resale of its products.^{7,8}

Transparency

AEO does not publicly report its material mix, its volume of deadstock or how it manages its deadstock.

Progress and performance

AEO has not committed to phasing out virgin fossil fuel based materials. AEO has not committed to switching to organic cotton or cotton sourced from regenerative agriculture. AEO has not demonstrated progress increasing the recycled content in its products, but it has improved the recyclability of some of its products, particularly its AE x Jeans Redesign collection. The company has not reported progress on reducing deadstock, recycling its own products or other apparel in a closed-loop system, phasing out materials sourced from practices contributing to deforestation or improving the durability, repairability or resale of its products⁹

F Greener shipping

Shipping climate commitments and reporting

AEO reports its shipping emissions annually, but it does not include shipping emissions in its GHG reduction targets.¹⁰

Reduction in upstream shipping emissions

AEO has not reported any significant reductions in its shipping emissions.

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

AEO has not made any commitments to transitioning to zero emissions vessels (ZEV) and has not made any discernible effort to demand zero emissions vessels over liquified natural gas (LNG) fuel and to advocate for supporting port infrastructure.

F Advocacy

It is not discernable if AEO participated in advocacy efforts over the preceding 24 months urging policy makers to promote and support increasing renewable energy supply, especially in supply chain countries, or stronger emissions reduction.

1 AEO Inc. (n.d.). Sustainability. Retrieved July 9, 2021, from <https://www.aeo-inc.com/sustainability/>

2 Science Based Targets initiative. (2020, July). Companies taking action. <https://sciencebasedtargets.org/companies-taking-action#table>

3 AEO Inc. (n.d.). AEO Annual GHG Inventory Results [fact sheet]. <https://www.aeo-inc.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/GHG-Inventory.pdf>

4 Ibid.

5 AEO Inc. (n.d.). Sustainability. Retrieved July 9, 2021, from <https://www.aeo-inc.com/sustainability/>

6 AEO Inc. (n.d.). Sustainability. Retrieved July 9, 2021, from <https://www.aeo-inc.com/sustainability/>

7 AEO Inc. (n.d.). AEO Inc. Commitment to Protect Forests Through Our Fabric Choices. [Fact sheet]. <https://www.aeo-inc.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/CanopyStyle-Pledge-2019.pdf>

8 AEO Inc. (n.d.). Sustainability. Retrieved July 9, 2021, from <https://www.aeo-inc.com/sustainability/>

9 AEO Inc. (n.d.). AEO Reinforces Sustainability Commitment. Retrieved July 9, 2021, from <https://www.aeo-inc.com/2021/05/13/aeo-reinforces-sustainability-commitment/>

10 AEO Inc. (n.d.). AEO Annual GHG Inventory Results [fact sheet]. <https://www.aeo-inc.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/GHG-Inventory.pdf>

As a leading North American outdoor gear and apparel brand, Arc'teryx has taken important initial steps in addressing the climate crisis and advocating for meaningful policy solutions. But while the company has set a commitment to reduce GHG emissions in its supply chain, the intensity-based target it has set misses the mark as it does not add up to achieving the 55% absolute emissions reductions consistent with a 1.5 degree pathway. The company has an important opportunity to strengthen its efforts to decarbonize its supply chain by increasing its investment in renewable energy deployment in factories that make its materials and products. The company should improve its transparency on targets related to lower carbon materials and needs to take transparent steps to phase out fossil fuel materials, starting with virgin types.

C- Climate commitments & energy transparency

Climate commitments

In own operations

Arc'teryx has set a target to reduce absolute GHG emissions 65% by 2030 from a 2018 base year, and has set public commitments to switch to 100% renewable energy in its own operations, but it's not clear if the renewable energy will be additional to the grid.¹

In the supply chain

Arc'teryx has set an intensity-based target to reduce GHG emissions in its supply chain 65% per unit by 2030 from a 2018 base year. The company has not set a significant commitment to increase renewable energy in its supply chain, but it partners with suppliers for onsite renewable energy projects.²

GHG emissions and energy transparency

In own operations

Arc'teryx annually reports GHG emissions in its own operations, but it does not report energy demand or renewable energy consumption and attributes.³

In the supply chain

Arc'teryx publicly reports its list of suppliers and it only reports the annual GHG emissions associated with its supply chain.^{4,5} Arc'teryx does not annually report energy demand/renewable energy consumption and or renewable energy consumption and attributes in its supply chain.

D Renewable & energy efficient manufacturing

Energy efficiency

Arc'teryx partners with the Apparel Impact Institute on initiatives that provide financial incentives to some of its suppliers to increase energy efficiency in their facilities.⁶

Renewable energy use and deployment

Arc'teryx does not report providing financial incentives to suppliers, but the company supports five of its supply chain partners by providing technical assistance in assessing the feasibility of renewable energy deployment such as rooftop solar in their facilities.⁷

Supplier transparency and commitments

Arc'teryx requires suppliers to provide facility level data using the Higg Index. The company reports that "100% of our finished good manufacturing partners and 75% of our strategic material suppliers are actively reporting on the Higg Facility Environment Modules (FEM)." But the company does not require suppliers to set GHG emission reduction targets or set Science-based Targets (SBTs) or annually report GHG emissions publicly.⁸

F Low carbon materials

Eliminating fossil fuel fabrics

Arc'teryx has not made explicit commitments to phase out fossil fuel based materials.

Commitment to circularity and low carbon materials

Arc'teryx has committed to improving the durability, repairability and resale of its products. Though it has not made explicit commitments to phase out non-organic cotton or cotton sourced from non-regenerative agriculture, it has taken steps to significantly shift to organic cotton.⁹ It is not discernible if the company has commitments to eliminate materials such as viscose sourced from practices that contribute to deforestation by 2030. Arc'teryx has not made an explicit commitment with measurable targets on closing the apparel-to-apparel recycling loop or significantly increasing recycled content or recyclability.

Transparency

Arc'teryx does not publicly report its material mix, its volume of deadstock or how it manages its deadstock.

Progress and performance

Arc'teryx has demonstrated significant progress in switching to organic cotton as well as in improving the durability, reparability and resale of its products.^{10,11} The company demonstrated progress in recycling its own products and textiles into new goods via its ReBird initiative.¹² But Arc'teryx has not demonstrated progress in reducing its reliance on fossil fuel materials, reducing deadstock or phasing out materials potentially sourced from practices contributing to deforestation.

D+ Greener shipping

Shipping climate commitments and reporting

Arc'teryx annually reports its emissions and it includes shipping emissions in its GHG reduction targets.

Reduction in upstream shipping emissions

Arc'teryx has not reported any significant reductions in its shipping emissions.

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

Arc'teryx has not made any commitments to transitioning to zero emissions vessels (ZEV) and has not made any discernible effort to demand zero emissions vessels over liquified natural gas (LNG) fuel and to advocate for supporting port infrastructure.

B+ Advocacy

Arc'teryx signed several letters and commitments urging policymakers to increase renewable energy supply and adopt strong emissions reduction targets including: a letter to the Government of Vietnam urging swift approval and implementation of the Direct Power Purchase Agreement (DPPA) pilot to support the country's renewable energy transition; the Uniting Business and Governments to Recover Better joint statement; and the Business Ambition for 1.5°C commitment.

1 Science Based Targets initiative. (2020, April). Companies taking action. <https://sciencebasedtargets.org/companies-taking-action#table>

2 Ibid.

3 Arc'teryx. (2020). Climate Report 2020. Available at: [https://s3-us-west-2.amazonaws.com/images.arcteryx.com/pdf/Arc%27teryx+Sustainability+Report+\(final\).pdf](https://s3-us-west-2.amazonaws.com/images.arcteryx.com/pdf/Arc%27teryx+Sustainability+Report+(final).pdf)

4 Ibid

5 Arc'teryx. (n.d.). Supply Chain Partners. Available at: <https://arcteryx.com/us/en/explore/supply-chain-partners>

6 Apparel Impact Institute. (n.d.). Our Partners. Available at: <https://apparelimpact.org/partners/>

7 Clean Energy Investment Accelerator. (n.d.). CEIA Southeast Asia Newsletter. Available at: <https://connect.wri.org/l/120942/981999757/57d7c454e6c241dc77152342b1486d0639e9c1686ab4301a76735e898c921be4>

8 Arc'teryx. (n.d.a.). Sustainability. Available at: <https://arcteryx.com/ca/en/explore/sustainability/>

9 Ibid.

10 Arc'teryx. (n.d.b.). Used Gear. Available at: <https://www.usedgear.arcteryx.com>

11 Arc'teryx. (n.d.c.). Product Service. Available at: <https://arcteryx.com/us/en/help/product-service>

12 Arc'teryx. (n.d.d.). ReBird. Available at: <https://arcteryx.com/ca/en/explore/rebird/>



Armani Group is failing to take action to address the climate crisis. The company has recently set climate targets for its supply chain, but it has yet to take meaningful measures to incentivize GHG emission reduction by its manufacturing partners. Armani Group needs to take steps to ensure the phaseout of coal from its supply chain by 2030 and invest in rapidly increasing the use of renewable energy such as solar if it's serious about tackling climate change. The company should also disclose its supply chain emissions and energy use regularly and chart a plan for phasing out fossil fuel based materials for low carbon alternatives, prioritizing materials such as organic cotton and non-synthetics that do not contribute to deforestation.

D- Climate commitments & energy transparency

Climate commitments

In own operations

Armani Group has set a target to reduce absolute GHG emissions in its own operations 50% by 2030 from a 2019 base year and has set a commitment to switch to 100% renewable energy by 2023 but not all of the renewable energy will be additional to the grid.¹

In the supply chain

Armani Group has set a target to reduce absolute GHG emissions from purchased goods and services and downstream transportation and distribution 42% by 2029, but the company has not set commitments to purchase or switch to renewable energy in its supply chain.²

GHG emissions and energy transparency

In own operations

Armani Group annually reports the GHG emissions and energy demand in its own operations, but it does not report renewable energy consumption and attributes.³

In the supply chain

Armani Group has not publicly reported its list of suppliers nor has it reported the GHG emissions, energy demand and renewable energy consumption and attributes associated with its supply chain.

F Renewable & energy efficient manufacturing

Energy efficiency

It is not discernible if Armani Group provides financial or other incentives to suppliers to encourage or support energy efficiency measures.

Renewable energy use and deployment

It is not discernible if Armani Group provides financial or other incentives to suppliers to reduce reliance on fossil fuels by deploying or using renewable energy.

Supplier transparency and commitments

Armani Group requires suppliers to record and analyze energy consumption (including renewables) and GHG emissions. Because the company does not explicitly require suppliers to report this data, it only received partial credit. The company does not require suppliers to set GHG emission reduction targets or Science-based Targets (SBTs) or provide facility level data using the Higg Index.⁴

F Low carbon materials

Eliminating fossil fuel fabrics

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

Commitment to circularity and low carbon materials

Armani has not made any commitments to switch to organic cotton or cotton sourced from regenerative agriculture or eliminate materials, such as leather and viscose, sourced from practices that contribute to deforestation by 2030. The company has not committed to closing the apparel-to-apparel recycling loop, eliminating deadstock or improving the repairability and resale of its products.

Transparency

Armani Group does not publicly report its material mix, its volume of deadstock or how it manages its deadstock.

Progress and performance

Armani Group has not committed to phasing out virgin fossil fuel based materials or reported on its progress in reducing its reliance on such materials. The company has not committed to switching to organic cotton or cotton sourced from regenerative agriculture or reported progress in increasing the proportion of such cotton in its material mix. The company also has not demonstrated any progress in eliminating deadstock, recycling its own products or

other apparel in a closed-loop system, phasing out materials sourced from practices contributing to deforestation or increasing the repairability or resale of its products. The company received partial credit for launching its EA7 line of puffer jackets with filling fibers made from recycled PET bottles, its beachwear line made with 100% recycled nylon fiber and some accessories made from regenerated leather fiber.⁵

F Greener shipping

Shipping climate commitments and reporting

Armani Group does not report its shipping emissions annually, but it does include shipping emissions in its GHG reduction targets.⁶

Reduction in upstream shipping emissions

Armani Group does not report its emissions from shipping.

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

Armani Group has not made any commitments to transition to zero emissions vessels (ZEV) and Armani Group has not made any discernible effort to demand zero emissions vessels over liquefied natural gas (LNG) fuel and advocate for supporting port infrastructure.

F Advocacy

Signed the Business Ambition for 1.5°C commitment.

1 Fashion United (2021, July 22). The Armani Group announces new sustainability targets. Available at: <https://fashionunited.in/news/fashion/the-armani-group-announces-new-sustainability-targets/2021072229879>

2 Ibid.

3 <https://www.armani.com/cloud/armanif31wp/uploads/2020/10/Sustainability-Report-2019-Armani-Group-EN.pdf> p.73

4 Giorgio Armani. (n.d.) Armani Supplier Environmental Code of Conduct. Retrieved on July 9, 2021 from: https://www.armani.com/cloud/armanif31wp/uploads/2021/02/Armani-Supplier-Environmental-Code-of-Conduct_updated2020.pdf

5 Giorgio Armani. (2020). The Armani Group and Sustainability. Retrieved on July 9, 2021 from: <https://www.armani.com/cloud/armanif31wp/uploads/2020/10/Sustainability-Report-2019-Armani-Group-EN.pdf>

6 Fashion United (2021, July 22). The Armani Group announces new sustainability targets. Available at: <https://fashionunited.in/news/fashion/the-armani-group-announces-new-sustainability-targets/2021072229879>



Asics



Asics has established itself as a leader among athletic apparel and footwear brands in its commitment and actions to address climate change. Asics' recently updated renewable energy target of 83% by 2030 for its Tier 1 factories and its efforts to encourage supply chain partners to set and disclose climate targets places the company ahead of many of its competitors.

The company should build on its success in phasing out on-site coal from the manufacturing of its footwear by eliminating coal-based electricity from its supply chain. Asics also needs to provide compelling financial incentives to its suppliers to deploy and use renewable energy and commit to progressively end its reliance on fossil fuel based materials and invest in a rapid shift toward a circular system that prioritizes recycling textiles into new textiles.

B Climate commitments & energy transparency

Climate commitments

In own operations

Asics has set a target to reduce absolute GHG emissions 63% from a 2015 base year by 2030 in its own operations and has set a commitment to switch to 100% renewable energy, with the energy being additional to the grid.^{1,2}

In the supply chain

Asics has set a target to reduce absolute GHG emissions in its purchased goods and services and end-of-life treatment of sold products 63% by 2030 from a 2015 base year. The company has set a commitment to achieve 85% renewable electricity to be used by Tier 1 supplier factories by 2030.^{3,4}

GHG emissions and energy transparency

In own operations

Asics annually reports GHG emissions, energy demand and renewable energy consumption and attributes in its own operations to the CDP and in its sustainability reports, but it received only partial credit for not explicitly reporting how much of the renewable energy consumed in its own operations is additional to the grid.⁵

In the supply chain

Asics publicly reports its list of suppliers and it only reports the annual GHG emissions associated with its supply chain to the CDP and on its sustainability reports. Asics does not annually report the energy demand and renewable energy consumption and attributes in its supply chain.^{6,7}

C Renewable & energy efficient manufacturing

Energy efficiency

Asics does not report providing financial incentives to suppliers, but the company works directly with its suppliers, encouraging them to implement best practice environmental management systems, which helps to support some of its major suppliers in increasing energy efficiency in their facilities. Additionally, Asics has phased out onsite coal usage in all Tier 1 suppliers. The company also committed to achieving 50% reduction in the amount of energy used by its Tier 1 supplier factories by 2030 from a 2015 baseline.⁸

Renewable energy use and deployment

It is not discernible if Asics provides financial incentives to its suppliers to increase the use of renewable energy, but the company reports that it actively works with its suppliers to help them switch to renewable energy where possible.

Supplier transparency and commitments

Asics requires strategic Tier 1 suppliers to set emissions targets and strategic Tier 1 and some Tier 2 suppliers to share their emissions data using the SAC's Higg Index.⁹

D Low carbon materials

Eliminating fossil fuel fabrics

Asics has a commitment to phase out virgin polyester and switch to 100% recycled polyester by 2030. But the company has not made any commitments to phase out all virgin and recycled fossil fuel based materials.

Commitment to circularity and low carbon materials

Asics has committed to switch 100% of polyester to recycled by 2030, but the company has not made an explicit commitment with measurable targets to close the recycling loop by ensuring textile-to-textile recycling and it has not committed to phasing out non-organic cotton or cotton sourced from non-regenerative agriculture. Asics has not committed to eliminating materials such as leather and viscose sourced from practices that contribute to deforestation by 2030. Asics has a commitment to "develop takeback programs to reuse or recycle products and materials" in three regions.¹⁰

Transparency

Asics does not publicly report its material mix, its volume of deadstock or how it manages its deadstock.

Progress and performance

Asics has demonstrated some progress in increasing the recycled content in its products, particularly polyester and leather, reporting that 19.5% of the polyester the company uses is now recycled polyester. The company has begun piloting recycling its own products (or other apparel) in a closed loop with the Sunrise shoe line. Asics also has a resale program known as ROAD TESTED and repair services in Japan. But Asics has not demonstrated significant progress in reducing its reliance on fossil fuel materials, switching to organic cotton or cotton sourced from regenerative agriculture, reducing deadstock or phasing out materials sourced from practices contributing to deforestation.¹¹

D+ Greener shipping

Shipping climate commitments and reporting

Asics reports its shipping emissions annually, but it does not include shipping emissions in its GHG reduction targets.

Reduction in upstream shipping emissions

Asics has reported lowering its shipping footprint but it has not reported quantifiable reductions in shipping emissions.

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

Asics has not made any commitments to transitioning to zero emissions vessels (ZEV) and has not made any discernible effort to demand zero emissions vessels over liquified natural gas (LNG) fuel and to advocate for supporting port infrastructure.

B+ Advocacy

Asics signed a letter to the Government of Vietnam urging swift approval and implementation of the Direct Power Purchase Agreement (DPPA) pilot to support the country's renewable energy transition.

1 Science Based Targets initiative. (2018, Aug). Companies taking action. <https://sciencebasedtargets.org/companies-taking-action#table>

2 Asics. (2021) Sustainability Report 2020. Retrieved on July 11, 2021 from: https://assets.asics.com/page_types/4764/files/Asics_sustainability%20Report%202020_online_original-5_original.pdf?1625462760&ga=2.100673730.2120659369.1626047346-767159206.1626047346

3 Science Based Targets initiative. (2018, Aug). Companies taking action. <https://sciencebasedtargets.org/companies-taking-action#table>

4 Asics. (2021) Sustainability Report 2020. Retrieved on July 11, 2021 from: https://assets.asics.com/page_types/4764/files/Asics_sustainability%20Report%202020_online_original-5_original.pdf?1625462760&ga=2.100673730.2120659369.1626047346-767159206.1626047346

5 Ibid.

6 Asics. (2020). ASICS Corporation Primary Supplier List 2020. https://assets.asics.com/page_types/3838/files/ASICS_Corporation_Primary_Supplier_List_2020_original.pdf

7 Asics. (2021) Sustainability Report 2020. Retrieved on July 11, 2021 from: https://assets.asics.com/page_types/4764/files/Asics_sustainability%20Report%202020_online_original-5_original.pdf?1625462760&ga=2.100673730.2120659369.1626047346-767159206.1626047346

8 Ibid.

9 Ibid.

10 Ibid.

11 Ibid.

12 Ibid.



Boohoo has received failing marks in this scorecard, highlighting the danger to companies that signal a desire to bring emissions down to a 1.5 degree pathway decoupled from concrete actions to achieve. The fast fashion brand has set climate targets, albeit they are intensity-based, which are less aggressive than absolute targets, and is making its entire value chain emissions transparent, but the brand has not yet begun to implement its climate plan. Boohoo must begin to incentivize renewable energy and energy efficiency measures in its supply chain. Starting with its sizable number of UK suppliers, accessing renewables should be easy to achieve.

C- Climate commitments & energy transparency

Climate commitments

In own operations

Boohoo has an intensity-based target to reduce GHG emissions 52% (relative to growth), which translates to 4.2% absolute reduction in operations year to year. The company has a commitment to power its operations with 100% renewable energy that is not time-bound, as it's already reached the target, but is not explicit about how much of the energy is additional to the grid.^{1,2}

In the supply chain

Boohoo has set an intensity-based target to reduce GHG emissions 52% (relative to growth), which translates to 7% reduction in intensity in the supply chain year to year. But it has not set commitments to switch to renewable energy in its supply chain.³

GHG emissions and energy transparency

In own operations

Boohoo publicly reports GHG emissions and energy demand in its own operations. Though the company reports it switched to 100% renewable energy in its operations, it does not report renewable energy consumption and attributes.⁴

In the supply chain

Boohoo published its list of UK suppliers and plans to publish international suppliers in 2021. The company reports the GHG emissions and energy demand associated with its supply chain but it does not report renewable energy consumption and attributes.^{5,6}

F Renewable & energy efficient manufacturing

Energy efficiency

It is not discernible if Boohoo provides financial or other incentives to suppliers to encourage or support energy efficiency measures.

Renewable energy use and deployment

It is not discernible if Boohoo provides financial or other incentives to suppliers to reduce reliance on fossil fuels by deploying or using renewable energy.

Supplier transparency and commitments

Boohoo requires some but not all suppliers to provide facility level data using the Higg Index. Boohoo has a target of 10% by volume of Tier 1 suppliers to meet this requirement. But the company does not require suppliers to set GHG emission reduction targets or set Science-based Targets (SBTs) or annually report GHG emissions.⁷

F Low carbon materials

Eliminating fossil fuel fabrics

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

Commitment to circularity and low carbon materials

Boohoo has committed to increase recycled synthetic and non-synthetic fabric content in its products but it has not made any commitments to phase out non-organic cotton or cotton sourced from non-regenerative agriculture or eliminate materials such as leather and viscose sourced from practices that contribute to deforestation by 2030. Boohoo has a "Sustainable Design" commitment to "design innovation to reduce waste, increase durability and improve recyclability" by 2025 and to launch recycling and resale programs by 2023. The company has not committed to closing the apparel-to-apparel recycling loop.⁸

Transparency

Boohoo recently completed an assessment of its material mix, but does not publicly report its material mix, its volume of deadstock or how it manages its deadstock.

Progress and performance

Boohoo has not committed to phasing out virgin fossil fuel based materials. Boohoo has not committed to switching to organic cotton or cotton sourced from regenerative agriculture. Boohoo has not reported or demonstrated progress

in increasing the recycled content in its products, reducing deadstock, recycling its own products or other apparel in a closed loop system, phasing out materials sourced from practices contributing to deforestation or increasing the durability, repairability or resale of its products. Boohoo has published its material mix.⁹

D+ Greener shipping

Shipping climate commitments and reporting

Boohoo annually reports its shipping emissions and it appears to include shipping emissions in its GHG reduction targets.¹⁰

Reduction in upstream shipping emissions

Boohoo has not reported any significant reductions in its shipping emissions.

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

Boohoo has not made any commitments to transitioning to zero emissions vessels (ZEV) and has not made any discernible effort to demand zero emissions vessels over liquified natural gas (LNG) fuel and to advocate for supporting port infrastructure.

F Advocacy

It is not discernable if Boohoo participated in advocacy efforts over the preceding 24 months urging policy makers to promote and support increasing renewable energy supply, especially in supply chain countries, or stronger emissions reduction.

1 Boohoo. (n.d.). Annual Report and Accounts 2021. Retrieved from <https://www.boohooplc.com/sites/boohoo-corp/files/all-documents/result-centre/2020/boohoo-com-plc-annual-report-2021.pdf>

2 Boohoo. (n.d.). Annual Report and Accounts 2020. Retrieved from <https://www.boohooplc.com/sites/boohoo-corp/files/all-documents/result-centre/2020/boohoo-com-plc-annual-report-2020-hyperlink.pdf>

3 Ibid.

4 Ibid.

5 Ibid.

6 Boohoo. (n.d.). UK Supplier List. Retrieved from <https://www.boohooplc.com/sites/boohoo-corp/files/uk-manufacturing-list-22-6-21.pdf>

7 Boohoo. (n.d.). Annual Report and Accounts 2020. Retrieved from <https://www.boohooplc.com/sites/boohoo-corp/files/all-documents/result-centre/2020/boohoo-com-plc-annual-report-2020-hyperlink.pdf>

8 Boohoo. (n.d.). Annual Report and Accounts 2021. Retrieved from <https://www.boohooplc.com/sites/boohoo-corp/files/all-documents/result-centre/2020/boohoo-com-plc-annual-report-2021.pdf>

9 Boohoo. (n.d.). 2021 Sustainability Report. Retrieved from <https://www.boohooplc.com/sites/boohoo-corp/files/boohoo-sustainability-report-2021.pdf>

10 Boohoo. (n.d.). Annual Report and Accounts 2021. Retrieved from <https://www.boohooplc.com/sites/boohoo-corp/files/all-documents/result-centre/2020/boohoo-com-plc-annual-report-2021.pdf>

Burberry has taken critical initial steps to set itself on the path to tackling climate change, including by recently strengthening its emissions reduction target for its supply chain to 46% by 2030. But in order for the company to meet this target, it needs to commit to and rapidly invest in driving the deployment and use of renewable energy in its supply chain. The company should also become more transparent about its suppliers as well as its energy usage in its supply chain. Burberry should build on its strong deforestation policy when it comes to materials and take action to replace fossil fuel based materials such as polyester with low carbon alternatives and prioritize switching its cotton to organic or regenerative types.

D+ Climate commitments & energy transparency

Climate commitments

In own operations

Burberry has set a target to reduce absolute GHG emissions 95% by 2030 from a 2016 base year and has set public commitments to switch to 100% renewable energy in its own operations, but it's not clear if the renewable energy will be additional to the grid.¹

In the supply chain

Burberry has set a target to reduce absolute GHG emissions 46% by 2030 from a 2016 base year, but the company has not set commitments to purchase or switch to renewable energy in its supply chain.²

GHG emissions and energy transparency

In own operations

Burberry annually reports GHG emissions and energy demand in its own operations, but it does not report renewable energy consumption and attributes.

In the supply chain

Burberry has not publicly reported its list of suppliers but it reports the annual GHG emissions associated with its supply chain to the CDP. Burberry does not annually report energy demand or renewable energy consumption and attributes in its supply chain.

F Renewable & energy efficient manufacturing

Energy efficiency

Burberry does not report providing financial incentives to suppliers, but the company reports involvement with energy efficiency initiatives with suppliers, which helps to support some of its major suppliers in increasing energy efficiency in their facilities.

Renewable energy use and deployment

Burberry does not report providing financial incentives to suppliers, but the company reports involvement with renewable energy initiatives with suppliers, which helps to support some of its major suppliers in deploying or using more renewable energy.³

Supplier transparency and commitments

It is not discernible if Burberry requires suppliers to set GHG emission reduction targets or set Science-based Targets (SBTs), provide facility level data using the Higg Index or annually report GHG emissions.

F Low carbon materials

Eliminating fossil fuel fabrics

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

Commitment to circularity and low carbon materials

Burberry has committed to eliminate materials such as leather and man-made cellulosic fibers such as viscose sourced from practices that contribute to deforestation, but it has not made any commitments to phase out non-organic cotton or cotton sourced from non-regenerative agriculture.^{4,5} Burberry has not committed to closing the apparel-to-apparel recycling loop or improving the durability, repairability and resale of its products.

Transparency

Burberry does not publicly report its material mix, its volume of deadstock or how it manages its deadstock.

Progress and performance

Burberry has not committed to phasing out virgin fossil fuel based materials. Burberry has not committed to switching to organic cotton or cotton sources from regenerative agriculture. Burberry reports it has implemented its policy "not to source leather from cattle raised in the Amazon Biome" and reports that only 1% of raw materials used are

man-made cellulosic fibers such as viscose and are covered by a deforestation policy. Burberry has not demonstrated any progress increasing the recycled content in its products, reducing deadstock, recycling its own products or other apparel in a closed loop or increasing the repairability or resale of its products.

F Greener shipping

Shipping climate commitments and reporting

Burberry reports its shipping emissions annually, but it does not include shipping emissions in its GHG reduction targets.

Reduction in upstream shipping emissions

Burberry has not reported any significant reductions in its shipping emissions.

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

Burberry has not made any commitments to transitioning to zero emissions vessels (ZEV) and has not made any discernible effort to demand zero emissions vessels over liquified natural gas (LNG) fuel and to advocate for supporting port infrastructure.

D+ Advocacy

Burberry signed the Uniting Business and Governments to Recover Better joint statement as well as the Business Ambition for 1.5°C commitment.

1 Science Based Targets initiative. (2019, June). Companies taking action. <https://sciencebasedtargets.org/companies-taking-action#table>

2 Patel, A. (2021, June). Burberry speeds up its green goal and will be positive for climate change by 2040. Eminentra. <https://eminetra.com/burberry-speeds-up-its-green-goal-and-will-be-positive-for-climate-change-by-2040/588717/>

3 Burberry. (n.d.) Carbon and Energy. <https://www.burberryplc.com/en/responsibility/environment/carbon-and-energy.html>

4 Burberry. (2020). Annual Report 2019/2020. Retrieved July 9, 2021 from: <https://www.burberryplc.com/en/investors/results-reports.category1.year2020.html>

5 Burberry. (n.d.). Leather. <https://www.burberryplc.com/en/responsibility/environment/leather.html#> Ibid.

C&A has only taken the most timid first steps to curbing its climate pollution, at a time when several of its peer companies have begun to show leadership in this area. C&A has low GHG reduction targets, even in its own operations where sourcing renewables should be easily achieved. While the company is decently transparent, publishing supplier lists and GHG emissions in the supply chain, it has done next to nothing to ensure its suppliers implement energy efficiency measures and begin sourcing renewable energy, nor has C&A advocated for access to renewables in its supply chain countries.

C Climate commitments & supply chain energy transparency

Climate commitments

In own operations

C&A has set a target to reduce absolute GHG emissions 30% by 2030 from a 2018 base year in its own operations and has set a commitment to switch to 100% renewable energy, but not all of the renewable energy will be additional to the grid.^{1,2}

In the supply chain

C&A has set a target to reduce absolute GHG emissions 30% by 2030 from a 2018 base year, but the company has not set commitments to purchase or switch to renewable energy in its supply chain.³

GHG emissions and energy transparency

In own operations

C&A annually reports GHG emissions and energy demand in its own operations, but it does not report renewable energy consumption and attributes.⁴

In the supply chain

C&A publicly reports its list of suppliers and it reports the annual GHG emissions and energy demand associated with its supply chain, but C&A does not annually report renewable energy consumption and attributes.⁵

F Renewable & energy efficient manufacturing

Energy efficiency

It is not discernible if C&A provides financial or other incentives to suppliers to encourage or support energy efficiency measures.

Renewable energy use and deployment

It is not discernible if C&A provides financial or other incentives to suppliers to reduce reliance on fossil fuels by deploying or using renewable energy.

Supplier transparency and commitments

C&A requires some of its suppliers to provide facility level data via the Higg Index. Over 400 factories use the Index with results verified from 50% of the facilities. But the company does not require suppliers to set GHG emission reduction targets, set Science-based Targets (SBTs) or annually report GHG emissions.⁶

D- Low carbon materials

Eliminating fossil fuel fabrics

C&A has not made any commitments to phase out fossil fuel based materials.

Commitment to circularity and low carbon materials

C&A has committed to eliminate viscose sourced from practices that contribute to deforestation by 2030, and increase the durability of “7 out of 10 products by 2028”, but it has not made any commitments to phase out non-organic cotton or cotton sourced from non-regenerative agriculture.⁷⁻⁹

Transparency

C&A publicly reports some of its material mix annually, but it does not report its volume of deadstock or how it manages its deadstock.¹⁰

Progress and performance

C&A has demonstrated significant progress in phasing out materials sourced from practices contributing to deforestation and has increased its organic cotton content. But C&A has not demonstrated any progress in reducing its reliance on fossil fuel materials, increasing the recycled content in its products, reducing deadstock, recycling its own products (or other apparel) in a closed loop or improving the durability, reparability or resale of its products.¹¹

D+ Greener Shipping

Shipping climate commitments and reporting

C&A annually reports its emissions and it includes shipping emissions in its GHG reduction targets.¹²

Reduction in upstream shipping emissions

C&A has not reported any significant reductions in its shipping emissions.

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

C&A has not made any commitments to transitioning to zero emissions vessels (ZEV) and has not made any discernible effort to demand zero emissions vessels over liquified natural gas (LNG) fuel and to advocate for supporting port infrastructure.

F Advocacy

It is not discernable if C&A participated in advocacy efforts over the preceding 24 months urging policy makers to promote and support increasing renewable energy supply, especially in supply chain countries, or stronger emissions reduction.

1 Science Based Targets initiative. (2020, Jan). Companies taking action. <https://sciencebasedtargets.org/companies-taking-action#table>

2 C&A. (n.d.). Clean Environment. Retrieved from <https://sustainability.c-and-a.com/uk/en/sustainability-report/2019/sustainable-supply/clean-environment/>

3 Science Based Targets initiative. (2020, Jan). Companies taking action. <https://sciencebasedtargets.org/companies-taking-action#table>

4 C&A. (n.d.). Climate Change. Retrieved from <https://sustainability.c-and-a.com/uk/en/sustainability-report/2019/sustainable-supply/clean-environment/climate/>

5 Ibid.

6 C&A. (n.d.). Climate Change. Retrieved from <https://sustainability.c-and-a.com/uk/en/sustainability-report/2019/sustainable-supply/clean-environment/climate/>

7 C&A. (2020) 2019 Sustainability Report. Retrieved from <https://sustainability.c-and-a.com/uk/en/sustainability-report/2019/>

8 C&A. (2021, July 15). C&A well-placed to implement ambitious 2028 Global Sustainability Strategy. Retrieved from: <https://www.c-and-a.com/uk/en/corporate/company/newsroom/press-releases/2021/ca-well-placed-to-implement-ambitious-2028-global-sustainability-strategy/>

9 C&A. (n.d.). Sustainable Products. Retrieved from <https://sustainability.c-and-a.com/uk/en/sustainability-report/2019/sustainable-products/>

10 Ibid.

11 C&A (2021). 2020 Global Sustainability Report. Retrieved from https://www.c-and-a.com/uk/en/corporate/fileadmin/user_mediacenter/user_upload/CA_GSR_2020.pdf

12 C&A. (n.d.). Climate Change. Retrieved from <https://sustainability.c-and-a.com/uk/en/sustainability-report/2019/sustainable-supply/clean-environment/climate/>



Capri Holdings

(Michael Kors/Versace/Jimmy Choo)

CAPRI
HOLDINGS LIMITED

The global luxury fashion company has not taken any meaningful steps to address climate change. The company has committed to setting Science-based Targets in December 2020, but it has yet to disclose any targets to reduce GHG emissions. The company says it will switch to 100% renewable energy in its own operations, but it has not demonstrated any commitments or significant actions to decarbonize its supply chain. The company needs to set an emissions reduction target of 55% by 2030 that applies to its entire supply chain and rapidly shift from coal and other fossil fuels to renewable energy to power the manufacturing of its products. Capri Holdings should also take immediate steps to phase out materials made from fossil fuels such as polyester and fabrics that may contribute to deforestation and higher carbon emissions.

F Climate commitments & energy transparency

Climate commitments

In own operations

Capri Holdings has set a commitment to switch to 100% renewable energy in its own operations by 2025 but has not set a target to reduce absolute GHG emissions.¹

In the supply chain

Capri Holdings has not set targets to reduce absolute GHG emissions or to switch to renewable energy in its supply chain.

GHG emissions and energy transparency

In own operations

Capri Holdings annually reports GHG emissions in its own operations, but it does not report energy demand or renewable energy consumption and attributes.²

In the supply chain

Capri Holdings has not publicly reported its list of suppliers nor has it reported the GHG emissions, energy demand and renewable energy consumption and attributes associated with its supply chain. The company appears to report to the CDP, but those reports are not yet made available.

F Renewable & energy efficient manufacturing

Energy efficiency

Capri Holdings does not report providing financial incentives to suppliers, but the company reports engaging with

key partners to identify emissions reduction opportunities, which helps to support some of its major suppliers in increasing energy efficiency in their facilities.³

Renewable energy use and deployment

Capri Holdings does not report providing financial incentives to suppliers, but the company encourages its suppliers to use renewable energy.⁴

Supplier transparency and commitments

Capri Holdings requires some but not all suppliers to provide facility level data using the Higg Index as grounds for membership in the SAC. The company reported that it would “ensure completion of the Higg FEM by at least 1-10% of Tier 1 supplier facilities.”⁵ But the company does not require suppliers to set GHG emission reduction targets or Science-based Targets (SBTs) or annually report GHG emissions.

F Low carbon materials

Eliminating fossil fuel fabrics

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

Commitment to circularity and low carbon materials

Capri Holdings has not made any commitments to switch to organic cotton or cotton sourced from regenerative agriculture or eliminate materials, such as leather and viscose, sourced from practices that contribute to deforestation by 2030. Capri Holdings has not committed to closing the apparel-to-apparel recycling loop or improving the durability, repairability or resale of its products.

Transparency

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

Progress and performance

Capri Holdings has not committed to phasing out virgin fossil fuel based materials or reported on its progress in reducing its reliance on such materials. Capri Holdings has not committed to switching to organic cotton or cotton sources from regenerative agriculture. Capri Holdings has not demonstrated any progress increasing the recycled content in its products, reducing deadstock, recycling its own products or other apparel in a closed-loop system, phasing out materials sourced from practices contributing to deforestation or improving the durability, repairability or resale of its products.

F Greener shipping

Shipping climate commitments and reporting

Capri Holdings does not report its shipping emissions annually and it does not have shipping emissions reduction targets.

Reduction in upstream shipping emissions

Capri Holdings does not report its emissions from shipping.

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

Capri Holdings has not made any commitments to transitioning to zero emissions vessels (ZEV) and has not made any discernible effort to demand zero emissions vessels over liquified natural gas (LNG) fuel and to advocate for supporting port infrastructure.

F Advocacy

It is not discernable if Capri Holdings participated in advocacy efforts over the preceding 24 months urging policy makers to promote and support increasing renewable energy supply, especially in supply chain countries, or stronger emissions reduction targets.

1 Capri Holdings Limited. (2020, April 22). Corporate Social Responsibility Strategy. http://s22.q4cdn.com/557169922/files/doc_downloads/2020/Capri-Corporate-Social-Responsibility-Report.pdf

2 Ibid.

3 Ibid.

4 Ibid.

5 Capri Holdings Limited. (2020, April 22). Corporate Social Responsibility Strategy: Standards Supplement. http://s22.q4cdn.com/557169922/files/doc_downloads/2020/Capri-Corporate-Social-Responsibility-Standards-Supplement.pdf

Despite setting Science-based Targets, Chanel climate commitments fall short of achieving the GHG emissions reduction necessary in line with a 1.5 degree pathway. The luxury apparel and accessory brand has not demonstrated meaningful efforts to decarbonize its supply chain and it's falling behind other brands in addressing the climate footprint of its materials. The company should strengthen its scope 3 GHG emission reduction targets to ensure 55% absolute reductions by 2030 and invest in a rapid transition from coal and other fossil fuels to renewable energy in powering the manufacturing of its products. Chanel should also commit to phasing out fossil fuel based materials such as polyester and prioritize low carbon materials such as organic cotton.

D Climate commitments & energy transparency

Climate commitments

In own operations

Chanel has set a target to reduce absolute GHG emissions 50% by 2030 from a 2018 base year and has set public commitments to switch to 100% renewable energy in its own operations, but it's not clear how much of the renewable energy will be additional to the grid.¹

In the supply chain

Chanel has set a target to reduce absolute GHG emissions 10% by 2030 from a 2018 base year, but the company has not set commitments to purchase or switch to renewable energy in its supply chain.²

GHG emissions and energy transparency

In own operations

Chanel publicly reports GHG emissions as well as some details on renewable energy consumption and attributes in its own operations, but this information is not reported annually.³

In the supply chain

Chanel has not publicly reported its list of suppliers and it reports the GHG emissions associated with its supply chain. Chanel does not annually report energy demand or renewable energy consumption and attributes in its supply chain.⁴

F Renewable & energy efficient manufacturing

Energy efficiency

It is not discernible if Chanel provides financial or other incentives to suppliers to encourage or support energy efficiency measures; however, the company provides anecdotal information on measures taken at owned supplier facilities.

Renewable energy use and deployment

It is not discernible if Chanel provides financial or other incentives to suppliers to reduce reliance on fossil fuels by deploying or using renewable energy; however, the company provides anecdotal information on some measures taken to promote renewables at owned supplier facilities.

Supplier transparency and commitments

It is not discernible if Chanel requires suppliers to set GHG emission reduction targets or set Science-based Targets (SBTs), provide facility level data using the Higg Index or annually report GHG emissions.

F Low carbon materials

Eliminating fossil fuel fabrics

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

Commitment to circularity and low carbon materials

Chanel has not made any commitments to switch to organic cotton or cotton sourced from regenerative agriculture or eliminate materials, such as leather and viscose, sourced from practices that contribute to deforestation by 2030. Chanel has not committed to closing the apparel-to-apparel recycling loop or improving the durability, repairability or resale of its products.

Transparency

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

Progress and performance

Chanel has not committed to phasing out virgin fossil fuel based materials. Chanel has not committed to switching to organic cotton or cotton sources from regenerative agriculture. Chanel has not demonstrated any progress increasing the recycled content in its products, reducing deadstock, recycling its own products or other apparel in a closed-loop system, phasing out materials sourced from practices

contributing to deforestation or improving the durability, repairability or resale of its products.

C+ Greener shipping

Shipping climate commitments and reporting

Chanel annually reports its emissions and it appears to include shipping emissions in its GHG reduction targets.

Reduction in upstream shipping emissions

Chanel has reported reducing air freight but it has not reported quantifiable reductions in shipping emissions.

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

Chanel has not made any commitments to transitioning to zero emissions vessels (ZEV) and has not made any discernible effort to demand zero emissions vessels over liquified natural gas (LNG) fuel and to advocate for supporting port infrastructure.

D Advocacy

Chanel signed the Business Ambition for 1.5°C commitment.

1 Chanel. (2020, March). Chanel Mission 1.5°. Retrieved from: <https://www.chanel.com/gb/climate-report/>

2 Science Based Targets initiative. (2020, April). Companies taking action. <https://sciencebasedtargets.org/companies-taking-action#table>

3 Chanel. (2020, March). Chanel Mission 1.5°. Retrieved from: <https://www.chanel.com/gb/climate-report/>

4 Ibid.

5 Ibid.

6 Ibid.

Columbia is one of the few companies that has neither set any form of reduction target for its own operations and supply chain, nor even signed the UN Fashion Charter on Climate Change. Despite having powering with clean energy as a core strategy for its sustainability efforts, Columbia has not actually set targets to switch to renewable energy in its supply chain. Columbia should publicly commit to reducing climate emissions from its supply chain 55% by 2030 and invest in decarbonizing its manufacturing, starting with the phaseout of coal, as well as a rapid shift to 100% renewable energy. The company should also set targets to eliminate fossil fuel based synthetics and switch to low-carbon alternatives.

D- Climate commitments & energy transparency

Climate commitments

In own operations

Columbia has not set targets to reduce absolute GHG emissions or to switch to renewable energy in its own operations.

In the supply chain

Columbia has not set targets to reduce absolute GHG emissions or to switch to renewable energy in its supply chain.

GHG emissions and energy transparency

In own operations

Columbia publishes only the most basic information on GHG emissions and renewable energy consumption for its own operations and does not report energy demand or details on source of renewable energy.¹

In the supply chain

Columbia provides more detail on the GHG emissions in its supply chain, with some breakout of emissions by both tier and material. For Tier 1 (product assembly), Columbia also provides both country level GHG breakdown and a breakdown of electricity and source of thermal energy across Tier 1. Columbia publishes its list of suppliers, but it does not annually report energy demand or renewable energy consumption and attributes in its supply chain.²

D- Renewable & energy efficient manufacturing

Energy efficiency

Columbia reports that it partnered with the Apparel Impact Institute's (Aii) Clean by Design program and a key

manufacturing partner "to encourage or support energy efficiency measures" in three of its facilities.³

Renewable energy use and deployment

It is not discernible if Columbia provides financial or other incentives to suppliers to reduce their reliance on fossil fuels by deploying or using renewable energy.

Supplier transparency and commitments

Columbia requires a majority of suppliers to provide facility level data via the Higg Index. It reports that 93% of its Tier 1 and 97% of Tier 2 supplier facilities completed the Higg FEM and some portion of these suppliers are setting climate targets. But the company does not require all suppliers to set GHG emission reduction targets or Science-based Targets (SBTs) or annually report GHG emissions.⁴

F Low carbon materials

Eliminating fossil fuel fabrics

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

Commitment to circularity and low carbon materials

Columbia has not made any commitments to switch to organic cotton or cotton sourced from regenerative agriculture or eliminate materials, such as leather and viscose, sourced from practices that contribute to deforestation by 2030. Columbia has not committed to closing the apparel-to-apparel recycling loop or improving the durability, repairability or resale of its products.

Transparency

Columbia reported its GHG emissions by material in 2019, but does not report its overall mix of materials used in its products as some other companies do.

Progress and performance

Columbia has demonstrated significant progress in switching to organic cotton or cotton sourced from regenerative agriculture in its Prana brand which uses 100% organic cotton, as well as in increasing the recycled content in its products. But Columbia has not demonstrated significant progress in reducing its reliance on fossil fuel materials, reducing deadstock, recycling its own products (or other apparel) in a closed loop or phasing out materials sourced from practices contributing to deforestation, or improving the durability, repairability or resale of its products.⁵

F Greener shipping

Shipping climate commitments and reporting

Columbia neither reports its shipping emissions annually, nor does it have shipping related emissions reduction targets.

Reduction in upstream shipping emissions

While Columbia signed the Arctic Shipping Pledge, Columbia does not report its shipping related emissions and it has not reported any significant reductions in its shipping emissions or any steps to shift to cleaner fuels.

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

Columbia has not made any commitments to transitioning to zero emissions vessels (ZEV) and has not made any discernible effort to demand zero emissions vessels over liquified natural gas (LNG) fuel and to advocate for supporting port infrastructure.

F Advocacy

Columbia supported a court case challenging efforts by the previous United States administration to roll back climate regulations.

1 Columbia. (n.d.) 2019 Corporate Responsibility Report. Retrieved July 12, 2021 from: https://cscworkday.blob.core.windows.net/hrforms/Recruiting/Career_Site/CR_Reports/2019_Columbia_Corp_Resp_Report.pdf

2 Ibid.

3 Ibid.

4 Ibid.

5 Ibid.



Eileen Fisher

EILEEN
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Eileen Fisher has taken critical steps to reduce its carbon footprint, especially in relation to its product materials. The company prioritizes non-synthetic materials and has demonstrated significant progress to ensure sourcing low-carbon materials. However, Eileen Fisher's efforts when it comes to decarbonizing the manufacturing of its goods lag behind many other brands in the sector. The company needs to improve its GHG emissions reduction target to ensure a reduction of 55% by 2030 and follow this commitment with immediate investments to drive the deployment of renewable energy to replace coal and other fossil fuels as sources of electricity and thermal energy in the facilities used by its suppliers.

C Climate commitments & energy transparency

Climate commitments

In own operations

Eileen Fisher has set a target to reduce absolute GHG emissions 100% by 2025 from a 2017 baseline, and the company reports that it has purchased RECs to support 100% renewable energy consumption in its own operations for the past 8 years.^{1,2}

In the supply chain

Eileen Fisher has set a target to reduce absolute GHG emissions 25% by 2025 from a 2017 base year, but the company has not set commitments to purchase or switch to renewable energy in its supply chain. Eileen Fisher received partial credit for setting a 2025 target.³

GHG emissions and energy transparency

In own operations

Eileen Fisher annually reports the GHG emissions and renewable energy consumption in its own operations but it does not report its energy demand. The company reported that it "purchased Green-e® Certified Renewable Energy Credits (RECs) to support wind power for 100% of the electrical consumption in our stores and corporate spaces."⁴

In the supply chain

Eileen Fisher publicly reports its list of suppliers and it only reports the annual GHG emissions associated with its supply chain. The company does not annually report the energy demand and renewable energy consumption and attributes in its supply chain.⁵

F Renewable & energy efficient manufacturing

Energy efficiency

It is not discernible if Eileen Fisher provides financial or other incentives to suppliers to encourage or support energy efficiency measures, but the company reports that its Social and Environmental Implementation Guide provides its Tier 1 and some of its Tier 2 suppliers with guidance on how to reduce energy use through efficiency measures.

Renewable energy use and deployment

It is not discernible if Eileen Fisher provides financial or other incentives to suppliers to reduce reliance on fossil fuels by deploying or using renewable energy.

Supplier transparency and commitments

Eileen Fisher asks suppliers to report facility level data using the Higg Facility Environmental Module and requires verification of all responses by a third party. But the company does not require suppliers to set GHG emission reduction targets or set Science-based Targets (SBTs) or publicly report GHG emissions annually. The company reported: "in 2019, 20 of our finished garment suppliers completed the Higg FEM 3.0 self-assessment tool, and 17 verified their Higg FEM. These suppliers represented 66% and 55% of our 2019 units produced, respectively."⁶

B- Low carbon materials

Eliminating fossil fuel fabrics

While Eileen Fisher has not made any commitments to phase out fossil fuel based materials, the company reports that fossil fuel based synthetics make up less than 8% of its material mix.

Commitment to circularity and low carbon materials

Eileen Fisher has committed to sourcing 100% organic cotton by 2020 as part of its Vision 2020. The company has committed to ensuring its products contain no fibers from ancient and endangered forests and committed to 100% TENCEL by 2020. Eileen Fisher has committed to increasing the resale of its products through its Renew program and has committed to increase the amount of clothes it takes back and resells by at least 15% annually. The company has not committed to closing the apparel-to-apparel recycling loop, but it has committed to using more fibers recycled from its own materials, for which it received partial credit.

The company also received partial credit for committing to “find techniques to repurpose materials, such as synthetic blends, that we haven’t yet been able to.”

Transparency

Eileen Fisher reports its material mix and provides detailed information about its “preferred fiber” mix.

Progress and performance

Eileen Fisher has significantly reduced its reliance on fossil fuel materials. Eileen Fisher demonstrated significant progress in switching to organic cotton and TENCEL where it sourced 98% and 64% of these materials, respectively. The company significantly increased recycled wool content (79% in 2019) as well as wool from regenerative farms (47%). The company demonstrated progress in increasing the resale of its products through its Renew program as well as in recycling its products into new ones. The company has a free repair policy, but it has not demonstrated progress in eliminating deadstock.

C+ Greener shipping

Shipping climate commitments and reporting

Eileen Fisher annually reports its shipping emissions and it includes shipping emissions in its GHG reduction targets.

Reduction in upstream shipping emissions

Eileen Fisher has reported that it has reached its goal of “decreasing inbound transportation emissions 20% by 2020” due to a shift from air to marine shipping as well as fuel efficiencies. The company reported emissions savings totaling 24,634 tons of CO₂e.⁹

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

Eileen Fisher has not made any commitments to transitioning to zero emissions vessels (ZEV) and has not made any discernible effort to demand zero emissions vessels over liquified natural gas (LNG) fuel and advocate for supporting port infrastructure.

D+ Advocacy

Eileen Fisher signed a letter in 2020 calling on the US Congress and Senate to ensure a COVID-19 stimulus package would increase grid flexibility and improve the integration of renewable resources, invest in clean energy jobs and the electrification of transport, among other notable demands. The company also signed the “We Are Still In” declaration supporting climate action.

2 Eileen Fisher. (n.d.) 2019 Benefit Corporation Report. Retrieved on July 12, 2021 from: https://www.eileenfisher.com/ns/images/behind_the_label/benefit-corp-report-2019-FINAL-rc.pdf

3 Science Based Targets initiative. (2020, April). Companies taking action. <https://sciencebasedtargets.org/companies-taking-action#table>

4 Eileen Fisher. (n.d.) 2019 Benefit Corporation Report. Retrieved on July 12, 2021 from: https://www.eileenfisher.com/ns/images/behind_the_label/benefit-corp-report-2019-FINAL-rc.pdf

5 Ibid.

6 Ibid.

7 Eileen Fisher. (n.d.) Horizon2030. <https://www.eileenfisher.com/horizon2030>

8 Eileen Fisher. (n.d.) 2019 Benefit Corporation Report. Retrieved on July 12, 2021 from: https://www.eileenfisher.com/ns/images/behind_the_label/benefit-corp-report-2019-FINAL-rc.pdf

9 Eileen Fisher. (n.d.) Our VISION2020 results. https://www.eileenfisher.com/ns/images/20s_m2/features/horizon2030/vision-2020-results.pdf

1 Science Based Targets initiative. (2020, April). Companies taking action. <https://sciencebasedtargets.org/companies-taking-action#table>



Esprit has much room for improvement before it becomes a climate leader, but the company is among very few that have started work replacing coal boilers in their supply chains. The company's supply chain climate target is weak, covering only minimal areas of impact, and it has yet to source renewable energy in its own operations, an easy first step for most companies. Esprit could also made big GHG emissions reductions by phasing out fossil fuel based materials, an action the company has shown is within the realm of the possible.

D Climate commitments & energy transparency

Climate commitments

In own operations

Esprit has set a target to reduce absolute GHG emissions 30% by 2030 from a 2017/18 base year, but has not set commitments to purchase or switch to renewable energy in its own operations.¹

In the supply chain

Esprit has set a target to reduce absolute GHG emissions 30% by 2030 from a 2017/18 base year, but the target covers only logistics and travel. The company has not set commitments to purchase or switch to renewable energy in its supply chain.²

GHG emissions and energy transparency

In own operations

Esprit annually reports GHG emissions in its own operations, but it does not report energy demand or renewable energy consumption and attributes.³

In the supply chain

Esprit publicly reports its list of suppliers and it annually reports the GHG emissions associated with its supply chain that it has data on. Esprit does not annually report energy demand or renewable energy consumption and attributes in its supply chain.⁴

F Renewable & energy efficient manufacturing

Energy efficiency

It is not discernible if Esprit provides financial incentives to suppliers to encourage or support energy efficiency measures. But the company reports it "started working on the replacement of coal boilers (which generally have high

emissions intensities) by more efficient equipment in close collaboration with our suppliers."⁵

Renewable energy use and deployment

It is not discernible if Esprit provides financial or other incentives to suppliers to reduce reliance on fossil fuels by deploying or using renewable energy.

Supplier transparency and commitments

It is not discernible if Esprit requires suppliers to set GHG emission reduction targets, set Science-based Targets (SBTs), provide facility level data using the Higg Index or annually report GHG emissions. But the company received partial credit for reporting that it acquired "information on energy usage... from 45 garment vendors, which make 80% of our total business volume and 86 fabric suppliers."⁶

D+ Low carbon materials

Eliminating fossil fuel fabrics

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

Commitment to circularity and low carbon materials

Esprit has a goal "to only use preferred man-made cellulose fibers from 2023" that are not sourced from at-risk forests, but it has not made any commitments to phase out non-organic cotton or cotton sourced from non-regenerative agriculture. Esprit has not committed to closing the apparel-to-apparel recycling loop but it has committed to increase the use of recycled synthetic fabric content. The company's commitment states that it will "produce at least 150,000 garments including at least 20% recycled post-consumer textile fibers (by 2020)." The company has also committed to "establish a repair service for Esprit garments in all our German retail stores" by July 2021 as well as to "increase the amount of garments resold by 40,000 kg (by 2020)." Both the repair service and resale goals were met, as of publication.⁷

Transparency

Esprit publicly reports its material mix but it does not report its volume of deadstock annually or how it manages its deadstock.⁸

Progress and performance

Esprit has demonstrated significant progress in increasing the recycled content in its products by increasing the proportion of recycled polyester and recycled polyamide to 30.1% and 3.2%, respectively, out of the total synthetic fibers used, and has made some progress in reducing its

reliance on fossil fuel materials, for which it's received partial credit. Though Esprit does not appear to have increased the recycled cotton content in its products, the company demonstrated progress in increasing the proportion of organic cotton of all cotton used by the company (83% compared to 46.6% as reported in ESG report 2020 and Sustainability report 2019 respectively) as well as increasing the durability of its product through its "Design Smart" program, and has demonstrated progress in eliminating deadstock completely via its outlet stores. Esprit has not demonstrated progress in recycling its own products (or other apparel) in a closed loop. Esprit publishes its supplier list, including its viscose suppliers, which are all committed to phasing out viscose and other materials sourced from practices that may contribute to deforestation.^{9,10}

10 Esprit. (n.d.). 2020 ESG Report. Retrieved from https://www.esprit.com/_Resources/Persistent/d/4/0/d/d40da973cdcf5219b6700af9564cbea5e9c19e89/ESPRIT%20ESG%20REPORT%202020%20-%20English%20Final.pdf

10 Esprit. (n.d.). 2020 Sustainability Report. Retrieved from https://www.esprit.com/_Resources/Persistent/1/4/f/b/14fb28e7655b4cc60f70dcc77170d8568aa6d7d7/Esprit%20Sustainability%20Report%20FY1920%20EN.pdf

D+ Greener shipping

Shipping climate commitments and reporting

Esprit annually reports its shipping emissions and it includes shipping emissions in its GHG reduction targets.

Reduction in upstream shipping emissions

Esprit also has a goal of reducing air shipments to 5% from a baseline of 8.3% by July 2021.¹¹ Esprit has not reported any significant reductions in its shipping emissions.

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

Esprit has not made any commitments to transitioning to zero emissions vessels (ZEV) and has not made any discernible effort to demand zero emissions vessels over liquified natural gas (LNG) fuel and to advocate for supporting port infrastructure.

F Advocacy

It is not discernable if Esprit participated in advocacy efforts over the preceding 24 months urging policy makers to promote and support increasing renewable energy supply, especially in supply chain countries, or stronger emissions reduction.

1 Esprit. (n.d.). 2020 Sustainability Report. Retrieved from https://www.esprit.com/_Resources/Persistent/1/4/f/b/14fb28e7655b4cc60f70dcc77170d8568aa6d7d7/Esprit%20Sustainability%20Report%20FY1920%20EN.pdf

2 Ibid.

3 Ibid.

4 Ibid.

5 Ibid.

6 Ibid.

7 Ibid.

8 Ibid.

9 Ibid.



Everlane has received a failing grade in this scorecard, but the small company is showing signs of an increasing focus on and commitment to curbing its climate pollution. Like many companies in the early stages of action, Everlane is still in the climate target-setting stage, but has already sourced 100% of its scope 1 and 2 energy from renewables and actively prioritizes those factories it contracts with that are using renewables. Everlane stands out among its peers for clearly committing to eliminating virgin fossil fuel based fabrics by this year. If the company continues on its current path, it is likely to show noteworthy climate leadership in the near future.

F Climate commitments & energy transparency

Climate commitments

In own operations

Everlane has not set targets to reduce absolute GHG emissions or to switch to renewable energy in its own operations, but the company reports it sources 100% renewable energy through RECs, for which it has received partial credit.¹

In the supply chain

Everlane has not set targets to reduce absolute GHG emissions or to switch to renewable energy in its supply chain.

GHG emissions and energy transparency

In own operations

Everlane has not publicly reported GHG emissions, energy demand and renewable energy consumption and attributes in its own operations, but does report sourcing 100% RE via RECs, for which it has received partial credit.²

In the supply chain

Everlane publishes its list of suppliers but it has not publicly reported the GHG emissions, energy demand and renewable energy consumption and attributes associated with its supply chain.³

F Renewable & energy efficient manufacturing

Energy efficiency

Though Everlane prioritizes LEED certified factories, for which the company has received partial credit, it is not discernible if Everlane provides financial or other incentives

to suppliers to encourage or support energy efficiency measures.⁴

Renewable energy use and deployment

It is not discernible if Everlane provides financial or other incentives to suppliers to reduce reliance on fossil fuels by deploying or using renewable energy. However, Everlane prioritizes LEED certified factories.⁵

Supplier transparency and commitments

It is not discernible if Everlane requires suppliers to set GHG emission reduction targets, set Science-based Targets (SBTs), provide facility level data using the Higg Index or annually report GHG emissions.

D Low carbon materials

Eliminating fossil fuel fabrics

Everlane has committed to eliminating virgin fossil fuel based materials from all of its products and its supply chain by 2021.⁶

Commitment to circularity and low carbon materials

Everlane has committed to phase out non-organic cotton by 2023 and increase recycled synthetic fabric content, but it has not made any commitments to eliminate materials such as leather and viscose sourced from practices that contribute to deforestation by 2030. Everlane has not committed to closing the apparel-to-apparel recycling loop or improving the durability, reparability and resale of its products.⁷

Transparency

Everlane does not publicly report its material mix, its volume of deadstock or how it manages its deadstock.

Progress and performance

Everlane has demonstrated significant progress in eliminating virgin polyester and significantly increasing the recycled polyester content in its products. The company reports that 97% of the polyester it uses is recycled and that it has upcycled textiles to make its ReNew and ReKnit product lines. But Everlane has not demonstrated progress in switching to organic cotton as per its commitment, phasing out materials sourced from practices contributing to deforestation, reducing deadstock or increasing the reparability or resale of its products. The company received credit for increasing the recyclability of some of its products (e.g. the Forever Sneaker).⁸

F Greener shipping

Shipping climate commitments and reporting

Everlane does not report its shipping emissions annually and it does not have shipping emissions reduction targets.

Reduction in upstream shipping emissions

Everlane does not report its emissions from shipping.

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

Everlane has not made any commitments to transitioning to zero emissions vessels (ZEV) and has not made any discernible effort to demand zero emissions vessels over liquified natural gas (LNG) fuel and to advocate for supporting port infrastructure.

F Advocacy

It is not discernable if Everlane participated in advocacy efforts over the preceding 24 months urging policy makers to promote and support increasing renewable energy supply, especially in supply chain countries, or stronger emissions reduction.

1 Everlane. (n.d.). More Sustainable Every Day. Retrieved from <https://www.everlane.com/sustainability>

2 Ibid.

3 Everlane. (n.d.). Factories. Retrieved from <https://www.everlane.com/factories#all-factories>

4 Ibid.

5 Ibid.

6 Everlane. (n.d.). More Sustainable Every Day. Retrieved from <https://www.everlane.com/sustainability>

7 Ibid.

8 Ibid.

GANT has set typical climate targets and levels of transparency by publishing full supply chain emissions and supplier lists, but the company is signaling an intent to increase its efforts to reduce its climate pollution. GANT claims it will be prioritizing energy efficiency and renewables in its supply chain, which we will be watching for closely. The company already tracks supply chain emissions and prioritizes natural materials over those made from fossil fuels, which is an important step toward climate leadership.

D+ Climate commitments & energy transparency

Climate commitments

In own operations

GANT has set a 2030 target to reduce absolute GHG 30% by 2030 and has set commitments to switch to 100% renewable energy in its own operations but it's not clear if the renewable energy commitment is additional to the grid.¹

In the supply chain

GANT has set a 30% target to reduce absolute GHG emissions by 2030 but has not set commitments to purchase or switch to renewable energy in its supply chain.²

GHG emissions and energy transparency

In own operations

GANT annually reports GHG emissions in its own operations, but it does not report energy demand or renewable energy consumption and attributes.³

In the supply chain

GANT publicly reports its list of suppliers and it only reports the annual GHG emissions associated with its supply chain. GANT does not annually report energy demand or renewable energy consumption and attributes in its supply chain.^{4,5}

F Renewable & energy efficient manufacturing

Energy efficiency

GANT does not report providing financial incentives to suppliers, but GANT says it plans to “incentivize climate footprint reduction” in its value chain.⁶

Renewable energy use and deployment

GANT does not report providing financial incentives to suppliers, but the company says it plans on “incentivizing

implementation of renewables within our supply chain” by 2025.⁷

Supplier transparency and commitments

GANT requires some but not all suppliers (57% of Tier 1 suppliers) to provide facility level data using the Higg Index. But the company does not require suppliers to set GHG emission reduction targets or Science-based Targets (SBTs) or annually report GHG emissions.⁸

F Low carbon materials

Eliminating fossil fuel fabrics

Though the company has not committed to phase out fossil fuel based materials, GANT prioritizes natural, renewable materials that do not emit plastics and the company utilizes a fiber staircase, used for implementing materials with lower climate impact. Gant reports that 88% of its products are made with natural materials.⁹

Commitment to circularity and low carbon materials

GANT has committed to zero-deforestation materials by 2025, but it has not made any commitments to completely phase out non-organic cotton or cotton sourced from non-regenerative agriculture, to close the apparel-to-apparel recycling loop or improve the durability, repairability and resale of its products. While GANT recognizes the benefits of organic cotton, it has not committed to switch its cotton entirely to organic or regenerative cotton.¹⁰⁻¹²

Transparency

GANT publicly reports its material mix and how it manages its deadstock, but the company does not report its volume of deadstock annually.¹³

Progress and performance

GANT has demonstrated progress in reducing its reliance on fossil fuel materials by reporting that 88% of its products are made from natural materials. In 2020 45% of materials were designated lower climate impact. But GANT has not reported any progress in reducing deadstock, recycling its own products in a closed loop or improving the durability, repairability or resale of its products. The company has not reported progress in phasing out materials sourced from practices contributing to deforestation as per its commitment.¹⁴

D+ Greener shipping

Shipping climate commitments and reporting

GANT annually reports its emissions and it includes shipping emissions in its GHG reduction targets.¹⁵

Reduction in upstream shipping emissions

GANT has not reported any significant reductions in its shipping emissions.

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

GANT has not made any commitments to transitioning to zero emissions vessels (ZEV) and has not made any discernible effort to demand zero emissions vessels over liquified natural gas (LNG) fuel and to advocate for supporting port infrastructure.

F Advocacy

It is not discernable if GANT participated in advocacy efforts over the preceding 24 months urging policy makers to promote and support increasing renewable energy supply, especially in supply chain countries, or stronger emissions reduction.

1 GANT. (n.d.). Planet. Retrieved from <https://www.gant.com/sustainability/planet>

2 Ibid.

3 GANT. (n.d.). 2020 Sustainability Report. Retrieved from https://assets.ctfassets.net/ht7j4zfe2bll/1LcU2JoStXWCxR2d9N3NCQ/debfb56aa3749ae555228ee73b965073/Sustainability_report_2020_final_1_.pdf

4 Ibid.

5 GANT. (n.d.). Factory List. Retrieved from https://assets.ctfassets.net/ht7j4zfe2bll/6my1Q21rhJDoxarxpTZUb/938456b69777c0e8962e0bf790a7348e/Transparent_Factory_List_Nov_-_Sheet1_1_1_.pdf

6 GANT. (n.d.). GANT Combatting Climate Crisis Strategy 2030. Retrieved from https://downloads.ctfassets.net/ht7j4zfe2bll/4IAgFKiNRNmKMu3XondOHv/3ab99af7eda3f168b859316bcbfea2d9/FINAL_1_COMBATING_CLIMATE_CRISIS_STRATEGY_2030.pdf

7 GANT. (n.d.). Planet. Retrieved from <https://www.gant.com/sustainability/planet>

8 GANT. (n.d.). 2020 Sustainability Report. Retrieved from https://assets.ctfassets.net/ht7j4zfe2bll/1LcU2JoStXWCxR2d9N3NCQ/debfb56aa3749ae555228ee73b965073/Sustainability_report_2020_final_1_.pdf

9 Ibid.

10 Ibid.

11 GANT. (n.d.). GANT Way. Retrieved from <https://www.gant.com/sustainability/product>

12 GANT. (n.d.). Recyclable Polyester. Retrieved from <https://www.gant.com/sustainability/product/recyclable-polyester>

13 GANT. (n.d.). 2020 Sustainability Report. Retrieved from https://assets.ctfassets.net/ht7j4zfe2bll/1LcU2JoStXWCxR2d9N3NCQ/debfb56aa3749ae555228ee73b965073/Sustainability_report_2020_final_1_.pdf

14 Ibid.

15 GANT. (n.d.). Planet. Retrieved from <https://www.gant.com/sustainability/planet>

Gap Inc. stands out for its advocacy work to increase access to renewables in supply chain countries and support a 1.5 degree warming pathway, yet the company has not yet taken concrete steps to increase energy efficiency or the use of renewable energy in its own supply chain. The iconic brand has set mediocre climate targets and is tracking emissions in its supply chain, but it has not yet committed to reducing its usage of fossil fuel based fabrics.

C- Climate commitments & energy transparency

Climate commitments

In own operations

Gap Inc. has set a target to reduce GHG emissions 90% by 2030 from a 2017 base year for its own operations. Gap Inc. has also committed to power its own operations with 100% renewable electricity by 2030. It is not clear how much of the renewable energy will be additional to the grid.¹

In the supply chain

Gap Inc has set a target to reduce absolute GHG emissions 30% from the manufacturing of goods by 2030 from a 2017 base year, and has also set a goal to be “Carbon Neutral” by 2050 across its Value Chain. Despite its 100% renewable energy goals for its own operations, Gap Inc. has not set any renewable energy targets for its supply chain.^{2,3}

GHG emissions and energy transparency

In own operations

Gap Inc. annually reports the GHG emissions and energy demand associated with its own operations, including some details on the location and amount of renewable energy purchased.⁴

In the supply chain

Gap Inc. regularly publishes its list of suppliers, including listing specific facility location details, as well as the GHG emissions associated with its supply chain, but it does not publish the energy demand or renewable energy consumption and attributes in its supply chain.^{5,6}

F Renewable & energy efficient manufacturing

Energy efficiency

In contrast to efforts to improve energy efficiency in its own stores and offices, it is not discernible if Gap Inc. provides financial or other incentives to suppliers to encourage or support energy efficiency measures.

Renewable energy use and deployment

It is not discernible if Gap Inc. provides financial or other incentives to suppliers to reduce reliance on fossil fuels by deploying or using renewable energy.

Supplier transparency and commitments

Gap Inc. requests that all Tier 1 & Tier 2 suppliers complete the Higg Index FEM, with 97% of Tier 1 suppliers and 91% of Tier 2 mills completing the 2018 survey. But the company does not require suppliers to set GHG emission reduction targets or Science-based Targets (SBTs) or annually report their GHG emissions.⁷

F Low carbon materials

Eliminating fossil fuel fabrics

Gap Inc. has not made any commitments to phase out fossil fuel materials. But the company recognizes in its 2019 sustainability report that synthetics “are generally derived from nonrenewable, petroleum-based sources, there are concerns about their production and processing; they also do not biodegrade like natural fibers, providing limited end-of-life options.”

Commitment to circularity and low carbon materials

Gap Inc. has a commitment to eliminate man-made cellulosic fiber sourced from ancient and endangered, high conservation and high carbon-value forest areas by 2020. The company has not made any commitments to switch to organic cotton or cotton sourced from regenerative agriculture or eliminate materials. Though the company is taking steps to recycle some of its products, it has not made an explicit and time-bound commitment to close the apparel-to-apparel recycling loop or improve the durability, reparability and resale of its products.⁸

Transparency

Gap Inc. does not provide details on the overall mix of materials and fiber that go into its products or the amount of polyester and other fossil based fabrics used in its apparel. Reporting is limited to categories of “sustainable fiber” and progress toward the company’s self-defined “sustainable” materials goals.

Progress and performance

Gap Inc. reported in 2019 that 86% of its wood-derived materials are compliant with its policy. The company also took some steps in moving toward closing the textile recycling loop, partnering with the Ellen MacArthur Foundation

on the Make Fashion Circular initiative, which aims to recycle old clothing. The company also partnered with thredUP to improve the resale of its used products. Gap Inc. has not committed to phasing out virgin fossil fuel based materials or reported on its progress in reducing its reliance on such materials. The company has not reported progress in increasing the proportion of organic or regenerative cotton in its material mix or in reducing deadstock.⁹

F Greener shipping

Shipping climate commitments and reporting

Gap Inc. provides limited reporting on shipping emissions, which shows that emissions from its upstream transportation of goods is 45% larger than its own scope 1 & 2 emissions. Despite its significant size, Gap Inc. does not include GHG emissions shipping in its supply chain/scope 3 Science-based Target.¹⁰

Reduction in upstream shipping emissions

Gap Inc. has not reported any efforts to reduce its GHG emissions associated with its upstream shipping, and its absolute emissions continue to rise.

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

Gap Inc. has not made any commitments to transition its maritime cargo shipping to zero emissions vessels (ZEV). Gap Inc. is a member of the Clean Cargo working group, which has supported long-term goals to reduce maritime shipping emissions.

A- Advocacy

GAP signed several letters urging policy makers for increasing renewable energy supply and strong emissions reduction targets including: a letter to the government of Cambodia raising concerns about the country's continued investment in and expansion of coal power; and an open letter to President Biden supporting climate action that is consistent with the Paris Accord and a 2030 emissions reduction target, or Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), of 50% or greater. It also signed the United for The Paris Agreement letter.

1 Science Based Targets initiative. (2020, January). Companies taking action. <https://sciencebasedtargets.org/companies-taking-action#table>

2 Ibid.

3 Gap Inc. (n.d.). Goals and Progress. Retrieved from <https://www.gapinc.com/en-us/values/sustainability/strategy/goals-and-progress>

4 Gap Inc. (n.d.). Measuring our Progress. Retrieved from <https://www.gapinc.com/en-us/values/sustainability/data>

5 Ibid.

6 Gap Inc. (n.d.). Retrieved from <https://www.gapincustainability.com/sites/default/files/Gap%20Inc%20Factory%20List.pdf>

7 Gap Inc. (n.d.). Global Sustainability Report. Retrieved from <https://www.gapinc.com/CMSPages/GetAzureFile.aspx?path=-\gapcorporatesite\media\images\values\sustainability\documents\gap-inc-2019-report.f&hash=427e23d4b432a1129e037255e6ef42e29f6c9c313d4c5870cc7e1fc57c3a02c7>

8 Gap Inc. (n.d.). Wood-Derived Fabric Policy. Retrieved from <https://gapinc-prod.azureedge.net/gapmedia/gapcorporatesite/media/images/values/sustainability/documents/wood-derived-fabric-policy.pdf>

9 Gap Inc. (n.d.). Global Sustainability Report. Retrieved from <https://www.gapinc.com/CMSPages/GetAzureFile.aspx?path=-\gapcorporatesite\values\sustainability\documents\gap-inc-2019-report.f&hash=427e23d4b432a1129e037255e6ef42e29f6c9c313d4c5870cc7e1fc57c3a02c7>

10 Gap Inc. (n.d.). Measuring our Progress. Retrieved from <https://www.gapinc.com/en-us/values/sustainability/data>

Guess has made initial, cursory motions to rein in its climate pollution, but the popular brand has not done nearly enough to be considered a climate leader. Despite setting climate targets, Guess has not yet begun prioritizing energy efficiency or renewables in its supply chain. Nor has the company done much to decrease its reliance on fossil fuel-based materials. Guess should begin setting stronger targets and commitments, including in its own operations, and begin to rapidly deploy renewables throughout its supply chain.

D+ Climate commitments & energy transparency

Climate commitments

In own operations

Guess has set a target to reduce absolute GHG emissions by 50% from a 2019 base year by 2030 but has not set commitments to purchase or switch to renewable energy in its own operations.¹

In the supply chain

Guess has set a target to reduce absolute GHG emissions “from purchased goods and services 30%” by 2030 from a 2019 base year, but the company has not set commitments to purchase or switch to renewable energy in its supply chain.²

GHG emissions and energy transparency

In own operations

Guess annually reports GHG emissions and energy demand in its own operations, but it does not report renewable energy consumption and attributes.³

In the supply chain

Guess publicly reported its list of suppliers. Guess reports the annual GHG emissions associated with its supply chain but it does not annually report energy demand and renewable energy consumption and attributes in its supply chain.^{4,5}

F Renewable & energy efficient manufacturing

Energy efficiency

It is not discernible if Guess provides financial or other incentives to suppliers to encourage or support energy efficiency measures.

Renewable energy use and deployment

It is not discernible if Guess provides financial or other incentives to reduce reliance on fossil fuels by deploying or using renewable energy.

Supplier transparency and commitments

Guess requires some but not all suppliers to provide facility level data using the Higg Index. The company reports that 48% of its suppliers by volume completed the Higg FEM environmental assessment. But the company does not require suppliers to set GHG emission reduction targets or Science-based Targets (SBTs) or annually report GHG emissions.

F Low carbon materials

Eliminating fossil fuel fabrics

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

Commitment to circularity and low carbon materials

Guess has committed through its Policy on Manmade Cellulosic Fabrics 2019 to eliminate materials such as viscose sourced from practices that contribute to deforestation. The company has committed to 100% recycled or biobased polyester in all lines by 2029, main line by 2024. Guess has signed on to the Ellen MacArthur Foundation’s Jeans Redesign program to make its jeans more durable, recyclable and traceable. But since this commitment applies only to jeans, the company received just partial credit. The company has not made any commitments to phase out non-organic cotton or cotton sourced from non-regenerative agriculture or to close the apparel-to-apparel recycling loop.⁷

Transparency

Guess publicly reports its material mix but it does not report its volume of deadstock annually and how it manages its deadstock.

Progress and performance

Guess has not committed to phasing out virgin fossil fuel based materials or reported on its progress in reducing its reliance on such materials. The company has not committed to switching to organic cotton or cotton sourced from regenerative agriculture or reported progress in increasing the proportion of such cotton in its material mix. Guess has not demonstrated any progress increasing the recycled content in its products, reducing deadstock, recycling its

own products or other apparel in a closed loop system or increasing the repairability or resale of its products. The company has a take-back program called Resourced that has collected over 75,000 kg of apparel and footwear since May 2018, but the company does not report the amount resold or recycled into new garments. Hence the company received only partial credit. Guess reports that “as part of its eco materials targets for 2020, GUESS endeavors to seek out man-made cellulosic materials made with closed-loop solutions. Guess also supports the CanopyStyle initiative’s goal to increase the availability of innovative fibers in the marketplace, and will collaborate with Canopy and innovative fiber producers to support the commercial availability of man-made cellulosic fibers containing minimum of 50% of these innovative closed-loop fibers by 2025.” Guess also receives partial credit for its work on phasing out materials contributing to deforestation.⁸

8 Guess. (n.d.). Guess FY 2018-2019 Sustainability Report. Retrieved from https://content.guess.com/sustainability/GUESS-FY2018-2019_Sustainability-Report.pdf

9 Ibid.

F Greener shipping

Shipping climate commitments and reporting

Guess reports its shipping emissions annually, but it does not report GHG emission targets from shipping and its current scope 3 target only covers goods and services.⁹

Reduction in upstream shipping emissions

Guess has not reported any significant reductions in its shipping emissions.

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

Guess has not made any commitments to transitioning to zero emissions vessels (ZEV) and has not made any discernible effort to demand zero emissions vessels over liquified natural gas (LNG) fuel and advocate for supporting port infrastructure.

D Advocacy

Guess signed the Business Ambition for 1.5°C commitment.

1 Science Based Targets initiative. (2021, January). Companies taking action.

<https://sciencebasedtargets.org/companies-taking-action#table>

2 Ibid.

3 Guess. (n.d.). Guess FY 2018-2019 Sustainability Report. Retrieved from https://content.guess.com/sustainability/GUESS-FY2018-2019_Sustainability-Report.pdf

4 Ibid.

5 Guess. (n.d.). Guess?, Inc. Supplier Factory List. Retrieved from <https://static1.squarespace.com/static/609c10ed49db5202181d673f/t/60da4fd08f8c923816d669ea/1624920016516/GUESS+Vendor+List+June+2021.pdf>

6 Guess. (n.d.). Vision Guess Sustainability Report fiscal years 2020-2021. Retrieved from: <https://static1.squarespace.com/static/609c10ed49db5202181d673f/t/60faf8af82418f5da4778f6f/1627060411937/GUESS+FY20-21+Sustainability+Report.pdf>

7 Guess. (n.d.). Guess Responsible Sourcing Policy on Manmade Cellulosic Fabrics 2019. Retrieved from <https://static1.squarespace.com/static/609c10ed49db5202181d673f/t/60d4a53a06f9db3db30da5d9/1624548666421/GUESS-Responsible-Sourcing-2019-Policy-on-Cellulosic-Fabrics-CANOPY-APPROVED.pdf>

The iconic fast fashion giant H&M is poised to bring its climate pollution down to a 1.5 degree pathway, yet the brand has considerable progress to achieve before it becomes a climate leader in many areas. H&M has done much to advocate for access to renewable energy in supply chain countries, which is a critical step to cleaning up value chains. And while H&M has signaled its desire to be a climate leader, it must first rapidly scale up its targets and its financial support for both energy efficiency measures and the use of renewables in its supply chain. H&M will also bring down its emissions when it begins to rely less on fossil fuel based materials in all forms.

C- Climate commitments & energy transparency

Climate commitments

In own operations

H&M has set a target to reduce absolute GHG emissions 40% by 2030 from a 2017 base year in its own operations and has set a commitment to switch to 100% renewable energy but only some of that energy will be additional to the grid.¹

In the supply chain

H&M has set an intensity-based target to reduce GHG emission 59% per piece by 2030 from a 2017 base year, but the company has not set commitments to purchase or switch to renewable energy in its supply chain.^{2,3}

GHG emissions and energy transparency

In own operations

H&M annually reports GHG emissions and energy demand in its own operations and reports renewable energy consumption and attributes but it does not distinguish how much is additional to the grid.⁴

In the supply chain

H&M publicly reports its list of suppliers and it only reports the annual GHG emissions associated with its supply chain. H&M does not annually report energy demand or renewable energy consumption and attributes in its supply chain, although its Tier 1 suppliers report renewable energy usage to the Higg Index FEM.⁵

D- Renewable & energy efficient manufacturing

Energy efficiency

H&M does not report providing financial incentives to suppliers, but the company enrolls suppliers in energy efficient programs and requires suppliers to make energy efficiency improvements, which helps to support some of its major suppliers in increasing energy efficiency in their facilities.⁶

Renewable energy use and deployment

H&M does not report providing financial incentives to suppliers, but the company supports some of its major suppliers in deploying or using more renewable energy in non-financial ways.⁷

Supplier transparency and commitments

H&M requires some of its suppliers to provide facility level data using the Higg Index. But the company does not require suppliers to set GHG emission reduction targets, set Science-based Targets (SBTs) or annually report GHG emissions.⁸

D+ Low carbon materials

Eliminating fossil fuel fabrics

H&M commits to use 100% recycled or other sustainably sourced materials by 2030, an early step toward phasing out virgin fossil fuel based material, for which it has received partial credit due to the vagueness of the commitment.⁹

Commitment to circularity and low carbon materials

H&M has committed to sourcing 30% of materials from recycled sources by 2025, improving the resale of its products and eliminating materials such as viscose sourced from practices that contribute to deforestation by 2025. But H&M has not committed to phase out non-organic cotton or cotton sourced from non-regenerative agriculture or close the apparel-to-apparel recycling loop.¹⁰

Transparency

H&M does not publicly report its material mix, its volume of deadstock or how it manages its deadstock.

Progress and performance

H&M has demonstrated some progress in increasing the recycled content in its products and phasing out materials sourced from practices contributing to deforestation. But H&M has not demonstrated progress in reducing

its reliance on fossil fuel materials, switching to organic cotton or cotton sourced from regenerative agriculture or eliminating deadstock. H&M also reported progress in continuing to expand repair programs, rental options and selling second-hand products in some markets. The company has shown some progress in moving toward closed-loop apparel-to-apparel recycling through research and development, and the company received credit for its efforts to recycle textile from post consumer waste into new garments and reporting that a portion of the 35%–40% of the 18,000 tonnes of garments it collected in 2020 from across all brands were recycled into new fibers.¹¹

D+ Shipping

Shipping climate commitments and reporting

H&M annually reports its shipping emissions and it includes shipping emissions in its GHG reduction targets.¹²

Reduction in upstream shipping emissions

H&M has not reported any significant reductions in its shipping emissions.

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

H&M has not made any commitments to transition to zero emissions vessels (ZEV) and has not made any discernible effort to demand zero emissions vessels over liquified natural gas (LNG) fuel and to advocate for supporting port infrastructure.

A+ Advocacy

H&M signed several letters urging policy makers to increase renewable energy supply and strong emissions reduction targets including: a letter to the government of Cambodia raising concerns about the country's continued investment in and expansion of coal power; a letter to the Government of Vietnam urging swift approval and implementation of the Direct Power Purchase Agreement (DPPA) pilot to support the country's renewable energy transition; the business and investor CEO letter on EU 2030 GHG emissions targets; an open letter to President Biden supporting climate action that is consistent with the Paris Accord and a 2030 emissions reduction target, or Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), of 50% or greater; the Uniting Business and Governments to Recover Better joint statement; and a statement calling on the United States federal government to Transition to Zero-Carbon Energy.

<https://sciencebasedtargets.org/companies-taking-action#table>

4 H&M Group. (n.d.). Sustainability Performance Report 2020. Retrieved from <https://hmgroupp.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/HM-Group-Sustainability-Performance-Report-2020.pdf>

5 Ibid.

6 Ibid.

7 Ibid.

8 Ibid.

9 H&M. (2019, March 18). On the Way Towards Sourcing 100% More Sustainable Materials. Retrieved from <https://about.hm.com/news/general-news-2019/on-the-way-towards-using-100--sustainable-materials.html>

10 H&M Group. (n.d.). Sustainability Performance Report 2020. Retrieved from <https://hmgroupp.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/HM-Group-Sustainability-Performance-Report-2020.pdf>

11 Ibid.

12 Ibid.

1 Science Based Targets initiative. (2019, December). Companies taking action. <https://sciencebasedtargets.org/companies-taking-action#table>

2 H&M Group. (n.d.). Sustainability Performance Report 2020. Retrieved from <https://hmgroupp.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/HM-Group-Sustainability-Performance-Report-2020.pdf>

3 Science Based Targets initiative. (2019, December). Companies taking action.



Hugo Boss has scored most of its credit in the areas of commitments and transparency, highlighting the company's efforts to curb its climate pollution is in its infancy. In order to show leadership, Hugo Boss should begin to incentivize renewable energy and energy efficiency measures in its supply chain and increase its materials reductions ambition.

C- Climate commitments & energy transparency

Climate commitments

In own operations

Hugo Boss has set a target to reduce absolute GHG emissions 51% by 2030. The company has current programs to deploy renewable energy but has not committed to switch to 100% renewable energy in its own operations.¹

In the supply chain

Hugo Boss has set a target to reduce absolute GHG emissions from purchased goods and services and upstream and downstream transportation 30% by 2030, but the company has not set commitments to purchase or switch to renewable energy in its supply chain.²

GHG emissions and energy transparency

In own operations

Hugo Boss annually reports its GHG emissions, energy demand and renewable energy consumption in its own operations, But the company does not explicitly report how much of the renewable energy it consumed is additional to the grid.³

In the supply chain

Hugo Boss publicly reports its list of suppliers and it only reports the annual GHG emissions associated with its supply chain. The company does not annually report energy demand and renewable energy consumption and attributes in its supply chain.^{4,5}

F Renewable & energy efficient manufacturing

Energy efficiency

It is not discernible if Hugo Boss provides financial or other incentives to suppliers to encourage or support energy efficiency measures.

Renewable energy use and deployment

It is not discernible if Hugo Boss provides financial or other incentives to suppliers to reduce reliance on fossil fuels by deploying or using renewable energy.

Supplier transparency and commitments

It is not discernible if Hugo Boss requires suppliers to set GHG emission reduction targets, set Science-based Targets (SBTs), provide facility level data using the Higg Index or annually report GHG emissions. The company states that it requires suppliers "to identify and monitor all relevant sources of energy and emissions of greenhouse gases," for which it receives partial credit.⁶

D- Low carbon materials

Eliminating fossil fuel fabrics

Hugo Boss has not made any commitments to phase out fossil fuel based materials, but the company states "We avoid synthetic fibers wherever possible" and that "synthetic materials are produced from petroleum, a finite, non-renewable raw material. Oil extraction can endanger ecosystems and pollute water reservoirs. In addition, energy and chemicals are required to produce the material."⁷

Commitment to circularity and low carbon materials

Hugo Boss has not made any commitments to switch to organic cotton or cotton sourced from regenerative agriculture or a clear policy to eliminate materials, such as leather and viscose, sourced from practices that contribute to deforestation by 2030. Hugo Boss has not committed to closing the apparel-to-apparel recycling loop, but it has committed to a target of 50% of synthetic fibers to be from recycled fibers by 2025 and has a Circular Design Strategy that encourages it to design products that can be recycled, for which it received partial credit. The company has not committed to increase repairability and resale of its products.⁸

Transparency

Hugo Boss publicly reports its material mix but it does not report its volume of deadstock and how it manages its deadstock.

Progress and performance

Hugo Boss has not committed to phasing out virgin fossil fuel based materials or reported on its progress in reducing its reliance on such materials. The company has not committed to switching to organic cotton or cotton

sources from regenerative agriculture or reported progress in increasing the proportion of such cotton in its material mix. The company's progress on cotton involves increasing the percentage of BCI to 100% by 2025, but not organic or regenerative cotton. Hugo Boss has not demonstrated any progress increasing the recycled cotton in its products, but it has made some limited progress in using recycled PET including 60% of content used in padding in its apparel and accessories for some of its products. The company also reports in its Responsible Product Policy that it prioritizes TENCEL Lyocell. Hugo Boss has not reported progress in reducing deadstock, recycling its own products or other apparel in a closed loop system or increasing the repairability or resale of its products.⁹

8 Hugo Boss. (n.d.). 2020 Sustainability Report. Retrieved from https://group.hugoboss.com/fileadmin/media/pdf/sustainability/sustainability_reports_EN/Sustainability_Report_2020.pdf

9 Ibid.

10 Ibid.

D+ Greener shipping

Shipping climate commitments and reporting

Hugo Boss annually reports its shipping emissions and it includes shipping emissions in its GHG reduction targets.¹⁰

Reduction in upstream shipping emissions

Hugo Boss has not reported any significant reductions in its upstream shipping emissions.

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

Hugo Boss has not made any commitments to transitioning to zero emissions vessels (ZEV) and Hugo Boss has not made any discernible effort to demand zero emissions vessels over liquified natural gas (LNG) fuel and advocate for supporting port infrastructure.

F Advocacy

It is not discernable if Hugo Boss participated in advocacy efforts over the preceding 24 months urging policy makers to promote and support increasing renewable energy supply, especially in supply chain countries, or stronger emissions reduction.

1 Hugo Boss. (n.d.). 2020 Sustainability Report. Retrieved from https://group.hugoboss.com/fileadmin/media/pdf/sustainability/sustainability_reports_EN/Sustainability_Report_2020.pdf

2 Science Based Targets initiative. (2020, April). Companies taking action. <https://sciencebasedtargets.org/companies-taking-action#table>

3 Hugo Boss. (n.d.). 2020 Sustainability Report. Retrieved from https://group.hugoboss.com/fileadmin/media/pdf/sustainability/sustainability_reports_EN/Sustainability_Report_2020.pdf

4 Ibid.

5 Hugo Boss. (n.d.). Suppliers. Retrieved from <https://group.hugoboss.com/en/responsibility/partners/suppliers>

6 Hugo Boss. (n.d.). Environmental Policy. Retrieved from https://group.hugoboss.com/fileadmin/media/pdf/sustainability/company_commitments_EN/2020_HUGO_BOSS_Environmental_Policy_EN.pdf

7 Hugo Boss. (n.d.). Synthetic Materials. Retrieved from <https://group.hugoboss.com/en/responsibility/products/sustainable-materials/synthetic-materials>



The fast fashion innovator Inditex lags in most areas of this assessment, but has undertaken more advocacy than many brands in this scorecard. The brand's steps to install renewable energy projects helps ensure that the energy will be truly additional to the grid, but Inditex is not doing nearly enough for renewables or even energy efficiency measures in its supply chain. Additionally, Inditex should make its supply chain transparent, an easy and increasingly common step for companies displaying climate leadership.

D+ Climate commitments & energy transparency

Climate commitments

In own operations

Inditex has set a target to reduce absolute GHG emissions by 90%, which is greater than 55%, by 2030, and the company committed to 80% renewable energy by 2025.^{1,2}

In the supply chain

Inditex has set a target to reduce absolute GHG emissions in its supply chain by 20% by 2030, which is below 40% reduction, but the company has not set commitments to purchase or switch to renewable energy in its supply chain.³

GHG emissions and energy transparency

In own operations

Inditex annually reports its GHG emissions, energy demand and renewable energy consumption and attributes in its own operations.⁴

In the supply chain

Inditex has not publicly reported its list of suppliers and it reports the annual GHG emissions. Inditex does not annually report energy demand or renewable energy consumption and attributes in its supply chain.⁵

F Renewable & energy efficient manufacturing

Energy efficiency

Inditex does not report providing financial incentives to suppliers, but the company incentivizes measures through its Join Life program, which helps to support some of its major suppliers in increasing energy efficiency in their facilities.⁶

Renewable energy use and deployment

It is not discernible if Inditex provides financial or other incentives to suppliers to reduce reliance on fossil fuels by

deploying or using renewable energy. However, because Inditex operates some of its own supply chain manufacturing and is using renewable energy to some extent, it has received partial credit.

Supplier transparency and commitments

It is not discernible if Inditex requires suppliers to set GHG emission reduction targets or set Science-based Targets (SBTs), provide facility level data using the Higg Index, or annually report GHG emissions.

D Low carbon materials

Eliminating fossil fuel fabrics

Inditex has committed to using 100% recycled polyester by 2025.

Commitment to circularity and low carbon materials

Inditex has not made any commitments to phase out non-organic cotton or cotton not sourced from regenerative agriculture and it has not committed eliminating deadstock or improving the repairability and resale of its products. Inditex has a commitment to ensure that 100% of the cotton, linen and polyester it uses will be organic, sustainable or recycled by 2025, but it's unclear how it defines "sustainable" and the proportion of each. The company has a Forest Product Policy to Protect Ancient and Endangered Forests that applies to its materials. Inditex has committed to closing the loop for its products, but since the commitment lacks a clear target, it only received partial credit.⁸

Transparency

Inditex does not publicly report its material mix, its volume of deadstock or how it manages its deadstock.

Progress and performance

Inditex has not demonstrated progress in reducing its reliance on fossil fuel based materials such as polyester. The company receives full credit for implementing its Forest Product Policy. The company reports increasing the use of recycled polyester. Inditex also reports increasing the use of "sustainable" cotton by 91% in 2020, but it's unclear how much of that increase is specific to organic or recycled cotton as opposed to Better Cotton Initiative (BCI) cotton. Inditex has not demonstrated any progress in eliminating deadstock or increasing the durability, repairability and resale of its products. Although the volume recycled is unclear, the company received partial credit for its efforts to close the loop by recycling some of the returned products.⁹

F Greener shipping

Shipping climate commitments and reporting

Inditex reports its shipping emissions annually, but it does not include shipping emissions in its GHG reduction targets.⁹

Reduction in upstream shipping emissions

Inditex has not reported any significant reductions in its shipping emissions.

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

Inditex has not made any commitments to transition to zero emissions vessels (ZEV) and Inditex has not made any discernible effort to demand zero emissions vessels over liquified natural gas (LNG) fuel and advocate for supporting port infrastructure.

C+ Advocacy

Inditex signed several letters urging policy makers to increase renewable energy supply and strong emissions reduction targets including: the business and investor CEO letter on EU 2030 GHG emissions targets; the Uniting Business and Governments to Recover Better joint statement; and the Business Ambition for 1.5°C commitment.

1 Science Based Targets initiative. (2020, August). Companies taking action. Retrieved from <https://sciencebasedtargets.org/companies-taking-action#table>

2 Inditex. (n.d.). Inditex Group Annual Report 2020. Retrieved from <https://www.inditex.com/documents/10279/664163/2020+Inditex+Annual+Report.pdf/290c210b-af7d-0b6f-b3da-65e4c49365d3>

3 Science Based Targets initiative. (2020, August). Companies taking action. Retrieved from <https://sciencebasedtargets.org/companies-taking-action#table>

4 Inditex. (n.d.). Inditex Group Annual Report 2020. Retrieved from <https://www.inditex.com/documents/10279/664163/2020+Inditex+Annual+Report.pdf/290c210b-af7d-0b6f-b3da-65e4c49365d3>

5 Ibid.

6 Inditex. (n.d.). Join Life. Retrieved from <https://www.wateractionplan.com/en/join-life>

7 Inditex. (n.d.). Sustainable Materials. Retrieved from <https://www.inditex.com/our-commitment-to-the-environment/closing-the-loop/sustainable-materials>

8 Inditex. (n.d.). Forest Product Policy to Protect Ancient and Endangered Forests. Retrieved from <https://www.inditex.com/documents/10279/242216/Inditex+Forest+Product+Policy.pdf/10d1d257-b2f2-fc6a-ca71-e088b5b29020>

9 Inditex. (n.d.). Inditex Group Annual Report 2020. Retrieved from <https://www.inditex.com/documents/10279/664163/2020+Inditex+Annual+Report.pdf/290c210b-af7d-0b6f-b3da-65e4c49365d3>

Kering has set itself as a frontrunner in the luxury fashion world by committing to transition to 100% renewable energy in its supply chain. But the company's weak intensity-based target for reducing emissions in the supply chain is inconsistent with its ambition to move towards decarbonization. Kering should set an absolute emission reduction target of 55%, ensuring the phase out of coal in its supply chain, by 2030, and make significant investments to help its suppliers install and use renewables, to help propel itself to climate leadership. The company's efforts to ensure its leather is not sourced from deforestation-linked practices, especially in places like the Amazon, provide a good example for other luxury and sportswear companies to follow. Kering should set a new precedent in the industry by committing to get rid of fossil fuel-derived synthetics entirely.

B Climate commitments & energy transparency

Climate commitments

In own operations

Kering has set a target to reduce absolute GHG emissions 90% by 2030 from a 2015 base year, prioritizing additionality, and has set a public commitment to switch to 100% renewable energy in its own operations by 2022. The company states that "to increase additionality, Kering will enter into Power Purchase Agreements with new solar and wind power plants to cover most of its electricity needs in all the geographies where this is possible."¹

In the supply chain

Kering has set an intensity-based target to reduce GHG emissions 40% per unit by 2025 from a 2015 base year, and the company is committed to transition to 100% renewable energy in its supply chain. The company states: "Kering is convinced that renewable energy will provide most of its electricity by 2030, as solar and wind are already the lowest cost forms of energy in most countries of the world. Kering also wants to drive this transition in the supply chain, partly through Clean by Design, and partly by directly converting electricity use in the supply chain to green electricity. The move toward 100% renewable energy in the supply chain will be pursued by electrification, the on-site generation of solar energy, green energy contracts, Energy Attribute Certificates purchase and future Power Purchase Agreements."²

GHG emissions and energy transparency

In own operations

Kering annually reports its GHG emissions in its own operations, as well as its energy demand and renewable energy consumption and attributes.³

In the supply chain

Kering has not publicly reported its list of suppliers but it reports the annual GHG emissions associated with its supply chain, providing a breakdown by tier, material and country, which sets it apart from its peers in the luxury market. Kering does not annually report its renewable energy consumption and attributes in its supply chain.⁴

D- Renewable & energy efficient manufacturing

Energy efficiency

Kering reports that it continues to work with the Clean by Design program to promote energy efficiency measures with suppliers in Italy. The company also embarked on a new partnership in 2020 with the Apparel Impact Institute and other brands to offer a new platform for manufacturing partners to "coordinate, fund and scale environmental programs with measurable impact".^{5,6}

Renewable energy use and deployment

It is not discernible if Kering provides financial or other incentives to suppliers to reduce reliance on fossil fuels by deploying or using renewable energy.

Supplier transparency and commitments

Kering collects environmental management data and monitors the compliance of its suppliers with its standards. The company reports that it does not use the Higg Index FEM, which according to the company may not be the most relevant tool for its relatively small suppliers (average number of employees is below 40).⁷ Kering does not appear to require suppliers to set GHG emission reduction targets or set Science-based Targets (SBTs) or annually report their GHG emissions.

C+ Low carbon materials

Eliminating fossil fuel fabrics

Kering has not made any commitments to phase out fossil fuel based materials but the company reported in a response to a survey by Changing Markets, Stand.earth and other partners, that only 4% of its materials is synthetic fabrics.⁸

Commitment to circularity and low carbon materials

Kering has committed to switch to 100% organic cotton by 2025 and has policies in place to prevent and eliminate sourcing of wood-based materials (such as viscose) and leather that are linked to deforestation.^{9,10} Kering has not explicitly committed to closing the apparel-to-apparel recycling loop but it's making efforts to make some of its products more durable and longer-lasting.

Transparency

Kering reports its material intensity as well as the quantity of each material group it uses, including synthetic fibres.¹¹ The company does not report its volume of deadstock.

Progress and performance

Kering demonstrated significant progress in reducing its reliance on fossil fuel derived materials and increasing the proportion of organic cotton. The company reported that organic cotton makes up 51% of all cotton used. Kering also demonstrated progress in preventing the sourcing of materials such as leather sourced from practices contributing to deforestation, increasing the recycled nylon content in its products, and improving the longevity of its products. Though the company has not made significant progress in closing the apparel-to-apparel recycling loop, it received partial credit for its efforts to utilize leather, cashmere and nylon offcuts from its production in making new materials.¹²

D+ Greener shipping

Shipping climate commitments and reporting

Kering annually reports its shipping emissions and it includes shipping emissions in its GHG emissions reduction targets.

Reduction in upstream shipping emissions

Kering has not reported significant reductions in its shipping emissions as a result of slower shipping modes or shortening of supply chain or other active measures to reduce emissions.

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

Kering has not made any commitments to transitioning to zero emissions vessels (ZEV) and has not made any discernible effort to demand zero emissions vessels over liquified natural gas (LNG) fuel and to advocate for supporting port infrastructure.

D Advocacy

Kering signed the United for The Paris Agreement letter.

1 Kering. (2021). Climate Strategy. https://keringcorporate.dam.kering.com/m/6e8189c9c7f430a7/original/KERING_ClimateStrategy2021.pdf

2 Ibid.

3 Kering. (2020). Universal Registration Document. https://keringcorporate.dam.kering.com/m/726533d8fa257732/original/Kering_2020_Universal_Registration_Document.pdf

4 Kering. (n.d.a). <https://kering-group.opendatasoft.com/pages/epl-map-2019/>

5 Kering. (2020). Universal Registration Document. https://keringcorporate.dam.kering.com/m/726533d8fa257732/original/Kering_2020_Universal_Registration_Document.pdf

6 Kering. (2021, February 9). Kering, together with Burberry and Stella McCartney, launches in Italy an environmental improvement initiative driven by the Apparel Impact Institute. <https://www.kering.com/en/news/kering-together-with-burberry-and-stella-mccartney-launches-in-italy-an-environmental-improvement-initiative-driven-by-the-apparel-impact-institute>

7 Kering. (2020, March). SASB Content Index. [https://www.kering.com/uploads/KERING_2020_SASB%20Index%20table%20\(March%202021\).pdf](https://www.kering.com/uploads/KERING_2020_SASB%20Index%20table%20(March%202021).pdf)

8 Changing Markets Foundation. (2021). Synthetics

Anonymous: Fashion brands' addiction to fossil fuels. Retrieved July 10, 2021 from: http://changingmarkets.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/SyntheticsAnonymous_FinalWeb.pdf

9 Kering. (n.d.) Sustainability Progress Report 2017-2020. Retrieved July 10, 2021 from: <https://progress-report.kering.com/Kering-Sustainability-Progress-Report-2017-2020.pdf>

10 Kering. (n.d.) Kering Standards for Raw Materials and Manufacturing Processes. <https://keringcorporate.dam.kering.com/m/aa032ddf06e406e/original/Kering-Standards-for-raw-materials-and-manufacturing-processes-2021.pdf>

11 Kering. (n.d.) Material Quantity in 2019 and 2020. Retrieved from: https://kering-group.opendatasoft.com/explore/dataset/material-quantity-in-2019-and-2020/table/?disjunctive=material_group

12 Kering. (2020). Universal Registration Document. https://keringcorporate.dam.kering.com/m/726533d8fa257732/original/Kering_2020_Universal_Registration_Document.pdf



One of the highest scoring brands on this scorecard, the iconic jeans maker Levi's has made significant progress piloting energy efficiency measures and exploring renewable energy installations in its supply chain, and is ready to rapidly scale up the projects to make significant GHG emissions cuts. Furthermore, Levi's has taken bold steps to advocate for access to renewable energy in supply chain countries. Levi's has set strong climate targets; however, those targets do not cover the company's shipping emissions and the company's emissions reporting may be in need of quality control. Levi's should also focus on reducing its reliance on coal boilers at its wet processing sites, paving the way for the next generation of fashion climate leaders.

C+ Climate commitments & energy transparency

Climate commitments

In own operations

Levi's has set a target to reduce absolute GHG emissions 90% by 2025 from a 2016 base year and has set public commitments to switch to 100% renewable energy in its own operations, but it's not clear if the renewable energy will be additional to the grid. Aside from the deployment of solar panels to meet the partial energy needs of one of its distribution facilities, Levi's continues to rely heavily on unbundled certificate purchases for most of its progress toward its renewable energy goal.¹

In the supply chain

Levi's has set a target to reduce absolute GHG emissions 40% from goods and services by 2025 from a 2016 base year, but the company has not set commitments to purchase or switch to renewable energy in its supply chain. Levi's received additional credit reflecting the strength of its supply chain target.²

GHG emissions and energy transparency

In own operations

Levi's annually reports GHG emissions, energy demand and renewable energy consumption and attributes in its own operations. Levi's received only partial credit for not explicitly reporting how much of the renewable energy consumed in its own operations is additional to the grid.³

In the supply chain

Levi's publicly reports its list of suppliers and it only reports the annual GHG emissions associated with its supply chain. However, it would appear little actual measurement is taking place prior to reporting supply chain manufacturing

emissions, as their figures were identical for three consecutive years. So Levi's has received partial credit instead of full credit. Levi's does not annually report energy demand or renewable energy consumption and attributes in its supply chain.^{4,5}

C Renewable & energy efficient manufacturing

Energy efficiency

Levi's provides its major suppliers with significant financial incentives for energy efficiency measures. After partnering with the IFC on a pilot program, Levi's is scaling up its financial support for energy efficiency measures to include major suppliers, including all wet process suppliers. Having built a stronger partnership with suppliers to facilitate key improvements in energy efficiency, Levi's needs to expand its focus to prioritize the elimination of coal and partner with its suppliers to not only conduct feasibility studies for renewable energy, but also provide financial incentives and longer-term contracts to those suppliers who make the necessary investments to phase out coal.⁶

Renewable energy use and deployment

Levi's provides financial incentives to some of its suppliers to reduce reliance on fossil fuel energy by deploying or using renewable energy. Levi's has provided some support for feasibility assessments for suppliers participating under the PaCT, which helps to support some of its major suppliers in deploying or using more renewable energy and has partnered with IFC on the Global Trade Supplier Finance (GTSF) program since 2014. GTSF offers working capital at lower rates to suppliers that are meeting key social and environmental metrics. Levi's has incorporated emissions reductions and renewable energy use into the evaluation criteria.⁷

Supplier transparency and commitments

Levi's requires some but not all suppliers to provide facility level data using the Higg Index, but it is unclear to what extent Levi's is using the Higg Index. The company does not require suppliers to set GHG emission reduction targets, set Science-based Targets (SBTs) or annually report GHG emissions.⁸

C- Low carbon materials

Eliminating fossil fuel fabrics

Levi's has not made any commitments to phase out fossil fuel based materials but it received credit for predominantly

relying on non-synthetic materials for its products. Only 9% of Levi's fiber mix is synthetic fibers.

Commitment to circularity and low carbon materials

Levi's has committed to eliminate materials such as viscose sourced from practices that contribute to deforestation, but it has not made any commitments to phase out non-organic cotton or cotton sourced from non-regenerative agriculture. Levi's has committed to increase the reparability and resale of its products, to increase the recyclability of its products and to closing the apparel-to-apparel recycling loop. Levi's reports that 83% of its cotton is from BCI suppliers, organic cotton farms or recycled cotton suppliers, with the non-time bound goal of having 100% of its cotton supply come from "sustainable sources," but it does not provide any further breakdown in terms of volume or percentage of each type of cotton.⁹⁻¹²

Transparency

Levi's publicly reports the percentage of cotton used but does not report its complete material mix and has received partial credit.

Progress and performance

Levi's does not report its volume of deadstock annually or how it manages its deadstock. Levi's has demonstrated significant progress in phasing out materials such as viscose sourced from practices contributing to deforestation, in increasing the reparability and resale of its products and in improving the recyclability of its products. Levi's Wellthread line of apparel is designed to be fully recyclable. A select number of Global Flagship Stores now offer repair services and its Authorized Vintage program offers jeans from 1980s and 1990s for resale. Levi's also demonstrated significant progress in reducing its reliance on fossil fuel materials. But the company has not reported significant progress in switching to organic cotton or cotton sourced from regenerative agriculture, increasing the recycled content in its products or recycling its own products (or other apparel) in a closed loop. Levi's reports its recycled and organic cotton under the umbrella term "sustainable," which includes BCI cotton, and so it is not possible to discern the percentage of recycled or organic cotton content.

D+ Greener shipping

Shipping climate commitments and reporting

Levi's reports its shipping emissions annually, but it does not include shipping emissions in its GHG reduction targets.¹³

Reduction in upstream shipping emissions

Levi's has reported lower shipping emissions but it has not reported how those reductions were achieved.¹⁴

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

Levi's has not made any commitments to transition to zero emissions vessels (ZEV) and the company has not made any discernible effort to demand zero emissions vessels over liquified natural gas (LNG) fuel and advocate for supporting port infrastructure.

A- Advocacy

Levi's signed several letters urging policy makers to increase renewable energy supply and strong emissions reduction targets including: a letter to the Government of Vietnam urging swift approval and implementation of the Direct Power Purchase Agreement (DPPA) pilot to support the country's renewable energy transition; a business and investor CEO letter on EU 2030 GHG emissions targets; an open letter to President Biden supporting climate action that is consistent with the Paris Accord and a 2030 emissions reduction target, or Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), of 50% or greater; and the United for The Paris Agreement letter.

1 Science Based Targets initiative. (2018, July). Companies taking action. <https://sciencebasedtargets.org/companies-taking-action#table>

2 Ibid.

3 Reported annually to Carbon Disclosure Project

4 Ibid.

5 Levi Strauss & Co. (2019, November). Levi Strauss & Co. Factory List. Retrieved from <https://www.levistrauss.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/Levi-Strauss-Co-Factory-Mill-List-November-2019.pdf>

6 Levi Strauss & Co. (n.d.). Partnering with the IFC to Meet 2025 Climate Goals. Retrieved from <https://www.levistrauss.com/2019/06/27/partnering-with-the-ifc-to-meet-2025-climate-goals/>

7 Levi Strauss & Co. (n.d.). We're Joining a Race That Everyone Can Win: Here's Why. Retrieved from <https://www.levistrauss.com/2019/06/27/partnering-with-the-ifc-to-meet-2025-climate-goals/>

8 Sustainable Apparel Coalition. (n.d.). Member Spotlight: Levi Strauss & Co. Retrieved from https://apparelcoalition.org/member_spotlight/levis/

9 Levi Strauss & Co. (n.d.). Commitment to Source Sustainable Wood-Based Fibers. Retrieved from <https://www.levistrauss.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/102020-Wood-Based-Fiber-Policy.pdf>

10 Levi Strauss & Co. (n.d.). The Story Behind Making the Most Sustainable Levi's Ever. Retrieved from <https://www.levistrauss.com/2020/07/23/wellthread-renewcell/>

11 Levi Strauss & Co. (n.d.). Making Levi's SecondHand Second Nature for Fans. Retrieved from <https://www.levistrauss.com/2020/10/08/making-levis-secondhand-second-nature-for-fans/>

12 Levi Strauss & Co. (n.d.). Tailor Shop. Retrieved from https://www.levi.com/US/en_US/features/tailor-shop

13 Reported annually to Carbon Disclosure Project

14 Levi Strauss & Co. (n.d.). 2019 Sustainability Review. Retrieved from <https://www.levistrauss.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/LSCo.-2019-Sustainability-Review.pdf>

The yoga pants leader Lululemon has much work to attain the sustainable status it so effectively projects in its branding. The company has set a supply chain intensity-based climate target, which will fall far short if the company hopes to keep its climate pollution below the 1.5C warming threshold. Worse still, it has yet to meaningfully act on its supply chain climate target, not having worked with suppliers to increase energy efficiency, phase out coal usage, or to source renewable energy. The immensely popular brand has shown some willingness to advocate for policies to bring down global GHG emissions, yet it should apply those efforts in supply chain countries in order to help its suppliers obtain renewable energy. Lululemon also must greatly reduce its reliance on fossil fuel-based fabrics if it is to achieve significant GHG emissions reductions.

C- Climate commitments & energy transparency

Climate commitments

In own operations

Lululemon has set a target to reduce absolute GHG emissions 60% by 2030 from a 2018 base year and has set public commitments to switch to 100% renewable energy in its own operations, but not all the renewable energy will be additional to the grid. The company reports that it intends to do so “through a combination of renewable energy credits (RECs) and a virtual Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) in North America.”¹

In the supply chain

Lululemon has set an intensity-based target to reduce GHG emissions 60% per unit of value added by 2030 from a 2018 base year (which is equivalent to 20% absolute emission reductions), and the company has not set commitments to purchase or switch to renewable energy in its supply chain.²

GHG emissions and energy transparency

In own operations

Lululemon publicly reports GHG emissions and energy demand in its own operations to the CDP, but it does not report renewable energy consumption and attributes.

In the supply chain

Lululemon publicly reports its list of suppliers and it reports the GHG emissions and energy demand associated with its supply chain to the CDP, but the information is not yet reported annually. Lululemon does not annually report the renewable energy consumption and attributes in its supply chain.

F Renewable and energy efficient manufacturing

Energy efficiency

Lululemon does not report providing financial incentives to suppliers, but the company reports it is engaging with some suppliers on energy efficiency and renewable energy, though the scope of engagement is unclear.³

Renewable energy use and deployment

Lululemon does not report providing financial incentives to suppliers, but the company reports it is engaging with some suppliers on energy efficiency and renewable energy, though the scope of engagement is unclear.⁴

Supplier transparency and commitments

Lululemon requires some but not all suppliers to provide facility level data using the Higg Index. But the company does not require suppliers to set GHG emission reduction targets, set Science-based Targets (SBTs) or annually report GHG emissions.⁵

F Low carbon materials

Eliminating fossil fuel fabrics

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

Climate commitments to circularity and low carbon materials

Lululemon has committed to 75% recycled polyester by 2025 and some portion of nylon to be recycled by 2030.⁶ The company has also committed to eliminate materials such as viscose sourced from practices that contribute to deforestation, but it has not made any commitments to phase out non-organic cotton or cotton sourced from non-regenerative agriculture by 2030.⁷ Lululemon has not committed to closing the apparel-to-apparel recycling loop. The company has committed to expanding its newly launched resale program.

Transparency

Lululemon does not publicly report its material mix, its volume of deadstock or how it manages its deadstock.

Progress and performance

Lululemon has demonstrated significant progress in phasing out materials sourced from practices contributing to deforestation as it reports that since Jan 2018 it has eliminated materials sourced from endangered and ancient forests. The company has also started a clothing resale pilot

program in May 2021.⁸ But Lululemon has not demonstrated any progress in reducing its reliance on fossil fuel materials, switching to organic cotton or cotton sourced from regenerative agriculture, increasing the recycled content in its products, eliminating deadstock, recycling its own products (or other apparel) in a closed loop.

D+ Greener shipping

Shipping climate commitments and reporting

Lululemon reports its shipping emissions to the CDP and it includes shipping emissions in its GHG reduction targets.

Reduction in upstream shipping emissions

Lululemon has not reported any significant reductions in its shipping emissions.

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

Lululemon has not made any commitments to transitioning to zero emissions vessels (ZEV) and has not made any discernible effort to demand zero emissions vessels over liquified natural gas (LNG) fuel and to advocate for supporting port infrastructure.

C Advocacy

Lululemon signed an open letter to President Biden supporting climate action in line with the Paris Accord and a 2030 emissions reduction target, or Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), of 50% or greater.

1 Lululemon. (n.d.). Climate and Energy. <https://info.lululemon.com/sustainability/our-footprint/climate-energy>

2 Ibid.

3 Lululemon. (n.d.). Climate and Energy. <https://info.lululemon.com/sustainability/our-footprint/climate-energy>

4 Ibid.

5 Lululemon. (n.d.a). Environmental Impacts. <https://info.lululemon.com/sustainability/responsible-supply-chain/environmental-impacts>

6 Lululemon. (2020). 2020 Impact Agenda. Retrieved on July 12, 2021 from: https://pimages.lululemon.com/content/dam/lululemon/www-images/Footer/Sustainability/lululemon_ImpactAgenda_October202023.pdf

7 Lululemon. (n.d.b.) For the Love of Forests. <https://info.lululemon.com/sustainability/responsible-supply-chain/raw-material-sources/protecting-ancient-forests>

8 Lululemon. (2021, May 4). Introducing Lululemon Like New. <https://info.lululemon.com/about/media/lululemon-Like-new>



The luxury giant LVMH may lead in fashion trends but it is nowhere close to leading on climate. The conglomerate has set an intensity-based supply chain climate target, which does not guarantee an overall reduction in GHG emissions, and it has done nothing to source renewable energy or even implement energy efficiency measures in its manufacturing. LVMH's liquor brand, Hennessy, is notably at the forefront of innovative zero emissions vessel shipping.

D Climate commitments & energy transparency

Climate commitments

In own operations

LVMH has set a target to reduce absolute GHG emissions 50% by 2030 from a 2019 baseline and has set public commitments to switch to 100% renewable energy in its own operations. It's not clear if the renewable energy will be completely additional to the grid.¹

In the supply chain

LVMH has set an intensity-based target to reduce emissions from raw materials and transportation 55% by 2030, but the company has not set any commitments to purchase or switch to renewable energy in its supply chain.²

GHG emissions and energy transparency

In own operations

LVMH annual reports GHG emissions, energy demand and renewable energy consumption in its own operations, but the company does not explicitly report how much of the renewable energy consumed across all brands and stores is additional to the grid.

In the supply chain

LVMH has not publicly reported its list of suppliers and it reports the annual GHG emissions associated with its supply chain. LVMH does not annually report energy demand and renewable energy consumption and attributes in its supply chain.

F Renewable and energy efficient manufacturing

Energy efficiency

It is not discernible if LVMH provides financial or other incentives to suppliers to encourage or support energy efficiency measures.

Renewable energy use and deployment

It is not discernible if LVMH provides financial or other incentives to suppliers to reduce reliance on fossil fuels by deploying or using renewable energy.

Supplier transparency and commitments

It is not discernible if LVMH requires suppliers to set GHG emission reduction targets or set Science-based Targets (SBTs), provide facility level data using the Higg Index or annually report GHG emissions.

F Low carbon materials

Eliminating fossil fuel fabrics

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

Climate commitments to circularity and low carbon materials

LVMH has not made any commitments to switch to organic cotton or cotton sourced from regenerative agriculture, but it has stated that it "intends to stop sourcing raw materials from regions at the greatest risk of deforestation and desertification" and that "the Group has joined forces with Canopy to develop responsible sourcing of wood and wood derivatives used in packaging or to produce viscose." The company has not committed to closing the apparel-to-apparel recycling loop or improving the reparability and resale of its products. The company reports that "by 2030, 100% of the Group's new products will result from eco-design" but this commitment lacks clarity and metrics related to sustainability and reducing fossil fuel materials as well as GHG emissions.³

Transparency

LVMH does not publicly report its material mix, its volume of deadstock or how it manages its deadstock.

Progress and performance

LVMH has not committed to phasing out virgin fossil fuel based materials or reported on its progress in reducing its reliance on such materials. The company also has not reported any progress in increasing the proportion of organic or regenerative cotton in its material mix. LVMH demonstrated limited progress in increasing the recycled content in its products, reducing deadstock and recycling some of its own products or other apparel in a closed-loop system, for which it received partial credit. For example, the company reported that some products under the Fendi brand utilized "previous collection samples, dormant stock

and archive pieces” and Be Mindful accessories by Louis Vuitton used unsold silk scarves. Another Louis Vuitton collection and the its LV trainer utilized previous and surplus products and materials. Another example is a recycling scheme by Celine that makes use of leather scraps. The company also reports limited progress in increasing the reparability of its products citing that one of its brands, Berluti, “maintains and repairs half the leather goods it sells.” LVMH reported working with Canopy to develop responsible sourcing of viscose, for which it received partial credit since it did not report progress in phasing out materials linked to deforestation.⁴

3 LVMH. (2020). 2020 Social and Environmental Responsibility Report. Retrieved on July 13, 2021 from: https://r.lvmh-static.com/uploads/2021/05/en_lvmh_reng20.pdf

4 Ibid.

5 Ibid.

D- Greener shipping

Shipping climate commitments and reporting

LVMH reports its shipping emissions annually, but it does not report GHG emission targets from shipping.

Reduction in upstream shipping emissions

LVMH has not reported significant reductions in its fashion related shipping emissions. But it has reported that its Celine brand “decided to switch from air freight to sea or land freight to transport up to 2,500 m3 of goods annually” for which it received partial credit. The company also reported that its brand alcoholic beverage brand, Hennessy, “joined forces with the shipping company Neoline to launch a transatlantic wind-powered cargo ship that consumes 90% less fuel than a conventional ship of the same size. This ship will serve to transport 4 million bottles of Hennessy cognacs between France and the US each year from 2023 onward.”⁵

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

LVMH has not made any commitments to transitioning to zero emissions vessels (ZEV) and has not made any discernible effort to demand zero emissions vessels over liquified natural gas (LNG) fuel and advocate for supporting port infrastructure.

F Advocacy

It is not discernable if LVMH participated in advocacy efforts over the preceding 24 months urging policy makers to promote and support increasing renewable energy supply, especially in supply chain countries, or stronger emissions reduction targets.

1 LVMH. (2021, April 22). The alliance of nature and creativity for a new vision of luxury: LVMH announces new objectives of LIFE 360 environmental strategy. <https://www.lvmh.com/news-documents/news/the-alliance-of-nature-and-creativity-for-a-new-vision-of-luxury-lvmh-announces-new-objectives-of-life-360-environmental-strategy/>

2 Ibid.



M&S has begun to clean up its climate pollution, but it has not done nearly enough, nor done it fast enough. It has set emissions reduction targets in all scopes, including a strong target in scopes 1 and 2, but it has not reported on any measures to help suppliers shift to renewable energy or increase factory energy efficiency. M&S can further reduce supply chain climate pollution by increasing its scope 3 emissions reduction target to 55% by 2030, by providing financial incentives to suppliers to source renewable energy and to implement energy efficiency measures and by increasing material commitments and practices that source lower carbon materials.

C Climate commitments & energy transparency

Climate commitments

In own operations

M&S has set a target to reduce absolute GHG emissions 80% by 2030 and 90% by 2035 from a 2007 baseline, but has not set an explicit public commitment to switch to 100% renewable energy in its own operations by 2025. The company made a commitment as part of its Plan A to “purchasing electricity for its own operated stores and offices from renewable sources” and “to ensure 50% of the electricity used in our building operations comes specifically from small-scale renewable sources by 2020.”^{1,2}

In the supply chain

M&S has set a target to reduce absolute GHG emissions “13.3 MtCO₂e between 2017 and 2030,” but the company has not set commitments to purchase or switch to renewable energy in its supply chain.³

GHG emissions and energy transparency

In own operations

M&S annually reports GHG emissions, energy demand and renewable energy consumption and attributes in its own operations.⁴

In the supply chain

M&S publicly reports its list of suppliers and it only reports the annual GHG emissions associated with its supply chain. M&S does not annually report its energy demand and renewable energy consumption and attributes in its supply chain.^{5,6}

F Renewable and energy efficient manufacturing

Energy efficiency

It is not discernible if M&S provides financial or other incentives to suppliers to encourage or support energy efficiency measures.

Renewable energy use and deployment

It is not discernible if M&S provides financial or other incentives to suppliers to reduce reliance on fossil fuels by deploying or using renewable energy.

Supplier transparency and commitments

M&S requires some (“50 Tier One product suppliers and around 20 Tier Two fabric mills totaling around 200 locations”) but not all suppliers to “make Sustainable Apparel Coalition’s Higg Index Facility Environmental Module (FEM) submissions.” However, the company does not require suppliers to set GHG emission reduction targets or Science-based Targets (SBTs) or annually report GHG emissions.⁶

F Low carbon materials

Eliminating fossil fuel fabrics

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

Climate commitments to circularity and low carbon materials

M&S has not made any commitments to switch to organic cotton or cotton sourced from regenerative agriculture. But it has committed to eliminate materials, such as leather and viscose, sourced from practices that contribute to deforestation. The company further committed to “including the key principles on responsible viscose production as set out in the Changing Markets Foundation’s Roadmap Towards Responsible Viscose & Modal Fibre Manufacturing” which “aims to move viscose manufacturers to closed-loop production system by 2023–25.” M&S Man-made-Cellulosic Fibre (MMCF) Sourcing Policy states that “by 2020, M&S will only source MMCFs from producers who have undertaken CanopyStyle Audits with an independent accredited third party auditor and achieved a low risk ranking in the Canopy Hot Button Report.” The company also committed to developing a 2025 procurement target for “man-made cellulosic products are made of 50%+ next generation fibre sources... as they become commercially viable.” M&S has not committed to closing the apparel-to-apparel

recycling loop or improving the repairability and resale of its products.^{7,8}

Transparency

M&S does not publicly report its material mix, its volume of deadstock or how it manages its deadstock.

Progress and performance

M&S has not committed to phasing out virgin fossil fuel based materials or reported on its progress in reducing its reliance on such materials. The company has not committed to switching to organic cotton or cotton sources from regenerative agriculture. The company has a Man-made Cellulosic Fibre (MMCF) Source Policy that is supposed to be in effect starting in 2020 and will ensure sourcing of fibers such as viscose from producers who have achieved a low-risk status according to the Canopy Hot Button Report. The company received partial credit as it has not reported its progress in implementing this policy. The company has not reported progress in reducing deadstock, recycling its own products or other apparel in a closed loop system or increasing the repairability or resale of its products.⁹

F Greener shipping

Shipping climate commitments and reporting

M&S reports its shipping emissions annually, but it does not report GHG emission targets related to shipping.¹⁰

Reduction in upstream shipping emissions

M&S has not reported any significant reductions in its shipping emissions.

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

M&S has not made any commitments to transitioning to zero emissions vessels (ZEV) and M&S has not made any discernible effort to demand zero emissions vessels over liquified natural gas (LNG) fuel and advocate for supporting port infrastructure

F Advocacy

It is not discernable if M&S participated in advocacy efforts over the preceding 24 months urging policy makers to promote and support increasing renewable energy supply, especially in supply chain countries, or stronger emissions reduction.

4 Marks & Spencer. (n.d.). M&S Greenhouse Emissions and Climate Change Performance 2019/20. Retrieved from <https://corporate.marksandspencer.com/documents/reports-results-and-publications/plan-a-reports/2020/m-and-s-climate-performance-19-20-26.5.2020.pdf>

5 Ibid.

6 Marks & Spencer. (n.d.). M&S Interactive Map. Retrieved from <https://interactivemap.marksandspencer.com/>

6 Marks & Spencer. (n.d.). Plan A Report. Retrieved from <https://interactivemap.marksandspencer.com/>

7 Marks & Spencer. (n.d.). Protecting Forests. Retrieved from <https://corporate.marksandspencer.com/sustainability/business-wide/natural-resources/protecting-forests>

8 Marks & Spencer. (n.d.). Manmade Cellulosic Fibre (MMCF) Sourcing Policy. Retrieved from <https://corporate.marksandspencer.com/documents/m-and-s-responsible-sourcing-policy-for-man-made-cellulosic-fibres.pdf>

9 Ibid.

10 Marks & Spencer. (n.d.). M&S Greenhouse Emissions and Climate Change Performance 2019/20. Retrieved from <https://corporate.marksandspencer.com/documents/reports-results-and-publications/plan-a-reports/2020/m-and-s-climate-performance-19-20-26.5.2020.pdf>

1 Science Based Targets initiative. (2017, June). Companies taking action. <https://sciencebasedtargets.org/companies-taking-action#table>

2 Marks & Spencer. (n.d.). Postcard from a Summer of Solar. Retrieved from <https://corporate.marksandspencer.com/stories/blog/postcard-from-a-summer-of-solar>

3 Science Based Targets initiative. (2017, June). Companies taking action. <https://sciencebasedtargets.org/companies-taking-action#table>

B- Mammut



Mammut scored the highest grade in the Scorecard, reflecting its sector-leading commitments to halve its emissions, switch to renewable energy across its supply chain and transition to zero-emission shipping vessels by 2030. The outdoors and technical gear maker is setting its supply chain target to keep its GHG emissions within the 1.5°C pathway, and it plans to phase out all coal usage in its supply chain, reduce its reliance on fossil fuel based materials, and close the loop on recycling its materials – something it has already achieved for its ropes.

B+ Climate commitments & energy transparency

Climate commitments

In own operations

Mammut has committed to setting Science Based Targets, to be confirmed by October 2021, of 70–80% absolute reduction of GHG emissions in its own operations by 2030. The company has also set commitments to switch to renewable electricity in its own operations. It is not clear if the renewable energy will be additional to the grid.¹

In the supply chain

Mammut has committed to setting Science Based Targets, to be confirmed by October 2021, to reduce absolute GHG emissions 55% by 2030 from a 2018 base year, and to switch to 100% renewable energy in its supply chain. The company has also set a commitment to phase out coal in its supply chain by 2030.²

GHG emissions and energy transparency

In own operations

Mammut annually reports GHG emissions, energy demand and renewable energy consumption and attributes in its own operations. Mammut received partial credit for not explicitly reporting how much of the renewable energy consumed in its own operations is additional to the grid.

In the supply chain

Mammut publicly reports its list of suppliers and it only reports the annual GHG emissions associated with its supply chain. Mammut does not annually report energy demand or renewable energy consumption and attributes in its supply chain.

C Renewable and energy efficient manufacturing

Energy efficiency

Mammut has committed to phasing out coal, both thermal and for electricity, from its value chain by 2030. The company reports it has partnered with its most significant Tier 1 supplier on an initiative that aims to optimize energy usage in existing facilities in Denmark, Latvia and Vietnam, and that this supplier is constructing a new LEED Gold certified factory in Vietnam.³

Renewable energy use and deployment

Mammut reports that it worked with some of its significant suppliers to increase renewable energy use through Power Purchase Agreements. For example, it reports that “[its] rope manufacturer Teufelberger switched to renewable energies (mainly solar power, wind, hydro-power and bio-gas) in 2021”, resulting in 60% reduction in GHG emissions from manufacturing its ropes. The company also states that “ropes account for 13% of [its] annual carbon footprint.” Mammut also plans to shift 10% of its suppliers to Europe, prioritizing countries with “high level of renewable electricity”, which serves as an incentive to suppliers to increase renewable energy use.⁴

Supplier transparency and commitments

Mammut reports that 70% of its Tier 1 and 2 suppliers use the Higg Facility Environmental Module to provide energy-use related data and that 21% of its Tier 1 suppliers have set climate targets. The company states that it is working to “increase the % of suppliers setting renewable energy and/or science-based emission targets evaluated by Mammut’s supplier evaluation tool on a seasonal basis. The company does not require suppliers to annually and publicly report GHG emissions.⁵

C- Low carbon materials

Eliminating fossil fuel fabrics

Mammut reports it is committed to “low carbon materials, striving to phase out fossil fuel-based materials” and has taken significant steps to recycle some of its key products in a closed-loop.

Climate commitments to circularity and low carbon materials

Mammut has committed to complete a switch to 100% organic cotton by 2025 and to increase the use of recycled polyester to 95% in most product types by 2025.⁶ The

company has also committed to eliminate materials such as leather sourced from practices that contribute to deforestation by 2030 and to increase closed-loop recycling for products made from polyamide. The company has also committed to “invest in circular business models such as repairability, re-commerce, and recycling.”⁷

Transparency

Mammut reports its material mix in great detail as well as the volume of materials it uses for its products.⁸ The company does not report its volume of deadstock.

Progress and performance

Mammut has not yet demonstrated significant progress in reducing its reliance on fossil fuel based materials, but it is committed to doing so. Mammut made significant progress in closing the recycling loop by producing ropes, one of its key products, from nylon recycled from used ropes collected by the company. The company also reported significant progress in increasing the recycled content in its products. It reports that it uses 32% recycled polyester for its apparel, 22% for its sleeping bags, and 60% for its packs.⁹ Mammut has not reported progress in increasing the proportion of organic or recycled cotton in its material mix. It is not discernible if the company made any progress in eliminating leather that may contribute to deforestation, in reducing its deadstock, or improving the durability, repairability or resale of its products.

B Greener shipping

Shipping climate commitments and reporting

Mammut reports its shipping emissions annually and it has committed to reduce air freight shipping 50% by 2030. The company also commits to reducing ocean cargo shipping emissions through “slow steaming” practices.¹⁰

Reduction in upstream shipping emissions

Mammut has not reported any significant reductions in its shipping emissions.

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

Mammut has committed to transitioning to zero emissions vessels (ZEV) by 2030, but it has not yet made any discernible effort to demand zero emissions vessels over liquified natural gas (LNG) fuel and to advocate for supporting port infrastructure.

B+ Advocacy

Mammut signed several letters urging policy makers to increase renewable energy supply and adopt strong emissions reduction targets including: a letter to the Government of Vietnam urging for swift approval and

implementation of the Direct Power Purchase Agreement (DPPA) pilot to support the country’s renewable energy transition, and the Business Ambition for 1.5°C commitment.

1 Mammut. (2021) Mammut’s Journey Towards Net Zero. Retrieved from: https://assets.ctfassets.net/1595fda2nfd/5NyuNY09QOG8C7AW8QwVYn/933658081600a58fc6c57d4c705cbadd/Net_Zero_commitment_August_2021.pdf

2 Ibid.

3 Ibid.

4 Ibid.

5 Ibid.

6 Mammut. (n.d.) We Care: Target Report 2025. Retrieved from: https://assets.ctfassets.net/1595fda2nfd/5UestirLPjGopRcZ3vE2ij/ddf0c0044bcc911b7eb12427a3f05013/MAMMUT_Target_Report_EN-6244.pdf

7 Mammut. (2021) Mammut’s Journey Towards Net Zero. Retrieved from: https://assets.ctfassets.net/1595fda2nfd/5NyuNY09QOG8C7AW8QwVYn/933658081600a58fc6c57d4c705cbadd/Net_Zero_commitment_August_2021.pdf

8 Ibid.

9 Ibid.

10 Ibid.



MEC



The iconic outdoor gear brand, MEC, is failing to tackle the climate crisis and is trailing far behind other leading outdoor brands. Unlike many of its competitors, such as The North Face (of VF Corp.), MEC has yet to regularly disclose its climate footprint and to set targets to reduce GHG emissions in line with the Paris Accord. The company should adopt strong Science-based Targets and set in motion an action plan to replace coal and fossil fuels with renewable energy in its manufacturing supply chain.

F Climate commitments & energy transparency

Climate commitments

In own operations

MEC has not set targets to reduce absolute GHG emissions or to switch to renewable energy in its own operations.

In the supply chain

MEC has not set targets to reduce absolute GHG emissions or to switch to renewable energy in its supply chain.

GHG emissions and energy transparency

In own operations

MEC has not publicly reported GHG emissions, energy demand and renewable energy consumption and attributes in its own operations.

In the supply chain

MEC has not publicly reported the GHG emissions, energy demand and renewable energy consumption and attributes associated with its supply chain. MEC received partial credit for publishing a supplier list.¹

F Renewable & energy efficient manufacturing

Energy efficiency

It is not discernible if MEC provides financial or other incentives to suppliers to encourage or support energy efficiency measures.

Renewable energy use and deployment

It is not discernible if MEC provides financial or other incentives to suppliers to reduce reliance on fossil fuels by deploying or using renewable energy.

Supplier transparency and commitments

It is not discernible if MEC requires suppliers to set GHG emission reduction targets or set Science-based Targets

(SBTs), provide facility level data using the Higg Index, or annually report GHG emissions.

D- Low carbon materials

Eliminating fossil fuel fabrics

MEC committed to phasing out virgin polyester from all its MEC label products by 2030. The company has committed to ensuring that 50% of the polyester used in its products is from “recycled content” and achieving 100% recycled polyester by 2030.²

Commitment to circularity and low carbon materials

MEC has committed to using only organic cotton for its MEC label products, but it is not discernible if the company has made any commitments to eliminate materials such as leather and viscose sourced from practices that contribute to deforestation by 2030. MEC has not committed to closing the apparel-to-apparel recycling loop, but the company has committed to improving the reparability and resale of its products. MEC has committed to increase the recycled polyester content to 100% recycled by 2030.³

Transparency

MEC does not publicly report its material mix, its volume of deadstock or how it manages its deadstock.

Progress and performance

MEC has demonstrated significant progress by sourcing only organic cotton for its MEC label products. But the company has not demonstrated progress in reducing its reliance on fossil fuel based materials, eliminating deadstock, recycling its own products or other apparel in a closed loop system, or ensuring that it does not source materials sourced from practices contributing to deforestation.

F Greener shipping

Shipping climate commitments and reporting

MEC does not report its shipping emissions annually and has not publicly reported a GHG emission target from shipping.

Reduction in upstream shipping emissions

MEC does not report its emissions from shipping.

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

MEC has not made any commitments to transitioning to zero emissions vessels (ZEV) and has not made any discernible effort to demand zero emissions vessels over liquified natural gas (LNG) fuel and advocate for supporting port infrastructure.

F Advocacy

It is not discernable if MEC participated in advocacy efforts over the preceding 24 months urging policy makers to promote and support increasing renewable energy supply, especially in supply chain countries, or stronger emissions reduction targets.

1 MEC. (2020). 2020 MEC Supplier Disclosure List. Retrieved from: http://meccms.wpengine.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/January-2020-Factory-Disclosure-List_English.pdf

2 Merritt, S. (2021, April 1). Our Sustainability Goals for MEC Label Products. MEC. <https://www.mec.ca/en/article/our-sustainability-goals-for-mec-label-products3>
Ibid.



New Balance



New Balance has taken important first steps in reducing its climate footprint. But the company's GHG emissions reduction targets fall short of achieving the reductions necessary for a 1.5 degree pathway. New Balance should build on its actions to help increase energy efficiency in its manufacturing by investing in the deployment of renewable energy in its supply chain, starting with replacing coal boilers and electricity. The company should also develop a plan to phase out fossil fuel based materials, starting with virgin materials, and build on its programs to reuse and recycle its own textiles by committing to investing in closed loop recycling of apparel and other goods.

D Climate commitments & energy transparency

Climate commitments

In own operations

New Balance has set a target to reduce absolute GHG emissions 30% by 2030, has set a public commitment to source 100% renewable energy in its own operations, and the company reports sourcing additional renewable energy and RECs.¹

In the supply chain

New Balance has set a target to reduce absolute GHG emissions by 30% by 2030, but the company has not set targets to purchase or switch to renewable energy in its supply chain.²

GHG emissions and energy transparency

In own operations

New Balance reports energy demand and renewable energy consumption and attributes in its own operations, but it does not annually report the GHG emissions associated with its own operations.³

In the supply chain

New Balance publicly reports its list of suppliers and it only reports examples of Tier 1 and Tier 2 related energy emissions and consumption, for which it received partial credit.⁴ For example, the company reports that working with its Tier 1 footwear suppliers, energy use by some factories dropped 12% from 2017 to 2020, and that in 2020 two rooftop solar installations of 1 MWp were completed at some suppliers in Vietnam.⁵ New Balance does not annually or comprehensively report GHG emissions, energy demand and renewable energy consumption and attributes in its supply chain.

D Renewable and energy efficient manufacturing

Energy efficiency

New Balance reports that it partnered with the International Finance Corporation in 2016 to launch its Vietnam Improvement Program and with the Clean By Design program which helps supplier facilities identify efficiency and clean energy options.⁶

Renewable energy use and deployment

New Balance does not report providing financial incentives to suppliers, but the company reports that its partnership with the International Finance Corporation helped three of its suppliers assess the feasibility of rooftop installations.⁷

Supplier transparency and commitments

New Balance reports that "all Tier 1 footwear suppliers, key Tier 1 apparel suppliers, and some of our largest Tier 2 material suppliers use the Higg Facility Environmental Module 3.0." But the company does not require suppliers to set GHG emission reduction targets or set Science-based Targets (SBTs) or annually report GHG emissions.⁸

F Low carbon materials

Eliminating fossil fuel fabrics

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

Climate commitments to circularity and low carbon materials

New Balance has a commitment of 50% recycled polyester by 2025, receiving partial credit, and has a commitment to source 100% "preferred cotton" by 2023, but the company does not indicate how much of such cotton will be organic, recycled or from regenerative sources, receiving no credit. New Balance reports that it is working on expanding footwear and apparel repair services as well as improving the longevity of its products. The company has not made commitments to close the apparel recycling loop or eliminate materials such as leather and viscose that contribute to deforestation, but the company has identified TENCEL as a preferred material, for which it received partial credit. New Balance's preferred materials policy on leather does not include deforestation.⁹

Transparency

New Balance does not publicly report its material mix, its volume of deadstock or how it manages its deadstock.

Progress and performance

New Balance reports significant progress in improving the durability and repairability of its products by offering shoe repair services in Japan, which repairs 3,500 to 4,000 pairs of shoes every year, and by piloting an apparel repair and designer education program in 2021 in partnership with the Renewal Workshop. The company has a takeback program but does not report using products it receives for resale or closed-loop recycling purposes. New Balance reports progress on reducing deadstock by reporting that “more than half of our strategic footwear and apparel suppliers have reported incorporating at least some pre-consumer scrap back into making new materials, either at their own facilities or at a nearby site. Nearly 20% say they incorporate most or all of their manufacturing scrap. And nearly 40% offer a takeback program to close the loop between Tier One and Tier Two suppliers.”¹⁰ New Balance also launched its MADE Responsibly 998 footwear line that incorporates surplus and new materials.¹¹ New Balance has not committed to phasing out virgin fossil fuel based materials or reported on its progress in reducing its reliance on such materials. The company has not reported progress in increasing the proportion of organic or regenerative cotton in its material mix or increasing the recycled content (e.g. polyester) in its products.

F Greener shipping

Shipping climate commitments and reporting

New Balance does not report its shipping emissions annually and has not publicly reported a GHG emission target from shipping.

Reduction in upstream shipping emissions

New Balance does not report its emissions from shipping.

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

New Balance has not made any commitments to transitioning to zero emissions vessels (ZEV) and has not made any discernible effort to demand zero emissions vessels over liquified natural gas (LNG) fuel and advocate for supporting port infrastructure.

B Advocacy

New Balance signed a letter to the Government of Vietnam urging swift approval and implementation of the Direct Power Purchase Agreement (DPPA) pilot to support the country’s renewable energy transition.

2 New Balance. (n.d.b.). Responsible Leadership - Energy and Climate. Retrieved from: https://www.newbalance.ca/en_ca/responsible-leadership/environment.html?id=eng

3 Ibid.

https://www.newbalance.ca/en_ca/responsible-leadership/environment.html?id=eng#eng

4 Open Apparel Registry. (n.d.). Retrieved from: <https://openapparel.org/?contributors=377>.

5 Ibid.

6 Ibid.

7 Ibid.

8 New Balance. (n.d.b.). Responsible Leadership - Environment. Retrieved from: <https://www.newbalance.com/responsible-leadership/environment.html>

9 New Balance. (n.d.a.). Responsible Leadership. Retrieved from: https://www.newbalance.ca/en_ca/responsible-leadership.html

10 New Balance. (n.d.c.). Responsible Leadership - Product. Retrieved from: <https://www.newbalance.com/responsible-leadership/product.html#md%20/?CID=>

11 New Balance. (2021, May 1). New Balance Introduces the MADE Responsibly 998. Retrieved from: <https://newbalance.newsmarket.com/latest-news/all/new-balance-introduces-the-made-responsibly-998/s/f675cd16-9ac3-4960-9d64-0fa234adb3d4>

1 New Balance. (n.d.a.). Responsible Leadership. Retrieved from: https://www.newbalance.ca/en_ca/responsible-leadership.html

Footwear giant Nike is one of the highest scoring brands assessed in this scorecard, thanks to the iconic brand's leading efforts to deploy renewable energy in its supply chain, advocate for increased access to renewables, and its work with suppliers to remove heavily polluting thermal coal boilers and other energy efficiency measures in its supply chain. Despite Nike's reputation for innovation that includes its novel materials, Nike must do more to reduce its reliance on fossil fuel based fabrics and phase out non-organic or non-regenerative cotton.

B Climate commitments & energy transparency

Climate commitments

In own operations

Nike has recently set absolute GHG emissions targets of 65% by 2025 from a 2015 base year for its own operations, and 100% renewable energy in its own operations. Nike has pursued a mixture of smaller onsite renewable projects with larger renewable energy PPAs in the US and EU. Renewable energy from these projects should not be applied to meet Nike's electricity demand outside of the regions they deliver power to.¹

In the supply chain

Nike has set an absolute GHG reduction target for its manufacturing supply chain and shipping emissions of 30% by 2030 from a 2015 base year. While Nike reports it is putting new emphasis on increasing renewable energy use among its suppliers, it has not set a specific commitment to increase renewable energy in its supply chain.

GHG emissions and energy transparency

In own operations

Nike annually reports GHG emissions, energy demand and renewable energy consumption and attributes in its own operations, with detailed breakouts by country on energy demand and use of renewable energy.

In the supply chain

Nike publicly reports its list of suppliers and it reports annual GHG emissions, energy demand and renewable energy consumption and attributes associated with the different tiers of its supply chain, but it does not provide the detailed country level breakdown that Nike provides for its own operations.^{3,4}

C Renewable and energy efficient manufacturing

Energy efficiency

Nike uses a Sourcing & Manufacturing Sustainability Index (SMSI) to incentivize suppliers to meet certain sustainability standards (including health, labor and environment). The company reports in its 2020 sustainability report that 94% of the factories it worked with rated bronze or better. Nike also reported investing in building efficiency upgrades and energy management systems in its CDP 2020 report: "For example, in our supply chain, we achieved nearly an 8% reduction in energy consumption per pair since our FY15 baseline at our suppliers' facilities."⁵

Renewable energy use and deployment

Nike reports it has invested in deploying renewable energy in its supply chain. In its 2020 CDP report it states: "We are also focused on scaling renewable energy in our supply chain. For example, in FY19, NIKE launched a new factory rooftop solar photovoltaic (PV) deployment program, with particular focus on China, Vietnam and Indonesia."⁶

Supplier transparency and commitments

Nike requires suppliers to provide facility level data via the Higg Index, but the company does not require suppliers to set GHG emission reduction targets or set Science-based Targets (SBTs) or annually report GHG emissions.⁷

D Low carbon materials

Eliminating fossil fuel fabrics

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

Climate commitments to circularity and low carbon materials

Nike has committed to stop sourcing leather linked to deforestation in the Amazon, and the company reported on its efforts in developing novel materials (e.g. Flyleather, which is 50% recycled leather fiber combined with synthetic fibers) and shifting sourcing toward recycled polyester (though not closed-loop) and more sustainable cotton, but it has not made any commitments to phase out non-organic cotton or cotton sourced from non-regenerative agriculture. Nike has not committed to closing the apparel-to-apparel recycling loop or improving the reparability and resale of its products.⁸

Transparency

Nike publicly and annually reports its material mix, but it does not report its volume of deadstock or how it manages its deadstock.

Progress and performance

Nike has demonstrated significant progress in increasing the amount of organic cotton in its material mix, increasing the recycled content in its products and recycling its own products (or other textiles) in a closed loop system. For instance, “Nike Air soles are composed of at least 50% recycled manufacturing waste,” and “since FY15, more than 47 million kg of manufacturing scraps were recycled into new footwear.”⁹ But Nike has not demonstrated any progress in reducing its reliance on fossil fuel materials, phasing out materials sourced from practices contributing to deforestation or increasing the repairability or resale of its products.

D+ Greener shipping

Shipping climate commitments and reporting

Nike annually reports its shipping emissions and it includes shipping emissions in its GHG reduction targets.¹⁰

Reduction in upstream shipping emissions

While indicating it is prioritizing ocean freight over air, Nike reported a significant increase in its upstream logistics emissions in FY2020. Nike has experimented with biofuels with one carrier partner, a solution that is not likely to scale without significantly increasing emissions and/or creating competition for food production.

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

Nike has not made any commitments to transitioning to zero emissions vessels (ZEV) and has not made any discernible effort to demand zero emissions vessels over liquified natural gas (LNG) fuel and advocate for supporting port infrastructure.

A+ Advocacy

Nike signed several letters urging policy makers to increase renewable energy supply and adopt strong emissions reduction targets including: a letter to the government of Cambodia raising concerns about the country’s continued investment in and expansion of coal power; a letter to the Government of Vietnam urging swift approval and implementation of the Direct Power Purchase Agreement (DPPA) pilot to support the country’s renewable energy transition; and an open letter to President Biden supporting climate action that is consistent with the Paris Accord and a

2030 emissions reduction target, or Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), of 50% or greater.

1 Nike. (2020). FY20 Nike, Inc. Impact Report. Retrieved on July 12, 2021 from: <https://purpose-cms-preprod01.s3.amazonaws.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/30191542/FY20-NIKE-Inc.-Impact-Report1.pdf>

2 Science Based Targets initiative. (2019, September). Companies taking action. <https://sciencebasedtargets.org/companies-taking-action#table>

3 Nike. (n.d.) Nike Manufacturing Map. <http://manufacturingmap.nikeinc.com/#>

4 Nike. (2020). FY20 Nike, Inc. Impact Report. Retrieved on July 12, 2021 from: <https://purpose-cms-preprod01.s3.amazonaws.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/30191542/FY20-NIKE-Inc.-Impact-Report1.pdf>

5 Ibid.

6 Ibid.

7 Ibid.

8 Ibid.

9 Ibid.

10 Ibid.



On Running



On Running is in the early stages of setting a climate action plan after adopting Science-based Targets in April of 2021. The company remains far behind other leading brands in the athletic apparel sector when it comes to commitments to using and deploying renewable energy. The company should build on its progress in shifting to low carbon materials by committing to strong targets to switch to renewable energy not only in its own operations but also in its supply chain. The company should follow these commitments with immediate and transparent action to invest in renewable energy and the phaseout of coal and other fossil fuels from the manufacturing of its products. On Running should also disclose its GHG emissions annually as well as energy demand and use of renewable energy.

F Climate commitments & energy transparency

Climate commitments

In own operations

On Running has set a target to reduce absolute GHG emissions 46% by 2030 from a 2019 baseline but has not set commitments to purchase or switch to renewable energy in its own operations.¹

In the supply chain

On Running has set an intensity-based target of 55% per dollar value added by 2030 from a 2019 baseline but the company has not set commitments to purchase or switch to renewable energy in its supply chain.²

GHG emissions and energy transparency

In own operations

On Running has not publicly reported GHG emissions, energy demand and renewable energy consumption and attributes in its own operations.

In the supply chain

On Running publicly reports its list of suppliers but it has not reported the GHG emissions, energy demand and renewable energy consumption and attributes associated with its supply chain.³

F Renewable and energy efficient manufacturing

Energy efficiency

It is not discernible if On Running provides financial or other incentives to suppliers to encourage or support energy efficiency measures.

Renewable energy use and deployment

It is not discernible if On Running provides financial or other incentives to suppliers to reduce reliance on fossil fuels by deploying or using renewable energy.

Supplier transparency and commitments

It is not discernible if On Running requires suppliers to set GHG emission reduction targets or set Science-based Targets (SBTs), provide facility level data using the Higg Index or annually report GHG emissions.

C- Low carbon materials

Eliminating fossil fuel fabrics

On Running has not made an explicit commitment to phase out all fossil fuel based materials, but it has reported that it “want(s) to move away from petrol-based materials” as an “intermediate step” and as it continues to explore alternatives, and that it plans to achieve 100% recycled polyester and 100% recycled polyamide.⁴

Climate commitments to circularity and low carbon materials

On Running reports that it has a target of 100% organic and GOTS certified cotton and that it is working to eliminate virgin polyester and polyamide from its materials and plans to use only 100% recycled polyester and 100% recycled polyamide. On Running has a target of “50% recycled content in all our shoes by 2021, and 30% in our apparel.” The company has developed a 100% recyclable shoe and reports that it aims to expand this approach to more of its products and has launched a subscription service to collect used shoes and recycle them in a closed loop. On Running has a policy against using leather for environmental reasons and identifies Tencel as a preferred man-made cellulosic material. The company has not committed to improving the reparability and resale of its products.⁵

Transparency

On Running does not publicly report its material mix, its volume of deadstock or how it manages its deadstock.

Progress and performance

On Running has demonstrated some progress in reducing its reliance on fossil fuel materials by launching a new fully recyclable running shoe made of 50% bio-based materials, for which it received partial credit. The company reported progress on increasing the recycled polyester and other fossil material content in some of its products, but it does not provide information about the proportion of recycled materials in its material mix, hence receiving partial credit. The company does not provide data to demonstrate progress in phasing out non-organic cotton and increasing recycled content. The company has launched a subscription service to collect used shoes from its new Cyclon running shoe to be recycled in a closed loop and reports it does not use natural leather due to environmental concerns. The company has not demonstrated progress in increasing the reparability or resale of its products or reducing deadstock.⁶

D+ Greener shipping

Shipping climate commitments and reporting

On Running annually reports its shipping emissions and it includes shipping emissions in its GHG reduction targets.

Reduction in upstream shipping emissions

On Running does not report its emissions from shipping.

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

On Running has not made any commitments to transitioning to zero emissions vessels (ZEV) and has not made any discernible effort to demand zero emissions vessels over liquified natural gas (LNG) fuel and advocate for supporting port infrastructure.

F Advocacy

It is not discernable if On Running participated in advocacy efforts over the preceding 24 months urging policy makers to promote and support increasing renewable energy supply, especially in supply chain countries, or stronger emissions reduction targets.

1 Science Based Targets initiative. (2021, April). Companies taking action.

<https://sciencebasedtargets.org/companies-taking-action#table>

2 Ibid.

3 On Running. (n.d.a.) Transparency. Retrieved from: <https://www.on-running.com/en-ch/transparency/>

4 On Running. (n.d.b.) Preferred Materials. Retrieved from: <https://www.on-running.com/en-ca/articles/preferred-materials>

5 Ibid.

6 Ibid.

Outdoor darling Patagonia has taken a route to climate leadership somewhat unlike its peers. While the brand has focused on its carbon neutrality target over setting direct public climate and renewable energy targets, it does report significant progress working directly with its suppliers to deploy renewable energy, however the reporting on specifics and overall transparency stand to be improved. Patagonia also exhibits leadership in its materials policies and choices, with its recycled material target, use of organic cotton, and its repair and resale programs.

B- Climate commitments & energy transparency

Climate commitments

In own operations

Patagonia has set a target to be “Carbon Neutral” by 2025, which includes both its own operational emissions and those from its supply chain, but it has not set an explicit absolute emissions reduction target. Patagonia set a goal to use 100% renewable electricity across its operations by the end of 2020, though it doesn’t specify if the energy will be entirely additional to the grid.¹

In the supply chain

Patagonia has set a goal to be “Carbon Neutral” by 2025 across both its own operations and its supply chain. Though the company has not set explicit absolute emissions reduction and renewable energy targets in its supply chain, it reports that partnering with suppliers to deploy renewable energy is a significant part of Patagonia’s strategy for hitting its goal, along with regenerative agricultural practices and carbon offsets.²

GHG emissions and energy transparency

In own operations

Patagonia publicly reports renewable energy consumption but not the attributes in its own operations, and this information is not reported annually. The company does not report its GHG emission and energy demand in its own operations.

In the supply chain

Patagonia has not publicly reported its list of suppliers nor has it reported the GHG emissions, energy demand and renewable energy consumption and attributes associated with its supply chain.

D- Renewable and energy efficient manufacturing

Energy efficiency

Patagonia reports that it provides “a wide range of resources and incentives that prioritize energy efficiency and renewable energy” to its suppliers, but the scope and specifics of those incentives are not public.³

Renewable energy use and deployment

Patagonia points to ongoing efforts to work with its suppliers to invest in renewable energy at their facilities, but does not provide any specifics on the country, supplier or scale of renewable investment that Patagonia or suppliers are making. Patagonia also indicates it is exploring a large-scale renewable project separate from its suppliers in a key region to begin to address its renewable energy supply at a regional level, but no further specifics are provided.⁴

Supplier transparency and commitments

Patagonia requires some but not all suppliers to provide facility level data using the Higg Index, though it is unclear how many suppliers are required to provide this information. The company does not require suppliers to set GHG emission reduction targets or set Science-based Targets (SBTs) or annually report GHG emissions.

C Low carbon materials

Eliminating fossil fuel fabrics

Patagonia has set a goal for all of its fibers, including synthetic fossil based materials, to come from recycled sources by 2030; however, most of the recycled polyester is currently coming from disposable plastic bottles. Patagonia has not made any commitments to phase out fossil fuel based materials.

Climate commitments to circularity and low carbon materials

Patagonia only sources 100% organic cotton for its virgin cotton needs and has committed to improving the repairability and resale of its products.⁵ While it is not discernible if the company has an explicit policy to ensure its materials such as wood-based fibers and leather do not contribute to deforestation, the company uses viscose alternatives such as TENCEL, which presents low deforestation risk.⁶ Patagonia has not committed to closing the apparel-to-apparel recycling loop.

Transparency

Patagonia does not publicly report its material mix, its volume of deadstock or how it manages its deadstock.

Progress and performance

Patagonia has demonstrated significant progress in switching to organic cotton or cotton sourced from regenerative agriculture, increasing the recycled synthetic and cotton content in its products (it reports that 64% of its fabrics are made with recycled materials), reducing deadstock and increasing the durability, repairability or resale of its products. The company has not reported significant progress on closing the apparel-to-apparel recycling loop, and it continues to rely on plastic waste from other streams (e.g. fishing nets and single-use bottles) for recycled content needs. Patagonia, however, recently signed a multi-year contract with Infinna for apparel-to-apparel recycled material.⁷ While it is not discernible if Patagonia has a deforestation policy when it comes to man-made cellulosic materials, its website suggests that it prioritizes the use of Tencel Lyocell. The company has not demonstrated any progress in reducing its reliance on fossil fuel materials.

D- Greener shipping

Shipping climate commitments and reporting

Patagonia does not report its shipping emissions annually and has not publicly reported a shipping emission reduction target.

Reduction in upstream shipping emissions

Patagonia does not report its emissions from shipping.

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

Patagonia has not made any commitments to transitioning to zero emissions vessels (ZEV) and has not made any discernible effort to demand zero emissions vessels over liquified natural gas (LNG) fuel and to advocate for supporting port infrastructure.

B- Advocacy

Patagonia signed an open letter to President Biden supporting climate action in line with the Paris Accord and a 2030 emissions reduction target, or Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), of 50% or greater, and it supported a court case challenging efforts by the previous United States administration to roll back climate regulations.

³ Patagonia. (n.d.) Supply Chain Environmental Responsibility Program. <https://www.patagonia.com/our-footprint/supply-chain-environmental-responsibility-program.html>

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Patagonia. (2019). Annual Benefit Corporation Report. Retrieved on July 13, 2021 from: https://www.patagonia.com/on/demandware.static/-/Library-Sites-PatagoniaShared/default/dwf14ad70c/PDF-US/PAT_2019_BCorp_Report.pdf

⁶ Patagonia. (n.d.). TENCEL Lyocell Fabric. <https://www.patagonia.ca/our-footprint/tencel-lyocell.html> Patagonia. (2019). Annual Benefit Corporation Report. Retrieved on July 13, 2021 from: https://www.patagonia.com/on/demandware.static/-/Library-Sites-PatagoniaShared/default/dwf14ad70c/PDF-US/PAT_2019_BCorp_Report.pdf

¹ Patagonia. (2019). Annual Benefit Corporation Report. Retrieved on July 13, 2021 from: https://www.patagonia.com/on/demandware.static/-/Library-Sites-PatagoniaShared/default/dwf14ad70c/PDF-US/PAT_2019_BCorp_Report.pdf

² Ibid.



Pentland is falling behind leading companies in the athletic and sportswear space in tackling its climate emissions. The company has not set a meaningful emissions reduction target for its supply chain, which represents its largest source of GHG emissions and pollution, and remains opaque in its reporting of its climate footprint. The company needs to step up its action to vastly reduce emissions, beyond setting net zero goals which often rely on offsets, if it's serious about addressing climate change and wants to keep up with its competitors and respond to consumer demand. The company should work with its supply chain and manufacturing partners to invest in renewable energy deployment and phase out coal and other fossil fuels in the electricity and materials used to make its products.

F Climate commitments & energy transparency

Climate commitments

In own operations

Pentland has set a target to reduce absolute GHG emissions 25% by 2025. And though it has not set commitments to switch to 100% renewable energy across all of its own operations, it reports that its European offices use 100% renewable energy.¹ The company does not specify whether the energy is additional to the grid.

In the supply chain

Pentland has not set targets to reduce absolute GHG emissions or to switch to renewable energy in its supply chain.

GHG emissions and energy transparency

In own operations

Pentland annually reports GHG emissions and energy demand in its own operations, but it does not report renewable energy consumption and attributes.²

In the supply chain

Pentland has not reported GHG emissions, energy demand and renewable energy consumption and attributes associated with its supply chain. Pentland received partial credit for publishing a supplier list.³

F Renewable and energy efficient manufacturing

Energy efficiency

It is not discernible if Pentland provides financial or other incentives to suppliers to encourage or support energy efficiency measures.

Renewable energy use and deployment

It is not discernible if Pentland provides financial or other incentives to suppliers to reduce reliance on fossil fuels by deploying or using renewable energy.

Supplier transparency and commitments

Pentland requires some but not all suppliers to provide facility level data via the Higg Index. It has a goal to “promote adoption of the Higg Facilities Social Labor Module and Higg Facilities Environmental Module, with Tier 1 and 2 suppliers producing 50% of business volume,” which it reports is on track to be achieved in 2021, and it plans to roll out a scorecard for factories not yet using the Higg Index.⁴ The company does not require suppliers to set GHG emission reduction targets, set Science-based Targets (SBTs) or annually report GHG emissions.

F Low carbon materials

Eliminating fossil fuel fabrics

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

Climate commitments to circularity and low carbon materials

Pentland brand Berghaus committed to the elimination of non-organic cotton in one more major category of products (tees).⁵ But the company has not made commitments to eliminate materials, such as viscose or leather, sourced from practices that contribute to deforestation. Pentland has not committed to closing the apparel-to-apparel recycling loop or improving the durability, repairability or resale of its products.

Transparency

Pentland does not publicly report its material mix, its volume of deadstock or how it manages its deadstock.

Progress and performance

Pentland has not committed to phasing out virgin fossil fuel based materials. Pentland has not made significant commitments to switch to organic cotton or cotton sourced from regenerative agriculture or reported progress in increasing

the proportion of such cotton in its material mix beyond a subset of products within its subsidiary brand Berghaus. The company demonstrated progress in improving the durability of some of its products by offering free repair services for its Berghaus products through the Repairhaus program.⁶ Pentland has not demonstrated progress in eliminating deadstock, recycling its own products in a closed loop, phasing out materials sourced from practices contributing to deforestation or improving the resale of its products. The company received partial credit for making limited progress in increasing the recycled content in some product lines.

F Greener shipping

Shipping climate commitments and reporting

Pentland does not report its shipping emissions annually and it does not include shipping emissions in its GHG reduction targets.

Reduction in upstream shipping emissions

Pentland does not report its emissions from shipping and has not reported any significant reductions in its shipping emissions.

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

Pentland has not made any commitments to transitioning to zero emissions vessels (ZEV) and has not made any discernible effort to demand zero emissions vessels over liquified natural gas vessels (LNG) and to advocate for supporting port infrastructure.

F Advocacy

It is not discernable if Pentland participated in advocacy efforts over the preceding 24 months urging policy makers to promote and support increasing renewable energy supply, especially in supply chain countries, or stronger emissions reduction targets.

1 Pentland. (2021). Pentland Brands Positive Business Report 2020. P.54. Retrieved from: <https://pentlandbrands.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/Pentland-Brands-Positive-Business-report-2020.pdf>

2 Ibid.

3 Pentland. (n.d.a.) Standards, Policies and Resources. Retrieved from: <https://pentlandbrands.com/reports-and-resources/>

4 Ibid.

5 Ibid

6 Berghaus. (n.d.) Repairhaus. Retrieved from: <https://www.berghaus.com/repairs.list>



Prada is behind the curve when it comes to climate, despite its flashy messaging that would have us believe otherwise. The luxury brand has not explicitly set GHG emissions reduction targets, instead resting on its involvement with the Fashion Pact as de facto target setting, nor has it begun to source renewable energy in its supply chain, where the bulk of its climate pollution is created. Prada is beginning to reduce its reliance on fossil fuel based fabrics with its commitment to source only recycled nylon, a noteworthy first step.

D- Climate commitments & energy transparency

Climate commitments

In own operations

Prada has not set targets to reduce absolute GHG emissions other than signing the Fashion Pact. The company reports that 100% of its Italian operations are powered by renewable energy and that 24% of the energy used in its Italian industrial sites is sourced from 10 photovoltaic systems.¹

In the supply chain

Prada has not set targets to reduce absolute GHG emissions, other than signing the Fashion Pact, for which it has received partial credit, or to switch to renewable energy in its supply chain.

GHG emissions and energy transparency

In own operations

Prada annually reports GHG emissions, energy demand and renewable energy consumption in its own operations, but it does not explicitly report how much of the renewable energy that it consumes is additional to the grid.

In the supply chain

Prada has not publicly reported its list of suppliers that it does not directly operate and it reports only the annual GHG emissions associated with its supply chain. The company does not annually report energy demand and renewable energy consumption and attributes in its supply chain.

F Renewable and energy efficient manufacturing

Energy efficiency

It is not discernible if Prada provides financial or other incentives to suppliers to encourage or support energy efficiency measures.

Renewable energy use and deployment

It is not discernible if Prada provides financial or other incentives to suppliers to reduce reliance on fossil fuels by deploying or using renewable energy.

Supplier transparency and commitments

It is not discernible if Prada requires suppliers to set GHG emission reduction targets, set Science-based Targets (SBTs), provide facility level data using the Higg Index or annually report GHG emissions.

F Low carbon materials

Eliminating fossil fuel fabrics

Prada has committed to phasing out virgin nylon from its products by the end of 2021.

Climate commitments to circularity and low carbon materials

Prada has committed to source only recycled nylon through its Re-Nylon Project by the end of 2021 but it has not made any commitments to phase out non-organic cotton or cotton sourced from non-regenerative agriculture or eliminate materials such as leather and viscose sourced from practices that contribute to deforestation by 2030. The company has not committed to closing the apparel-to-apparel recycling loop or improving the reparability and resale of its products.²

Transparency

Prada publicly reports its material mix but it does not report its volume of deadstock and how it manages its deadstock.³

Progress and performance

Prada has not reported on its progress in reducing its reliance on fossil fuel based materials. The company has not committed to switching to organic cotton or cotton sourced from regenerative agriculture or reported progress in increasing the proportion of such cotton in its material mix. The company has not demonstrated significant progress increasing the recycled content in its products, but it received partial credit for its Re-Nylon project and working toward switching to recycled nylon.⁴ Prada has not demonstrated any progress in reducing deadstock, recycling its own products or other apparel in a closed-loop system, phasing out materials sourced from practices contributing to deforestation or increasing the reparability or resale of its products.

F Greener shipping

Shipping climate commitments and reporting

Prada reports its shipping emissions annually, but it does not include shipping emissions in its GHG reduction targets.⁵

Reduction in upstream shipping emissions

Prada does not report its emissions from shipping.

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

Prada has not made any commitments to transitioning to zero emissions vessels (ZEV) and has not made any discernible effort to demand zero emissions vessels over liquified natural gas (LNG) fuel and advocate for supporting port infrastructure.

F Advocacy

It is not discernable if Prada participated in advocacy efforts over the preceding 24 months urging policy makers to promote and support increasing renewable energy supply, especially in supply chain countries, or stronger emissions reduction targets.

1 Prada Group. (n.d.). Sustainability: Environment. <https://www.pradagroup.com/en/sustainability/environment-csr.html>

2 Prada. (2020). 2020 Social Responsibility Report. Retrieved on July 14, 2021 from: https://www.pradagroup.com/content/dam/pradagroup/documents/Responsabilita_sociale/2021/e-2020-Social-Responsibility-Report.pdf

3 Ibid.

4 Ibid.

5 Ibid.



Primark has received failing marks in all areas except advocacy, where the company has shown it is possible to advocate for businesses to align with a 1.5 degree pathway. Whether the company will align itself before it is too late remains to be seen. Primark should be clear about climate targets by publishing more detail, beyond simple inclusion in the Charter, and rapidly begin providing assistance to suppliers in order to access renewable energy and to implement energy efficiency measures in its entire value chain.

F Climate commitments & energy transparency

Climate commitments

In own operations

Primark has not set targets to reduce absolute GHG emissions or to switch to renewable energy in its own operations, other than joining the UN Fashion Charter, for which it has received partial credit.¹

In the supply chain

Primark has not set targets to reduce absolute GHG emissions, other than joining the UN Fashion Charter, for which it has received partial credit, or to switch to renewable energy in its supply chain.²

GHG emissions and energy transparency

In own operations

Primark has not publicly reported GHG emissions, energy demand and renewable energy consumption and attributes in its own operations.

In the supply chain

Primark has publicly reported its list of suppliers but it has not reported the GHG emissions, energy demand and renewable energy consumption and attributes associated with its supply chain.³

F Renewable and energy efficient manufacturing

Energy efficiency

It is not discernible if Primark provides financial or other incentives to suppliers to encourage or support energy efficiency measures.

Renewable energy use and deployment

It is not discernible if Primark provides financial or other incentives to suppliers to reduce reliance on fossil fuels by deploying or using renewable energy.

Supplier transparency and commitments

Primark requires some but not all suppliers to provide facility level data using the Higg Index. It reports that “just over 25% of Tier 1 facilities completed the Higg FEM in 2019.” But the company does not require suppliers to set GHG emission reduction targets, set Science-based Targets (SBTs) or annually report GHG emissions.⁴

F Low carbon materials

Eliminating fossil fuel fabrics

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

Climate commitments to circularity and low carbon materials

Primark has not made any commitments to switch to organic cotton or cotton sourced from regenerative agriculture or eliminate materials, such as leather and viscose, sourced from practices that contribute to deforestation by 2030. Primark has not committed to closing the apparel-to-apparel recycling loop or improving the repairability and resale of its products. But the company received partial credit for its plan to expand its in-store recycling program which aims to promote recycled clothes that cannot be reused into yarn for new garments. The company also reports that it is “increasing the use of more sustainable, organic and recycled materials in our products” but it doesn’t provide targets or details related to this action.⁵

Transparency

Primark does not publicly report its material mix, its volume of deadstock or how it manages its deadstock.

Progress and performance

Primark has not committed to phasing out virgin fossil fuel based materials or reported on its progress in reducing its reliance on such materials. The company has not committed to switching to organic cotton or cotton sourced from regenerative agriculture or reported progress in increasing the proportion of such cotton in its material mix. The company has not demonstrated any progress increasing the recycled content in its products, in reducing deadstock, recycling its own products or other apparel in a closed loop, or phasing out materials sourced from practices contributing to deforestation, or increase the repairability or resale of its products.⁶

F Greener shipping

Shipping climate commitments and reporting

Primark does not report its shipping emissions annually.

Reduction in upstream shipping emissions

Primark does not report its emissions from shipping and has not reported any significant reductions in its shipping emissions.

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

Primark has not made any commitments to transitioning to zero emissions vessels (ZEV) and Primark has not made any discernible effort to demand zero emissions vessels over liquified natural gas (LNG) fuel and advocate for supporting port infrastructure.

B+ Advocacy

Primark signed several letters urging policy makers to increase renewable energy supply and strong emissions reduction targets including: a letter to the Government of Vietnam urging swift approval and implementation of the Direct Power Purchase Agreement (DPPA) pilot to support the country's renewable energy transition, and the Business Ambition for 1.5°C commitment.

1 Primark. (n.d.). Primark Joins UN Fashion Charter. Retrieved from <https://www.primark.com/en/primark-cares/newsroom/primark-joins-the-un-fashion-charter/a/dc263874-5929-4bb9-9611-925eba9daa50>

2 Ibid.

3 Primark. (n.d.). Our Global Sourcing Map. Retrieved from <https://globalsourcingmap.primark.com/en>

4 Associated British Foods plc. (n.d.). Living Our Values. Retrieved from <https://www.abf.co.uk/documents/pdfs/2020/ar2020/cr2020.pdf>

5 Ibid.

6 Ibid.



Innovative sportswear brand PUMA has been an early adopter of climate targets, but has chosen to use an intensity-based target in scope 3, putting its overall emissions reductions work at risk. However, implementation may be a better measure than targets, and PUMA has made significant progress working with its suppliers to source renewables and increase energy efficiency in its manufacturing. Backing up these efforts, the brand has also advocated for decreasing coal usage in supply chain countries. PUMA could improve its efforts to reduce the impacts of its materials by reducing its reliance on fossil fuel based materials and cotton that is neither organic or regenerative.

C+ Climate commitments & energy transparency

Climate commitments

In own operations

PUMA has set a target to reduce absolute GHG emissions 35% by 2030 from a 2017 base year in its own operations and has set a commitment to switch to 100% renewable energy but not all of the renewable energy will be additional to the grid.^{1,2}

In the supply chain

PUMA has set an intensity-based target to reduce GHG emissions in its supply chain 60% per million Euros in sales by 2030 from a 2017 base year. While the company has not set a significant commitment to increase renewable energy in its supply chain, it has set a renewable energy commitment of 25% for core suppliers by 2025.³

GHG emissions and energy transparency

In own operations

PUMA annually reports GHG emissions, energy demand and renewable energy consumption and attributes in its own operations to the CDP and in its annual report.

In the supply chain

PUMA publicly reports its list of suppliers and it only reports the annual GHG emissions associated with its supply chain to the CDP. PUMA does not annually report energy demand or renewable energy consumption and attributes in its supply chain.⁴

C Renewable and energy efficient manufacturing

Energy efficiency

PUMA provides its major suppliers with significant financial incentives for energy efficiency measures and reducing thermal and electric coal demand in some of their manufacturing processes. 34% of core factories are enrolled in either energy efficiency or renewable energy programs or both. 8% of core factories have replaced coal boilers and PUMA plans to phase out coal boilers at 100% of core suppliers.⁵

Renewable energy use and deployment

PUMA provides financial incentives to some of its suppliers to reduce reliance on fossil fuel energy by deploying or using renewable energy.⁶

Supplier transparency and commitments

PUMA requires 100% of its core suppliers to provide facility level data via the Higg Index. But the company does not require suppliers to set GHG emission reduction targets or set Science-based Targets (SBTs) or annually report GHG emissions.⁷

D+ Low carbon materials

Eliminating fossil fuel fabrics

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

Climate commitments to circularity and low carbon materials

PUMA has committed to eliminate viscose sourced from practices that contribute to deforestation by 2030, to increase the content of recycled polyester to 75% by 2025 and to closing the apparel-to-apparel recycling loop by using more of its own apparel to make new products.⁸ But the company has not made any commitments to phase out non-organic cotton or cotton sourced from non-regenerative agriculture or improve the durability, reparability and resale of its products.

Transparency

PUMA does not publicly report its material mix, its volume of deadstock or how it manages its deadstock.

Progress and performance

PUMA has demonstrated some progress in increasing the recycled polyester content in its products to over 16%, phasing out materials sourced from practices contributing to deforestation and reporting on progress in increasing

recycled non-synthetic content including cotton, leather and rubber.⁹ But PUMA has not demonstrated any progress in reducing its reliance on fossil fuel materials, switching to organic cotton or cotton sourced from regenerative agriculture, reducing deadstock, recycling its own products (or other apparel) in a closed loop or improving the durability, repairability or resale of its products.

D+ Greener shipping

Shipping climate commitments and reporting

PUMA annually reports its shipping emissions and has a shipping emissions reduction target of “20% relative to the volume transported.”¹⁰

Reduction in upstream shipping emissions

PUMA has not reported any significant reductions in its shipping emissions.

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

PUMA has not made any commitments to transitioning to zero emissions vessels (ZEV) and has not made any discernible effort to demand zero emissions vessels over liquified natural gas (LNG) fuel and advocate for supporting port infrastructure.

B Advocacy

Puma signed a letter to the government of Cambodia raising concerns about the country’s continued investment in and expansion of coal power.

1 Science Based Targets initiative. (2019, June). Companies taking action. <https://sciencebasedtargets.org/companies-taking-action#table>

2 Puma. (2021). Business and Sustainability Report 2020. Retrieved on July 12, 2021 from: <https://about.puma.com/en/sustainability/reporting>

3 Ibid.

4 Puma. (n.d.) Social Compliance. <https://about.puma.com/en/sustainability/social>

5 Puma. (2021). Business and Sustainability Report 2020. Retrieved on July 12, 2021 from: <https://about.puma.com/en/sustainability/reporting>

6 Ibid.

7 Ibid.

8 Ibid

9 Ibid.

10 Ibid.

PVH demonstrates mediocre progress in all areas but reporting illuminates an opportunity for the company to pinpoint its efforts to rapidly decrease its supply chain emissions. PVH has found that three quarters of energy use and 70% of emissions is centered at a mere 35 facilities, and that their remaining onsite coal usage is happening at a minuscule 6% of those facilities. PVH is on the brink of phasing out its onsite thermal coal usage and could lead the industry in emissions reductions by investing in renewables at the facilities identified.

D Climate commitments & energy transparency

Climate commitments

In own operations

PVH has set a target to reduce absolute GHG emissions 30% by 2030 from a 2017 base year in its own operations and has set a commitment to switch to 100% renewable energy in its own operations but not all of the renewable energy will be additional to the grid.¹

In the supply chain

PVH has set a target to reduce absolute GHG emissions 30% by 2030 from a 2017 base year, but the company has not set commitments to purchase or switch to renewable energy in its supply chain.²

GHG emissions and energy transparency

In own operations

PVH annually reports GHG emissions, energy demand and renewable energy consumption and attributes in its own operations to the CDP. PVH received partial credit for not explicitly reporting how much of the renewable energy consumed in its own operations is additional to the grid.

In the supply chain

PVH publicly reports its list of suppliers and it reports annual GHG emissions, energy demand and renewable energy consumption and attributes associated with its supply chain. PVH received partial credit for not explicitly reporting how much of the renewable energy consumed in its supply chain is additional to the grid.

F Renewable and energy efficient manufacturing

Energy efficiency

PVH partners with the Apparel Impact Institute (Aii) to support some of its suppliers to adopt energy efficiency measures via the Aii's Clean by Design program.

Renewable energy use and deployment

It is not discernible if PVH provides financial or other incentives to suppliers to reduce their reliance on fossil fuels by deploying or using renewable energy.

Supplier transparency and commitments

PVH requires some of its suppliers to provide facility level data using the Higg Index, including all key wet-processing suppliers. In 2019, the company reported that 30% of its supplier facilities completed the Higg Facility Environmental Module. But the company does not require suppliers to set GHG emission reduction targets or Science-based Targets (SBTs) or annually report GHG emissions.³

D Low carbon materials

Eliminating fossil fuel fabrics

PVH has committed to phase out virgin polyester and achieve a target of 100% recycled polyester by 2030. The company has not made any commitments to phase out recycled fossil fuel based materials.

Climate commitments to circularity and low carbon materials

PVH has committed to eliminate materials such as viscose sourced from practices that contribute to deforestation by 2030 and to reach 100% recycled polyester by 2030, but it has not made any commitments to phase out non-organic cotton or cotton sourced from non-regenerative agriculture. PVH has not committed to closing the apparel-to-apparel recycling loop or improving the durability, repairability and resale of its products.⁴

Transparency

PVH publicly reports its material mix but it does not report its annual deadstock volume or how it manages its deadstock.

Progress and performance

PVH has demonstrated some progress in increasing the recycled content in its products. But PVH has not demonstrated any progress in reducing its reliance on fossil fuel materials, switching to organic cotton or cotton sourced

from regenerative agriculture, eliminating deadstock or recycling its own products (or other apparel) in a closed-loop system. The company has not reported significant progress in phasing out materials such as viscose potentially sourced from practices that may contribute to deforestation, and it has not improved the durability, repairability or resale of its products. The company received credit for expanding its Tommy for Life program which repairs and resells damaged products collected from stores and online operations and has diverted 36,429 kg of textile waste.⁵

D+ Greener shipping

Shipping climate commitments and reporting

PVH annually reports its shipping emissions and it includes shipping emissions in its GHG reduction targets.

Reduction in upstream shipping emissions

PVH has not reported any significant reductions in its shipping emissions.

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

PVH has not made any commitments to transitioning to zero emissions vessels (ZEV) and has not made any discernible effort to demand zero emissions vessels over liquified natural gas (LNG) fuel and to advocate for supporting port infrastructure.

A- Advocacy

PVH signed several letters urging policy makers to increase renewable energy supply and adopt strong emissions reduction targets including: a letter to the Government of Vietnam urging swift approval and implementation of the Direct Power Purchase Agreement (DPPA) pilot to support the country's renewable energy transition; an open letter to President Biden supporting climate action that is consistent with the Paris Accord and a 2030 emissions reduction target, or Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), of 50% or greater. It also signed the United for The Paris Agreement letter; the Uniting Business and Governments to Recover Better joint statement; and the Business Ambition for 1.5°C commitment.

1 PVH Corp. (2021, June). Corporate Responsibility Report 2020. Retrieved on July 12, 2021 from: <https://www.pvh.com/-/media/Files/pvh/responsibility/PVH-CR-Report-2020.pdf>

2 Ibid.

3 PVH. (2020). Corporate Responsibility Report 2019. Retrieved on July 12, 2021 from: <https://www.pvh.com/-/media/Files/pvh/responsibility/PVH-CR-Report-2019.pdf>

4 Ibid.

5 Ibid.



Ralph Lauren’s efforts to advocate for access to renewable energy in Vietnam and for sector alignment with the Paris Accord is contrasted with its less than aggressive work to rein in its own climate pollution.

While the popular brand has not done nearly enough to clean up its manufacturing with renewable energy, it has shown a willingness to reduce its reliance on virgin fossil fuel based materials, an effort it should rapidly scale to encompass all fossil fuel based materials. Ralph Lauren is transparent with its deadstock, a small but noteworthy sign of leadership.

D Climate commitments & energy transparency

Climate commitments

In own operations

Ralph Lauren has set a target to reduce absolute GHG emissions 30% by 2030 from a 2020 base year and has set a commitment to switch to 100% renewable energy in its own operations but not all of the renewable energy will be additional to the grid.^{1,2}

In the supply chain

Ralph Lauren has set a target to reduce absolute GHG emissions 30% by 2030 from a 2020 base year, but the company has not set commitments to purchase or switch to renewable energy in its supply chain.³

GHG emissions and energy transparency

In own operations

Ralph Lauren annually reports GHG emissions, energy demand and renewable energy consumption, but it does not explicitly report how much of the renewable energy it consumed is additional to the grid.⁴

In the supply chain

Ralph Lauren has not publicly reported its list of suppliers and it only reports the annual GHG emissions associated with its supply chain. The company does not annually report energy demand and renewable energy consumption and attributes in its supply chain.⁵

F Renewable and energy efficient manufacturing

Energy efficiency

Ralph Lauren does not report providing financial incentives to suppliers, but the company reported that it “partnered with five of the largest fabric mills we work with to help

them join the Apparel Impact Institute (Aii) Mill/impact program,” which helps to support some of its major suppliers in implementing projects to reduce their carbon footprint.⁶

Renewable energy use and deployment

It is not discernible if Ralph Lauren provides financial or other incentives to suppliers to reduce reliance on fossil fuels by deploying or using renewable energy. Ralph Lauren states “Our programs will be designed to identify opportunities at factories and mills to set emission reduction targets through energy efficiency and renewable energy sourcing,” which may be a start but the language is too vague to warrant credit.⁷

Supplier transparency and commitments

Ralph Lauren requires a significant proportion of its suppliers (216 supplier facilities or 63% of its total supply chain) to provide facility level data via the Higg Index. But the company does not require suppliers to set GHG emission reduction targets or set Science-based Targets (SBTs) or publicly report annual emissions.⁸

D Low carbon materials

Eliminating fossil fuel fabrics

Ralph Lauren has a commitment to phase out virgin polyester and use only recycled polyester by 2025, but though the company has not made any commitments to phase out recycled fossil fuel based materials, the company reports that in fiscal year 2021 it began “mapping our polyester use to identify opportunities to reduce and replace it with innovative alternatives,” for which it has received partial credit.⁹

Climate commitments to circularity and low carbon materials

Ralph Lauren has a Forest Protection Policy which includes a commitment to “ensure the Company does not source from endangered species habitat and ancient and endangered forests for man-made cellulose and paper and packaging by the end of 2022.” The company says that “by 2025, 100 percent of our viscose will be sustainably sourced and verified through CanopyStyle audits.” Ralph Lauren committed to source only recycled polyester by 2025 and transition to “recycled nylon for shells and other fabrics that are 100 percent nylon.” But the company has not made any commitments to phase out non-organic cotton or cotton sourced from non-regenerative agriculture or eliminate leather sourced from practices that contribute to deforestation by 2030. The company also has begun exploration of closed-loop systems with a cradle to cradle certification

target, and has a target to begin resale and consumer recycling by 2022, for which it has received partial credit.^{10,11}

Transparency

Ralph Lauren publicly reports its material mix, but it does not report its volume of deadstock and how it manages deadstock.

Progress and performance

Ralph Lauren has not committed to phasing out virgin fossil fuel based materials. The company has not committed to switching to organic cotton or cotton sourced from regenerative agriculture or reported progress in increasing the proportion of such cotton in its material mix. But the company reported some progress in increasing the recycled nylon and polyester content in some of its clothing, reporting that it “incorporated recycled polyester in over 100 styles, including our Earth Polo, which is made entirely from fiber derived from postconsumer-recycled ocean-bound plastic bottles.” Ralph Lauren has reported “Of the viscose we used, 10 percent has been verified as sourced from manufacturers who have been deemed low-risk according to Canopy’s annual Hot Button Report.” The company has not reported progress in reducing deadstock, recycling its own products or other apparel in a closed loop or increasing the reparability or resale of its products. Ralph Lauren publicly reports its material mix and as of fiscal year 2021, it has begun reporting its volume of deadstock, but it does not report how it manages its deadstock other than qualitatively.¹²

F Greener shipping

Shipping climate commitments and reporting

Ralph Lauren reports its shipping emissions annually, but it does not report GHG emission targets from shipping.¹³

Reduction in upstream shipping emissions

Ralph Lauren has not reported any significant reductions in its shipping emissions, instead reporting an increase in shipping emissions in FY21: “In FY21, air freight managed directly by Ralph Lauren was 6.7 percent compared with 3.8 percent in FY20. This increase was due to a combination of factors, including efforts not to buy ahead and create excess stock and time constraints linked to factory closures or delays as a result of COVID-19. In FY21, vendor-managed air accounted for 2.4 percent of total shipments, compared with 3.8 percent in FY20.”

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

Ralph Lauren has not made any commitments to transitioning to zero emissions vessels (ZEV) and Ralph Lauren has not made any discernible effort to demand zero emissions

vessels over liquified natural gas (LNG) fuel and advocate for supporting port infrastructure.

A- Advocacy

Ralph Lauren signed several letters urging policy makers to increase renewable energy supply and strong emissions reduction targets including: a letter to the Government of Vietnam urging swift approval and implementation of the Direct Power Purchase Agreement (DPPA) pilot to support the country’s renewable energy transition; an open letter to President Biden supporting climate action that is consistent with the Paris Accord and a 2030 emissions reduction target, or Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), of 50% or greater; a statement calling on the United States federal government to Transition to Zero-Carbon Energy; and the Business Ambition for 1.5°C commitment.

1 Science Based Targets initiative. (2020, July). Companies taking action. <https://sciencebasedtargets.org/companies-taking-action#table>

2 Ralph Lauren. (n.d.). 2020 Global Citizenship & Sustainability Report. Retrieved from https://corporate.ralphlauren.com/on/demandware.static/-/Sites-RalphLauren_Corporate-Library/default/dwd8688705/documents/2020_Global_Citizenship_Sustainability_Report.pdf

3 Science Based Targets initiative. (2020, July). Companies taking action. <https://sciencebasedtargets.org/companies-taking-action#table>

4 Ralph Lauren. (n.d.). 2020 Global Citizenship & Sustainability Report. Retrieved from https://corporate.ralphlauren.com/on/demandware.static/-/Sites-RalphLauren_Corporate-Library/default/dwd8688705/documents/2020_Global_Citizenship_Sustainability_Report.pdf

5 Ibid.

6 Ibid.

7 Ralph Lauren. (n.d.). Our Commitment to Net Zero. Retrieved from https://corporate.ralphlauren.com/on/demandware.static/-/Sites-RalphLauren_Corporate-Library/default/dw7de70952/documents/RL-Net-Zero-Commitment.pdf

8 Ralph Lauren. (n.d.). 2020 Global Citizenship & Sustainability Report. Retrieved from https://corporate.ralphlauren.com/on/demandware.static/-/Sites-RalphLauren_Corporate-Library/default/dwd8688705/documents/2020_Global_Citizenship_Sustainability_Report.pdf

9 Ibid.

10 Ibid.

11 Ralph Lauren. (n.d.). Ralph Lauren’s Forest Protection Policy. Retrieved from https://corporate.ralphlauren.com/on/demandware.static/-/Sites-RalphLauren_Corporate-Library/default/dw4687a67e/documents/Ralph_Lauren_Forest_Protection_Policy.pdf

12 Ralph Lauren. (n.d.). 2020 Global Citizenship & Sustainability Report. Retrieved from https://corporate.ralphlauren.com/on/demandware.static/-/Sites-RalphLauren_Corporate-Library/default/dwd8688705/documents/2020_Global_Citizenship_Sustainability_Report.pdf

13 Ibid.



REI



REI has set strong GHG emissions reduction targets in all scopes, including manufacturing, aligning itself with the Paris Accord and a 1.5 degree pathway. But the company is lagging behind other competitors in the outdoor apparel and equipment sector when it comes to incentivizing suppliers of its REI brand products to use renewable energy or to implement energy efficiency measures. REI should take immediate steps to invest in a shift from coal and other fossil fuels to renewable energy to power the manufacturing of its products and materials, and disclose these actions, if it wants to remain competitive as an outdoor apparel brand that values sustainability. The company should also take steps and invest in innovation that would reduce its reliance on fossil fuel derived materials.

B- Climate commitments & energy transparency

Climate commitments

In own operations

REI has set a target to reduce absolute GHG emissions from its own operations and supply chain 55% by 2030 from a 2019 baseline and reports that it “has powered its entire operations with 100 percent renewable energy through a combination of on-site solar, utility green tariffs and renewable energy certificates.”¹

In the supply chain

REI has set a GHG emissions reduction target of 55% by 2030 from a 2019 base year in its supply chain, but it has not set commitments to increase renewable energy in its supply chain.²

GHG emissions and energy transparency

In own operations

REI annually reports GHG emissions, energy demand and renewable energy consumption and attributes in its own operations.³

In the supply chain

REI publicly reports its list of suppliers and it only reports the annual GHG emissions associated with its supply chain. REI does not annually report energy demand and renewable energy consumption and attributes in its supply chain.⁴

F Renewable and energy efficient manufacturing

Energy efficiency

It is not discernible if REI provides financial or other incentives to suppliers to encourage or support energy efficiency measures.

Renewable energy use and deployment

It is not discernible if REI provides financial or other incentives to suppliers to reduce reliance on fossil fuels by deploying or using renewable energy.

Supplier transparency and commitments

REI reports that it “expects each brand partner to have established an action plan for measuring their annual carbon footprint and reducing their carbon emissions in alignment with the recommendations of the United Nations (UN) and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). The company further “expects each brand partner to assess their sustainability performance annually and share their results with REI...” Beginning in 2022, REI plans to also accept the Higg Index Brand & Retail Module (BRM). It is not discernible if it requires suppliers to set GHG emission reduction targets or set Science-based Targets (SBTs), provide facility level data using the Higg Index or annually report GHG emissions. The company receives partial credit.⁴

F Low carbon materials

Eliminating fossil fuel fabrics

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

Climate commitments to circularity and low carbon materials

REI has not made any explicit commitments to switch to organic cotton or cotton sourced from regenerative agriculture or eliminate materials, such as leather and viscose, sourced from practices that contribute to deforestation by 2030. The company has not committed to closing the apparel-to-apparel recycling loop. REI received partial credit for having preferred impact attributes as part of its Product Impact Standards that communicate its preference for organic cotton, leather not sourced from practices contributing to deforestation in the Amazon biome and wood-based materials not contributing to deforestation. The company made commitments to increase the repairability and resale of its products.⁵

Transparency

REI does not publicly report its material mix, its volume of deadstock or how it manages its deadstock.

Progress and performance

REI has not committed to phasing out virgin fossil fuel based materials or reported on its progress in reducing its reliance on such materials. The company has not reported progress in increasing the proportion of organic or regenerative cotton in its material mix. REI has not demonstrated any progress increasing the recycled content in its products, reducing deadstock, recycling its own products or other apparel in a closed-loop system, or phasing out materials sourced from practices contributing to deforestation. The company has programs that promote the repairability and resale of its products.

D+ Greener shipping

Shipping climate commitments and reporting

REI reports its shipping emissions annually, and it includes shipping emissions in its GHG reduction targets.

Reduction in upstream shipping emissions

REI has not reported any significant reductions in its shipping emissions.

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

REI has not made any commitments to transitioning to zero emissions vessels (ZEV) and has not made any discernible effort to demand zero emissions vessels over liquified natural gas (LNG) fuel and advocate for supporting port infrastructure.

C Advocacy

REI signed an open letter to President Biden supporting climate action in line with the Paris Accord and a 2030 emissions reduction target, or Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), of 50% or greater.

1 Grothjan, S. (2020, September 24). REI's New Climate Commitment Includes Pledge to Halve its Carbon Footprint by 2030. Retrieved July 9, 2021 from: <https://www.rei.com/blog/news/rei-climate-commitment-halve-carbon-footprint-by-2030>

2 Ibid.

3 Ibid.4 REI Co-op. (2020, July). REI Co-op Brands Factory List. Retrieved July 9, 2021 from <https://www.rei.com/assets/stewardship/factory-list/rei-co-op-brands-factory-list-july-2020/live.xlsx>

4 REI Co-op. (December, 2020). REI Product Impact Standards (Version 2.0). Retrieved July 9, 2021 from: <https://www.rei.com/assets/stewardship/sustainability/rei-product-impact-standards/live.pdf>

5 Ibid.

Salomon is falling behind other leading outdoor brands in its response to climate change. The company's climate emission reduction targets of 30% are far below the 55% reduction needed by 2030 in keeping with a 1.5 degree pathway. While the company supported a letter to the Government of Vietnam calling for implementation of renewable energy programs, it has not demonstrated meaningful progress in investing in renewable energy in its supply chain. The company needs to provide financial incentives to its manufacturing partners to switch from coal and other fossil fuel based energy sources to renewables and to chart a clear plan for reducing the climate impact of its materials by phasing out fossil fuel materials for low carbon alternatives.

D+ Climate commitments & energy transparency

Climate commitments

In own operations

Salomon has set a target to reduce absolute GHG emissions 30% by 2030 from a 2018 base year, but it has not set commitments to purchase or switch to renewable energy in its own operations.¹

In the supply chain

Salomon has set a target to reduce absolute GHG emissions 30% by 2030 from a 2018 base year, but the company has not set commitments to purchase or switch to renewable energy in its supply chain.²

GHG emissions and energy transparency

In own operations

Salomon's parent company, Amer Sports annually reports GHG emissions, energy demand and renewable energy consumption and attributes in its own operations to the CDP and on its corporate responsibility report, but it's not clear how much RE is additional.³

In the supply chain

Salomon publicly reports its list of suppliers and its parent company, Amer Sports, only reports the annual GHG emissions associated with its supply chain. The company received partial credit because the majority of its scope 3 emissions are not included in goods and services reporting. Salomon does not annually report energy demand or renewable energy consumption and attributes in its supply chain.⁴

F Renewable and energy efficient manufacturing

Energy efficiency

It is not discernible if Salomon provides financial or other incentives to suppliers to encourage or support energy efficiency measures.

Renewable energy use and deployment

It is not discernible if Salomon provides financial or other incentives to suppliers to reduce reliance on fossil fuels by deploying or using renewable energy.

Supplier transparency and commitments

Salomon requires some but not all suppliers to provide facility level data using the Higg Index. But the company does not require suppliers to set GHG emission reduction targets or set Science-based Targets (SBTs) or annually report GHG emissions.⁵

F Low carbon materials

Eliminating fossil fuel fabrics

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

Climate commitments to circularity and low carbon materials

Salomon has committed to improving the durability and reparability of its products, but it has not made any commitments to phase out non-organic cotton or cotton sourced from non-regenerative agriculture, or to eliminate materials such as leather and viscose sourced from practices that contribute to deforestation by 2030. Salomon has not committed to closing the apparel-to-apparel recycling loop.⁶

Transparency

Salomon does not publicly report its material mix, its volume of deadstock or how it manages its deadstock.

Progress and performance

Salomon has demonstrated limited progress in reducing its reliance on fossil fuel materials by increasing the bio-sourced materials used in its snowboard cores.⁷ The company has reported progress in improving the reparability of its products and in offering repair services. But Salomon has not demonstrated any progress in switching to organic cotton or cotton sourced from regenerative agriculture, increasing the recycled content in its products, recycling its own products (or other apparel) in a closed-loop system or

phasing out materials sourced from practices contributing to deforestation.

F Greener shipping

Shipping climate commitments and reporting

Salomon's parent company, Amer Sports, reports its shipping emissions annually, but it is not clear if the brand or its parent company have a shipping emissions reduction target.

Reduction in upstream shipping emissions

Salomon has not reported any significant reductions in its shipping emissions.

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

Salomon has not made any commitments to transitioning to zero emissions vessels (ZEV) and has not made any discernible effort to demand zero emissions vessels over liquified natural gas (LNG) fuel and to advocate for supporting port infrastructure.

B Advocacy

Salomon signed a letter to the Government of Vietnam urging swift approval and implementation of the Direct Power Purchase Agreement (DPPA) pilot to support the country's renewable energy transition.

1 Salomon. (n.d.) Mind the Playground. <https://www.salomon.com/en-int/sustainability/mind-the-playground>

2 Ibid.

3 Amer Sports. (n.d.). Amer Sports Corporate Responsibility Report 2016. Retrieved July 9, 2021 from: https://cdn.shopify.com/s/files/1/0067/4339/2313/files/Amer_Sports_Corporate_Responsibility_Report_2016.pdf?32076

4 Ibid.

5 Ibid.

6 Salomon. (n.d.) Mind the Toys. <https://www.salomon.com/en-int/sustainability/mind-the-toys>

7 RYGR. (2021, January 27). Salomon Announces New Sustainability Initiatives for Winter Sports Category. Outside Business Journal. <https://www.outsidebusinessjournal.com/press-releases/salomon-announces-new-sustainability-initiatives-for-winter-sports-category/>



Salvatore Ferragamo has set climate targets, albeit lower than the moment dictates if the company wishes to do its part to keep global warming below 1.5C. More worrisome, other than some progress sourcing renewable energy in its own operations, Salvatore Ferragamo has not begun using renewables or even implementing energy efficiency measures in its supply chain. Nor has the brand set material targets to wean itself off fossil fuel fashion.

D Climate commitments & energy transparency

Climate commitments

In own operations

Salvatore Ferragamo has set a target to reduce absolute GHG emissions 42% by 2030 in its own operations, but the target is below 55% reduction. The company has not set commitments to switch to 100% renewable energy in its own operations, but it reports that its Italian operations use 100% renewable energy. It's not discernible if the renewable energy is all additional to the grid.¹

In the supply chain

Salvatore Ferragamo has set a target to reduce absolute GHG emissions 42% by 2030, though this target applies only to purchased goods and services and downstream transportation, but the company has not set commitments to purchase or switch to renewable energy in its supply chain.²

GHG emissions and energy transparency

In own operations

Salvatore Ferragamo annually reports GHG emissions, energy demand and renewable energy consumption in its own operations, but it does not explicitly report how much of the renewable energy it consumed was additional to the grid or credits.

In the supply chain

Salvatore Ferragamo has not publicly reported its list of suppliers and it reports the annual GHG emissions associated with its supply chain. The company does not annually report energy demand and renewable energy consumption and attributes in its supply chain.

F Renewable and energy efficient manufacturing

Energy efficiency

It is not discernible if Salvatore Ferragamo provides financial or other incentives to suppliers to encourage or support energy efficiency measures.

Renewable energy use and deployment

It is not discernible if Salvatore Ferragamo provides financial or other incentives to suppliers to reduce reliance on fossil fuels by deploying or using renewable energy.

Supplier transparency and commitments

It is not discernible if Salvatore Ferragamo requires suppliers to set GHG emission reduction targets, set Science-based Targets (SBTs), provide facility level data using the Higg Index or annually report GHG emissions.

F Low carbon materials

Eliminating fossil fuel fabrics

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

Climate commitments to circularity and low carbon materials

Salvatore Ferragamo has not made any commitments to switch to organic cotton or cotton sourced from regenerative agriculture or eliminate materials, such as leather and viscose, sourced from practices that contribute to deforestation by 2030. The company has not committed to closing the apparel-to-apparel recycling loop or improving the reparability and resale of its products. The company only has a broad target of "25% of low environmental impact key raw materials" by 2025.³

Transparency

Salvatore Ferragamo does not publicly report its material mix, its volume of deadstock or how it manages its deadstock.

Progress and performance

Salvatore Ferragamo has not committed to phasing out virgin fossil fuel based materials or reported on its progress in reducing its reliance on such materials. The company has not committed to switching to organic cotton or cotton sources from regenerative agriculture or reported progress in increasing the proportion of such cotton in its material mix. The company has not demonstrated significant progress in increasing the recycled content in its products,

reducing deadstock, recycling its own products or other apparel in a closed loop, phasing out materials sourced from practices contributing to deforestation or increasing the reparability or resale of its products. The company received partial credit for using recycled polyester and cotton in its VIVA Responsible Ballet Flat line of shoes.⁴

F Greener shipping

Shipping climate commitments and reporting

Salvatore Ferragamo annually reports its shipping emissions but does not include shipping emissions in its GHG reduction targets.

Reduction in upstream shipping emissions

Salvatore Ferragamo has not reported any significant reductions in its shipping emissions.

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

Salvatore Ferragamo has not made any commitments to transitioning to zero emissions vessels (ZEV) and has not made any discernible effort to demand zero emissions vessels over liquified natural gas (LNG) fuel and advocate for supporting port infrastructure.

D Advocacy

Salvatore Ferragamo signed the Business Ambition for 1.5°C commitment.

¹ Science Based Targets initiative. (2020, September). Companies taking action. <https://sciencebasedtargets.org/companies-taking-action#table>

² Ibid.

³ Salvatore Ferragamo. (2020) Annual Report 2020. Retrieved on July 13, 2021 from: <https://sustainability.ferragamo.com/resource/blob/434680/66adbd448d317176730e320c2fe9cda/annual-report-ferragamo-2020-eng-data.pdf>

⁴ Ibid.



A small brand that bills itself as ethical, SKFK does a decent job giving the appearance of holding a corner of the sustainable fashion market, yet scratching below the surface does not reveal much actual climate leadership. The niche brand's biggest accomplishments are in its material choices, particularly in its ability to source organic cotton and prioritize materials with a lower climate impact. But SKFK's GHG reduction targets are quite low and the company has not shown evidence of shifting its manufacturing onto renewables or encouraging energy efficiency measures with its suppliers.

D Climate commitments & energy transparency

Climate commitments

In own operations

SKFK has set a target to reduce absolute GHG emissions 35% by 2025 from a 2017 base year but has not set commitments to purchase or switch to renewable energy across all of its own operations. The company reports that its head office and stores in France and Spain are powered by 100% renewable energy but it's not clear if that energy is additional to the grid.¹

In the supply chain

SKFK has set a target to reduce absolute GHG emissions by 15% by 2025 from a 2017 base year, but the company has not set commitments to purchase or switch to renewable energy in its supply chain.²

GHG emissions and energy transparency

In own operations

SKFK publicly reports GHG emissions, but this information is not reported annually. SKFK received partial credit for not explicitly reporting how much of the renewable energy consumed in its own operations is additional to the grid.³

In the supply chain

SKFK has not publicly reported its list of suppliers and it reports the annual GHG emissions associated with its supply chain and the carbon footprint of each of its products. SKFK does not annually report energy demand or renewable energy consumption and attributes in its supply chain.^{4,5}

F Renewable and energy efficient manufacturing

Energy efficiency

It is not discernible if SKFK provides financial or other incentives to suppliers to encourage or support energy efficiency measures.

Renewable energy use and deployment

It is not discernible if SKFK provides financial or other incentives to suppliers to reduce reliance on fossil fuels by deploying or using renewable energy.

Supplier transparency and commitments

It is not discernible if SKFK requires suppliers to set GHG emission reduction targets, set Science-based Targets (SBTs), provide facility level data using the Higg Index or annually report GHG emissions.

D Low carbon materials

Eliminating fossil fuel fabrics

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

Climate commitments to circularity and low carbon materials

SKFK has committed to switch to 100% organic cotton by 2022 and it relies on TENCEL Lyocell and Modal in place of conventional viscose in an effort to address and prevent deforestation. SKFK has not committed to closing the apparel-to-apparel recycling loop or improving the durability, reparability and resale of its products.^{6,7}

Transparency

SKFK does not publicly report its material mix, its volume of deadstock or how it manages its deadstock.

Progress and performance

SKFK has demonstrated significant progress in phasing out non-organic cotton, using man-made cellulosic materials that do not contribute to deforestation, increasing the recycled content in its products, reducing deadstock and increasing the reparability and resale of its products. But SKFK has not demonstrated any progress in reducing its reliance on fossil fuel materials or recycling its own products (or other apparel) in a closed loop.⁸

F Greener shipping

Shipping climate commitments and reporting

SKFK does not report its shipping emissions annually and does not appear to have a shipping emissions reductions target.

Reduction in upstream shipping emissions

SKFK does not report its emissions from shipping.

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

SKFK has not made any commitments to transitioning to zero emissions vessels (ZEV) and has not made any discernible effort to demand zero emissions vessels over liquified natural gas (LNG) fuel and to advocate for supporting port infrastructure.

F Advocacy

It is not discernable if SKFK participated in advocacy efforts over the preceding 24 months urging policy makers to promote and support increasing renewable energy supply, especially in supply chain countries, or stronger emissions reduction.

1 Science Based Targets initiative. (2018, October). Companies taking action. <https://sciencebasedtargets.org/companies-taking-action#table>

2 Ibid.

3 SKFK. (n.d.). The Science Based Targets Report. Retrieved from <https://www.skfk-ethical-fashion.com/cdnassets/documents/sustainability/SBT-Report-SKFK.pdf>

4 Ibid.

5 SKFK. (n.d.). Carbon Footprint Calculator. Retrieved from <https://impact.skfk-ethical-fashion.com/>

6 SKFK. (n.d.). We Are Looking for Alternatives to Conventional Viscose. Retrieved from <https://www.skfk-ethical-fashion.com/en/blog/posts/85>

7 SKFK. (n.d.). Guide to Doing it Better. Retrieved from https://www.skfk-ethical-fashion.com/cdnassets/documents/sustainability/FW19-sustainability/SKFK_sustainability_report_EN.pdf

8 Ibid.



While Under Armour was one of the fastest growing apparel brands prior to COVID-19, Under Armour has lagged far behind many of its athletic apparel peers in responding to climate change. Under Armour adopted SBT-approved reduction targets in April of 2021, but its 30% emissions reduction target in its own operations and supply chain is far below the targets set by leading competitors such as Nike. The company also lags far behind on basic transparency when it comes to disclosing climate emissions and needs to quickly move to phase out coal and drive the deployment and use of renewable energy in its supply chain that is heavily concentrated in Vietnam and China. The company must also take action to phase out fossil fuel materials such as polyester for low carbon alternatives if it's serious about addressing the climate crisis.

F Climate commitments & energy transparency

Climate commitments

In own operations

Under Armour has set a target to reduce absolute GHG emissions 30% and has set public commitments to switch to 100% renewable energy in its own operations, but it's not clear if the renewable energy will be additional to the grid.¹

In the supply chain

Under Armour has set a target to reduce absolute GHG emissions 30% by 2030 but the company has not set commitments to purchase or switch to renewable energy in its supply chain.²

GHG emissions and energy transparency

In own operations

Under Armour has not publicly reported GHG emissions, energy demand and renewable energy consumption and attributes in its own operations.

In the supply chain

Under Armour publicly reports its list of suppliers but it has not reported the GHG emissions, energy demand and renewable energy consumption and attributes associated with its supply chain.³

F Renewable and energy efficient manufacturing

Energy efficiency

Under Armour participates in the Clean by Design program, which serves as a financial incentive to some of its suppliers to adopt energy efficiency measures.⁴

Renewable energy use and deployment

It is not discernible if Under Armour provides financial or other incentives to suppliers to reduce reliance on fossil fuels by deploying or using renewable energy.

Supplier transparency and commitments

Under Armour requires some but not all suppliers to provide facility level data using the Higg Index. Under Armour reports that it "asked key factory partners to annually assess their operations with the SAC's Facilities Environmental Module (FEM)." The company does not require suppliers to set GHG emission reduction targets or set Science-based Targets (SBTs) or annually report GHG emissions.⁵

F Low carbon materials

Eliminating fossil fuel fabrics

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

Climate commitments to circularity and low carbon materials

Under Armour has not made any commitments to switch to organic cotton or cotton sourced from regenerative agriculture or eliminate materials, such as leather and viscose, sourced from practices that contribute to deforestation by 2030. The company has not committed to closing the apparel-to-apparel recycling loop or improving the repairability and resale of its products.

Transparency

Under Armour does not publicly report its material mix, its volume of deadstock or how it manages its deadstock.

Progress and performance

Under Armour does not source viscose and other wood-derived materials that may contribute to deforestation, and it utilizes alternative low-risk wood-derived materials such as TENCEL fibers. The company has not committed to phasing out virgin fossil fuel based materials or reported on its progress in reducing its reliance on such materials. The company has not committed to switching to organic cotton

or cotton sourced from regenerative agriculture or reported progress in increasing the proportion of such cotton in its material mix. Under Armour has not reported significant progress in increasing the recycled content in its products, in reducing deadstock, recycling its own products or other apparel in a closed-loop system or increasing the repairability or resale of its products. The company received partial credit for reporting that it eliminated the use of elastane to increase the recyclability of its products.⁶

F Greener shipping

Shipping climate commitments and reporting

Under Armour does not report its shipping emissions annually and has not publicly reported a GHG emission target from shipping.

Reduction in upstream shipping emissions

Under Armour does not report its emissions from shipping.

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

Under Armour has not made any commitments to transitioning to zero emissions vessels (ZEV) and has not made any discernible effort to demand zero emissions vessels over liquified natural gas (LNG) fuel and to advocate for supporting port infrastructure.

F Advocacy

It is not discernable if Under Armour participated in advocacy efforts over the preceding 24 months urging policy makers to promote and support increasing renewable energy supply, especially in supply chain countries, or stronger emissions reduction targets.

1 Science Based Targets initiative. (2021, April). Companies taking action. <https://sciencebasedtargets.org/companies-taking-action#table>

2 Ibid

3 Under Armour. (n.d.). Transparency. Retrieved July 6, 2021, from <https://about.underarmour.com/community/sustainability/transparency>

4 NRDC. (2018, June 21). Clean by Design (CBD) Project Launched Rapid Expansion. Retrieved July 6, 2021, from <http://www.nrdc.cn/news/newsinfo?id=551&cook=1>

5 Under Armour. (n.d.). Manufacturing. Retrieved on July 6, 2021, from <https://about.underarmour.com/community/sustainability/environment/manufacturing>

6 Under Armour (n.d.). Product. Retrieved July 6, 2021, from <https://about.underarmour.com/community/sustainability/environment/product>



UNIQLO (Fast Retailing)



Fast fashion innovator UNIQLO will miss the slim window of opportunity to bring its GHG emissions down to a 1.5 degree pathway if it does not swiftly raise its ambition and implementation. UNIQLO's climate commitments and its dearth of action to implement those commitments are all small in scale and the company runs the risk of greenwashing over its value chain climate pollution. Instead, UNIQLO should scale up its work to cut emissions in the mills it contracts, increase all climate targets, begin to access renewable energy in its supply chain, and to reduce its reliance on fossil fuel based materials.

D Climate commitments & energy transparency

Climate commitments

In own operations

Fast Retailing has not set targets to reduce absolute GHG emissions or to switch to renewable energy across all of its own operations. The company committed in Feb 2019 to set Science-based Targets within two years and has a goal to reduce GHG emissions in Uniqlo stores in Japan "10% per unit of floor area by the year 2020, as compared to 2013 emissions." The company reports it has achieved 38.7% reduction in these stores as of 2020.

In the supply chain

UNIQLO has signed the Fashion Charter, for which it received partial credit.¹ Fast Retailing has not set targets to reduce absolute GHG emissions or to switch to renewable energy in its supply chain. But the company has a goal "to reduce energy consumption by 10% of the 2016 levels by the end 2020" in their core fabric mills. UNIQLO has signed the Fashion Charter, for which it received partial credit.²

GHG emissions and energy transparency

In own operations

Fast Retailing annually reports its GHG emissions in its own operations, but it does not report energy demand and renewable energy consumption and attributes.³

In the supply chain

Fast Retailing publicly reports its list of suppliers and it only reports the annual GHG emissions associated with its supply chain. The company does not annually report energy demand and renewable energy consumption and attributes in its supply chain.^{4,5}

F Renewable and energy efficient manufacturing

Energy efficiency

Fast Retailing does not report providing financial incentives to suppliers, but the company through its Uniqlo Responsible Mill Program, which relies on on-site inspections conducted by "external experts," encourages factories to implement "energy saving project plans" that have resulted in "6.0% energy saving against the 10% reduction target by the end of 2019."⁶

Renewable energy use and deployment

It is not discernible if Fast Retailing provides financial or other incentives to suppliers to reduce reliance on fossil fuels by deploying or using renewable energy.

Supplier transparency and commitments

Fast Retailing requires some but not all suppliers, specifically fabric mills, to provide facility level data using the Higg Index. But the company does not require suppliers to set GHG emission reduction targets or Science-based Targets (SBTs) or annually report GHG emissions.⁷

F Low carbon materials

Eliminating fossil fuel fabrics

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

Climate commitments to circularity and low carbon materials

Fast Retailing has not made any commitments to switch to organic cotton or cotton (or other materials) sourced from regenerative agriculture or eliminate materials, such as leather and viscose, sourced from practices that contribute to deforestation by 2030. The company has not committed to closing the apparel-to-apparel recycling loop, eliminating deadstock or improving the reparability and resale of its products.

Transparency

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

Progress and performance

Fast Retailing has not committed to phasing out virgin fossil fuel based materials or reported on its progress in reducing its reliance on such materials. The company has not committed to switching to organic cotton or cotton (or other materials) sourced from regenerative agriculture or

reported progress in increasing the proportion of such cotton in its material mix. The company has not demonstrated any progress in eliminating deadstock, phasing out materials sourced from practices contributing to deforestation or increasing the reparability or resale of its products. Fast Retailing reported that it uses recycled nylon to make a line of bags and that “recycled polyester comprises 32% to 75% of the high-performance, quick-drying DRY-EX Polo Shirt, and 30% of the Fluffy Yarn Fleece Full-Zip Jacket, and Fluffy Yarn Fleece Pullover Shirt.” The company received partial credit for recycling and reusing its own down and feathers through its RE.UNIQLO program into new clothing.^{8,9}

F Greener shipping

Shipping climate commitments and reporting

Fast Retailing does not report its shipping emissions annually and has not publicly reported a GHG emission target from shipping.

Reduction in upstream shipping emissions

Fast Retailing has not reported any significant reductions in its shipping emissions.

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

Fast Retailing has not made any commitments to transitioning to zero emissions vessels (ZEV) and Fast Retailing has not made any discernible effort to demand zero emissions vessels over liquified natural gas (LNG) fuel and advocate for supporting port infrastructure.

D Advocacy

UNIQLO signed the Business Ambition for 1.5°C commitment.

1 Fast Retailing. (n.d.). Response to Climate Change. Retrieved from <https://www.fastretailing.com/eng/sustainability/environment/climatechange.html>

2 Ibid.

3 Ibid.

4 Ibid.

5 Fast Retailing. (n.d.). Partner Factory List. Retrieved from <https://www.fastretailing.com/eng/sustainability/labor/list.html>

6 Fast Retailing. (n.d.). Environmental Management. Retrieved from <https://www.fastretailing.com/eng/sustainability/environment/management.html#rmp>

7 Ibid.

8 UNIQLO. (n.d.). Sustainability Report. Retrieved from <https://www.uniqlo.com/en/sustainability/report/reuniqlo/>

9 UNIQLO. (n.d.). Re.UNIQLO. Retrieved from <https://www.uniqlo.com/en/re-uniqlo/>



The German outdoor gear brand VAUDE has long been sourcing renewable energy in its own operations — which notably includes a portion of the company’s manufacturing, and experimenting with methods to develop true closed loop recycling in order to address its GHG emissions footprint. VAUDE is the only brand in the Scorecard to report having no deadstock, an achievement that all other brands should work toward. As a small company, VAUDE will need to continue its collaborative work in order to source renewable energy in its supply chain. The company will also need to continue its efforts to find alternatives to fossil fuel based fabrics and closing the recycling loop.

C Climate commitments & energy transparency

Climate commitments

In own operations

VAUDE has set a target to reduce absolute GHG emissions, covering only employee mobility, 25% by 2024, and it has committed to setting Science-based Targets. The company reports it has relied on 100% renewable energy, including through significant deployment of renewables, for its buildings, and that its headquarters have been “climate-neutral” since 2012. VAUDE has received credit reflecting the use of 100% renewables, irrespective of target.^{1,2}

In the supply chain

VAUDE has not set targets to reduce absolute GHG emissions or to switch to renewable energy in its supply chain, but it is committed to setting Science-based Targets covering its supply chain in 2021. Because VAUDE owns and operates one of its own manufacturing sites, using renewable energy, it has received partial credit reflecting this practice.^{3,4}

GHG emissions and energy transparency

In own operations

VAUDE annually reports GHG emissions, energy demand and renewable energy consumption and attributes in its own operations.^{5,6}

In the supply chain

VAUDE publicly reports its list of suppliers and it only reports the annual GHG emissions associated with its supply chain. VAUDE does not annually report energy demand or renewable energy consumption and attributes in its supply chain.⁷

F Renewable and energy efficient manufacturing

Energy efficiency

It is not discernible if VAUDE provides financial or other incentives to suppliers to encourage or support energy efficiency measures.

Renewable energy use and deployment

It is not discernible if VAUDE provides financial or other incentives to suppliers to reduce reliance on fossil fuels by deploying or using renewable energy.

Supplier transparency and commitments

VAUDE requires suppliers to provide facility level data via the Higg Index. But the company does not require suppliers to set GHG emission reduction targets, set Science-based Targets (SBTs) or annually report GHG emissions.⁸

B+ Low carbon materials

Eliminating fossil fuel fabrics

VAUDE has not made any commitments to phase out fossil fuel based materials, but it is involved with closed-loop recycling innovation.⁹

Climate commitments to circularity and low carbon materials

VAUDE has committed to increasing its recycled content across all materials to reach a target of 90% of products at least 50% recycled or bio-based by 2024 and has been using 100% organic cotton for a decade. The company sources TENCEL Lyocell for its cellulosic materials, has contributed to polyester recycling innovation and is exploring implementing a secondhand or takeback program.¹⁰⁻¹⁴

Transparency

VAUDE publicly discloses its material mix.¹⁵

Progress and performance

VAUDE has demonstrated significant progress in increasing the recycled content in its products and recycling its own products (or other apparel) in a closed loop, switching to organic cotton, phasing out materials sourced from practices contributing to deforestation and increasing the reparability or resale of its products. VAUDE is the only company in the Scorecard to report having no deadstock. The company has not demonstrated any progress in reducing its reliance on fossil fuel materials.¹⁶

F Greener shipping

Shipping climate commitments and reporting

VAUDE reports its shipping emissions annually, but it does not have shipping emissions reduction targets.¹⁷

Reduction in upstream shipping emissions

VAUDE has not reported any significant reductions in its shipping emissions.

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

VAUDE has not made any commitments to transitioning to zero emissions vessels (ZEV) and has not made any discernible effort to demand zero emissions vessels over liquified natural gas (LNG) fuel and advocate for supporting port infrastructure.

C- Advocacy

Among other advocacy efforts, VAUDE signed the Uniting Business and Governments to Recover Better joint statement, and a letter calling on the German government to strengthen its climate plan and begin to compel implementation, where the company conducts a portion of its manufacturing.

1 VAUDE. (n.d.). Starting the Energy Revolution Ourselves. Retrieved from <https://csr-report.vaude.com/gri-en/environmental/electricity.php>

2 VAUDE. (n.d.). VAUDE Focuses on E-mobility. Retrieved from <https://csr-report.vaude.com/gri-en/environmental/fuel.php3> VAUDE. (n.d.). Climate Neutral with Science Based Targets. Retrieved from https://csr-report.vaude.com/gri-en/environmental/climate-neutral-business.php/?&_qa=2.165560568.658885950.1616533832-525484515.1614365361#anchor_b1b53331_Accordion-1-How-do-you-actually-become-climate-neutral

3 VAUDE. (n.d.). Climate Neutral with Science Based Targets. Retrieved from https://csr-report.vaude.com/gri-en/environmental/climate-neutral-business.php/?&_qa=2.165560568.658885950.1616533832-525484515.1614365361#anchor_b1b53331_Accordion-1-How-do-you-actually-become-climate-neutral

4 VAUDE. (n.d.). VAUDE Made in Germany. Retrieved from <https://csr-report.vaude.com/gri-en/product/Made-in-Germany.php5> VAUDE. (n.d.). Starting the Energy Revolution Ourselves. Retrieved from <https://csr-report.vaude.com/gri-en/environmental/electricity.php>

5 VAUDE. (n.d.). Starting the Energy Revolution Ourselves. Retrieved from <https://csr-report.vaude.com/gri-en/environmental/electricity.php>

6 VAUDE. (n.d.). VAUDE Carbon Footprint at Our Tettang Headquarters. Retrieved from <https://csr-report.vaude.com/gri-en/environmental/carbon-footprint.php>

7 VAUDE. (2021, August 2). 2020 Sustainability Report. Retrieved from: <https://csr-report.vaude.com/gri-en/product/material-policy.php>

8 VAUDE. (2021, August 2). 2020 Sustainability Report. Retrieved from: <https://csr-report.vaude.com/gri-en/product/material-policy.php>

9 VAUDE. (2021, August 2). 2020 Sustainability Report. Retrieved from: <https://csr-report.vaude.com/gri-en/product/material-policy.php>

10 VAUDE. (n.d.). Organic Cotton. Retrieved from <https://csr-report.vaude.com/gri-en/product/organic-cotton.php>

11 VAUDE. (n.d.). Making Clothes from Trees. Retrieved from <https://csr-report.vaude.com/gri-en/product/tencel.php>

12 VAUDE. (n.d.). Slow Fashion Versus the Throwaway Society. Retrieved from <https://csr-report.vaude.com/gri-en/product/never-ending-responsibility.php>

13 VAUDE. (n.d.). VAUDE Introduces the Repair Index. Retrieved from <https://csr-report.vaude.com/gri-en/news/VAUDE-introduces-the-Repair-Index.php>

14 VAUDE. (n.d.). Fishing Nets, Coffee Grounds, PET bottles. Retrieved from <https://csr-report.vaude.com/gri-en/product/recycled-materials.php>

15 VAUDE. (2021, August 2). 2020 Sustainability Report. Retrieved from: <https://csr-report.vaude.com/gri-en/product/material-policy.php>

16 VAUDE. (n.d.). Fishing Nets, Coffee Grounds, PET bottles. Retrieved from <https://csr-report.vaude.com/gri-en/product/recycled-materials.php>.

17 VAUDE. (n.d.). Halfway around the World, yet Still Eco-Friendly? Retrieved from <https://csr-report.vaude.com/gri-en/environmental/merchandise-logistics.php>



VF Corp



VF Corp's GHG emissions reductions efforts are noteworthy for the company's work with manufacturers to access renewable energy and increase energy efficiency, and for its advocacy leadership to increase policies that will allow it to do even more in its supply chain to curb its climate pollution. VF Corp should expand the cutting edge programs housed within single brands to bring down the emissions associated with its materials, in order to meet its climate targets, increase its scope 3 target to meet align with the 1.5°C pathway, and rapidly scale up its supply chain renewables.

C+ Climate commitments & energy transparency

Climate commitments

In own operations

VF Corp has set a target to reduce absolute GHG emissions 55% by 2030 from a 2017 base year and has set public commitments to switch to 100% renewable energy in its own operations by 2025, but it's not clear if the renewable energy will be additional to the grid.¹

In the supply chain

VF Corp has set a target to reduce absolute GHG emissions 30% by 2030 from a 2017 base year, but the company has not set commitments to purchase or switch to renewable energy in its supply chain.²

GHG emissions and energy transparency

In own operations

VF Corp annually reports the GHG emissions, energy demand and renewable energy consumption and attributes in its own operations to the CDP.

In the supply chain

VF Corp publicly reports its list of suppliers and it reports the annual GHG emissions and energy demand associated with its supply chain to the CDP, but VF Corp does not annually report renewable energy consumption and attributes.³

C- Renewable and energy efficient manufacturing

Energy efficiency

VF Corp provides financial incentives to some of its suppliers for energy efficiency measures via the Clean by Design program and through the International Finance Corporation.⁴

Renewable energy use and deployment

VF Corp provides financial incentives to some of its suppliers to reduce reliance on fossil fuel energy by deploying or using renewable energy.⁵

Supplier transparency and commitments

VF Corp requires some but not all suppliers to provide facility level data using the Higg Index. But the company does not require suppliers to set GHG emission reduction targets or Science-based Targets (SBTs) or to annually report GHG emissions.

D+ Low carbon materials

Eliminating fossil fuel fabrics

VF Corp committed to phasing out all fossil fuel based materials (virgin and recycled) by 2023 in its Icebreaker brand, but not in other brands.⁶

Climate commitments to circularity and low carbon materials

VF Corp has committed to increasing the recycled content of its synthetic materials, specifically polyester and nylon, to 50% by 2025 but it has not made any commitments to phase out non-organic cotton or cotton sourced from non-regenerative agriculture. The company's Forest Derived Materials (FDM) Policy aims to avoid sourcing manmade cellulosic materials such as viscose from ancient, endangered or controversial forests and reports its "Animal Derived Materials (ADM) Policy addresses deforestation associated with cattle grazing in the Amazon Biome."^{7,8} VF Corp has not committed to closing the apparel-to-apparel recycling loop or improving the durability, reparability or resale of its products.

Transparency

VF Corp does not publicly report its material mix, its volume of deadstock or how it manages its deadstock.

Progress and performance

VF Corp has demonstrated significant progress in reducing its reliance on fossil fuel materials in one of its brands. VF Corp, however, has made limited progress in increasing the recycled synthetic content in its products.⁹ The company has not demonstrated progress in switching to organic cotton or cotton sourced from regenerative agriculture, eliminating deadstock, recycling its own products (or other apparel) in a closed loop or increasing the durability, reparability or resale of its products. The company has not reported progress on implementing its Forest Derived

Materials Policy and phasing out viscose or other materials that may contribute to deforestation.

8 VF Corporation. (2018). We are Made for Change: Sustainability & Responsibility Report 2018. Retrieved July 13, 2021 from: <https://d1io3yog0oux5.cloudfront.net/vfc/files/documents/Sustainability/Resources/VF+2018+Made+for+Change+report.pdf>

9 Ibid.

D+ Greener shipping

Shipping climate commitments and reporting

VF Corp annually reports its shipping emissions and it includes shipping emissions in its GHG reduction targets.

Reduction in upstream shipping emissions

VF Corp has not reported any significant reductions in its shipping emissions.

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

VF Corp has not made any commitments to transitioning to zero emissions vessels (ZEV) and has not made any discernible effort to demand zero emissions vessels over liquified natural gas (LNG) fuel and to advocate for supporting port infrastructure.

A- Advocacy

VF Corp. signed several letters urging policy makers to increase renewable energy supply and adopt strong emissions reduction targets including: a letter to the Government of Vietnam urging swift approval and implementation of the Direct Power Purchase Agreement (DPPA) pilot to support the country's renewable energy transition; the business and investor CEO letter on EU 2030 GHG emissions targets; and, an open letter to President Biden supporting climate action that is consistent with the Paris Accord and a 2030 emissions reduction target, or Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), of 50% or greater. It also signed the Uniting Business and Governments to Recover Better joint statement and the Business Ambition for 1.5°C commitment.

1 VF Corporation. (2018). We are Made for Change: Sustainability & Responsibility Report 2018. Retrieved July 13, 2021 from: <https://d1io3yog0oux5.cloudfront.net/vfc/files/documents/Sustainability/Resources/VF+2018+Made+for+Change+report.pdf>

2 Ibid.

3 VF Corp. (n.d.). Factory List. <https://www.vfc.com/sustainability-and-responsibility/factory-list>

4 VF Corporation. (2018). We are Made for Change: Sustainability & Responsibility Report 2018. Retrieved July 13, 2021 from: <https://d1io3yog0oux5.cloudfront.net/vfc/files/documents/Sustainability/Resources/VF+2018+Made+for+Change+report.pdf>

5 VF Corporation. (2018). We are Made for Change: Sustainability & Responsibility Report 2018. Retrieved July 13, 2021 from: <https://d1io3yog0oux5.cloudfront.net/vfc/files/documents/Sustainability/Resources/VF+2018+Made+for+Change+report.pdf>

6 Icebreaker. (n.d.) Our aim: Plastic-free by 2023. <https://www.icebreaker.com/en-us/transparency.html#reports>

7 VF Corp. (n.d.) Forest Derived Materials (FDM) Policy. Retrieved on July 13, 2021 from: <https://d1io3yog0oux5.cloudfront.net/vfc/files/documents/Sustainability/Resources/FDM+Policy.pdf>