H&M Hennes & Mauritz AB - Climate Change 2022

C0. Introduction

C0.1

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

H&M is a leading global fashion retailer, offering clothing, accessories, footwear, cosmetics and home textiles. To fully reflect the way we do business the business concept was updated 2015- to offer "Fashion and quality at the best price in a sustainable way". We believe sustainable fashion should be available for everyone. The idea is that people who enjoy fashion should be equally able to dress sustainably. However, to be able to continue to offer sustainable fashion to present and future generations in a world with growing populations and finite resources, both the H&M group and the industry must look for new ways of working. That is why we are taking a circular approach to how fashion is made and used. That includes a more effective use of resources, support of innovations within recycling technologies as well as an increased use of existing or new sustainable materials. We offer broad and varied collections with inspiring fashion for everyone. The collections are wide-ranging and varied, offering women, men, teenagers and children everything from timeless basics to the latest trends. The H&M group makes affordable, good-quality and sustainable fashion available for many people, regardless of their income or where they live – that is our passion and our everyday work. We have taken on the challenge to make fashion sustainable and sustainability fashionable. The fashion collections are created in-house at H&M's headquarters by our designers, pattern makers and buyers.

We are a family of brands and businesses driven by our desire to make great design available to everyone in a sustainable way. Together we offer fashion, design and services, that enable people to be inspired and to express their own personal style, while making it easier to live in a more circular way.

H&M Group includes a number of clearly defined and unique brands; H&M, COS, Monki, Weekday, & Other Stories, H&M Home, ARKET and Afound. Together they offer a great variety of styles and trends within fashion and accessories, beauty and sportswear as well as interiors.

We have also become majority owner of the second-hand digital platform Sellpy. In an effort to further strenghten our impact on the textile industry, we have started Treadler, a B2B venue that aims to unlock the possibility for small to medium sized companies to use our sustainability platform and supply chain. Through our integrated physical stores and digital channels, we reach customers around the world. At the end of the financial year H&M had over 155,000 employees worldwide and was present in 75 markets out of which 54 also offer online sales. The total number of stores are approximately 4 800 during 2021. H&M does not own any factories; products are sourced, through around 20 production offices in Asia, Europe, and Africa, from independent suppliers that are close long-term partners of H&M.

Considerable resources are devoted to ensuring sustainable development for H&M long term. H&M works to bring about sustainable improvements for people and the environment – in the supply chain, our garments' lifecycle and the communities in which H&M is active.

Our vast network of value chain connections means that our social, environmental and economic impacts are significant and far-reaching. Therefore, to maintain our business idea, we need to maximize the positive impacts and minimize the negative impacts we have along our value chain. We achieve this by using our size and scale to leverage and catalyze changes that improve the operation of our own value chain as well as the wider industry.

For more information see our H&M group sustainability report for 2021. HM-Group-Annual-and-Sustainability-Report-2021 (hmgroup.com)

C0.2

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

	Start date	End date	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years	Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing emissions data for
Reporting year	December 1 2020	November 30 2021	No	<Not Applicable>

C0.3

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

Australia
Austria
Bangladesh
Belarus
Belgium
Bosnia & Herzegovina
Bulgaria
Cambodia
Canada
Chile
China
Colombia
Croatia
Cyprus
Czechia
Denmark
Egypt
Estonia
Ethiopia
Finland
France
Georgia
Germany
Greece
Hungary
Iceland
India
Indonesia
Ireland
Italy
Japan
Kazakhstan
Latvia
Lithuania
Luxembourg
Malaysia
Mexico
Myanmar
Netherlands
New Zealand
Norway
Pakistan
Peru
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Puerto Rico
Republic of Korea
Romania
Russian Federation
Serbia
Singapore
Slovakia
Slovenia
South Africa
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
Taiwan, China
Turkey
Ukraine
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America
Uruguay
Viet Nam

C0.4

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

SEK

C0.5

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

Operational control

C0.8

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

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization	Provide your unique identifier
Yes, an ISIN code	SE0000106270
Yes, a Ticker symbol	H&M B
Yes, a SEDOL code	B103GT6

C1. Governance

C1.1

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

Yes

C1.1a

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

Position of individual(s)	Please explain
Board-level committee	The Audit Committee, which consists of three Board members, monitors the company's financial reporting, including monitoring the effectiveness of the company's internal control and risk management. This includes among other things our climate risks. The Audit Committee reviews performance in relation to all risks quarterly. Twice every year the gross list of corporate risks is reviewed and updated, and presented to the Board. The Board thus have the oversight, while the more in-depth work is done by the Audit Committee. Climate risk is since 2019 identified as one of the H&M Group's major corporate risks. Sustainability performance, including climate, is presented by our CEO at every Board meeting. In addition, deep dives into sustainability, including climate, are made at least twice per year when our Head of Sustainability (CSO) joins the Board meetings. We have two recent examples of where the Board has taken climate-related decisions. In September 2021 they took a decision not to onboard any new suppliers with onsite coal boilers. In January 2022 the Board approved our new Climate Strategy.

C1.1b

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

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Scope of board-level oversight	Please explain
Scheduled – all meetings	Reviewing and guiding strategy Reviewing and guiding risk management policies Monitoring implementation and performance of objectives Overseeing major capital expenditures, acquisitions and divestitures Monitoring and overseeing progress against goals and targets for addressing climate-related issues	<Not Applicable>	H&M's integrated sustainability work is very important and is discussed regularly by the board. Every six months, the Head of Sustainability provides an update on the group's sustainability work with reference to key indicators and targets, such as compliance with the Sustainability Commitment, sustainable materials, climate impact, anti-corruption, etc.

C1.1d

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

	Board member(s) have competence on climate-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on climate-related issues	Primary reason for no board-level competence on climate-related issues	Explain why your organization does not have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues and any plans to address board-level competence in the future
Row 1	Yes	We have one Board member who is a sustainability professional being the chair of Mannheimer Swartling's Corporate Sustainability & Risk Management practice group. We have one Board member who has started Zennström Philanthropies, which supports organisations particularly associated with climate change, social entrepreneurship, the Baltic Sea environment and human rights. Several other Board members also have experience and competence from driving sustainability in the corporate sector. Our main criteria used to assess their competence is experience and competence from driving sustainability, including climate, in the corporate sector.	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C1.2

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

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)	Reporting line	Responsibility	Coverage of responsibility	Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	<Not Applicable>	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	More frequently than quarterly
Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)	<Not Applicable>	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	Half-yearly

C1.2a

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

The CEO (Chief Executive Officer) is responsible for the daily management of the company as directed by the board. This means that, among other things, the CEO must focus on e.g. recruitment of senior executives, buying and logistics matters, the customer offering, pricing strategy, sales and profitability and sustainability matters. Climate change is one of the most important challenges facing H&M and it has therefore been decided that the CEO should have utmost responsibility in this area. The main role for the CEO in this respect is to a) monitor progress against set goals, b) assess whether additional resources are needed and c) assess the effectiveness of our current climate strategy and initiate revisions when needed.

The CSO (Chief Sustainability Officer) reports directly to our CEO (in the same level as e.g. the CFO). She leads our operational work aiming to truly integrate sustainability in all parts of the company in everything we do. Climate is a core part of this. Further our CSO has the responsibility to lead the development and update of our climate strategy, also ensuring that all functions and brands sets appropriate goals and targets in line with the strategy. Our CSO also leads the work to monitor our performance against set goals and reports this frequently to the CEO (monthly) and to the Board (bi-annually). Having the CSO reporting directly to CEO and also participating regularly at board meetings increases the focus on climate risks and opportunities throughout the company and ensures a strong focus on continuously improving our performance.

C1.3

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

	Provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	

C1.3a

(C1.3a) Provide further details on the incentives provided for the management of climate-related issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Entitled to incentive	Type of incentive	Activity incentivized	Comment
Corporate executive team	Monetary reward	Efficiency target	The CEO and CFO, and certain other senior executives are included in a bonus scheme. We have 4 pillars of performance to be measured on. One of these 4 pillars is Sustainability including climate. The size of the bonus per person is based on the fulfilment of targets in their respective areas of responsibility. The result is linked to the measurable profit targets (qualitative, quantitative, general, individual) set in advance within their respective areas of responsibility. The targets within each area of responsibility are aimed at promoting H&M's development in both the short and the long term. Short-term variable remuneration: Fulfilment of targets shall be measured over a period of one year. The short-term variable remuneration shall be based on fulfilment of targets in the following areas: — The H&M group's total sales — The H&M group's total operating profit — Fulfilment of the objectives in the various areas of the business plan, which include sustainability and climate — Assessment of leadership and compliance with values.

C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

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

Yes

C2.1a

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

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
Short-term	0	3	For environmental and climate change strategies, initiatives and risks, H&M Group consider time horizons for short-term to be between 1-3 years, medium-term between 3-10 years and long term to be 10-30 years ahead. Assessing and strategizing on a greater time horizon than traditional business risks enables us to plan for risks connected to climate change. These time horizons also align with H&M Group global goals and targets. For example, our short-term goal on 30% recycled material has a target year of 2025.
Medium-term	3	10	Our medium-term goals (such as 100% recycled or sustainable materials, or the goal of climate neutral own operations and tier 1 and tier 2 of the value chain) has 2030 as the target year.
Long-term	10	30	Our long-term goals (such as the climate net-zero emissions) has a target year of 2040.

C2.1b

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

A substantive financial or strategic impact on our business is defined in our risk management process as follows: either the effect on revenue is more than 10 million SEK and the probability of occurrence is above 95%, or the effect on revenue is more than 1 billon SEK and the probability of occurrence is above 70%, or the effect on revenue is more than 10 billon SEK and the probability of occurrence is above 30%.

We also evaluate risks based on vulnerability, and speed of risk and impact development.

C2.2

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

Value chain stage(s) covered
Direct operations
Upstream
Downstream

Risk management process
Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment
More than once a year

Time horizon(s) covered
Short-term
Medium-term
Long-term

Description of process
The Audit Committee (which consists of 3 Board members) reviews performance in relation to all corporate risks quarterly. Twice every year the gross list of corporate risks is reviewed and updated. Climate risks are since 2019 identified as one of our major corporate risks. We have during 2021 performed a climate risk assessment according to the recommendations from TCFD and identified the most significant climate risks to H&M.

1. General risk process
The way H&M Group works with climate-related risks is integrated into a multi-disciplinary company-wide risk identification, assessment, and management processes. H&M Group carries out regular risk analysis for both operational and financial risks. Twice each financial year the analysis is updated in respect of the main operational risks – in the short, medium, and long term. This is carried out in two group-wide documents, based on the likelihood and impact of each risk. As in previous years, at the end of 2021 each central function reviewed its main risks, assessed these and identified the systems, methods and controls that are in place to minimise any impact of the risks. This information was compiled at group level, after which the functions together prepared the general risk analysis mentioned above with a view to getting an overall picture of the group's main risks – thereby shedding light on the mitigation plans that are in place to manage these risks. The risk analyses for operational risks and for the risks within financial reporting were then dealt with in the Audit Committee and thereafter discussed by the Board.

2. Identifying climate-related risks
During 2018 we did our first analysis of climate risks and opportunities was performed according to the recommendations from TCFD. This was followed be a second analysis performed during 2021. In this analysis we chose two different climate scenarios as defined by the IPCC (RCP2.6 and RCP8.5), and we have looked at different time horizons – short-term, medium term and long-term. The scope was our entire company – everything from raw materials, production and distribution to sales and customers. The first step was to collect information about our operations and to identify the most important geographical locations for e.g. raw material sourcing, key production countries and regions, important transport nodes etc. After this we looked at various possible effects from climate change and identified a gross list of climate-related risks. All our key functions were involved in the risk identification.

3. Assessment of climate-related risks
With the gross list of climate risks we then held a series of workshops with representatives from all our key functions. The risks were assessed by identifying the possible impact (4 levels), the likelihood (4 levels), our current vulnerability and the speed of change. A substantive financial or strategic impact on our business is defined in our risk management process as follows: either the effect on revenue is more than 10 million SEK and the probability of occurrence is above 95%, or the effect on revenue is more than 1 billon SEK and the probability of occurrence is above 70%, or the effect on revenue is more than 10 billon SEK and the probability of occurrence is above 30%.

4. Responding to climate-related risks
H&M Group applies a holistic approach in responding to climate-related risks. Performance related to the climate risks that are assessed as critical is reviewed at least quarterly, all other risks at least annually. Overall climate goals and strategies are updated when necessary. Based on this, each brand and each function in the H&M Group have the responsibility to develop both long-term strategies and short-term action plans in order to manage their climate risks including reducing their own climate impact.

Specifically for transitional risks
We have identified transitional risks using scenario analyses (as described above). In addition, a dedicated Business Intelligence Group gathers related information from internal and external sources, and together with our sustainability experts and concerned key business functions identifies and sets the priorities for our sustainability work and its integration into the business and business strategy. One of the most critical climate-related transitional risk identified to date is market risk of changing customer behavior towards sustainable retail. In responding to this risk, all business functions are currently in the process of analyzing and setting short- and long-term activity plans for reaching net-zero emissions 2040. For our Supply Chain, we have set a goal to reduce CO2e emissions by 56% to 2030 (with 2019 as baseline). Both of these targets have timeframes beyond 6 years.

Specifically for physical risks
We have identified physical climate-related risk as particularly relevant for H&M Group due to our need for climate-vulnerable raw materials in our production, especially cotton. In order to respond to this climate-related risk we diversify our raw material inputs and focus on transitioning to a circular model. This has the added benefit of making us stand out in the fashion retail market and insulate us from raw material volatility and make us less dependent on extracting new resources. One example of our response to this risk is our commitment to use at least 30% recycled materials by 2025, including cotton, polyester, nylon, wool, cashmere, and plastic. H&M Group has partnered with Swedish innovation company Renewcell, whose unique technology recycles used cotton, viscose and other cellulosic fibres into a new, more sustainable dissolving pulp that can be turned into new textile fibres.

C2.2a

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

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	We monitor regulation in each of our markets. We have some examples both when it comes to carbon taxes (e.g. in Sweden) and incentives which affects e.g. the optimal choice for transports. However, so far the impacts of climate related regulation has been comparably low. Current regulations are assessed as a part of H&M Group's regular risk analysis and are included in our gross list of climate-related risks. The risk is annually assessed against the five levels of impact and likelihood and is subsequently placed in one of four criticality categories depending on potential financial for H&M Group in the short-term or long-term.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	Risks of new legal demands can affect our sourcing. Examples include new carbon taxes, new legal demands that affects the material prices, costs of manufacturing, costs of transportation etc. We monitor the emerging regulation closely to make sure we make informed decisions. Emerging regulations are assessed as a part of H&M Group's regular risk analysis and are included in our gross list of climate-related risks. The risk is annually assessed against the four levels of impact and likelihood and is subsequently placed in one of four criticality categories depending on potential financial for H&M Group in the short-term or long-term.
Technology	Relevant, always included	Technology is a major opportunity to address climate change, and not following the latest technological trends therefore poses a significant risk. Examples include creating more energy efficient solutions when producing our garments, in creating new recycling solutions needed to reduce climate impact. To capture opportunities we invest in, and partner with, innovation companies such as Renewcell and Tree-to-textile. Risks related to technology are assessed as a part of H&M Group's regular risk analysis and are included in our gross list of climate-related risks. The risk is annually assessed against the four levels of impact and likelihood and is subsequently placed in one of four criticality categories depending on potential financial for H&M Group in the short-term or long-term.
Legal	Relevant, always included	We monitor legal requirements related to climate in all markets. Examples could include legal action for not adhering to national climate change laws. We have not yet been affected by any climate related litigations. Legal risks are assessed as a part of H&M Group's regular risk analysis and is included in our gross list of climate-related risks. The risk is annually assessed against the four levels of impact and likelihood and is subsequently placed in one of four criticality categories depending on potential financial for H&M Group in the short-term or long-term.
Market	Relevant, always included	One of our major risks as well as an opportunity is increased customer awareness and changing consumption patterns among consumers that develops as a result of a growing awareness of the effects of consumption. H&M has a very ambitious, industry leading sustainability strategy focusing on turning these risks into opportunities. Market-related risks are assessed as a part of H&M Group's regular risk analysis and are included in our gross list of climate-related risks. The risk is annually assessed against the four levels of impact and likelihood and is subsequently placed in one of four criticality categories depending on potential financial for H&M Group in the short-term or long-term. This risk is currently identified as one of H&M Group's most significant risks and we are putting a lot of efforts in mitigation.
Reputation	Relevant, always included	Climate is one of the top of mind risks of our customers, and there is a major risk to our reputation if we are not managing climate issues in an appropriate way. More tangible, visible effects of climate change will also lead to an increased customer awareness, possibly also increasing the focus on the topic of consumption. This could in turn affect the total development of the garment sector. In a world of social media, more eyes are on our operations, our suppliers and our value chain. Reputational risks are assessed as a part of H&M Group's regular risk analysis and are included in our gross list of climate-related risks. The risk is annually assessed against the four levels of impact and likelihood and is subsequently placed in one of four criticality categories depending on potential financial for H&M Group in the short-term or long-term. This risk is currently identified as one of H&M Group's most significant risks and we are putting a lot of efforts in mitigation.
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	Increased number of natural disasters and extreme weather events could affect especially sourcing countries (our suppliers, raw materials providers and transport providers), where many of these are in areas of south east Asia, and areas where climate change can hit with increased hurricane activity, heavy rain, flooding and landslides. This can also affect our Retail operations (our stores) in greater extent in the future. Acute physical risks are assessed as a part of H&M Group's regular risk analysis and are included in our gross list of climate-related risks. The risk is annually assessed against the four levels of impact and likelihood and is subsequently placed in one of four criticality categories depending on potential financial for H&M Group in the short-term or long-term.
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	Risks that higher sea levels, higher mean temperature on land and in the oceans can affect our raw material sourcing, production and warehouses, which possibly need to move to other countries. Chronic physical risks are assessed as a part of H&M Group's regular risk analysis and are included in our gross list of climate-related risks. The risk is annually assessed against the four levels of impact and likelihood and is subsequently placed in one of four criticality categories depending on potential financial for H&M Group in the short-term or long-term.

C2.3

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

Yes

C2.3a

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

Identifier

Risk 1

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Downstream

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Market	Changing customer behavior

Primary potential financial impact

Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

Our industry, fashion retail, is going through a major shift with competition growing increasingly intense. The digital shift also means customer behavior is changing and customer expectations are moving constantly higher. In addition, customers are also becoming more aware of climate change and it's impacts – especially in the European markets, which represent 67% of the H&M Group's total sales. Increasing awareness about climate change is expected to impact customer preferences with increased focus on products with low climate impact, from trusted companies that are seen as leaders in sustainability. This means both a risk and an opportunity for the H&M Group. A risk of losing market shares if we fail to live up to customer demands. An opportunity to win market shares if we live up to or surpass customer expectations.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

About as likely as not

Magnitude of impact

High

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

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
660000000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
1660000000

Explanation of financial impact figure
Increased customer awareness related to climate change means both risks and opportunities for a company like the H&M Group. It is very difficult to predict the financial impact of us failing to live up to customer demands and how severely the effect would be on our total sales, especially since the customer demands will vary across our sales markets. If we assume a hypothetical 10% drop in our European markets and a 5% drop in our remaining markets, based on the higher awareness of climate change in Europe, that would mean lost sales of approximately SEK 16.6 billion. In a minimum scenario, with 5% drop in Europe and 0% drop in remaining markets, that would mean lost sales of approximately SEK 6.6 billion. Using a hypothetical 10% operating margin that corresponds to decreased annual profit of SEK 0.66 to 1.66 billion all things equal.

Cost of response to risk
3000000000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation
The H&M Group is leading the change in developing a more sustainable fashion industry. We have implemented a comprehensive program to step-by-step decarbonise our supply chain with a budget for 2021 of around SEK 3 billion, including investments to phase out coal, increasing the share of more sustainable materials, etc. Our program has paid off and the share of recycled materials tripled - from 5,8% 2020 to 17,9% 2021 mainly due to growth in volumes of recycled cotton and polyester, showing strong progress towards our goal of 30 percent recycled materials by 2025.

In addition, we also are working to improve the customer understanding of our sustainability work, through both communication activities and by actively participating in the transition, with the aim to improve their perception of H&M Group as leaders in sustainability. Sustainability is an integrated part of our business idea, and we are taking steps to make sure it is as integrated in our various forms of marketing and communication. One recent, and evolving, example of this is our Integrated reporting initiative, in which we are not publishing a separate Sustainability Report but are working to integrate it step-by-step into the Annual Report.

We are also investing heavily in testing and scaling up various forms of Circular Business Models – e.g. resell, rental and care & repair – that will not only make us more resilient to climate change impacts but more importantly will invite our customers to join us on the journey to a more sustainable fashion future. This can take the form of leaving their old clothes for resell or recycling through our Garment Collect Program, which in 2021 collected more than 15,000 tonnes, or by shopping second-hand garments through Sellpy, where we are a majority shareholder. We are aggressively expanding Sellpy in all markets where we are available and customers in 24 markets can now shop second-hand garments, in 7 of those markets we are also promoting Sellpy on our own online shop. Sellpy has grown by about 60% between 2020 and 2021. In Sweden customers are able to shop both new and second-hand garments together in a shared basket on the H&M online shop. Sellpy and other circular business model will be made available through all of our brands and all markets in the next years with our current expansion plans.

Many of these initiatives address multiple risks and opportunities in parallel so the cost of response should be viewed in that context.

Comment

Identifier
Risk 2

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?
Upstream

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Technology	Transitioning to lower emissions technology

Primary potential financial impact
Increased direct costs

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification
<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description
Fossil fuels remain a significant source of energy in many H&M Group production countries, especially in the fabric production (our tier 2 suppliers). Climate-related legislation is expected to increase significantly. In response, H&M Group will step-by-step strengthen requirements for suppliers, as part of the company's ambition to take a leadership position in reducing climate impact. The group will provide financial support that assists suppliers to phase out coal and other fossil fuels. We also making significant investments in developing and using more sustainable materials in our garments. The expected overall result is increased production costs. This could lead to a market disadvantage (versus competitors not making similar investments) if these investments do not pay off in terms of increased customer loyalty or a possibility to charge more for our products.

Time horizon
Medium-term

Likelihood
Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact
High

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

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
500000000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
1900000000

Explanation of financial impact figure
In addition to our comprehensive program to decarbonize our supply chain and increase our share of recycled and sustainable material we are also expecting some short-term increased cost of production during our transition to low-emission technologies. These costs are primarily related to higher costs for sustainable fuels compared to conventional alternatives as well as costs to subsidize the implementation of new machineries and processes in our suppliers' facilities. If we assume a hypothetical 0.5% to 2% increase of our Cost of Goods sold that will lead to a financial impact of SEK 0.5 to 1.9 billion all things equal.

Cost of response to risk
25000000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation
To find the most efficient alternatives to decarbonise our supply chain we have invested in several systems and analytical capabilities with a yearly cost of SEK 10 million. One of the developed solutions is an internal tool – the Climate Positive Roadmap tool – which will help us better understand the most cost-effective paths towards reducing our climate impact. The tool is still under development but with the limited data available right now we have already identified Energy Efficiency as one of the most cost-efficient ways of reducing our supply chain climate impact.

To act on this insight, we have set up several teams working centrally as well as in our production markets to manages the transition with a yearly cost of an additional SEK 15 million, adding up to totally SEK 25 million. Our teams in our production markets consists of energy efficiency experts that will support our suppliers to find and implement efficiency solutions in their facilities. As those are among the most cost-efficient solutions to reduce emissions there is a clear win-win scenario for both us and our suppliers and we expect to see the results from these initiatives imminently and accumulate over the years as we enroll more suppliers in the program.

The central teams are working on larger cross-functional initiatives, such as the roadmap to phase out coal from our direct and indirect fuel-mix. The first step of which is that we from January 1, 2022, will not onboard any new suppliers or facilities if they utilize on-site coal boilers. This will be followed with a timeline for when we expect all current on-site coal boilers to have been phased out in both tier 1 and tier 2 suppliers. To facilitate the transition to renewable energy sources we have formed a new team – the Green Investment team – that will work with multiple financing alternatives to support suppliers and directly invest in new technology to decarbonize our supply chain. The team is financed both directly from H&M Group as well as with our EUR 500 million sustainability-linked bond that was launched in February 2021 and generated great interest and was 7.6 times oversubscribed.

Comment

Identifier
Risk 3

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?
Upstream

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Emerging regulation	Carbon pricing mechanisms

Primary potential financial impact
Increased indirect (operating) costs

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification
<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description
Taxes on CO_2 or import tolls on garments produced in one region (e.g. Asia) but exported to another (e.g. the European Union) may influence total production costs. This could be both a risk and an opportunity depending on the ability of H&M Group to phase out fossil fuels in our supply chain. A tax, CO2e import tolls (Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism) would theoretically impact all imported goods to the European market based on the emissions per produced garment. European markets represent 67% of the H&M Group's total sales and upstream emission represent 76% of our scope 3 emissions, using those assumptions we would import approximately 3,9 million tons of emission.

Time horizon
Medium-term

Likelihood
More likely than not

Magnitude of impact
High

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

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
1400000000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
3700000000

Explanation of financial impact figure
A tax, CO2e import tolls (Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism) would theoretically impact all imported goods to the European market based on the emissions per produced garment. European markets represent 67% of the H&M Group's total sales and upstream emission represent 76% of our scope 3 emissions, using those assumptions we would import approximately 3,9 million tons of emission. We currently do not know the price of a future import toll but using the minimum and maximum price of the European Union Emissions Trading System during 2021 (EUR 32.89 and EUR 88.88 respectively) we estimate the financial impact to be SEK 1.4 billion to SEK 3.7 billion all things equal.

Cost of response to risk
3000000000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation
The H&M Group is leading the change in developing a more sustainable fashion industry. We have a very ambitious sustainability strategy in place, aiming to achieve net-zero (as defined by the Science Based Targets Initiative's Net Zero Standard) CO2e emissions in our supply chain by 2040 and to source 100 percent recycled and other sustainably sourced materials by 2030. To reach these ambitious targets we have implemented a comprehensive program to step-by-step decarbonise our supply chain with a budget for 2022 of around SEK 3 billion, including investments to phase out coal, increasing the share of more sustainable materials, etc.

To better understand the potential impact of a CO2e toll and to visualise the product impact for the design, buying, and production organisation we have started testing an Internal Carbon Pricing on all orders that we're placing. This will enable our organization to minimise carbon emissions when making decisions about which materials (design), production processes (sourcing) and modes of transport (logistics) to use. Choices with higher emissions will impact a product's internal margin negatively and we will thus be able to use our robust profitability methods to also optimise for CO2e reductions. The first iteration of the pricing scheme was implemented in summer 2021 and we are currently evaluating the result whilst developing improvements to the accuracy and connected tools that will guide the organisation in the decision-making process.

Many of these initiatives address multiple risks and opportunities in parallel so the cost of response should be viewed in that context.

Comment

Identifier
Risk 4

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?
Upstream

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Market	Increased cost of raw materials

Primary potential financial impact
Increased direct costs

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification
<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description
As a company in the fashion industry the H&M Group is highly dependent on raw materials and major commodities, which are impacted by climate change. A major commodity for the H&M Group is cotton, which during 2021 represented a bit more than 60 percent of all raw materials. Climate change is expected to result in increased temperatures and changes in precipitation patterns, both as chronic changes and as more acute impacts in the short-term, with an increased frequency of extreme weather events. Climate change is projected to impact cotton yields in selected regions of China, India and Pakistan, where water shortage, higher extreme temperatures and changes to precipitation are expected. These are also the countries where most of the cotton used in our garments originate from. In a +1,5°C scenario, the global cotton production may decrease with up to around 20 percent to 2040, and continue to decrease in the long-term. After 2040, the projections on impacts of cotton availability will heavily depend on the emission pathway, with severe effects in a +4°C scenario. Climate change could theoretically also enable cotton to be grown in regions where it's not suitable to grow cotton today. However, our analysis show that this is unlikely to happen to a larger extent due to competition for arable land. Most countries will prioritize food production. This leads to the conclusion that cotton production in the world is likely to be reduced and, given that demand will remain the same or increase, prices will be pushed upwards. Also other key raw materials are expected to increase in price – e.g. polyester which in most cases is fossil based and conventional viscose which is mainly wood-based and requires a lot of energy and chemicals during manufacturing.

Time horizon
Long-term

Likelihood
Likely

Magnitude of impact
High

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

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
19000000000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
38000000000

Explanation of financial impact figure
Raw material typically represents around 40% of Cost of Goods Sold (depending on material, product, supply-and-demand). Applying this on H&M Group, and assuming a hypothetical raw material price increase of 50% to 100% would mean increased costs of SEK 19 to 38 billion all things equal.

It should also be noted that the price volatility is expected to rise because of more extreme weather events. The variation from year to year could therefore be substantial. The increased raw material costs will affect our suppliers who will try to pass them on to their customers, meaning us and our competitors, which could lead to increased prices for the end-customers that would offset all or parts of the financial impact. Please note that we have not tried to make a prognosis of the development of raw material prices, but rather a sensitivity analysis indicating how costs could be impacted of a hypothetical raw material price increase.

Cost of response to risk
700000000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation
We have to date invested around SEK 700 million in innovative materials and business models that would allow access to cheaper recycled alternatives than currently available on the market or increase revenue streams from circular business models that would allow us to transition away from our dependency on raw materials. Besides the investments we also have a central innovation organisation and local sourcing team focused on developing and scaling new materials and securing the best price and

suitable volumes of our current sustainable and recycled materials.

Our use of recycled materials tripled during the past year - from 5,8% 2020 to 17,9% 2021 mainly due to growth in volumes of recycled cotton and polyester, showing strong progress towards our goal of 30 percent recycled materials by 2025. H&M Group also has a strong focus on innovation related to new materials and recycling technologies which will support our goal of 100 percent recycled or other more sustainably sourced materials by 2030. We have through our venture arm, H&M CO:LAB, invested in companies that are developing new techniques within textile recycling, production, dying, or manufacturing – such as Worn again, Renewcell, Tree-to-textile, Ambercycle, and Thread. CO:LAB are investing in both seed as well as later rounds and takes minority shares in growing companies where the H&M Group can be the best possible investor and add strategic value, whilst the company we invest in can add clear value to our business.

We are also investing heavily in testing and scaling up various forms of Circular Business Models – e.g. resell, rental and care & repair – that will not only make us more resilient to climate change but also to raw materials price increases. Through our Garment Collect Program we are securing the feedstock for recycling plants that are we are sourcing from and Sellpy and other circular business model will reduce our reliance on sales coming from products produced with virgin resources.

Over the last decades the H&M Group has built up a global material organization that is working with raw material sourcing. The team is constantly monitoring the market and developing contingency plans to deal with global or regional price fluctuations. This includes both utilising financial instrument but also maintaining strong relations with material suppliers to secure favourable trade for our manufacturers and support our assortment team in choosing alternative materials if necessary.

Comment

C2.4

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

C2.4a

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

Identifier
Opp1

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?
Downstream

Opportunity type
Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver
Shift in consumer preferences

Primary potential financial impact
Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

Company-specific description
Increasing awareness of climate change may impact customer preferences for products or services with a low climate impact, from companies that customers trust and see as leaders in providing such products or services. Thus, there is an opportunity for the H&M Group to attract more customers by providing a more sustainable and transparent offering. This could for example be to sell products produced with lower climate impact compared to our competitors and continuously increasing the share of recycled materials. As consumer awareness in Europe could be expected to increase more in the near term, the opportunity might be bigger there.

Transparency and clear customer communication about sustainability could increase customer loyalty and also allowing customers to make conscious decisions. Our ambitious and industry leading sustainability strategy includes, among other goals and ambitions, to get to net-zero emissions in our whole value chain by 2040. If we are delivering according to this strategy and at the same time fulfilling or exceeding customer expectations in the climate area it could lead to a great opportunity in terms of more market share and faster growth.

Time horizon
Medium-term

Likelihood
About as likely as not

Magnitude of impact
Medium

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

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
260000000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
800000000

Explanation of financial impact figure
Increased customer awareness related to climate change means both risks and opportunities for a company like the H&M Group. It is very difficult to predict the financial impact of how much we could increase our sales if we are fulfilling or exceeding our customers' expectations in the climate area, especially since the customer demands will vary across our sales markets. If we assume a hypothetical 5% increase in our European markets and a 2% increase in our remaining markets, based on the higher awareness of climate change in Europe, that would mean increased sales of approximately SEK 8 billion. In a minimum scenario, with 2% increase in Europe and 0% increase in remaining markets, that would mean increased sales of approximately SEK 2.6 billion. Using a 10% operating margin that corresponds to decreased annual

profit of SEK 0.26 to 0.80 billion all things equal.

Cost to realize opportunity
3000000000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation
The H&M Group is leading the change in developing a more sustainable fashion industry. We have a very ambitious sustainability strategy in place, aiming to achieve net-zero (as defined by the Science Based Targets Initiative's Net Zero Standard) CO2e emissions in our supply chain by 2040 and to source 100 percent recycled and other sustainably sourced materials by 2030. To reach these ambitious targets we have implemented a comprehensive program to step-by-step decarbonise our supply chain with a budget for 2022 of around SEK 3 billion, including investments to phase out coal, increasing the share of more sustainable materials, etc. Our goal is to use 30% recycled materials by 2025, and we are making good progress tripling the share from 5,8% 2020 to 17,9% 2021.

In addition, we also are working to improve the customer understanding of our sustainability work, through both communication activities and by actively participating in the transition, with the aim to improve their perception of H&M as leaders in sustainability. Through both our Conscious label, our ongoing work to highlight more sustainable materials on garments, and though our special collection – featuring among other Naia™Renew cellulosic yarn, RENU® and REPREVE® Our Ocean™ recycled polyester, Aircarbon, Mirum® plant-based leather – we are always looking for better way to highlight our work and the sustainable options to our customers. During last year we were also one of the companies that helped develop and pilot the Higg Index Transparency Program where we added verified data on Global warming, Fossil fuels, Water use, and Water pollution on our products. We are currently working on evaluating the result from the pilot and scaling up our overall transparency programs.

We are also investing heavily in testing and scaling up various forms of Circular Business Models – e.g. resell, rental and care & repair – that will not only make us more resilient to climate change impacts but more importantly will invite our customers to join us on the journey to a more sustainable fashion future.

Many of these initiatives address multiple risks and opportunities in parallel so the cost to realize this opportunity should be viewed in that context.

Comment

Identifier
Opp2

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?
Downstream

Opportunity type
Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver
Development of new products or services through R&D and innovation

Primary potential financial impact
Increased revenues through access to new and emerging markets

Company-specific description
In the Year Zero – Circular Fashion Report 2020 – a collective report initiated by Circular Fashion Summit by lablaco in partnership with Vogue Business, PwC, Anthesis, Startupbootcamp and other leading organizations – the global market for circular fashion in 2024 is valued at USD 5.3 trillion while resell in 2024 is valued at USD 64 billion. Increasing awareness of the climate crisis will contribute to changing consumer behavior, as customers are incentivized to switch to new ways of enjoying fashion without the climate impact associated with garment production. Capturing this potential will reduce H&M Group's climate impact and offer the company new revenue streams that complement the traditional business model.

Time horizon
Medium-term

Likelihood
Very likely

Magnitude of impact
Medium

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

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
320000000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
970000000

Explanation of financial impact figure
In the Year Zero – Circular Fashion Report 2020 – a collective report initiated by Circular Fashion Summit by lablaco in partnership with Vogue Business, PwC, Anthesis, Startupbootcamp and other leading organizations – the global market for circular fashion in 2024 is valued at USD 5.3 trillion while resell in 2024 is valued at USD 64 billion. If H&M Group were able to reach a hypothetical 1.5% market share in the resell market, and the total market did reach USD 64 billion, that would mean increased sales of SEK 9.7 billion. If the H&M Group reached a hypothetical 0.5% market share that would mean increased sales of SEK 3.2 billion. Using a 10% operating margin that corresponds to an increased annual profit of SEK 0.32 to 0,97 billion all things equal.

Cost to realize opportunity
250000000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation
H&M Group are investing heavily in testing and scaling up various forms of Circular Business Models – resell, rental and care & repair – that will not only make us more resilient to climate change impacts but more importantly will invite our customers to join us on the journey to a more sustainable fashion future. To facilitate this, we have several teams working to research, test, develop, and scale the technical and physical solutions needed for the business cases to be able to take off. The cost of the teams and the technical solutions are around SEK 70 million per year although it is hard to separate the exact figure from our other system and organisational investments and costs.

The teams have to date launched several pilots – such as the Take Care initiative that provides repair products, inspiration, and instructions – or by shopping second-hand

garments through Sellpy, where we have invested SEK 180 million to date. We are aggressively expanding Sellpy in all markets where we are available and customers in 24 markets can now shop second-hand garments, in 7 of those markets we are also promoting Sellpy on our own online shop, and in Sweden customers are able to shop both new and second-hand garments together in a shared basket on the H&M online shop. Sellpy and other circular business model will be made available through all of our brands and all markets in the next years with our current expansion plans.

Comment

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

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

Row 1

Transition plan
Yes, we have a transition plan which aligns with a 1.5°C world

Publicly available transition plan
Yes

Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your transition plan
We have a different feedback mechanism in place

Description of feedback mechanism
We have individual meetings with potential investors and key shareholders such as banks continuously, where our climate related strategy, impact and planning is frequently discussed and feedback is collected.

We also collect feedback from external stakeholders who are not shareholders, such as WWF who are an important partner in continuously developing our plans and strategies.

Frequency of feedback collection
Annually

Attach any relevant documents which detail your transition plan (optional)
The core of our transition plan is our climate action framework, on page 19-21 in our sustainability disclosure. All the different elements of our climate related work is described in our sustainability disclosure and our integrated Annual- and sustainability report - attached.
HM-Group-Sustainability-Disclosure-2021.pdf
HM-Group-Annual-and-Sustainability-Report-2021.pdf

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

Explain why climate-related risks and opportunities have not influenced your strategy
<Not Applicable>

C3.2

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

	Use of climate-related scenario analysis to inform strategy	Primary reason why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy	Explain why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy and any plans to use it in the future
Row 1	Yes, qualitative and quantitative	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C3.2a

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

Climate-related scenario	Scenario analysis coverage	Temperature alignment of scenario	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices
Transition scenarios: Bespoke transition scenario	Company-wide	1.5ºC	The underlying information on the possible future scenarios is mainly based on the IPCC AR6 report . The base was IEA NZE 2050 , complemented with own scenarios. The time horizons discussed in the scenario analysis was based on the nature of H&M's business in combination with H&M's current business strategies and goals. This left us mainly looking at the world 10 years ahead, in 2030, when – in any scenario – the world is expected to have reached a global warming of 1.5°C. This would be the outlook whether we manage to reduce our emission drastically to reach the Paris Agreement or not. • Parameters - we looked mainly at energy price development and various scenarios for the introduction of carbon-based taxes or import tolls • Assumptions - we looked at the possible financial impact coming from carbon taxes/import tolls. We looked at different price levels of carbon – ranging from "very low" around 10 euro per ton and "very high" around 250 euro per ton. - we also looked at scenarios where the world fails to reach the goals of the Paris Agreement. • Analytical choices - our time horizons were short 1-3, medium 3-10 and long-term 10-30 years. In order not to make it too complicated, we concentrated our financial impact calculations on the medium time horizon looking at the impact from now to 2030.
Physical climate scenarios: RCP 2.6	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	In this scenario the world manages to limit the temperature increase to 1,5 degrees. In such a scenario major transition has been taking place until 2030 and possibly even further innovations has been made until 2050. By 2030, H&M Group will have halved supply chain CO_2e emissions (in absolute terms, independent of business growth). This means we will be very well prepared for developments such as strengthened climate-related legislation and/or the introduction of carbon taxes. The most significant risk to the company, as well as business opportunity, is lost or increased customer trust that impacts the willingness of customers to enjoy products from H&M Group
Physical climate scenarios: RCP 8.5	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	By 2050, in a world where we green house gas emissions has continued to increase, India - an important sourcing country for the H&M Group - will experience a significant increase in number of days of extreme heat above 40°C. In the northern parts of India these days will in this scenario consist of 100 days or more of the year (approximately 40 days more than during the past century). In the southern parts, the days of extreme heat is expected to vary roughly between 10-100 days of the year (10-30 days more than during the previous century). Cotton is sensitive to temperatures of 40°C which will reduce the period in the year when it is possible to grow cotton in large parts of India. Since H&M Group business partners are sourcing cotton from India this will impact our long-term sourcing. Increased days of extreme heat will increase the speed of evaporation and possibly cause longer periods of drought. Water stress will become an increasing problem for both rain-fed and irrigated cotton production. Further, there are significant socioeconomic issues that are expected to arise from climate in an RCP8.5 scenario. Extreme heat will not only affect the yield of crops and cut amount of time during the year suitable for production but also affect the annual share of effective outdoor working hours. Many areas will probably be subject to deadly heatwaves at least yearly . The trend of Indians moving out of farming to manage livelihood elsewhere will become more common as the risk for lost yield increases. Health issues are also expected to become more common with increasing temperatures. As India is one of the more vulnerable countries for exposure to climate change, the assumptions can be made that food production will be prioritized in areas still suitable for farming. To summarise - the most significant consequence for our business in this scenario is the possible impact on raw material availability and price, especially for cotton. We are limiting the possible business impact of this by reducing our dependency on cotton and other virgin raw materials. In this scenario, our work to create business contingency plans for all parts of our supply chain will help us prevent negative business impacts resulting from extreme weather events. As H&M Group has a limited amount of company-owned assets, we see minimal climate-related risks beyond disruptions to sales and increased raw materials prices.

C3.2b

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

Row 1

Focal questions

Connected to the transition scenarios

• How will the long-term demand for fashion develop and to what extent will our sustainability performance impact customer preferences?
• To what extent will customers utilise new circular business models and to what extent will they remain with the linear model?
• To what extent will there be carbon taxes and/or import tolls that affects our business?

Connected to the RCP 2.6 and RCP 8.5 scenarios

• How will raw material prices (especially cotton) develop considering the impact from climate change?
• To what extent will climate change impact energy and water prices and resulting production costs?
• How will extreme weather events impact product availability in our stores?
• How will climate change impact the stability of our production markets (e.g. availability of workers, political stability, conflicts etc)?

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

Long-term demand for fashion

This is the million dollar question for the fashion industry. At H&M Group we are quite convinced that climate change and other sustainability topics will impact customer choice more significantly than today. The question is to what extent and when. We monitor this closely through various surveys and through follow-up of sales patterns. To give some regional context, we can see increasing climate focus from customers in Europe while consumers in e.g. the US do not have the same focus. We can also, to our disappointment, see that some competitors not focusing at all on sustainability/climate are quite successful. Thus, the area is complex.

Circular business models

We can clearly see that circular business models are increasing rapidly, and our scenario analysis is showing that this will continue. We have therefore put significant resources on business development in this area and our business is expanding rapidly, especially in the area of resell.

Carbon taxes and/or import tolls

The scenario analysis shows that carbon taxes, and perhaps even more importantly carbon tolls, could have a significant financial impact on H&M Group. Therefore, our team in Brussels monitors the development in the EU closely, also contributing with input on early proposals etc. It’s important that any tax or toll are based on real performance, not generic assumptions related to the whole garment industry.

Raw material prices

Raw material price development, especially for cotton, could have a significant financial impact on our business. Therefore, we are implementing a range of actions to reduce our dependency of virgin raw materials as well as developing alternatives to cotton.

Energy and water prices

Our scenario analysis shows that this area is likely to have lower impact on our production costs e.g. compared with the previous question. However, we still work intensely to improve energy efficiency and also to analyse risks for water shortages in our production markets.

Extreme weather events

Looking at the “worst-case scenario” (RCP8.5) we could see significantly higher risks for weather-related disturbances in the coming 20 years. However, we believe that we have processes in place to handle the majority of such disturbances, and thus that this topic is lower risk than many of the above mentioned.

Stability of production markets

This is one of the more complex areas in the scenario analysis. We can clearly see that risks for political instability is increasing as a result of climate change esp in Asia. When people no longer can grow their own food they might be forced to move to other areas and this may impact the availability of workers etc. It may also impact the possibility to ship our products from a certain region. Our way of mitigating this risk as is similar to the risk above, ensuring we have back-up suppliers. Of course also closely monitor how the situation in our production countries develops over time.

C3.3

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

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence
Products and services	Yes	H&M Group business strategy is fundamentally changing as a result of climate change. We have set a very ambitious goal of halving our supply chain emissions every decade. It's our strong belief that we must reduce our climate impact in line with what science demands. We believe that this is something that our customers will expect from us and that our strategy will positively impact our sales in the long term. From a cost perspective, we believe that this is a sound business decision — we expect to see higher energy prices, strengthened climate legislation and increased introduction of climate-related taxes or tolls. Decarbonising our supply chain will therefore be a competitive advantage for H&M Group. The most substantial strategic decision made in order to reduce our climate impact is related to circularity, and especially our focus on significantly growing circular business models such as resell, rental, re-make, care and repair solutions for customers. Another focus is to reduce our dependency of virgin raw materials. For example, we have set a goal to use at least 30% recycled materials by 2025.
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	A large share of our carbon footprint is related to supply chain (>75%) and customer use-phase (>20%) so therefore a key component of our climate strategy is to reduce value chain emissions. Some examples: – Use of a new way to secure finance for climate-related investments through the issue of a sustainability-linked bond (with a value of EUR 500 million). – A comprehensive program to step-by-step decarbonize our supply chain with a budget for 2022 of around SEK 3 billion, including investments to phase out coal, increasing the share of more sustainable materials etc. – Formation of Climate and Circular cross-functional teams, reporting directly to the management team, with the mission to accelerate and drive decarbonisation of our value chain. Another crucial step is to reduce emissions, and a first step is to measure and follow up these throughout our supply chain. Currently all our tier 1 supplier factories are reporting energy and emission data quarterly , and we are onboarding Tier 2 suppliers, expecting to reach 45% by end of 2022 Another example related to supply chain is connected to managing risks for interruptions of our supply chain caused by extreme weather events. To address this, our most substantial strategic decision has been to develop contingency plans including back-up suppliers for high-risk countries.
Investment in R&D	Yes	Our core goal - to reach net zero emissions by 2040 – depend heavily on our investments in R&D, and the ability to create more sustainable fashion, now and in the future. We also need collaborations that will further the development of new technology and innovation. We believe that innovation is the key to achieving industry-wide change. The most substantial strategic decision made is our investment in sustainable materials in collaboration with Swedish innovation company Renewcell, whose unique technology recycles used cotton, viscose and other cellulosic fibres into a new, more sustainable dissolving pulp that can be turned into new textile fibres. We have also created The Laboratory, which is a business unit within H&M group that works to take an outside-in perspective on our business and challenge our thinking. They actively support the development and implementation of new materials into our products. Finally, it's also worthwhile mentioning the H&M Foundation who supports innovation e.g. through the Global Change Award.
Operations	Yes	Overall, our climate strategy has 3 priority areas: Priority 1 focuses on leadership in energy efficiency to enable us to use as little energy as possible. Priority 2 tackles our 100% renewable energy goal. Lastly, priority 3 targets climate resilience and carbon sinks, to address unavoidable emissions and emissions beyond what our value chain is responsible for. The resilience of our strategy: We are convinced that our ambitious climate strategy alongside the measures described above offer a resilient business strategy. We have analysed the possible consequences in the following two scenarios: – The rapid transition scenario (RCP 2.6). By 2030, H&M Group will have halved supply chain CO_2e emissions (in absolute terms, independent of business growth). This means we will be very well prepared for developments such as strengthened climate-related legislation and/or the introduction of carbon taxes. The most significant risk to the company, as well as business opportunity, is lost or increased customer trust that impacts the willingness of customers to enjoy products from H&M Group. – The accelerating temperature increase scenario (RCP 8.5). The most significant consequence for our business in this scenario is the possible impact on raw material availability and price, especially for cotton. We are limiting the possible business impact of this by reducing our dependency on cotton and other virgin raw materials. In this scenario, our work to create business contingency plans for all parts of our supply chain will help us prevent negative business impacts resulting from extreme weather events. As H&M Group has a limited amount of company-owned assets, we see minimal climate-related risks beyond disruptions to sales and increased raw materials prices.

C3.4

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

	Financial planning elements that have been influenced	Description of influence
Row 1	Revenues Indirect costs Capital allocation Acquisitions and divestments	Climate-related issues have proved to be an opportunity for us in terms of impact on our revenues. Our financial planning in the short term has been to strengthen our focus on sustainable fashion and create sustainable collections (such as the conscious collection), which has had a positive impact on our revenues. We will continue to produce more sustainable fashion products under all our brands and are factoring increased sales of these products into our financial planning process. So far, the sales increase on sustainable product lines are considered medium, but the reputational benefits have a high impact. Over time, we are expecting the sustainable collections to outperform lesser sustainable collections, making the impact high in the long term. The global climate-related energy transition has influenced our financial planning in terms of our operating costs. Increasing energy prices has led to H&M looking into transitions to renewable energy, both for own operations and in our value chain. For our own operations we have added low energy solutions (e.g. LED) in our stores and invested in Renewable energy (by purchasing RECs and GOO). Our long-term planning for capital allocation has been influenced in that we have implemented an internal carbon pricing tool with the scope of material, production and mode of transport. We have issued a sustainability-linked bond for 500 MEUR, connecting our sustainability targets to financial commitment. This entails improved and third-party verifieid emission reporting. We will separately from the yearly sustainability report also report on our bond goals in a pre-defined framework. We have also opened up for issuing new bonds connected to sustainability related activities. This will be an important part of our financing going forward. We have also created a business unit that has the purpose of delivering CO2 reductions. The "Green Investment Team" works on a yearly budget decided by the value of our purchased goods. They will seek, setup and support projects aiming to lower emission throughout our value chain, mitigate climate risk and create a more resilient supply chain. They will support functions or brands to kick-start green projects, support with green funds to accelerate emission reduction time in already exisiting green projects. Thereby changing the trajectory or the pace of the transition towards carbon law or 50% reduction per decade. They will continously evaluate and prioritize projects and investments that has a relevant ROI in the means of reduced CO2e emissions. Our investment acquisitions have been impacted by our strategy to become a circular company and lower our carbon footprint. H&M CO:LAB invests in three areas: sustainable fashion – that develop the technologies the industry needs to become fully circular and sustainable, innovative business models – companies that explore how consumers will shop fashion in the future and enablers – companies that provide technology and solutions that makes us better. By investing in these types of companies, we support the long-term growth of H&M Group. The current impact on our financial planning process is low, but the possibilities within these investments can be high in the long term. As an example of how climate-related issues have impacted our investments, in 2019 we made a new investment in Infinited Fiber Company, a company that gives new life to fibers and thereby helps to close the loop in a circular economy and reduce raw material extraction. We make these types of investments in order to respond to climate-related risks of disappearing raw materials as well as regulations on linear economic business models.

C3.5

(C3.5) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's transition to a 1.5°C world?
No, but we plan to in the next two years

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

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

C4.1a

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

Target reference number
Abs 1

Year target was set
2021

Target coverage
Company-wide

Scope(s)
Scope 1
Scope 2
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 6: Business travel
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
Category 11: Use of sold products
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
Category 14: Franchises
Category 15: Investments

Base year
2019

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
14990

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
49455

Base year Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
6712630

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)
6777075

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1
100

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2
100

Base year Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)
79

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes
80

Target year
2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

56

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]
2981913

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
12684

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
37394

Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
6116180

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)
6166258

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
16.0946225747412

Target status in reporting year
New

Is this a science-based target?
Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and the target is currently being reviewed by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition
1.5°C aligned

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
Target covers all emissions in scope 1, 2 and 3 except for indirect use phase emissions, which are not accepted by the Science based targets initiative. H&M are developing separate goals for these emissions, which comes from energy used in washing and drying of the sold products.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
With the help of expert scientific organizations and the WWF Climate Savers, we have taken a science-based approach to establish three key priorities to help us reach this goal. Priority 1 focuses on leadership in energy efficiency to enable us to use as little energy as possible. Priority 2 tackles our 100% renewable energy goal which will help us to ensure that the energy we use is renewable. Priority 3 targets climate resilience, carbon-sinks, nature-based solutions, regenerative agriculture and relates to emissions in both our own operations and those across our value chain.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target
<Not Applicable>

C4.2

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

C4.2c

(C4.2c) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Target reference number
NZ1

Target coverage
Company-wide

Absolute/intensity emission target(s) linked to this net-zero target
Abs1

Target year for achieving net zero
2040

Is this a science-based target?
Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and the target is currently being reviewed by the Science Based Targets initiative

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
Target covers all emissions in scope 1, 2 and 3 except for indirect use phase emissions, which are not accepted by the Science based targets initiative. H&M are developing separate goals for these emissions, which comes from energy used in washing and drying of the sold products.

Do you intend to neutralize any unabated emissions with permanent carbon removals at the target year?
Yes

Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at target year
H&M has during the reporting period planned (and since executed) a purchase of removal service in direct air carbon capture and storage (DACCS) through Climeworks. This is a significant up-front purchase that will deliver part of our neutralization target by 2030, and we are currently planning for scaling of our removals portfolio towards 2040. In addition to this H&M is working together with scientific organizations and NGOs to identify opportunities and improve accounting methods for neutralization solutions.
Milestone;:
As there currently is no specific guidance form SBTi we are aiming for 1% of our residual emissions in 2030 to be removed at a minimum.

Planned actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain (optional)
H&M group works with industry groups and other brands to deliver decarbonization across the industry, which will mitigate emissions beyond our own scope 1-2-3. Examples of planned actions are UNFCCC-promoted coal-phase out projects, coal-phase out for our own supply chain (which will drive reductions for all brands in our supplier factories) and a common investment fund through the Apparel impact institute (Aii), which were all in a planning stage during the reporting period.

C4.3

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

C4.3a

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

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	0	0
To be implemented*	11	25000
Implementation commenced*	2	300
Implemented*	5	1320
Not to be implemented	0	0

C4.3b

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

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption	Liquid biofuels

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
600

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation & distribution
Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
0

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

5000000

Payback period
No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
Ongoing

Comment
Converting long-haul transport to HVO.
This is an example of one of the initiatives completed.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC)

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
43

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 1
Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
5000000

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
5000000

Payback period
1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
6-10 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Lighting

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
85

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 2 (location-based)
Scope 2 (market-based)
Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
5000000

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
5000000

Payback period
1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
6-10 years

Comment
This is an example of one of the initiatives completed.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Lighting

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
558

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 2 (location-based)
Scope 2 (market-based)
Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
5000000

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
5000000

Payback period
1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
6-10 years

Comment
This is an example of one of the initiatives completed.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC)

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
34

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 2 (location-based)
Scope 2 (market-based)
Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
5000000

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
5000000

Payback period
1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
6-10 years

Comment
This is an example of one of the initiatives completed.

C4.3c

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

Method	Comment
Internal price on carbon	With our climate strategy as a backbone, we are constantly working to integrate a climate smart way of working within each part of our organization to understand, measure and reduce our emissions across the value chain. We are currently implementing and evaluating Carbon Pricing as mechanism to support in understanding, measuring and reducing our emissions by raising awareness and operationalizing them. The tool takes in to consideration about 70% of our emission as of now. We are looking at how to develop it further and reach either a wider scope and improved quality of data and include more areas. We believe strongly in the tool such as, but it needs to be adjusted in its purpose for different functions.
Dedicated budget for low-carbon product R&D	As part of our goal towards 30% recycled materials by 2025, we currently use several types of recycled materials including recycled cotton, polyester, nylon, wool, cashmere and plastic. But we are constantly working to increase this share and maximise our use of recycled or other sustainably sourced materials. The challenge we face, however, is that viable recycling solutions for many types of textile fibres – especially blended fibres – have either not been invented yet or are not commercially available at scale. To tackle this, we are creating demand for these solutions and working with scientists and innovators including Worn Again, re:newcell, the HKRITA and the Circular Innovation Working Group to name but a few.
Dedicated budget for energy efficiency	With over 4,900 stores, our bricks and mortar portfolio accounts for the majority of H&M group's own electricity consumption. As such, we have developed a goal and a new store energy management strategy to help reduce our in-store energy consumption and reach our 2040 net-zero goal. We have now increased our goal to a 25% reduction in electricity intensity by 2030. We will measure this by taking into account the amount of electricity used per square metre of sales area and opening hours. As lighting and HVAC (heating, ventilation, air-conditioning) accounts for 90% of the electric energy we use in our stores, our new store energy management strategy aims to improve the way we work with these systems. By putting more specific demands on HVAC systems and replacing HID with LED lighting systems, we believe that by 2030, every store we construct will use 40% less energy per square metre and opening hour than those we construct today.
Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities	H&M group has initiated a green investment team, which has a dedicated budget to reduce supply chain emissions by investing in/together with our suppliers. These investments measure ROI in terms of CO2e reductions rather than financial returns.

C4.5

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

C4.5a

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

Level of aggregation
Group of products or services

Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon
Other, please specify (LCA Data)

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other	Other, please specify (Recycled raw materials)

Description of product(s) or service(s)
Products made wholly or partially from recycled polyester

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

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions
Other, please specify (LCA/emission-factors from Higg MSI)

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

Functional unit used
kg recycled polyester raw material

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used
kg virgin polyester raw material (global average)

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

Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario
0.0022

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions
Emission factor from global average virgin production, compared to emission factor from global average recycled production.
Factors taken from Higg MSI.

Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year
13.5

Level of aggregation
Group of products or services

Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon
Other, please specify (LCA data)

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other	Other, please specify (Recycled raw materials)

Description of product(s) or service(s)
Products made using up to 30% recycled cotton

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

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions
Other, please specify (LCA/emission-factors from Higg MSI)

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

Functional unit used
kg recycled cotton raw material

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used
kg virgin cotton raw material

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

Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario
0.0016

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions
Emission factor from global average virgin production, compared to emission factor from global average recycled production.
Factors taken from Higg MSI.

Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year
5.1

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

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

No

C5.1a

(C5.1a) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

Row 1

Has there been a structural change?

No

Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with

<Not Applicable>

Details of structural change(s), including completion dates

<Not Applicable>

C5.1b

(C5.1b) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?	Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)
Row 1	Yes, a change in methodology	New calculation methodology: - More granular material production data (tier 2-4) - Supplier specific data for garment manufacturing (T1) - Updated emission factors for T2-4, and for non-garment products. (Higg MSI)

C5.1c

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

	Base year recalculation	Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold
Row 1	Yes	The levels of CO2e emissions during the base year will be recalculated to reflect any significant changes in H&M Group's structure (e.g., acquisition, divestiture, mergers, insourcing or outsourcing). Recalculated levels of CO2e emissions will also be reported to Science Based Targets initiative. The threshold value for a significant change is a change that impacts the emissions, in aggregate, by 5 percent or more (which threshold for recalculation is in line with the recommendation by the SBTi). H&M group may choose to recalculate even if the change is below 5%, decided on a case-by-case basis.

C5.2

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

Scope 1

Base year start

December 1 2018

Base year end

November 30 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

24147

Comment

Base year 2019 starts in December 2018, and ends November 2019. This is the base year for our new target.
Scope 1 emission from refrigerant leakage (6844 tons) and from company cars (2313) are not part of the figures presented in our sustainability disclosure report, as the data quality is not deemed to be good enough yet.
Therefore we only reported 14990 tons there, and disclose the full figure 21171 here.
The quality of the data in these areas is being worked on and we aim to improve it, and include it in future disclosure reports.

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start
December 1 2018

Base year end
November 30 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
653316

Comment
We do not use location based emissions in our target.

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start
December 1 2018

Base year end
November 30 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
49455

Comment

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

Base year start
December 1 2018

Base year end
November 30 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
5851520

Comment
Base year 2019 starts in December 2018, and ends November 2019. This is the base year for our new target.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

Base year start
December 1 2018

Base year end
November 30 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment
Not calculated.

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

Base year start
December 1 2018

Base year end
November 30 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
9667

Comment
Estimated.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Base year start
December 1 2018

Base year end
November 30 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
477000

Comment
To H&M warehouse, and to stores and customers.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Base year start
December 1 2018

Base year end
November 30 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
3930

Comment

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

Base year start
December 1 2018

Base year end
November 30 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
22590

Comment
Only air and train.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

Base year start
December 1 2018

Base year end
November 30 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
44566

Comment

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

Base year start
December 1 2018

Base year end
November 30 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment
Not relevant

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Base year start
December 1 2018

Base year end
November 30 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment
Not calculated.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

Base year start
December 1 2018

Base year end
November 30 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment
Not relevant

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

Base year start
December 1 2018

Base year end
November 30 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
1870901

Comment

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

Base year start
December 1 2018

Base year end
November 30 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
96931

Comment

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

Base year start
December 1 2018

Base year end
November 30 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment
Not relevant.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

Base year start
December 1 2018

Base year end
November 30 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
62542

Comment
Scope 1 and 2 emissions from franchise, scope 1&2.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

Base year start
December 1 2018

Base year end
November 30 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
6338

Comment
(assumes to be same since 2019)

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

Base year start
December 1 2018

Base year end
November 30 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

Base year start
December 1 2018

Base year end
November 30 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

C5.3

(C5.3) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.
The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

C6. Emissions data

C6.1

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

Reporting year

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
21171

Start date
<Not Applicable>

End date
<Not Applicable>

Comment
Scope 1 emission from refrigerant leakage (6174 tons) and from company cars (2313) are not part of the figures presented in our sustainability disclosure report, as the data quality is not deemed to be good enough yet.
Therefore we only reported 12684 tons there, and disclose the full figure 21171 here.
The quality of the data in these areas is being worked on and we aim to include it in future disclosures.
Please note that to ensure timely and quality-assured data, the emissions and energy data is collected for the period september-august, rather than december-november.

C6.2

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

Row 1

Scope 2, location-based
We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

Scope 2, market-based
We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

Comment
Please note that to ensure timely and quality-assured data, the emissions and energy data is collected for the period september-august, rather than december-november.

C6.3

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

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based
507170

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)
37394

Start date
<Not Applicable>

End date
<Not Applicable>

Comment
Please note that to ensure timely and quality-assured data, the emissions and energy data is collected for the period september-august, rather than december-november.

C6.4

(C6.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?
No

C6.5

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

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
5437107

Emissions calculation methodology
Supplier-specific method
Hybrid method
Average data method
Spend-based method
Site-specific method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
14.4

Please explain
Emissions from our direct suppliers, primarily garment manufacturing has been calculated using site-specific data from all suppliers. These stand for 14.4% of emissions from category 1.
For emissions further down the supply chain, from raw material to finished fabric, average data for the materials and production process types have been used.
For other expenditures, such as office equipment, store interior etc. we've used a spend-based approach.
Please note that to ensure timely and quality-assured data, the emissions and energy data is collected for the period september-august, rather than december-november.

Capital goods

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
H&M does not have any emissions stemming from capital goods, and this category is therefore deemed not relevant.

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

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
7504

Emissions calculation methodology
Average data method
Fuel-based method
Lessor-specific method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
100

Please explain
Related to the amount reported on scope 1 and scope 2.
Please note that to ensure timely and quality-assured data, the emissions and energy data is collected for the period september-august, rather than december-november.

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
475317

Emissions calculation methodology
Supplier-specific method
Fuel-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
100

Please explain
Transport data is reported by transport suppliers. A combination of transport work (tonkm) and fuel amounts used by suppliers.
Please note that to ensure timely and quality-assured data, the emissions and energy data is collected for the period september-august, rather than december-november.

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
3968

Emissions calculation methodology
Waste-type-specific method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
Data for waste from our own operations is collected by having data on waste types and weights reported quarterly into our internal systems, where each waste type is then recalculated into emissions using emission factors for each type.
Please note that to ensure timely and quality-assured data, the emissions and energy data is collected for the period september-august, rather than december-november.

Business travel

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
2380

Emissions calculation methodology
Supplier-specific method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
100

Please explain
Data from travel agent, covering air and train-travel.
Please note that to ensure timely and quality-assured data, the emissions and energy data is collected for the period september-august, rather than december-november.

Employee commuting

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
38187

Emissions calculation methodology
Average data method
Distance-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
Estimate of travelled distances and modes of transport for all employees is used in combination with emission data for the relevant transport modes.
Please note that to ensure timely and quality-assured data, the emissions and energy data is collected for the period september-august, rather than december-november.

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
H&M does not have any emissions stemming from upstream leased assets, and this category is therefore deemed not relevant.

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
H&M stores are overwhelmingly located in urban centers or in locations with extensive public transportation options, which tend to be relatively low carbon, for downstream transportation. Note: transportation and distribution associated with online sales operations is included in our upstream transportation and distribution emissions calculations. This category is thus estimated to not contribute significantly to the company's total scope 3 emissions and it is not estimated to be a significant contributor to the company's risk exposure.
Collecting accurate and representative data for the emissions from consumer transports are difficult.

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
H&M does not have any emissions stemming from processing of sold goods, and this category is therefore deemed not relevant.

Use of sold products

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
1625483

Emissions calculation methodology
Methodology for indirect use phase emissions, please specify (SAC method/assumption: We estimate the number of washes per product type, and energy consumption per wash. Then we multiply by estimated energy needs per sales-market, with the appropriate grid mix for electricity in each market)

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
Use-phase emission for H&M group comes from energy used in washing, drying and ironing of sold textiles.
To estimate these we use the methodology created by SAC/HIGG.
Please note that to ensure timely and quality-assured data, the emissions and energy data is collected for the period september-august, rather than december-november.

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
97227

Emissions calculation methodology
Average data method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
Emissions are calculated by multiplying sold volumes in each market, by average waste management practices in the relevant market, and the emissions related to these.
Please note that to ensure timely and quality-assured data, the emissions and energy data is collected for the period september-august, rather than december-november.

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
H&M does not have any emissions stemming from downstream leased assets, and this category is therefore deemed not relevant.

Franchises

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
48121

Emissions calculation methodology
Average data method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
For each franchise market we identify a comparable market that we are directly active in ourselves. We then use average energy intensity per square meter, and multiply this by the total area in square meters in each franchise market. We then apply emission factors for electricity from IEA for each market.
Please note that to ensure timely and quality-assured data, the emissions and energy data is collected for the period september-august, rather than december-november.

Investments

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
6338

Emissions calculation methodology
Asset-specific method
Investment-specific method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
We invest in ventures with our industry, such as Sellpy. We use factors for each company type, combined with the value of our ownership to estimate these emissions.
Please note that to ensure timely and quality-assured data, the emissions and energy data is collected for the period september-august, rather than december-november.

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
H&M does not have any emissions connected to other upstream activities, and this category is therefore deemed not relevant.

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
H&M does not have any emissions connected to other upstream activities, and this category is therefore deemed not relevant.

C6.7

(C6.7) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?
No

C6.10

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

Intensity figure
2.94e-7

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)
58565

Metric denominator
unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total
199000000000

Scope 2 figure used
Market-based

% change from previous year
34

Direction of change
Decreased

Reason for change
A number of contributing factors, primarily a significant increase in the share of renewable electricity bought, but also reduction initiatives, such as energy efficiency measures.
One example of this is the installation of motion sensors in a warehouse in Poland leading to an annual reduction emissions of 558-593 tCO2e per year.

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

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

C7.1a

(C7.1a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used greenhouse warming potential (GWP).

Greenhouse gas	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)	GWP Reference
CO2	14966	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
CH4	20	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
N2O	11	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
HFCs	6174	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

C7.2

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

Country/Region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Sweden	796
Poland	3669
Germany	2811
Netherlands	1366
Other, please specify (Rest of world) *Top-three geographies plus Sweden reported separately*	12531

C7.3

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

C7.3c

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

Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Building heating and cooling	18700
Other (diesel for electricity)	158
Business cars	2313

C7.5

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

Country/Region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Germany	48921	678
United States of America	76681	0
China	64559	0
Sweden	5012	452
Other, please specify (Rest of world) *Top-three geographies plus Sweden reported separately*	311996	36264

C7.6

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

C7.6c

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

Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Offices and data centers	2621	102
Warehouses	43581	3155
Production offices	1522	63
Sales/stores	459446	34073

C7.9

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

C7.9a

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

	Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	21511	Decreased	25	Since 2020 we have sourced a significantly higher share of renewable energy. In total this has led to a decrease of 21 511 tons CO2e compared to 2020 The percentage decrease was found with the following calculation: (21141/83439)*100=25%.
Other emissions reduction activities	720	Decreased	1	We have implemented a number of reduction initiatives in addition to purchasing more renewable energy. Those affecting scope 1 and 2 emissions have primarily been focused on energy efficiency in existing buildings. These initiatives have led to a decrease of 720 tons of CO2e compared to 2020. The percentage decrease was found with the following calculation: (720/83439)*100=1.
Divestment	0	No change	0	No divestments during the period.
Acquisitions	0	No change	0	No acquisitions that affect scope 1&2 during the period.
Mergers	0	No change	0	No mergers during the period.
Change in output	3013	Decreased	4	We have decreased the number of stores open by 4% since 2020. This is estimated to lead to a corresponding decrease in emissions. The percentage decrease was found with the following calculation: (3013/83439)*100=4.
Change in methodology	0	No change	0	No change in methodology during the period for which previous years were not updated.
Change in boundary	0	No change	0	No change in boundary during the period for which previous years were not updated.
Change in physical operating conditions	0	No change	0	No notable changes in operating conditions
Unidentified	0	No change	0	No unidentified changes.
Other	0	No change	0	No other changes.

C7.9b

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

Market-based

C8. Energy

C8.1

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

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

C8.2

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

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

C8.2a

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

	Heating value	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	HHV (higher heating value)	0	69596	69596
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	1205038	63423	1268461
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>	40735	0	40735
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<Not Applicable>	655	<Not Applicable>	655
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>	1246428	133019	1379447

C8.2b

(C8.2b) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	No

C8.2c

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

Sustainable biomass

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment
Not used.

Other biomass

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment
Not used.

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment
Not used.

Coal

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment
Not used.

Oil

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
1333

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
1333

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Gas

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
67679

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
67679

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment

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

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
584

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
584

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Total fuel

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
69596

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
69596

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment

C8.2d

(C8.2d) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

	Total Gross generation (MWh)	Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)	Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)	Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)
Electricity	655	655	655	655
Heat	69596	69596	0	0
Steam	0	0	0	0
Cooling	0	0	0	0

C8.2g

(C8.2g) Provide a breakdown of your non-fuel energy consumption by country.

Country/area
United States of America

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
202037

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
1.15

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
202038.15

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Country/area
Germany

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
115972

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
3332

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
119304

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Country/area
China

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
105158

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

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
105158

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Country/area
Sweden

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
47836

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
2220

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
50056

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Country/area
Other, please specify (Rest of world)

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
1267120

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
35033

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
1302153

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

C8.2h

(C8.2h) Provide details of your organization's renewable electricity purchases in the reporting year by country

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption

Austria

Sourcing method
Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
16461

Tracking instrument used
GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)
17628

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed
Norway

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2011

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase
No brand, label, or certification

Comment
COD 2011 or newer for all supplying power plants.
Sourced from both Norway and Italy

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption
Bangladesh

Sourcing method
Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
924

Tracking instrument used
TIGR

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)
1192

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed
Bangladesh

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2011

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2020

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase
No brand, label, or certification

Comment
COD 2011 or newer for all supplying power plants

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption
Belgium

Sourcing method
Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
19740

Tracking instrument used
GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)
21960

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed
Norway

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2011

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase
No brand, label, or certification

Comment
COD 2011 or newer for all supplying power plants.
Sourced from both Norway and Italy

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption
Bulgaria

Sourcing method
Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
6746

Tracking instrument used
GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)
6861

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed
Norway

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2019

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase
No brand, label, or certification

Comment
COD 2019 or newer for all supplying power plants.

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption
Canada

Sourcing method
Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
32983

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)
32983

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed
United States of America

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2011

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase
Green-e

Comment
COD 2011 or newer for all supplying power plants

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption
Chile

Sourcing method
Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
7044

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)
6686

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed
Chile

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2015

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase
No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption
China

Sourcing method
Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
107200

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)
107200

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed
China

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2015

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase
No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption
Croatia

Sourcing method
Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
5406

Tracking instrument used
GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)
5282

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed
Norway

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2019

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase
No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption
Cyprus

Sourcing method
Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
571

Tracking instrument used
GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)
574

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed
Norway

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2020

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase
No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption
Czechia

Sourcing method
Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
8237

Tracking instrument used
GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)
9854

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed
Czechia

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2011

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
Please select

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase
No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption
Denmark

Sourcing method
Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
16310

Tracking instrument used
GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)
16310

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed
Norway

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2019

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase
No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption
Estonia

Sourcing method
Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
3213

Tracking instrument used
GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)
3175

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed
Norway

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2011

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase
No brand, label, or certification

Comment
COD 2011 or newer for all supplying power plants

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption
Ethiopia

Sourcing method
Default delivered renewable electricity from a grid that is 95% or more renewable and where there is no mechanism for specifically allocating renewable electricity

Renewable electricity technology type
Renewable electricity mix, please specify (Mix of technologies)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
28

Tracking instrument used
No instrument used

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)
28

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed
Ethiopia

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

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
Please select

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase
No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption
Finland

Sourcing method
Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
11079

Tracking instrument used
GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)
11537

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed
Sweden

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2011

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase
No brand, label, or certification

Comment
COD 2011 or newer for all supplying power plants

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption
France

Sourcing method
Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
52961

Tracking instrument used
GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)
55003

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed
Italy

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2011

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase
No brand, label, or certification

Comment
COD 2011 or newer for all supplying power plants.
Sourced from Italy/Croatia/Norway/ Portugal.

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption
Germany

Sourcing method
Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
117649

Tracking instrument used
GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)
122414

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed
Norway

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2011

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase
No brand, label, or certification

Comment
COD 2011 or newer for all supplying power plants

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption
Greece

Sourcing method
Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
9065

Tracking instrument used
GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)
9987

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed
Norway

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2011

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase
No brand, label, or certification

Comment
COD 2011 or newer for all supplying power plants

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption
Hong Kong SAR, China

Sourcing method
Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
5641

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)
5641

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed
China

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2015

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase
Other, please specify (The International Rec Standard)

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption
Hungary

Sourcing method
Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
9058

Tracking instrument used
GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)
9234

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed
Norway

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2019

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase
No brand, label, or certification

Comment
COD 2019 or newer for all supplying power plants

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption
Iceland

Sourcing method
Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type
Renewable electricity mix, please specify (Thermal/Steam turbine with condensation turbine (closed cycle)/CHP and Hydro-electric head installations/Run-of-river head installation)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
1362

Tracking instrument used
GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)
1220

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed
Iceland

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2011

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase
No brand, label, or certification

Comment
COD 2011 or newer for all supplying power plants

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption
India

Sourcing method
Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
10333

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)
9707

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed
India

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2011

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase
No brand, label, or certification

Comment
COD 2011 or newer for all supplying power plants

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption
Indonesia

Sourcing method
Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
51

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)
51

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed
Indonesia

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2018

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase
No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption
Ireland

Sourcing method

Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
2201

Tracking instrument used
GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)
3246

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed
Norway

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2019

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase
No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption
Italy

Sourcing method
Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
50573

Tracking instrument used
GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)
52115

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed
Italy

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2011

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase
No brand, label, or certification

Comment
Sourced from multiple geographies: Italy/Croatia/Norway/Sweden
COD 2011 or newer for all supplying power plants

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption
Japan

Sourcing method
Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
30434

Tracking instrument used
J-Credit

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)
31375

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed
Japan

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2011

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase
No brand, label, or certification

Comment
COD 2011 or newer for all supplying power plants

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption
Latvia

Sourcing method
Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
1552

Tracking instrument used
GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)
1777

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed
Norway

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2019

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase
No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption
Lithuania

Sourcing method
Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
2902

Tracking instrument used
GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)
3222

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed
Italy

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2011

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase
No brand, label, or certification

Comment
COD 2011 or newer for all supplying power plants

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption
Luxembourg

Sourcing method
Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
1903

Tracking instrument used
GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)
2186

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed
Italy

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

2011

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase
No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption
China, Macao Special Administrative Region

Sourcing method
Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
668

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)
668

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed
China

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2015

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase
No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption
Malaysia

Sourcing method
Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
12149

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)
12149

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed
Malaysia

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2014

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase
No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption
Mexico

Sourcing method
Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
45574

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)

30910

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed
Mexico

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2017

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase
No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption
Netherlands

Sourcing method
Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
27634

Tracking instrument used
GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)
29029

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed
Sweden

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2011

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase
No brand, label, or certification

Comment
COD 2011 or newer for all supplying power plants

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption
New Zealand

Sourcing method
Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type
Renewable electricity mix, please specify (Mix of Solar, Hydro and wind)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
4306

Tracking instrument used
Other, please specify (CarboNZero by Toitu)

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)
4350

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed
New Zealand

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

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
Please select

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase
Other, please specify (CarboNZero by Toitu)

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption
Norway

Sourcing method
Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

23415

Tracking instrument used
GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)
23728

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed
Norway

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2019

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase
No brand, label, or certification

Comment
Mixed vintage of 2018/2019/2020

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption
Philippines

Sourcing method
Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
12304

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)
12304

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed
Philippines

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2016

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase
No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption
Poland

Sourcing method
Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
55305

Tracking instrument used
GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)
56757

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed
Poland

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2011

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase
No brand, label, or certification

Comment
COD 2011 or newer for all supplying power plants

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption
Portugal

Sourcing method
Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
8911

Tracking instrument used
GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)
8992

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed
Poland

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2011

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase
No brand, label, or certification

Comment
COD 2011 or newer for all supplying power plants

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption
Puerto Rico

Sourcing method
Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
1300

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)
1300

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed
United States of America

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2011

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase
Green-e

Comment
COD 2011 or newer for all supplying power plants

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption
Romania

Sourcing method
Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
16728

Tracking instrument used
GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)
16608

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed
Norway

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2019

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment
Vintage mix of 2018/2019/2020

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption
Russian Federation

Sourcing method
Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
54277

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)
51034

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed
Russian Federation

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2019

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase
No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption
Serbia

Sourcing method
Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
6290

Tracking instrument used
GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)
6184

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed
Norway

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2019

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
Please select

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase
No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption
Singapore

Sourcing method
Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
3101

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)
3979

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed
Singapore

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2011

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2020

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase
No brand, label, or certification

Comment
COD 2011 or newer for all supplying power plants

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption
Slovakia

Sourcing method
Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
3458

Tracking instrument used
GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)
3952

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed
Norway

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2019

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase
No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption
Slovenia

Sourcing method
Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
2161

Tracking instrument used
GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)
3435

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed
Norway

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2011

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase
No brand, label, or certification

Comment
COD 2011 or newer for all supplying power plants

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption
South Africa

Sourcing method
Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
9503

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)
9503

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed
South Africa

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2014

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase
No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption
Spain

Sourcing method
Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
54617

Tracking instrument used
GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)
54476

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed
Italy

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2011

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase
No brand, label, or certification

Comment
COD 2011 or newer for all supplying power plants
Mix of origin countries: Italy/Norway/Sweden

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption
Sweden

Sourcing method
Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
33512

Tracking instrument used
GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)
35550

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed
Italy

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2011

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase
No brand, label, or certification

Comment
COD 2011 or newer for all supplying power plants
Mix of origin countries: Italy/Norway/Sweden

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption
Switzerland

Sourcing method
Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
17288

Tracking instrument used
GO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)
17652

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed
Sweden

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2011

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase
No brand, label, or certification

Comment
COD 2011 or newer for all supplying power plants
Mix of origin countries: Norway/Sweden

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption
Turkey

Sourcing method
Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
21337

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)
21337

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed
Turkey

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2017

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase
No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Sourcing method
Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
56262

Tracking instrument used
REGO

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)
56262

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2011

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase

No brand, label, or certification

Comment
COD 2011 or newer for all supplying power plants

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption
United States of America

Sourcing method
Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
204834

Tracking instrument used
US-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)
206276

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed
United States of America

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2011

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase
Green-e

Comment
COD 2011 or newer for all supplying power plants

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption
Viet Nam

Sourcing method
Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
1408

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)
2323

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed
Viet Nam

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2018

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase
No brand, label, or certification

Comment

Country/area of renewable electricity consumption
India

Sourcing method
Unbundled Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) purchase

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
5754

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

Total attribute instruments retained for consumption by your organization (MWh)
5754

Country/area of origin (generation) of the renewable electricity/attribute consumed
India

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2003

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2021

Brand, label, or certification of the renewable electricity purchase
No brand, label, or certification

Comment
Due to a mistake by the energy trader, a share of the renewable energy bought in India was from a production unit commissioned in 2003.

C8.2i

(C8.2i) Provide details of your organization's low-carbon heat, steam, and cooling purchases in the reporting year by country.

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

Sourcing method
None (no purchases of low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling)

Energy carrier
Please select

Low-carbon technology type
Please select

Low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling consumed (MWh)

Comment

C8.2j

(C8.2j) Provide details of your organization's renewable electricity generation by country in the reporting year.

Country/area of generation
Belgium

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Facility capacity (MW)
0.25

Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
239

Renewable electricity directly consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year for which certificates were not issued (MWh)
239

Renewable electricity directly consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year for which certificates were issued and retired (MWh)
0

Renewable electricity sold to the grid in the reporting year (MWh)
0

Certificates issued for the renewable electricity that was sold to the grid (MWh)
0

Certificates issued and retired for self-consumption for the renewable electricity that was sold to the grid (MWh)
0

Type of energy attribute certificate
<Not Applicable>

Total self-generation counted towards RE100 target (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
239

Comment

Country/area of generation
Germany

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Facility capacity (MW)
0.55

Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
415

Renewable electricity directly consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year for which certificates were not issued (MWh)
415

Renewable electricity directly consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year for which certificates were issued and retired (MWh)
0

Renewable electricity sold to the grid in the reporting year (MWh)
0

Certificates issued for the renewable electricity that was sold to the grid (MWh)
0

Certificates issued and retired for self-consumption for the renewable electricity that was sold to the grid (MWh)
0

Type of energy attribute certificate
<Not Applicable>

Total self-generation counted towards RE100 target (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
415

Comment

C8.2k

(C8.2k) Describe how your organization's renewable electricity sourcing strategy directly or indirectly contributes to bringing new capacity into the grid in the countries/areas in which you operate.

Since a few years back our ambition is to purchase renewable energy from production units that were connected to the grid within ten years or less, and limit the technology to only include solar and wind. This change already limits the amounts of certificates available to us. This is a clearer , if still indirect, signal that we want to support newer production units and technologies.

In parallel to this, we are also increasing the share of our consumption that is matched to vPPAs from solar or wind projects that are sources already in the planning or construction stage.

We are also building RE-capacity by installing solar panels on some of our facilities, and are looking to increase this.

C8.2l

(C8.2l) In the reporting year, has your organization faced any challenges to sourcing renewable electricity?

	Challenges to sourcing renewable electricity	Challenges faced by your organization which were not country-specific
Row 1	Yes, not specific to a country/area	We have seen challenges across a number of geographies, primarily: - Lack or credible renewable electricity procurement options (e.g. EACs, Green tariffs) - Prohibitively priced renewable electricity - Armed conflict

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

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

Description
Please select

Metric value

Metric numerator

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

% change from previous year

Direction of change
<Not Applicable>

Please explain

C10. Verification

C10.1

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

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

C10.1a

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

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
CDP clarification letter HM 2022-06-30.pdf
HM-Group-Sustainability-Disclosure-2021.pdf

Page/ section reference
Verification on page 72-73, and data on page 22.
See also attached clarification letter from auditors in regards to audited information.
Note that disclosed emissions on p.22 reflect all scope 1 emissions except company cars and refrigerants, which are not verified

Relevant standard
ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
60

C10.1b

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

Scope 2 approach
Scope 2 market-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
CDP clarification letter HM 2022-06-30.pdf
HM-Group-Sustainability-Disclosure-2021.pdf

Page/ section reference
Verification on page 72-73, and emissions data on page 22.
See also attached clarification letter from auditors in regards to audited information.

Relevant standard
ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

C10.1c

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

Scope 3 category
Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
CDP clarification letter HM 2022-06-30.pdf
HM-Group-Sustainability-Disclosure-2021.pdf

Page/section reference
Verification on page 72-73, and emissions data on page 22.
See also attached clarification letter from auditors in regards to audited information.
For purchased goods and services, only emissions from garment production are verified, accounting for about 80% of total emissions from purchased goods and services.
Verified emissions in scope 3 :
Transportation: approximately 475 ktons CO2e
Purchased goods and services approximately 4322 k tons CO2e

Relevant standard
ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
81

C10.2

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

C10.2a

(C10.2a) Which data points within your CDP disclosure have been verified, and which verification standards were used?

Disclosure module verification relates to	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
C8. Energy	Energy consumption	ISAE3000	Verification of: Energy consumption within the organization and percentage of renewable energy (Disclosure 302-1), page 23 in the 'Sustainability Disclosure 2021 report. Energy intensity (Disclosure 302-3), page 23 in the 'Sustainability Disclosure 2021 report'. See page 72-73 in attached report HM-Group-Sustainability-Disclosure-2021.pdf

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1

(C11.1) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?
No, and we do not anticipate being regulated in the next three years

C11.2

(C11.2) Has your organization originated or purchased any project-based carbon credits within the reporting period?
No

C11.3

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

C11.3a

(C11.3a) Provide details of how your organization uses an internal price on carbon.

Objective for implementing an internal carbon price
Change internal behavior
Drive energy efficiency
Drive low-carbon investment
Stress test investments
Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities
Supplier engagement

GHG Scope
Scope 3

Application
H&M is using carbon pricing with the purpose of steering away from fossil fuel based materials, facilities and transport.

Actual price(s) used (Currency /metric ton)
0

Variance of price(s) used
We have a dynamic pricing model, so no specific price can be given. We are also working on diversifying how we apply it, to enable us to see where we get the desired effects.

Type of internal carbon price
Internal fee

Impact & implication
A price on carbon emissions is added to our cost structure and impact the margin of our garments.

Our internal carbon pricing, which directly connects emissions to a price on carbon, to support our organization to minimize carbon emissions when making informed decisions about which materials (design), production processes (sourcing) and modes of transport (logistics) to use.
This will help us long-term to quantify costs for the emissions from the different decisions taken by the group – for instance when designing, producing and selling a product. Choices with higher emissions will impact a product's margin negatively.
We set an initial carbon price in 2021, which we will increase over time to shift behavior towards more sustainable buying decisions.

C12. Engagement

C12.1

(C12.1) Do you engage with your value chain on climate-related issues?
Yes, our suppliers
Yes, our customers/clients
Yes, other partners in the value chain

C12.1a

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

Type of engagement
Information collection (understanding supplier behavior)

Details of engagement
Collect climate change and carbon information at least annually from suppliers

% of suppliers by number
100

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5
37

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement
This covers 100% of our direct suppliers - tier 1 - accounting for about 10% of total scope 3 emissions, and 14% of purchased goods and services.
We also engage with suppliers higher up in the supply chain, and for Tier 2 we have about 45% of suppliers providing primary data, but all of this data is not yet integrated into our external reporting. We are expecting to capture all data from Tier 2 suppliers within the near future. Together our tier 1 and 45% of tier 2 suppliers cover 37% of our scope 3 emissions.
Our rationale is to start with with suppliers where we have a direct business relationship. We prioritize engagement with suppliers of purchased goods and services as this is our single largest emission category.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success
The impact of the engagement is measured by the share of suppliers disclosing (%) and currently threshold is to keep this number at 100%, i.e. to include all new suppliers in this. During the reporting year that target was achieved.
From a climate-related perspective the collection of metering data for all energy sources (fuels and electricity) are most relevant in our industry.
H&M Group as a company have a minimum requirement that energy data is either metered or based on energy bills, and do not accept estimated energy data from our suppliers.

Comment

Type of engagement
Engagement & incentivization (changing supplier behavior)

Details of engagement
Run an engagement campaign to educate suppliers about climate change
Directly work with suppliers on exploring corporate renewable energy sourcing mechanisms
Climate change performance is featured in supplier awards scheme
Offer financial incentives for suppliers who reduce your upstream emissions (Scopes 3)
Offer financial incentives for suppliers who increase the share of renewable energy in their total energy mix

% of suppliers by number
100

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5
14

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement
This covers 100% of our direct suppliers - tier 1 - accounting for about 10% of total scope 3 emissions, and 14% of purchased goods and services emissions.

Our rationale is to start with with suppliers where we have a direct business relationship. We prioritize engagement with suppliers of purchased goods and services as this is our single largest emission category.

Together with WWF we are educating suppliers on how they can work with Science based targets within their own operations, starting with suppliers in Bangladesh.

In India we have run a clean-tech campaign together with WWF where solution providers for clean tech present their solutions to our suppliers and offer competitive pricing setups. The progress of this program has been hampered by the Covid pandemic, as the in-person sessions has been cancelled. This has been specifically targeted towards suppliers in India in the first phase. This coverage has been chosen based on the availability of the technologies and works as a pilot which can be scaled up if successful.

For the energy efficiency team the engagement coverage is based on selection of the strategic suppliers where we can create the biggest impact.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success
H&M engage and incentivize suppliers in a multitude of ways. One of these is our Green investment team, which invests together with suppliers to reduce GHG emissions, where the ROI is measured in terms of emission reductions rather than financial payoff. Success is measured in terms of progress towards our scope 3 target of reducing emissions by 56% by 2030 from a 2019 base year, where the green investments are one important piece. We measure success here both in terms of absolute reductions (-56% by 2030 or 7% year-on-year) and by the average Cost per ton of CO2e reduced. In the reporting year we have reached 9% absolute reduction.

Through our business partner sustainability commitment 100% of our suppliers are asked to commit to continuously improve energy efficiency and reduce GHG-emissions. H&M also uses a supplier sustainability performance index, in which the sustainability performance is incentivized and it is used as a part of the supplier award scheme.

H&M group has built an energy efficiency team internally to drive energy efficiency at supplier sites.
Impact is measured in number of suppliers engaged, currently engaged 89 supplier facilities in the program, and on average we have a 23% energy efficiency improvement potential in these facilities. We target to improve energy efficiency by 20-25% by 2030 in suppliers that cover 80% of our Tier 1-2 emissions. H&M is not charging suppliers for this service.

Comment

C12.1b

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

Type of engagement & Details of engagement

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

% of customers by number
100

% of customer - related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5
100

Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement
We have set up a knowledge hub of actions that our customers (consumers) can take to repair, refurbish, wash and dry, to make the products last longer and decrease their use-phase emissions.
We've also launched a product line that offer products such as repair-kits, patches, washing-bags, gentle detergents etc. to enable customers in taking these actions.
The scope of these information-sites and products are all our customers, which it is available to.
The rational to include all customers is that these actions are efficient everywhere and by publishing it online we can reach all at once.

The care products are not available in all of H&M groups stores and brands as of yet.

https://www2.hm.com/en_gb/hm-sustainability/take-care.html

Impact of engagement, including measures of success
We measure the amount of visits on the page and the amount of time that customers stay on relevant parts of the page.

C12.1d

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

We try to impact all business partners in a positive way. First and most importantly, it is important to be clear about the journey we are on and if a company wants to work with us long-term they need to have clear climate ambitions depending on their industry.

Other partners in and beyond our value chain constitutes:

- NGOs, such as UNFCCC and WWF

- Competitors

- Industry networks, such as SAC

Collaboration is key to reaching results in our supply chain.

NGOs:

For example and by engaging with our suppliers together with WWF, through the SCALE-program in Cambodia where we develop sustainable biomass solutions for the Cambodian textile sector and at the same time preserving biodiversity. The collaboration with WWF and local partners is a key factor in being able to achieve this. H&M group finances the partnership. One climate-related impact from this is the access to sustainable biomass in Cambodia. Another example is where H&M Group together with IKEA and WWF developed the beyond net-zero guidance for companies wanting to take climate action. https://wwf.panda.org/wwf_news/?5482441/beyond-net-zero.

Industry networks and competitors:

H&M Groups are members of the Sustainable apparel coalition (SAC), an industry initiative with the mission **To transform business for exponential impact through groundbreaking tools, collaborative partnerships, and trusted leadership for industry sustainability.** The SAC brings together over 50% of the apparel industry in aligning on a common framework and approach to standardized data, while sharing knowledge and best practice in a pre-competitive forum.

C12.2

(C12.2) Do your suppliers have to meet climate-related requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?
Yes, climate-related requirements are included in our supplier contracts

C12.2a

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

mechanisms in place.

Climate-related requirement
Complying with regulatory requirements

Description of this climate related requirement
All suppliers are required to sign a sustainability commitment, made up of two parts, a fundamental:
The enterprise conducts all operations in full compliance with all applicable laws and regulations on air quality, air emissions and energy efficiency, including maintaining valid permits.

And an aspirational:
The enterprise actively mitigates its impacts on climate change and air quality by:
- Continuous improvement in energy management and efficiency.
- Reduction or elimination of Greenhouse Gases (GHG) and other air emissions that pose a hazard to the environment, calculating emissions and setting targets according to the GHG Protocol.
- Selecting energy sources responsibly and taking a progressive approach towards adopting lower-carbon-intensity and renewable energy sources.

% suppliers by procurement spend that have to comply with this climate-related requirement
100

% suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this climate-related requirement
100

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement
Supplier self-assessment
Off-site third-party verification
On-site third-party verification

Response to supplier non-compliance with this climate-related requirement
Suspend and engage

Climate-related requirement
Climate-related disclosure through a public platform

Description of this climate related requirement
All product suppliers are required to report energy and climate-related information on a public platform called FEM which is administered by the Sustainable Apparel Coalition (SAC).
This data is then available to H&M group in full, and scored by the SAC/FEM. The scores are then publicly available to all members in the SAC.
This reporting is done on an annual basis.

% suppliers by procurement spend that have to comply with this climate-related requirement
100

% suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this climate-related requirement
100

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement
Supplier self-assessment
Off-site third-party verification
On-site third-party verification

Response to supplier non-compliance with this climate-related requirement
Suspend and engage

Climate-related requirement
Climate-related disclosure through a non-public platform

Description of this climate related requirement
In addition to the annual reporting to SAC/FEM H&M Group require all product suppliers to report quarterly data in emissions and energy through an internal reporting tool as well.

% suppliers by procurement spend that have to comply with this climate-related requirement
100

% suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this climate-related requirement
100

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement
Supplier self-assessment
Off-site third-party verification
On-site third-party verification

Response to supplier non-compliance with this climate-related requirement
Suspend and engage

Climate-related requirement
Implementation of emissions reduction initiatives

Description of this climate related requirement
H&M Group requires all suppliers to work on energy efficiency programs, in one of two ways:

Expert program. H&M groups energy efficiency specialists/experts run programs for key suppliers/strategic suppliers including audits, action planning and implementations of energy efficiency measures. As the H&M group team executes the program, meaning we are involved at all stages, including our own verification (second party)

Basic program. Suppliers are asked to report in an in-house self-assessment tool to report and monitor their work on energy efficiency. They can choose to do this internally or use external expertise.

In both programs the target is an improvement of 20-25% energy use on average over 3 years.

% suppliers by procurement spend that have to comply with this climate-related requirement
100

% suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this climate-related requirement
100

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement
Supplier self-assessment
Second-party verification

Response to supplier non-compliance with this climate-related requirement
Suspend and engage

C12.3

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

Row 1

Direct or indirect engagement that could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Yes, we engage directly with policy makers
Yes, we engage indirectly through trade associations
Yes, we engage indirectly by funding other organizations whose activities may influence policy, law, or regulation that may significantly impact the climate

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

Attach commitment or position statement(s)
See attached sustainability disclosure (p.19-24) and our climate "Taking climate action section of our website (https://hmgroup.com/sustainability/circular-and-climate-positive/climate/)
with the wording: https://hmgroup.com/sustainability/circular-and-climate-positive/climate/
Advocate:
The only way we can create rapid change on a big scale is to work together. We want to push the climate agenda both within our industry and at a global level by advocating and engaging in policy that limits temperature rise to 1.5°C. By collaborating with others such as WWF and UNFCCC, we can share knowledge and create momentum to transform the entire industry, as well as help smaller companies speed up their transition.
HM-Group-Sustainability-Disclosure-2021.pdf

Describe the process(es) your organization has in place to ensure that your engagement activities are consistent with your overall climate change strategy
We have dedicated personnel responsible for engagement and public affairs on climate, that collaborate closely with the team responsible for the overall climate strategy. The public affairs team consistently works on the basis of the data available on scope 1, 2, 3 emissions.

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

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

C12.3a

(C12.3a) On what policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Focus of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Renewable energy generation

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers
Bangladesh Energy Policy (2008)

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage
National

Country/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to
Bangladesh

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation
Support with major exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers
We engage with policy makers through various means in line with local public affairs customs.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Focus of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Electricity grid access for renewables

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers
Bangladesh Power System Master Plan (2016)

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage
National

Country/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to
Bangladesh

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation
Support with major exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers
We engage with policy makers through various means in line with local public affairs customs.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Focus of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Energy attribute certificate systems

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers
China pilot on green electricity (2021)

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage
National

Country/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to
China

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation
Support with minor exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers
We engage with policy makers through various means in line with local public affairs customs.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Focus of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Renewable energy generation

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers
India Electricity Act (2003): De-licensing of generation, promoting captive generations, renewable purchase obligations.

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage
National

Country/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to
India

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation
Support with no exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers
We engage with policy makers through various means in line with local public affairs customs.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Focus of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Electricity grid access for renewables

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers
India Open Access Regulations (2004 & 2008): Promoting open and non-discriminatory access transmission and distribution system

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage
National

Country/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to
India

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation
Support with no exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers
We engage with policy makers through various means in line with local public affairs customs.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Focus of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Electricity grid access for renewables

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers
India National Action Plan on Climate Change (2008): Promotion of Renewable energy market through power exchange, promotion of energy efficiency market through power exchange

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage
National

Country/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to
India

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation
Support with no exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers
We engage with policy makers through various means in line with local public affairs customs.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Focus of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Electricity grid access for renewables

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers
Viet Nam draft law on the pilot implementation of the direct power purchase between RE GENCO and the large consumer

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage
National

Country/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to
Viet Nam

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation
Support with no exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers
We engage with policy makers through various means in line with local public affairs customs.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Focus of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Electricity grid access for renewables

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers
Indonesia Government Regulation 79/2014 on National Energy Policy and Presidential Regulation Number 22/2017 on General Plan of National Energy.

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage
National

Country/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to
Indonesia

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation
Oppose

Description of engagement with policy makers
We engage with policy makers through various means in line with local public affairs customs.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation
This law does not allow for PPA.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Focus of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Electricity grid access for renewables

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers
Indonesia MEMR Regulation No.1 year 2015: Off-site power purchase through PPA in Indonesia

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage
National

Country/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to
Indonesia

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation
Support with major exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers
We engage with policy makers through various means in line with local public affairs customs.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Focus of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Electricity grid access for renewables

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers
Indonesia PLN temporary regulation on maximum capacity of Solar PV onsite

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage
National

Country/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to
Indonesia

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation
Support with major exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers
We engage with policy makers through various means in line with local public affairs customs.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Focus of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Circular economy
Climate-related targets
Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)
Renewable energy generation
Traceability requirements
Transparency requirements

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers
EU Strategy for sustainable and circular textiles (2022)

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage
Regional

Country/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to
Europe

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation
Support with no exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers
We contributed to the consultation phase in view of the publication of the Textile Strategy: We provided answers to the various stakeholder consultations, published a dedicated position paper and had meetings with relevant policy makers.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Focus of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Other, please specify (Reporting & disclosure activities)

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers
EU Taxonomy for sustainable economic activities

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage
Regional

Country/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to
Europe

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation
Support with minor exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers
We contributed to the consultation of the sustainable finance platform in September 2021.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation
We recommended that the taxonomy be more stringent in the sense that we asked that the "do no significant harm criteria for textile or apparel manufacturing" only allow for renewable energy.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Focus of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Renewable energy generation

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers
Turkey - Law on the Use of Renewable Energy Resources for Generating Electric Energy No. 5346

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage
National

Country/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to
Turkey

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation
Support with major exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers
We engage with policy makers through various means in line with local public affairs customs.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.3b

(C12.3b) Provide details of the trade associations your organization engages with which are likely to take a position on any policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate.

Trade association
Other, please specify (US National Retail Federation)

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?
We are not attempting to influence their position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)
We are aligned with their position on climate change. Please see here the link to their latest publication on the topic: https://nrf.com/blog/retailers-set-science-based-targets-address-climate-change.

The aim of our organisation's funding is to cover the membership fee of the NRF in order to be able to participate in their working groups and have an industry representation in our US market.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.3c

(C12.3c) Provide details of the funding you provided to other organizations in the reporting year whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate.

Type of organization
Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

State the organization to which you provided funding
WWF, H&M and WWF partnership

Funding figure your organization provided to this organization in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)
10000000

Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate
Climate policy engagement activity together with WWF:
Engagement of Policy Makers and Sectoral Players: related to H&M's own operations and value chain to increase the shift towards a low-carbon economy.
Funding is not limited to the climate-work, but also covers biodiversity and water.

Recent milestone:
Policy Push in Brussels with the aim to encourage the European Parliament to vote for more renewable energy, more energy efficiency and a climate neutral EU by 2050 at the latest. The final outcome was more ambitious than experts initially had forecasted. A true success for our joint intervention.

Paris alignment:
The overarching goal of the climate-stream within the cooperation is alignment with the 1.5 degree pathway, which guides all the actions taken. This is continuously evaluated between WWF and H&M.

Read more here: https://www.wwf.se/foretag/samarbeten/hm/ - note that this page is in process to be updated, so some old target references may still be present.

Have you evaluated whether this funding is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.4

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

Publication
In mainstream reports

Status
Complete

Attach the document
HM-Group-Annual-and-Sustainability-Report-2021.pdf

Page/Section reference
This is our integrated annual & sustainability report, which means that climate data is spread throughout the document.

Content elements
Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emission targets
Other, please specify (Energy targets and performance (other metric))

Comment
Energy targets and performance (other metric)

Publication
In voluntary sustainability report

Status
Complete

Attach the document
HM-Group-Sustainability-Disclosure-2021.pdf

Page/Section reference
The document contains climate information throughout, but emissions disclosure is on p22.

Content elements
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other, please specify (Energy targets and performance (other metric))

Comment

C15. Biodiversity

C15.1

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

	Board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues	Description of oversight and objectives relating to biodiversity	Scope of board-level oversight
Row 1	Yes, both board-level oversight and executive management-level responsibility	We have biodiversity ambition to become net-positive signed off by CIO. The work is driven from the Global Sustainability Department through the Biodiversity Lead. Biodiversity is included in our Global Risk assessment. "Risks and opportunities to our bank lending activities" will be in focus 2023 when we will report on TNFD Raw-material projects are driven through the Production material organization that provides the brands with materials within our raw material strategy. The material strategies are set in collaboration between the Brands, Global Sustainability Department and Production. Pure restoration and protection projects are driven from the Global Sustainabilty Department. Reporting will continue to be done from the Global Sustainability Department. Analysing our impact and dependency is driven from within Production and through the SBTN method with support from the Global Sustainability Department. We have a resource strategy aligned with ARRRT We have investments in innovative material with lower environmental impact We are investing in new business models to keep products in the loop longer and ensure what leaves the loop is recycled. We have deforestation policies and commitments to Canopy to ensure no sourcing of old and endangered forests	<Not Applicable>

C15.2

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

	Indicate whether your organization made a public commitment or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity	Biodiversity-related public commitments	Initiatives endorsed
Row 1	Yes, we have made public commitments and publicly endorsed initiatives related to biodiversity	Commitment to Net Positive Gain Adoption of the mitigation hierarchy approach Commitment to not explore or develop in legally designated protected areas Commitment to respect legally designated protected areas Commitment to avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species Commitment to no conversion of High Conservation Value areas Commitment to secure Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) of Indigenous Peoples Commitment to no trade of CITES listed species	CBD – Global Biodiversity Framework SDG Other, please specify (SBTN, FP Biodiversity Pillar, B4N, ZDHC for waste water and chemicals.)

C15.3

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

	Does your organization assess the impact of its value chain on biodiversity?	Portfolio
Row 1	Yes, we assess impacts on biodiversity in both our upstream and downstream value chain	<Not Applicable>

C15.4

(C15.4) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

	Have you taken any actions in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?	Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments
Row 1	Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments	Land/water protection Land/water management Species management Education & awareness Law & policy Livelihood, economic & other incentives

C15.5

(C15.5) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
Row 1	Yes, we use indicators	State and benefit indicators Pressure indicators Response indicators

C15.6

(C15.6) Have you published information about your organization's response to biodiversity-related issues for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Report type	Content elements	Attach the document and indicate where in the document the relevant biodiversity information is located
In mainstream financial reports	Content of biodiversity-related policies or commitments Governance Impacts on biodiversity Details on biodiversity indicators Risks and opportunities Biodiversity strategy	HM-Group-Annual-and-Sustainability-Report-2021.pdf
In voluntary sustainability report or other voluntary communications	Content of biodiversity-related policies or commitments Governance Impacts on biodiversity Details on biodiversity indicators Risks and opportunities Biodiversity strategy	HM-Group-Sustainability-Disclosure-2021.pdf
Other, please specify (HIGG BRM, Dow Jones Sustainability Index)	Content of biodiversity-related policies or commitments Governance Impacts on biodiversity Details on biodiversity indicators Risks and opportunities Biodiversity strategy	

C16. Signoff

C-FI

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

C16.1

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

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

SC. Supply chain module

SC0.0

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

SC0.1

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

	Annual Revenue
Row 1	

SC1.1

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

SC1.2

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

SC1.3

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

Allocation challenges	Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

SC1.4

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

SC2.1

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

SC2.2

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

SC4.1

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

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?
English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

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

The European Climate Pact Submission

Please indicate your consent for CDP to showcase your disclosed environmental actions on the European Climate Pact website as pledges to the Pact.
Yes, we wish to pledge to the European Climate Pact through our CDP disclosure

Please confirm below
I have read and accept the applicable Terms