H&M Hennes & Mauritz AB - Climate Change 2023

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. 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 150,000 employees worldwide and was present in 79 markets out of which 58 also offer online sales. The total number of stores are approximately 4 500 during 2022. 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 2022 HM-Group-Annual-and-Sustainability-Report-2022.pdf (hmgroup.com) - and our disclosure for additional details: H&M Group Sustainability Disclosure 2022 (hmgroup.com)

C0.2

(C0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data and indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

Reporting year

Start date
December 1 2021

End date
November 30 2022

Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years
Yes

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for
3 years

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for
3 years

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for
3 years

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
Estonia
Ethiopia
Finland
France
Georgia
Germany
Greece
Hong Kong SAR, China
Hungary
Iceland
India
Indonesia
Ireland
Italy
Japan
Kazakhstan
Latvia
Lithuania
Luxembourg
Malaysia
Mexico
Myanmar
Netherlands
New Zealand
North Macedonia
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 or committee	Responsibilities for climate-related issues
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 ofthe 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 annual budgets Overseeing major capital expenditures Overseeing and guiding employee incentives Reviewing and guiding strategy Overseeing the setting of corporate targets Monitoring progress towards corporate targets Reviewing and guiding the risk management process	<Not Applicable>	H&M's integrated sustainability work 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.

Position or committee
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position
Managing annual budgets for climate mitigation activities
Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures related to low-carbon products or services (including R&D)
Integrating climate-related issues into the strategy
Setting climate-related corporate targets
Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets
Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities
Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities
<Not Applicable>

Reporting line
Reports to the board directly

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line
Quarterly

Please explain
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, d) participate in the assessment and mitigation of climate-related risks and opportunities.

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
Corporate executive team

Type of incentive
Monetary reward

Incentive(s)
Bonus - % of salary
Shares

Performance indicator(s)
Progress towards a climate-related target
Reduction in absolute emissions

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to
Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)
Incentive programmes for key executives including CEO and CFO. https://hmgroup.com/about-us/corporate-governance/remuneration/remuneration-2022/
Variable remuneration is based on fulfillment 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
— assessment of leadership and compliance with values.

Sustainability criteria include climate, and our KPIs on absolute emissions reductions in Scope 3, as well as the progress against our Science based targets.

This means that the CEO, CFO and other senior executives are incentivized (partially) based on climate performance, which is driven in part by including environmental criteria in supplier contracts and by engaging with suppliers.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
The H&M group's business plan aims to deliver long-term, sustainable and profitable growth. The business plan builds on the company's ongoing transformation work and is illustrated by a number of objectives to which the company's sustainability efforts and digital transformation contribute. These objectives are to continue improving the customer offering for all the brands, to build long-term and value-creating customer relationships, to offer an inspiring experience with integrated digital and physical channels, to adapt the supply chain so that it is faster and more flexible based on demand, and to add more revenue streams based on new emerging business models and innovations. Moving successfully towards these objectives is expected to result in finances remaining sound and sustainable, in accordance with the H&M group's target of a strong capital structure with good liquidity and financial flexibility, allowing continued freedom of action for growth and investments.

The climate-related objectives that are part of this incentive-program, and supported by being included in it are absolute emissions reductions in Scope 3, as well as the progress against our Science based targets.

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 billion 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 2022 performed an update of 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 2022 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 2022. 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. 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 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.
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?

Direct operations

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

The fashion retail industry is going through a major shift with competition growing increasingly intense between brands competing for customer who have less to spend on non-essential goods due to the cost-of-living crisis in many markets. The digital shift also means customer behaviour is changing and customer expectations on interactivity, transparency, and communication are growing. In addition, customers are also becoming more aware of climate change and its impacts on both the global and their local environment, especially in the fashion industry where we are operating.

All these trends are especially prevalent in Europe and North America, which represent over 80% of the H&M Group's total sales. Our own surveys of customer and consumers in these regions show that over 40% are actively looking for Sustainable products when shopping for fashion. Awareness about climate change is expected to have an increasing impact on customer preferences towards trusted companies that are seen as leaders in sustainability.

Our ability to attract and retain customer in our main selling markets, which are becoming more competitive and climate change aware, are thus directly linked to our ability to maintain our reputation as a better climate impact choice. If we were not able to meet our climate targets and/or lose our strong brand position as a more sustainable choice we foresee a drop in our sales as well as reduced possibilities to grow which would pose a mid to long-term risk if we were not to get back on track towards our targets.

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)
200000000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
600000000

Explanation of financial impact figure
If we were not able to meet our climate targets and/or lose our strong brand position as a more sustainable choice we foresee a drop in our sales. We expect this drop to affect all our sales markets differently based on their climate awareness and our ability to effectively communicate our sustainable value proposition.
We have, using our latest publicly available annual report as basis, put together a hypothetical a low and high-risk scenario, due to the uncertainty of accurately estimating the impact of this risk. In a low scenario, with 5% drop in Europe (defined as The Nordics, Western Europe, Eastern Europe, Southern Europe in our report), 0% drop in remaining markets, that would mean lost sales of approximately SEK 7 billion.

In a high scenario a 10% drop in our European markets, and a 5% drop in our remaining markets, based on the higher awareness of climate change in Europe, would mean lost sales of approximately SEK 18 billion.

Based on our 2022 public income statement and operating profit of 3.2% that leads to a SEK 0.2 to 0.6 billion financial impact on our results all other things equal.

Disclaimer: Any changes from past years financial disclosed impacts are not due to changes in assessment of risk but rather a result of underlying publicly disclosed figures that serves as the basis for the hypothetical scenario.

Cost of response to risk
2600000000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation
Customers and other key stakeholder are becoming more aware of climate change and its impacts on the global and local environment, especially in the segment where we are operating. Our ability to attract and retain customers in are thus directly linked to our reputation as a better climate impact choice.
Our response to this risk is divided into three areas: 1) reaching our climate targets to be part of the solution, 2) communicating this effectively to our customers, and 3) expanding circular business models to diversity our revenue streams.
We are committed to leading the change towards a more sustainable industry and uphold our reputation as a better choice. We have targets to increase the share of Recycled material to 30% by 2025 and SBTi-validated near-term and net-zero targets.
To achieve these targets we have a comprehensive program to decarbonise our supply chain, including investments to phase out coal and increasing the share of more sustainable materials.
Last year our share of recycled materials reached 23% and our absolute emissions had decreased with 7% vs the baseline year of 2019.

We are improving the customer understanding of our work through communication and by participating in the transition, with the aim to improve perception of H&M Group as leaders in sustainability.
We are committed to developing meaningful relationships with customers, and continue to scale infrastructure for used products to have a new life through reuse as product, material or recycling. This will not only make us more resilient to climate change impacts but will also invite our customers on the path to a more sustainable fashion future, leaving clothes for resell or recycling through our Garment Collect Program, or by buying second-hand garments through Sellpy.

For area 1), reaching our targets – annual cost is SEK 2.6 billion for our decarbonisation program (including materials, own operations, and supplier investments). Most of these costs address many of the risks, such as increasing costs of energy or raw materials, customer preferences shifting and carbon taxes, the costs of response should be viewed in that context.
For area 2) customer communication - direct cost for teams are inseparable from other operations and cant be broken out separately, hence reported as zero.
For area 3) circular business models, we make investments in companies such as Sellpy, but as these are investments we are not reporting them as costs, hence reported as zero.

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
The fashion industry is comprised of a very complex and multi-tiered supply-chain that are still largely depending on fossil fuels or local available biomass for energy. It's located primarily in South-East Asia and China, areas that are susceptible to climate change from both environmental and social perspectives. Moreover, all parties in the H&M supply chain operates on very squeezed margins which means that any additional cost upstream are not absorbed by default but are rather passed on and added to before reaching the buyers. This means that small interventions in the start of the value chain have an outsized impact for the final buyer.
Based on our scenario analysis foresee the introduction of a large variety of climate-related regulation that will reduce the number of accepted energy sources, which

together with an increased demand of the remaining sources will drive prices upward. To reach our climate targets we are also introducing restrictions on the energy sources that we accept to drive the change towards lower overall emissions.
The result of these changes, if not mitigated properly, would be an increase in production costs and cost of goods sold. Our cost-of-goods sold today represents 50% of the revenue and with the cost-of-living crisis in our selling markets we are very conscious about passing on any additional cost to our customer to defend our price position. Any additional cost of goods therefore has the potential to reduce our gross and profit margins.

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)
600000000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
2200000000

Explanation of financial impact figure
If we are not able to move faster than the industry and secure alternative sources and/or long-term price-stable alternatives for energy sources we are predicting an increased cost of goods sold. Even in a scenario where we are able to mitigate the costliest external impact, our comprehensive program to decarbonize our supply chain will come with an investment need.
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 2022 Cost of Goods sold of SEK 110 billion that will lead to a financial impact of SEK 0.6 to 2.2 billion all things equal.

Disclaimer: Any changes from past years financial disclosed impacts are not due to changes in assessment of risk but rather a result of underlying publicly disclosed figures that serves as the basis for the hypothetical scenario.

Cost of response to risk
2600000000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation
We predict that current available resources will become scarcer and that the number of accepted energy sources will shrink and an increased demand of the remaining sources will drive prices upward. If not mitigated this could lead to an increase in production costs and could reduce our margins if we choose not to pass these on to the customers.
To find the most efficient alternatives to decarbonise we have several systems and capabilities, one of these is the – Climate Positive Roadmap tool – which will help us better understand how to reduce our climate impact. We have also set up several teams working centrally and in our production markets to find financing solutions and manage the transition together with our suppliers.

Situation: Using our Climate Positive Roadmap tool we have identified Energy Efficiency programs as one of the most cost-efficient initiative to reduce the emissions in our Supply-chain since it reduced the amount of energy required to produce our garments. Task: To support our suppliers in realising these efficiency opportunities we have set up local energy expert teams in all our major production markets that perform audits and help guide suppliers in executing efficiency projects. Action: Our local expert teams performed 51 on-site evaluations and planned energy efficiency measures during last year.
Examples of actions already taken as a result of these assessments include replacement of air compressors, implementing heat recovery from air compressors, and digital monitoring and control of steam boilers. Result: The assessments revealed energy efficiency improvement potential of nearly a fifth in tier 1 facilities and over a quarter in tier 2. During last year we could already see a 145,000 tCO2e reduction in our emissions coming from over 350 initiated or completed projects, a figure we expect to grow over the years to come.

The annual cost is SEK 2.6 billion for our decarbonisation program (including materials, own operations, and supplier investments) Most of these costs address many of the risks, such as increasing costs of energy or raw materials, customer preferences shifting and carbon taxes, the costs of response should be viewed in that context.
The cost of developing capacity and systems, as well as the direct cost of energy efficiency teams are inseparable from our day-to-day operations and can therefore not be broken out separately, hence reported as zero.

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
Due to the urgency to act on the rapid climate change we see several regional and local regulations being proposed by governments to try and reduce the amount of released greenhouse gases into the atmosphere. Some of these are applicable to the emissions emitted in the region that it's covering while other have a bigger scope and

covering all the upstream emissions for a product being imported.
We see local or regional emissions restrictions as a positive change that will help us to drive our decarbonisation agenda even faster but import tolls or taxes on all upstream emissions will have an impact on the unit cost and thus profitability. Another risk of upstream emission regulation is how they estimate the amount of emissions released, and an inability for us to get credit for the decarbonisation work we have been engaged with would be a lost competitive advantage towards our competitors.
The EU Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism is the most progressed example of an upstream emission toll and 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 (including other expenditure to represent a taxable CO2e impact), using those assumptions we would import approximately 3.6 million tons of emission that could be susceptible to tolls or taxes.

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)
2500000000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
4200000000

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 item. European markets represent 67% of the H&M Group's total sales and upstream emission (including other expenditure to represent a taxable CO2e impact) represent 76% of our scope 3 emissions. U0sing those assumptions we would import approximately 3.6 million tons of emission to the European market. 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 2022 (EUR 58.24 and EUR 98.51 respectively) we estimate the financial impact to be SEK 2.5 billion to SEK 4.2 billion all other things equal.

Disclaimer: Any changes from past years financial disclosed impacts are not due to changes in assessment of risk but rather a result of underlying publicly disclosed figures that serves as the basis for the hypothetical scenario.

Cost of response to risk
2600000000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation
The H&M Group is leading the change in developing a more sustainable fashion industry with the aim to produce items for sale in all of our markets with the lowest verifiable carbon emissions as possible.
Our response to this risk can be divided into three areas: 1) reaching our climate targets to reduce potential taxable emissions, 2) securing the traceability and methodology to verify our results, and 3) expanding into circular business models to diversity away from produced items.

We have targets to increase the share of Recycled material to 30% by 2025 and SBTi-validated near-term and net-zero targets.
To evaluate the potential impact of a CO2e toll and to visualise the product impact for the design, buying, and production organisation we have an Internal Carbon Pricing on all orders that we're placing. Choices with higher emissions will impact a product's internal margin negatively and we will be able to use our robust profitability methods to also optimise for CO2e reductions.

To achieve these targets we have a comprehensive program to decarbonise our supply chain, including investments to phase out coal and increasing the share of more sustainable materials.
Last year our share of recycled materials reached 23% and our absolute CO2 emissions had decreased with 7% vs the baseline year of 2019.
Supply chain traceability, methodology and data accuracy are challenges that have been present in the fashion industry for a long time. Accurate data on raw materials and products is essential and we continually improve the quality of the data, systems and calculations we use.

The annual cost is SEK 2.6 billion for our decarbonisation program (including materials, own operations, and supplier investments), not including investments in for example Sellpy. The direct cost of running our teams and the operations of our sustainability work are inseparable from our normal organisations and operations and can therefore not be broken out separately.
Most of these costs address many of the risks, such as increasing costs of energy or raw materials, customer preferences shifting and carbon taxes, the costs 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

The garment fashion industry is highly dependent on virgin raw materials and major commodities, the production of which are likely to be impacted by climate change. A major commodity for the H&M Group is cotton, which during 2022 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 as most countries will likely 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.
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)
11000000000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
22000000000

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% on 50% of the total material volume, this would mean a financial impact of SEK 11 billion to 22 billion all other 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.

Disclaimer: Any changes from past years financial disclosed impacts are not due to changes in assessment of risk but rather a result of underlying publicly disclosed figures that serves as the basis for the hypothetical scenario.

Cost of response to risk
2600000000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation
To reduce our reliance on virgin materials that are susceptible to price increases, driven by increased scarcity due to the climate change, we are targeting to source 100% more sustainable or recycled materials by 2030, 30% recycled materials by 2025, and to increase our revenue coming from circular business models.

Situation: Using climate change scenarios we have identified materials and regions that could be heavily affected by climate change impacting material production in the coming years.
Task: To reduce our use of virgin materials we need to identify suitable alternatives, from a cost, performance, and viability perspective, and scale those in our sourcing. We also need to secure the prices and volumes for the remaining virgin materials that we can't or don't want to replace due to current technologies or other considerations.
Action: H&M Group has a global material organization that is working with raw material sourcing, monitoring the market, and developing contingency plans to deal with global or regional price fluctuations. This includes using financial instrument and maintaining strong relations with suppliers to secure better trade terms. We are also investing in companies that are developing new techniques within textile recycling, production, dying, or manufacturing through our investment arm. By investing early into these materials we can secure volumes for multiple years to set prices and avoid any scarcity price pressures.. Result: Last year we reached 84% recycled or more sustainable materials as a share of our material basket and our use of recycled materials has increased from 6% 2020 to 23% 2022 mainly due to growth in volumes of recycled cotton and polyester.

The annual cost is SEK 2.6 billion for our decarbonisation program (including materials, own operations, and supplier investments), not including investments in for example Sellpy. The direct cost of running our teams and the operations of our sustainability work are inseparable from our normal organisations and operations and can therefore not be broken out separately.
Most of these costs address many of the risks, such as increasing costs of energy or raw materials, customer preferences shifting and carbon taxes, the costs of response should be viewed in that context.

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) 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
The fashion retail industry is going through a major shift with competition growing increasingly intense between brands competing for customer who have less to spend on non-essential goods due to the cost-of-living crisis in many markets. The digital shift also means customer behaviour is changing and customer expectations on interactivity, transparency, and communication are growing. In addition, customers are also becoming more aware of climate change and its impacts on both the global and their local environment, especially in the fashion industry where we are operating.
All these trends are especially prevalent in Europe and North America, which represent over 80% of the H&M Group's total sales. Our own surveys of customer and consumers in these regions show that over 40% are actively looking for Sustainable products when shopping for fashion. Awareness about climate change is expected to have an increasing impact on customer preferences towards trusted companies that are seen as leaders in sustainability.
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 a verified lower climate impact compared to our competitors and continuously increasing the share of recycled materials.
Our ability to capture this opportunity is based three aspects. Firstly, on our ability to decarbonise our supply chain, deliver on our targets to reduce emissions by 56% in 2030 and reaching Net-Zero by 2040 and by increasing our share of recycled material in the products. Secondly, on our ability to communicate the difference credibly and verifiably to our competitors in this area, in line with current and upcoming legislation on customer claims. Thirdly, on the customer reception towards shifting purchasing patterns that premiers more sustainable options.
We are currently working diligently across the organisation to meet all these criteria's by integrating our sustainability strategy into our traceability and governance roadmap as well into our brand communication. The expectation is that this will allow us to drive a higher conversion in our existing markets leading to a growth in sales through taking market shares from our competitors in the industry.

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)
100000000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
300000000

Explanation of financial impact figure
Increasing our growth share by taking market share from our competitors is based on several conditions that may or may fall out in our favour. It therefor 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.
In a hypothetical low scenario, with 2% increase in Europe (defined as The Nordics, Western Europe, Eastern Europe, Southern Europe in our report) and 0% increase in remaining markets, that would mean increased sales of approximately SEK 2.8 billion.
In a high scenario with 5% increase in our European markets and a 2% increase in our remaining markets that would mean increased sales of approximately SEK 8.7 billion.

Based on our 2022 public income statement and operating profit of 3.2% that leads to a SEK 0.1 to 0.3 billion financial impact on our results all other things equal.

Disclaimer: Any changes from past years financial disclosed impacts are not due to changes in assessment of risk but rather a result of underlying publicly disclosed figures that serves as the basis for the hypothetical scenario.

Cost to realize opportunity
2600000000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation
We are leading the change in developing a more sustainable fashion industry. We have an ambitious sustainability strategy in place, aiming to reach net-zero emissions by 2040 and to source 100 percent recycled and other sustainably sourced materials by 2030.
To achieve these targets we have implemented a program to decarbonise our supply chain, including investments to phase out coal and increasing the share of more sustainable materials. Last year our share of recycled materials reached 23% and our absolute emissions had decreased with 7% vs the baseline year of 2019.

We 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. One example being 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 committed to developing long-term, meaningful relationships with customers as they engage in repair, rental and resell services, and we will continue to scale

infrastructure to enable used products to have a new life through reuse as product, material or recycling. This 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 clothes for resell or recycling through our Garment Collect Program, by shopping second-hand garments through Sellpy, or through Looper our new B2B joint venture.
All of the above initiative have an aggressive growth plan until 2030.

The annual cost is SEK 2.6 billion for our decarbonisation program (including materials, own operations, and supplier investments), not including investments in for example Sellpy. The direct cost of running our teams and the operations of our sustainability work are inseparable from our normal organisations and operations and can therefor not be broken out separately.
Most of these costs address many of the risks, such as increasing costs of energy or raw materials, customer preferences shifting and carbon taxes, the costs of response 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 Iablaco 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.

In many of our central markets, Europe and North America specifically, we can see that increasing awareness of the climate crisis are contributing to changing consumer behaviour, as customers are incentivized to switch to new ways of enjoying fashion without the climate impact associated with garment production. In the past year several of our competitors, and high-end fashion brands and retailers, have launched second-hand or re-sell initiatives which further drives customer awareness for this type of shopping experience.

We have, through our majority ownership of Sellpy and our joint investment to form a new the Sort & Collect company called Looper, already some of the technology and capabilities in place to capture a sizeable portion of this developing part of the market. This would help us not only to avoid losing revenue to a competing form of retail, but also provide us with new opportunities to grow besides our traditional linear business model and to offer a more holistic shopping experience that encompass both our current selection and a wider second-hand assortment. In addition to this we are also well positioned to grow in previous un-explored segments of business-to-business sales, for example in reselling collected garments.

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)
100000000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
300000000

Explanation of financial impact figure
In the Year Zero – Circular Fashion Report 2020 – a collective report initiated by Circular Fashion Summit by Iablaco 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.

In a hypothetical low scenario, if the H&M Group reached a 0.5% market share, and the total market did reach USD 64 billion, that would mean increased sales of SEK 3.2 billion. In a high scenario where we reach a 1.5% market share in the resell market that would mean increased sales of SEK 9.7 billion.

Based on our 2022 public income statement and operating profit of 3.2% that leads to a SEK 0.1 to 0.3 billion financial impact on our results all other things equal.

Disclaimer: Any changes from past years financial disclosed impacts are not due to changes in assessment of risk but rather a result of underlying publicly disclosed figures that serves as the basis for the hypothetical scenario.

Cost to realize opportunity
0

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation
We are committed to developing long-term, meaningful relationships with customers as they engage in repair, rental and resell services, and we will continue to scale infrastructure to enable used products to have a new life through reuse as product, material or recycling. This 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.

Situation: If circular business models start to take off and grow in share of the markets we are present in we want to be able to capitalise on that development and utilise our brand and physical/online presence to offer our customers the opportunity to enjoy second-hand or other types of access to fashion. Task: To facilitate this, we have several teams working to research, test, develop, invest in, and scale the technical and physical solutions needed for circular business models to be able to take off. Action: 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. Results: Since the first investments in Sellpy during 2015 we have aggressively expanded Sellpy to new markets 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.
We have also already launched Looper, a joint venture with Remondis for collecting and sorting of used textiles, in order to secure our future feedstock for recycled materials as well as expand into business-to-business markets to diversity our revenue streams.

We have to date invested significantly in different circular business models, Sellpy and Looper included. The direct cost of running the teams and the operations of our current circular business models are inseparable from our normal operations and organisational setup, therefore the disclosed cost to realise the opportunity should be viewed in that context.

Comment

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

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

Row 1

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

Publicly available climate transition plan
No

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

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

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

Frequency of feedback collection
Annually

Attach any relevant documents which detail your climate transition plan (optional)
The core of our transition plan is our climate action framework, see 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-2022.pdf
HM-Group-Annual-and-Sustainability-Report-2022.pdf

Explain why your organization does not have a climate 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?
• 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

As seen in scenario analysis climate change topics will impact customer choice more and more. We monitor this via various surveys and follow-up of sales pattern. We can see increasing climate focus from customers in Europe while consumers in e.g. the US do not have the same focus. Actions/decisions taken:
1) Approved science-based targets with the long-term goal to become Net-Zero by 2040. 2) Formation of an internal Green Investment team (spend SEK 2.6 billion during 2022) in order to support and speed up the low-carbon transition 3) Decision to increase transparency e.g. regarding climate data to build trust 4) Aiming to increase sustainability related communication towards customers in a balanced way.

Circular business models

The results from the transition scenarios indicates that customer demands for more sustainable options will increase.
Actions/decisions taken: 1) Continued to expand access to the resell platform Sellpy. More than eight million second- hand items were traded on the platform across 24 markets. 2) H&M made it possible to buy second-hand garments in Sweden and Germany through an integrated customer experience, incorporating a curated second-hand assortment from Sellpy into its website. The solution aims to remove customer barriers, showing that second-hand products are just like a standard purchase. 3) Our other brands led several other initiatives within the space of customer facing circular business models.

Raw material prices

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. Actions/decisions taken:
1) As a result of the scenario analysis we have set tough goals on increasing the share of recycled materials. 2) To mitigate impacts from short-term raw material price fluctuations, we have developed our global sourcing model to enable greater flexibility to use alternative raw materials. 3) To solve some of the technical challenges related to the use of recycled cotton we have invested in several companies developing different types of new technologies. Currently it's not possible to use more than around 20% of recycled cotton in e.g. denim, and in some other products not possible at all.

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. Actions/decisions taken:
1) We have during the past years introduced routines to always take into account possible disturbances from extreme weather events when deciding the location for new warehouses and stores. 2) To handle risks connected to existing facilities, we have developed contingency plans for all warehouses enabling us to redirect goods flows.

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). - Together with its suppliers, H&M Group is making significant efforts to phase out coal and other fossil fuels in our supply chain. The total spend in 2022 on decarbonization, including e.g. energy efficiency investments in our stores, supporting our suppliers to phase out coal and increasing the share of more sustainable materials, was approximately SEK 2.6 billion. – 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 and most of our tier 2 supplier factories are reporting energy and emission data quarterly. 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. Our Circular Innovation Lab supports innovators and start-ups in joint development projects around circularity, from early-stage proof of concepts to capsule collections. H&M CO:LAB is our venture capital arm that invests in new and developing technologies. Finally, it's also worthwhile mentioning the H&M Foundation who supports innovation e.g. through the Global Change Award.
Operations	Yes	For our own operations, the key influence has been on setting targets for, and working on, energy efficiency, and additions renewable energy. 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	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 Group 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 we are increasing the share of electricity sourced via power purchase agreements (PPAs). 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 verified 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. Together with its suppliers, H&M Group is making significant efforts to phase out coal and other fossil fuels in our supply chain. The total spend in 2022 on decarbonization, including e.g. energy efficiency investments in our stores, supporting our suppliers to phase out coal and increasing the share of more sustainable materials, was approximately SEK 2.6 billion. For acquisitions, joint ventures and start-up funding - these are evaluated among other parameters on how they can contribute to the H&M Groups climate impact targets, either how they can contribute to ecosystem needed for the transition such as Looper or Sellpy, or how they can be a part of H&M Groups journey toward a reduction of 56% by 2030 and net-zero by 2040.

C3.5

(C3.5) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition	Indicate the level at which you identify the alignment of your spending/revenue with a sustainable finance taxonomy
Row 1	No, but we plan to in the next two years	<Not Applicable>

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

Is this a science-based target?
Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition
1.5°C aligned

Year target was set
2021

Target coverage
Company-wide

Scope(s)
Scope 1
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Base year
2019

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
17062

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
48733

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)
65796

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, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)
<Not Applicable>

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes
100

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]
28950.24

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
13899

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
46803

Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)
60701

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?
No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

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

13.8279139852184

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
Target covers all scope 1&2 emissions.
Emissions related to company cars and refrigerant leakage is not included in our calculations as of yet, as we are improving data quality for these, they are however included in the targets.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
By the reporting year we have achieved part of our target, primarily through purchases of renewable electricity and energy efficiency.
To achieve further reductions we plan to continue to roll out energy efficiency programs such as LED-lighting, increase our share of renewable electricity through both PPAs and EAC-purchases, and to reduce use of fossil fuels.

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

Target reference number
Abs 2

Is this a science-based target?
Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition
1.5°C aligned

Year target was set
2021

Target coverage
Company-wide

Scope(s)
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

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 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)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
5407268

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
9869

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
448539

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
4039

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
22590

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
43777

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
96931

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
62542

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
6338

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
6101893

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)
6101893

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)
100

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)
100

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
100

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)
100

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)
100

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)
100

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
100

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)
100

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

100

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)
77

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes
77

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]
2684832.92

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
5072484

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
8856

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
330679

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
3173

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
8254

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
36623

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
91913

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
63438

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
35413

Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
5650833

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)
5650833

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?
No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
13.20023615154

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
Target covers all scope 3 emissions, except use of sold products. The reason for this exclusion is that the Science based targets initiative does not allow inclusion of indirect use-phase emissions in the target. We are working together with SBTi to set a methodology and a target fpor use-phase related emissions.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
Most emissions comes from the energy-intensive processes in the manufacturing of our sold products. We are therefore investing in our supply chain to transition suppliers away from reliance on fossil fuels, and incresing their efficiency.
We are doing this in a multitude of ways, though direct investments and debt funding, coal-phase-out commitments and the policy advocacy work to enable renewable electricity to be installed in the countries and regions where suppliers are located.

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?
Target(s) to increase low-carbon energy consumption or production
Net-zero target(s)

C4.2a

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

Target reference number
Low 1

Year target was set
2021

Target coverage
Company-wide

Target type: energy carrier
Electricity

Target type: activity
Consumption

Target type: energy source
Renewable energy source(s) only

Base year
2019

Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)
1504004

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year
91

Target year
2030

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in target year
100

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year
92

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
11.1111111111111

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?
Yes, the target is part of our Science based target.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?
RE100
Science Based Targets initiative

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
Covers own operations.
No exclusions.
We also have a 100% Renewable electricity target for our supply chain, aiming at 100% RE in tier 1 and tier 2 by 2030.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
We currently source 100% RE for own operations in all markets where this is available under the additional criteria used (such as generation facilities less than 10 years old, and focusing on wind and solar for example). In addition to this we are adding PPAs to cover a significant share of our own enleectricity consumtion, and we are working with policy-makers in geographies where renewable energy is not yet possible to source for us - see question on policy engagement for details on this work.
During the reporting year, we completed the exit from Russia, and did not purchase renewable electricity for the consumption there, due to the embargo. This led to a lower share of renewable electricity than previous year(s).

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target
<Not Applicable>

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, and this target has been approved 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 group 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 Group has during the reporting period signed a contract 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 Group is working together with scientific organizations and NGOs to identify opportunities and improve accounting methods for neutralization solutions. H&M Group has also joined Frontier and made an advance-market commitment to purchasing removals as another step in creating a supply of CDR.
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).
We have also joined LEAF-coalition.

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	83	0
To be implemented*	22	14660
Implementation commenced*	28	9000
Implemented*	382	196752
Not to be implemented	60	0

C4.3b

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

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Other, please specify (About 360 individual energy efficiency projects across tier 1 and 2 suppliers.)

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
144375

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods & services

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
235024900

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
207237220

Payback period
1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
11-15 years

Comment
Note that the emission reduction and cost/savings is for the supplier facilities, where H&M group has a share of the total.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption	Low-carbon electricity mix

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
32422

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods & services

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
11-15 years

Comment
Investment in renewable energy for suppliers. No payback as there is no saving from this initiative.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Other, please specify (Our Green Investment function has initiated and are supporting a program called Green Fashion Initiative that financially supports our suppliers factories in a range of energy efficiency action)

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
12054

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods & services

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

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

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
83800000

Payback period
No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
11-15 years

Comment
These energy efficiency investments are in our suppliers facilities so none of the monetary savings will come to H&M Group, therefore no payback period.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy generation	Other, please specify (Our Green Investment function has initiated and are supporting a program called Green Fashion Initiative that financially supports our suppliers factories in transitioning away from fossil fuels. This is a program of different technologies/fuels)

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
4619

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods & services

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

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

0

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
46000000

Payback period
No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
11-15 years

Comment
These investments are in our suppliers facilities so none of the monetary savings will come to H&M Group, therefore no payback period.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Transportation	Other, please specify (A number of initiatives in transport, such as last-mile delivery by bike, EVs, Fuel-switch and optimization)

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
2082

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)
0

Payback period
No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
Ongoing

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Other, please specify (include LED Lighting, HVAC optimization, temperature decreases in DCs and enery management systems)

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
1200

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

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

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
24000000

Payback period
No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
11-15 years

Comment
Payback and lifetime dependent on project type, not evaluated across all projects.

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 4,500 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.
Marginal abatement cost curve	As a part of the target setting process a marginal abatement cost curve was created to identify transition cost, near- and long-term prioritization and financial planning.

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
0.002

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
16.5

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
0.0013

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
6.6

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 Yes, a change in reporting year definition	We have updated the reporting-year definition to align it with our fiscal year. Method and data-sources for calculating parts of our transport-related emissions have been updated, to improve quality of data .

C5.1c

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

	Base year recalculation	Scope(s) recalculated	Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold	Past years' recalculation
Row 1	Yes	Scope 1 Scope 2, location-based Scope 2, market-based Scope 3	We have recalculated all emissions as an effect of the year-definition update. H&M Group emissions recalculation policy: In order to accurately track progress towards our emission targets, we will adjust our base year emissions inventory to account for significant changes, described below, if the changes drive an increase/decrease in emissions of greater than 5% for scope 1 and 2 combined, or greater than 5% for scope 3. We may also choose to recalculate our baseline for changes below this threshold. Structural changes Structural changes include acquisitions, divestures, mergers insourcing and outsourcing. Organic changes to the organization do not trigger a recalculation or update of the base-year. Methodology changes Methodological changes include access to improved data, updated assumptions, or calculation methods. This also covers updates in emission factors, where the update is not related to an actual change in conditions such as annual updates. Errors or other changes In addition to structural and methodological changes, recalculation will be triggered by the discovery of a significant error, or multiple cumulative errors. Adjustment timing and publication We will recalculate base year and publish updates with our annual sustainability reporting. In case the changes and/or errors are significant enough to impact our own or external parties' decision making, we will publish the update as quickly as is practically possible.	Yes

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)
26219

Comment
Base year 2019 starts in December 2018, and ends November 2019. This is the base year for our 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 17 062 tons there, and disclose the full figure 26219 tons 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)
642939

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)
48733

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)
5407268

Comment
Base year 2019 starts in December 2018, and ends November 2019. This is the base year for our 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)
0

Comment
Not calculated., as not relevant.

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)
9869

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)
448539

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)
4039

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)
44777

Comment
Estimated

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)
0

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)
0

Comment
Not reported separately. All transport emissions included in upstream transports.

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)
0

Comment
Not relevant, no sale of intermediate products.

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)
0

Comment
Not relevant, no leased assets.

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 3 category 15: Investments

Base year start
December 1 2018

Base year end
November 30 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
6338

Comment

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

Base year start
December 1 2018

Base year end
November 30 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment
No emissions

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

Base year start
December 1 2018

Base year end
November 30 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment
No emissions.

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)
The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance
The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard

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)
23056

Start date
December 1 2021

End date
November 30 2022

Comment
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 13 899 tons there, and disclose the full figure 23 056 tons 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.

Past year 1

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
25249

Start date
December 1 2020

End date
November 30 2021

Comment
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 these numbers are added to the 16 092 tonnes reported in our sustainability report.

Past year 2

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
24285

Start date
December 1 2019

End date
November 30 2020

Comment
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 these numbers are added to the 15 128 tonnes reported in our sustainability report.

Past year 3

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
26219

Start date
December 1 2018

End date
November 30 2019

Comment
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 these numbers are added to the 17 062 tonnes reported in our sustainability report.

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

C6.3

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

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based
464730

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)
46803

Start date
December 1 2021

End date
November 30 2022

Comment

Past year 1

Scope 2, location-based
510578

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)
35339

Start date
December 1 2020

End date
November 30 2021

Comment

Past year 2

Scope 2, location-based
566093

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)
60607

Start date
December 1 2019

End date
November 30 2020

Comment

Past year 3

Scope 2, location-based
642939

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)
49733

Start date
December 1 2018

End date
November 30 2019

Comment

C6.4

(C6.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 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)
5072484

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

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
10

Please explain
Emissions from Garment manufacturing (Tier 1) is calculated using supplier-data. (491 433 tons CO2e)

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)
8856

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, for which 100% of data is provided by energy-providers, landlords etc.

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
330679

Emissions calculation methodology
Supplier-specific method
Average data method
Fuel-based method
Distance-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.

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
3173

Emissions calculation methodology
Average data 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.

Business travel

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
8254

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.

Employee commuting

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
36623

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.

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 Group 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 Group 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 Group 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)
1442155

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 (Now Worldly)

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
91913

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.

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 Group 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)
63438

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.

Investments

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
35413

Emissions calculation methodology
Average data 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.

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 Group 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 Group does not have any emissions connected to other upstream activities, and this category is therefore deemed not relevant.

C6.5a

(C6.5a) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.

Past year 1

Start date
December 1 2020

End date
November 30 2021

Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)
5314662

Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)
0

Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)
7714

Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
360564

Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)
3770

Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)
2380

Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)
38994

Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
0

Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
0

Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
0

Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
1625483

Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
97227

Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
0

Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)
48121

Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)
25721

Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)
0

Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment

Past year 2

Start date
December 1 2019

End date
November 30 2020

Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)
5022560

Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)
0

Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)
11360

Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
341491

Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)
3302

Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)
11631

Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)
38187

Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
0

Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
0

Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
0

Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
1503187

Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
97859

Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
0

Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)
63051

Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)
16030

Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)
0

Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment

Past year 3

Start date
December 1 2018

End date
November 30 2019

Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)
5407268

Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)
0

Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)
9869

Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
448539

Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)
4039

Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)
22590

Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)
43777

Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
0

Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
0

Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
0

Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
1870901

Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
96931

Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
0

Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)
62542

Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)
6338

Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)
0

Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment

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
3.125e-7

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)
69859

Metric denominator
unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total
223553000000

Scope 2 figure used
Market-based

% change from previous year
2.5

Direction of change
Increased

Reason(s) for change
Change in renewable energy consumption
Other emissions reduction activities

Please explain
We implemented emission reduction initiatives and energy efficiency work which has lowered emissions but compared to last year, this is increase is primarily due to us not procuring renewable energy certificates in Russia as we wind down our business in the country.

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	16179	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
CH4	22	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
N2O	11	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
HFCs	6844	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

C7.2

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

Country/area/region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Sweden	796
Poland	3222
Germany	4169
Netherlands	936
Other, please specify (Rest of world) *Top-three geographies plus Sweden reported separately*	13933

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	20587
Other (diesel for electricity)	156
Business cars	2313

C7.5

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

Country/area/region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Germany	46701	1053
United States of America	75381	0
China	48390	0
Sweden	1583	520
Other, please specify (Rest of world) *Top-three geographies plus Sweden reported separately*	279105	45230

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	932	19
Warehouses	38152	3923
Production offices	1044	155
Sales/stores	411032	42705

C7.7

(C7.7) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

No

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?

Increased

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 in emissions	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	12893	Increased	21	Since 2021 we didn't purchase renewable electricity certificates in Russia due to our business phase out in this market. In total this together with other minor changes in our REC purchase strategy has led to an increase of 12 893 tons CO2e compared to 2021. The percentage increase was found with the following calculation: (12893/60558)*100=21%.
Other emissions reduction activities	1200	Decreased	2	We have implemented a number of reduction initiatives in addition to purchasing more renewable energy in some countries.. 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 1200 tons of CO2e compared to 2021. The percentage decrease was found with the following calculation: (-1200/60558)*100=-2%
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	2423	Decreased	4	Excluding Russia - We have decreased the number of stores open by 4% since 2021. This is estimated to lead to a corresponding decrease in emissions. The percentage decrease was found with the following calculation: (2423/60558)*100=-4%
Change in methodology	0	No change	0	No changes in methodology for which other years have not been updated.
Change in boundary	0	No change	0	We have changed from reporting on Climate Year (Sep-Aug) to Fiscal Year (Dec-Nov). However we have updated base-year and previous yeas as well, so change to previous year from this boundary-update is 0.
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	75826	75826
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	1179789	102590	1282379
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>	0	25280	25280
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>	2275	<Not Applicable>	2275
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>	1182064	203697	1385760

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
66

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
66

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
Heating oil

Gas

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
75146

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
75146

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
615

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
615

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
Diesel

Total fuel

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
75827

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
615

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
75212

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	2275	2275	2275	2275
Heat	75826	75826	0	0
Steam	0	0	0	0
Cooling	0	0	0	0

C8.2g

(C8.2g) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your non-fuel energy consumption in the reporting year.

Country/area
Australia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
15082

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

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

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
15082

Country/area
Austria

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
16578

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
1293

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
17871

Country/area
Bangladesh

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
723

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

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

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
723

Country/area
Belarus

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
331

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

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

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
331

Country/area
Belgium

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
19802

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
1677

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

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

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
21479

Country/area
Bosnia & Herzegovina

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
427

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

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

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
427

Country/area
Bulgaria

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
6039

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

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

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
6039

Country/area
Cambodia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
36

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

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

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
36

Country/area
Canada

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

37597

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

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

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
37597

Country/area
Chile

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
11316

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

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

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
11316

Country/area
China

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
77037

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

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

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
77037

Country/area
Colombia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
8304

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

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

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
8304

Country/area
Croatia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
4067

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

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

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
4067

Country/area
Cyprus

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
671

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

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

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
671

Country/area
Czechia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
11568

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
2291

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
13859

Country/area
Denmark

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
16246

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
548

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
16794

Country/area
Estonia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
3307

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
254

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
3561

Country/area
Ethiopia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
10

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

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

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
10

Country/area
Finland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
8872

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

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

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
8872

Country/area
France

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
51954

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

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

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
51954

Country/area
Georgia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
1696

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

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

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
1696

Country/area
Germany

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
131421

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
598

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
4847

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
136866

Country/area
Greece

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
9248

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

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

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
9248

Country/area
Hong Kong SAR, China

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
3961

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

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

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
3961

Country/area
Hungary

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
9612

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
322

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
9934

Country/area
Iceland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1873

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

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

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
1873

Country/area
India

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
21008

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

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

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
21008

Country/area
Indonesia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
43

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

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

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
43

Country/area
Ireland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
4101

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

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

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
4101

Country/area
Italy

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
54514

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

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

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
54514

Country/area
Japan

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
25686

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
4525

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
30211

Country/area
Kazakhstan

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
2639

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

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

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
2639

Country/area
Republic of Korea

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
11018

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

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

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
11018

Country/area
Latvia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
2414

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
423

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
2837

Country/area
Lithuania

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
3656

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
452

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
4108

Country/area
Luxembourg

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
2134

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

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

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
2134

Country/area
North Macedonia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
41

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

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

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
41

Country/area
Malaysia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
12849

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

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

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
12849

Country/area
Mexico

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
49011

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

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

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
49011

Country/area
Myanmar

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
10

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

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

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
10

Country/area
Netherlands

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
25075

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
19

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
25094

Country/area
New Zealand

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
4673

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

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

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
4673

Country/area
Norway

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

20727

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
509

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
21236

Country/area
Pakistan

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
45

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

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

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
45

Country/area
Peru

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
10675

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

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

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
10675

Country/area
Philippines

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
12988

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

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

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
12988

Country/area
Poland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
59515

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
2736

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
62251

Country/area
Portugal

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
11393

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

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

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
11393

Country/area
Puerto Rico

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
1088

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

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

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
1088

Country/area
Romania

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
17454

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
1465

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
18919

Country/area
Russian Federation

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
38501

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
Please select

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
2441

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
40942

Country/area
Serbia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
5648

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

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

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
5648

Country/area
Singapore

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
2946

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

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

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
2946

Country/area
Slovakia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
4658

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
326

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
4984

Country/area
Slovenia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
2448

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

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

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
2448

Country/area
South Africa

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
8895

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

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

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
8895

Country/area
Spain

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
51936

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

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

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
51936

Country/area
Sweden

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
39759

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
2399

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
42158

Country/area
Switzerland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
14641

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

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

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
14641

Country/area
Taiwan, China

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5851

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

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

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
5851

Country/area
Turkey

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
25053

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
113

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
25166

Country/area
Ukraine

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
866

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

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

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
866

Country/area
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
62141

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
316

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
62457

Country/area
United States of America

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
209544

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

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

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
209544

Country/area
Uruguay

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
3135

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

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

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
3135

Country/area
Viet Nam

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
2818

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
No

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

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
2818

C8.2h

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

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Austria

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
15209

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Sweden

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

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)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment
Some volume also sourced from the following: France
Production also includes facilities commissioned in 2017 and 2019

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Austria

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
2622

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Italy

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

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

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Bangladesh

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
7490

Tracking instrument used
TIGR

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Bangladesh

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Bangladesh

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
161

Tracking instrument used
TIGR

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Bangladesh

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

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

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Belgium

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
17846

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Finland

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

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)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment
Some volume also sourced from the following: Sweden
Production also includes facilities commissioned in 2019 and 2020

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Belgium

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
2819

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Norway

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

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

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Bulgaria

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
5515

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Sweden

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

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)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Bulgaria

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
1103

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Italy

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

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

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Canada

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
32729

Tracking instrument used
US-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

United States of America

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
Green-e

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Canada

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
4885

Tracking instrument used
US-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
United States of America

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

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

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
Green-e

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Chile

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
3424

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Chile

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

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)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
EKOenergy label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Chile

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
5574

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Chile

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

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)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
EKOenergy label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Chile

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
2392

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Chile

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

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

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
EKOenergy label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
China

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
92642

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
China

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

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)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
China

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
7867

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
China

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2013

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Croatia

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
3710

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Sweden

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

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)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Croatia

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
781

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Italy

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

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

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Cyprus

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
640

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Sweden

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

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)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Cyprus

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
92

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Italy

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

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

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Czechia

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
10492

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Finland

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

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)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment
Some volume also sourced from the following: Spain, Sweden
Production also includes facilities commissioned in 2021

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Czechia

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
1513

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Norway

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

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

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment
Production also includes facilities commissioned in 2020

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Denmark

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
14789

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Sweden

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

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)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment
Some volume also sourced from the following: Finland

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Denmark

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
2535

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Norway

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

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

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Estonia

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
3011

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Finland

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

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)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Estonia

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
442

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Norway

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

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

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Ethiopia

Sourcing method
Default delivered renewable electricity from the grid in a market with 95% or more renewable electricity capacity and where there is no mechanism for specifically allocating renewable electricity

Renewable electricity technology type
Renewable electricity mix, please specify (Grid mix)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
25

Tracking instrument used
No instrument used

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Ethiopia

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

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

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment
NOTE that this is: Default delivered renewable electricity from a grid that is 95% or more renewable and where there is no mechanism for specifically allocating renewable electricity

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Finland

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
8103

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Sweden

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

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)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Finland

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
1479

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Norway

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

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

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment
Production also includes facilities commissioned in 2019 and 2020

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
France

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
46832

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Spain

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2012

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment
Some volume also sourced from the following: Sweden, Croatia, Norway, Finland

Production also includes facilities commissioned in 2013, 2014, 2017, 2018,2021,2022

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
France

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
6576

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Italy

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2012

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

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment
Some volume also sourced from the following: Sweden, Norway
Production also includes facilities commissioned in 2013, 2017,2019,2020

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Greece

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
8511

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Sweden

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

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)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Greece

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
1707

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Italy

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

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

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment
Production also includes facilities commissioned in 2019

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

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
1547

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
China

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2013

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

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

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
3585

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
China

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

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)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Hungary

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
8844

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Sweden

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

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)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Hungary

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
1445

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Italy

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

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

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment
Production also includes facilities commissioned in 2017, 2019

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Iceland

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Geothermal

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
1496

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Iceland

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2006

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Iceland

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Geothermal

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
251

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Iceland

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2006

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

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment
Production also includes facilities commissioned in 2008, 2009

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
India

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
1538

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
India

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2013

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
India

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
629

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
India

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

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)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
India

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
3130

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
India

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

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)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
India

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
3381

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
India

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

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)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
India

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
1044

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
India

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

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)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
India

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
6876

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
India

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

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)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
India

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
4661

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
India

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

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

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment
Production also includes facilities commissioned in 2019

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Indonesia

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
39

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Indonesia

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

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)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Indonesia

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
15

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Indonesia

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

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

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Ireland

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
3682

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Sweden

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

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)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Ireland

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
400

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Italy

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

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

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Italy

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
49799

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Sweden

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

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)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment
Production also includes facilities commissioned in 2020

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Italy

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
7897

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Italy

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

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

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment
Some volume also sourced from the following: Norway
Production also includes facilities commissioned in 2020

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Latvia

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
2219

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Sweden

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

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)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Latvia

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
249

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Norway

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

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

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment
Production also includes facilities commissioned in 2019, 2020

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Lithuania

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
3374

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Sweden

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

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)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Lithuania

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
552

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Italy

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

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

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Luxembourg

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
1958

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Sweden

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

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)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment
Production also includes facilities commissioned in 2020

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Luxembourg

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
330

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Norway

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

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

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Malaysia

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
11674

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Malaysia

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

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)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment
Production also includes facilities commissioned in 2017

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Malaysia

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
1348

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Malaysia

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

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

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment
Production also includes facilities commissioned in 2017

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Mexico

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
39238

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Mexico

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

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

2013

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment
Production also includes facilities commissioned in 2017

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Mexico

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
9822

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Mexico

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

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

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Netherlands

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
22856

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Spain

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2012

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment
Production also includes facilities commissioned in 2017

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Netherlands

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
2973

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
France

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

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

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment
Production also includes facilities commissioned in 2020

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Norway

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
18416

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Sweden

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

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)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Norway

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
3093

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Italy

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

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

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment
Production also includes facilities commissioned in 2020

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Philippines

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Large hydropower (>25 MW)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
13000

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Philippines

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

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)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Poland

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
6812

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Poland

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2012

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

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment
Production also includes facilities commissioned in 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2021

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Poland

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

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

54629

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Poland

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2012

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment
Production also includes facilities commissioned in 2015

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Portugal

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
9973

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Sweden

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

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)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Portugal

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
1410

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Norway

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

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

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment
Production also includes facilities commissioned in 2020, 2022

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Puerto Rico

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
235

Tracking instrument used
US-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
United States of America

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

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

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
Green-e

Comment
Production also includes facilities commissioned in 2018

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Puerto Rico

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
853

Tracking instrument used
US-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
United States of America

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2012

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
Green-e

Comment
Production also includes facilities commissioned in 2015

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Romania

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
15871

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Sweden

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

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)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment
Production also includes facilities commissioned in 2019

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Romania

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
2593

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Italy

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

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

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment
Production also includes facilities commissioned in 2018, 2020

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Serbia

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
1012

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Italy

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

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

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

No additional, voluntary label

Comment
Production also includes facilities commissioned in 2020

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Serbia

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
5139

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Sweden

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

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)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Slovakia

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
4263

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Slovakia

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

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)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Slovakia

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
619

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Italy

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

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

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment
Production also includes facilities commissioned in 2021

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Slovenia

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
2183

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Sweden

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

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)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Slovenia

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
401

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Norway

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

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

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
South Africa

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
9496

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
South Africa

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2013

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment
Production also includes facilities commissioned in 2014

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
South Africa

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
599

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
South Africa

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

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

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Spain

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
45605

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
France

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

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)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment
Some volume also sourced from the following: Sweden
Production also includes facilities commissioned in 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2021

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Spain

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
8095

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Please select

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2012

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

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment
Some volume also sourced from the following: Sweden
Production also includes facilities commissioned in 2013, 2014, 2018, 2019,2020, 2021

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
New Zealand

Sourcing method
Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

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)
4686

Tracking instrument used
NZREC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
New Zealand

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
Other, please specify (Green Tariff /Toitu/ Eco tricity)

Comment
Green Tariff

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Sweden

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
30891

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Sweden

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

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)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment
Production also includes facilities commissioned in 2020

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Sweden

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
832

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Sweden

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

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)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Sweden

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
839

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Sweden

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2012

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Sweden

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
1600

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Sweden

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2012

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Sweden

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
4246

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Norway

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

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

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment
Production also includes facilities commissioned in 2018

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Switzerland

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
12377

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Spain

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2021

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Switzerland

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
2723

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Italy

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

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

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment
Production also includes facilities commissioned in 2012, 2013

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Turkey

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
31959

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Turkey

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

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)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

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

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
55152

Tracking instrument used
GO

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

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

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)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment
Production also includes facilities commissioned in 2021

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

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
7717

Tracking instrument used
GO

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

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

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

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment
Production also includes facilities commissioned in 2015, 2017,2018

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
United States of America

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

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

175040

Tracking instrument used
US-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
United States of America

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
2012

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment
Production also includes facilities commissioned in 2015

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
United States of America

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
34614

Tracking instrument used
US-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
United States of America

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

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

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment
Production also includes facilities commissioned in 2018

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Viet Nam

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
2129

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Viet Nam

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

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)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Viet Nam

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
1138

Tracking instrument used
I-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Viet Nam

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

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)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Uruguay

Sourcing method
Default delivered renewable electricity from the grid in a market with 95% or more renewable electricity capacity and where there is no mechanism for specifically allocating renewable electricity

Renewable electricity technology type
Large hydropower (>25 MW)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
3135

Tracking instrument used
Other, please specify (Grid-mix contains 95%+ RE)

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Uruguay

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Germany

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
111370

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
France

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

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)
2022

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment
Some volume also sourced from the following: Sweden, Spain, Germany, Finland
Production also includes facilities commissioned in 2022

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity
Germany

Sourcing method
Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

Renewable electricity technology type
Wind

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
20030

Tracking instrument used
GO

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity
Italy

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
Yes

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

Supply arrangement start year
2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity
No additional, voluntary label

Comment
Some volume also sourced from the following: Sweden, Spain, Norway
Production also includes facilities commissioned in 2021, 2013, 2014

C8.2i

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

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

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon heat, steam or cooling
<Not Applicable>

Energy carrier
<Not Applicable>

Low-carbon technology type
<Not Applicable>

Low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling consumed (MWh)
<Not Applicable>

Comment
We purchase district heating with a varying degree of low-carbon fuels used, but cannot account for these fuels on a store-by-store basis.

C8.2j

(C8.2j) Provide details of your organization's renewable electricity generation by country/area 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)
1677

Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
1677

Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation
No

Type of energy attribute certificate
<Not Applicable>

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)
598

Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)
598

Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation
No

Type of energy attribute certificate
<Not Applicable>

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.

Achieving 100% renewable electricity by 2030 is a goal for H&M Group, both in our owned and operated facilities (scope 2), and in our supply chain (scope 3; tier 1 and 2). However, in parallel we also focus on increased additionality of purchased scope 2 electricity over time, and increasing access to more impactful renewable electricity sourcing options for scope 3.

For scope 2 renewable electricity sourced we started some years ago by raising the bar for the unbundled renewable electricity certificates sourced, with the ambition to source only solar and wind, and from generation facilities that were connected to the grid in the last ten years. This is a clear, yet still indirect, signal to the market that we want to support newer generation capacity and technologies. To directly contribute to an increase in the amount of renewable electricity capacity, we've recently started to enter into large-scale virtual power purchase agreements (vPPAs). This year, H&M Group signed Sweden's largest solar power purchase agreement (PPA). The construction of the Swedish solar park will commence in 2023. This adds to the previous agreements in the UK and Spain. In total, we've so far secured a capacity of 200MW of renewable electricity through vPPAs, which will result in an indicative annual output of 300GWh. We sign these vPPAs with solar and wind park developers while the projects are in planning or construction stage. In addition to this, some of our distribution centers also have solar panels installed and we are exploring opportunities among remaining distribution centers to install more.

In our supply chain we will continue working to influence policymakers to increase corporate access to new renewable electricity capacity through PPAs or project-specific contracts with energy retailers. When we're successful the positive effects will extend beyond our value chain. We're also exploring direct investments in new renewable electricity infrastructure to make renewable electricity increasingly available to our supply chain partners

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/area-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 - Availability of more additional RE-instruments, such as vPPAs in production markets.

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 2023-07 UPDATED.pdf
HM-Group-Sustainability-Disclosure-2022.pdf

Page/ section reference
Verification on page 88-89, and data on page 29 in the sustainability disclosure.
See also attached clarification letter from auditors in regards to audited information.
Note that disclosed emissions on p.29 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 2023-07 UPDATED.pdf
HM-Group-Sustainability-Disclosure-2022.pdf

Page/ section reference
Verification on page 88-89, and data on page 29 in sustainability disclosure.
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 2023-07 UPDATED.pdf
HM-Group-Sustainability-Disclosure-2022.pdf

Page/section reference
Verification on page 88-89, and data on page 29 in sustainability disclosure.
See also clarification letter from auditors.
For purchased goods and services, about 80% of total emissions are verified.
Verified emissions in scope 3 :
Upstream transportation and distribution: approximately 331 ktons CO2e
Purchased goods and services approximately 4033 k tons CO2e
Total share of scope 3 emissions that are verified: 59%

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 30 in the 'Sustainability Disclosure 2022 report. Energy intensity (Disclosure 302-3), page 30 in the 'Sustainability Disclosure 2022 report'. See page 88-89 in attached sustainability disclosure for verification statement. See also clarification letter from auditors attached. HM-Group-Sustainability-Disclosure-2022.pdf CDP clarification letter HM 2023-06.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 canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

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.

Type of internal carbon price
Shadow price

How the price is determined
Cost of required measures to achieve emissions reduction targets

Objective(s) for implementing this internal carbon price
Change internal behavior
Reduce supply chain emissions

Scope(s) covered
Scope 3 (upstream)

Pricing approach used – spatial variance
Uniform

Pricing approach used – temporal variance
Evolutionary

Indicate how you expect the price to change over time
Price is a function of cost and current emissions. As emissions are reduced, and mitigation actions with a lower cost are completed, the price will go up, enabling more costly actions to be taken.

Actual price(s) used – minimum (currency as specified in C0.4 per metric ton CO2e)
0

Actual price(s) used – maximum (currency as specified in C0.4 per metric ton CO2e)
0

Business decision-making processes this internal carbon price is applied to
Operations
Procurement

Mandatory enforcement of this internal carbon price within these business decision-making processes
Yes, for all decision-making processes

Explain how this internal carbon price has contributed to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
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 GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers
Collect other climate related 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
66

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement
This covers 100% of our direct suppliers - tier 1 - accounting for about 7% of total scope 3 emissions
We also engage with suppliers higher up in the supply chain, and for Tier 2 we have 100% 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.
All of this data is provided on a quarterly basis. We collect energy- and fuel- data and then calcualte emissions from suppliers, so both energy and emissions data is covered.

Transport providers for road-transport also supply actual data on a quarterly basis.

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
Provide training, support, and best practices on how to set science-based targets
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
62

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement
This covers 100% of our direct suppliers - tier 1 - accounting for about 7% of total scope 3 emissions.
We also engage with suppliers higher up in the supply chain, and for Tier 2 we have 100% of suppliers. Together these make up about 62% of supplier related emissions (upstream emissions)
Previous year we could not cover all our Tier 2 suppliers, which stand for a significant share of emissions, so by including them all now, we've managed to increase the share included her.

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. THrough continued engagement with WWF this has also led to a much wider adoption of these trainings beyond H&M groups value chain, and into other companies.
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. 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.
We also incentivize suppliers based on a sustainability score where, climate and energy is an integrated part.
Through our Green-investment team, and our participation in Apparel impact institutes fund, we finance suppliers investments in renewable energy, energy efficiency and other climate-related measures.

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 7% absolute reduction. One example of this are the many renewable-energy projects we have launched together with suppliers, where we support financially and with know-how in replacing fossil fuels on-site for our suppliers.

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 165 supplier facilities in the program. Currently 353 projects on energy efficiency has been completed, with expected annual GHG reduction of: 144 000 ton CO2e.
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.htm

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.

ndustry 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 garment manufacturing 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

Response to supplier non-compliance with this climate-related requirement
Retain 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

Response to supplier non-compliance with this climate-related requirement
No response

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

External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Yes, we engage directly with policy makers
Yes, our membership of/engagement with trade associations could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Yes, we fund organizations or individuals whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation that may 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 file attached or under link below: https://www.corporateknights.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/02/2023-Action-Declaration-on-Climate-Policy-Engagement.pdf
2023-Action-Declaration-on-Climate-Policy-Engagement.pdf

Describe the process(es) your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
We have developed a global climate public affairs strategy with the purpose of enabling the H&M Group climate ambitions by setting the direction for our policy engagement and aligning, global, regional and national policy work with the H&M group climate commitments.

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?

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers
China Green Electricity (Corporate PPA) regulation tracking

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Low-carbon products and services

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Green electricity tariffs/renewable energy PPAs

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage
National

Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to
China

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation
Support with no exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers
We are working towards the possible implementation of the mechanism for the textile industry through direct engagement with 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 on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?
This is imperative for the achievement of our scope 3 emissions reduction ambitions.

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers
China Renewable Electricity Market Regulation

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Low-carbon products and services

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Energy attribute certificate systems

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage
National

Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to
China

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation
Support with major exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers
We are working towards the possible implementation of the mechanism for the textile industry through direct engagement with policy makers.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation
The unbundled GEC are not considered credible enough by international organizations (such as RE100) therefore we need to find solutions to address that.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?
China is working on a new policy for the renewable electricity market to unify the bundled and unbundled certificates system. New policy is expected to come in the second half of 2023. This is imperative for the achievement of our scope 3 emissions reduction ambitions.

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers
Determination of Green Tariff under Electricity (Promoting Renewable Energy Through Green Energy Open Access) Rules, 2022 and Implementation of the Rules - reg.

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Low-carbon products and services

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Green electricity tariffs/renewable energy PPAs

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage
National

Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to
India

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 directly to fine tune the proposed legislation.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation
Only a few States have determined the Green Tariffs, however such tariffs had been set at a rate much higher than the Average Power Purchase Cost of renewable energy procured by the Discoms. The power ministry instructs the tariff to be strictly in accordance with Green Open Access Rules. The Green Tariff should be higher than Average Power Purchase Cost of RE + Surcharge @ 20% of ACoS + (say) a reasonable margin.

Only few states have notified the Green Energy Open Access Regulations, but have not completely aligned the regulations in accordance with the rules notified by the Ministry. The others have not yet notified the rules. States are to respond by 28th of May.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?
This is relevant to the achievement of our scope 3 emissions reduction ambitions and would give our suppliers further options.

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers
Energy Efficiency Act No. 5627

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Carbon pricing, taxes, and subsidies

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Subsidies for renewable energy projects

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage
National

Country/area/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
This is energy efficiency law and also regulating incentives for energy efficiency. According to current law there is a threshold to get incentive, energy consumption should be minimum 500 TEP, but this is quite high for textile industry.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation
In our proposal we suggest reducing this threshold to 250TEP, if we can secure it incentive would be much more achievable for our industry and it would affect positively our energy efficiency target in our supply chain.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?
This regulation - and the definition of the threshold - is important to provide incentives to suppliers

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Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers
Green Energy Open Access (Second Amedment Rules) 2023

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Low-carbon products and services

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Green electricity tariffs/renewable energy PPAs

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage
National

Country/area/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
The definition of entity has been modified to enable units of the same consumer falling in the jurisdiction of one utility to aggregate their contract demand to 100 KW and above. This should enable suppliers with distributed units.

There is also a provision that removes additional surcharge for consumers using off-shore wind energy.

The content of the law is positive for open access if the state governments follow these rules in spirit.

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 on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?
This regulation can be helpful.

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers
India Green Open Access Rules 2022

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Low-carbon products and services

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Green electricity tariffs/renewable energy PPAs

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage
National

Country/area/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
The Indian Green Open Access Rules notified in July 2022 is a breakthrough for the following reasons:

Threshold for open access brought down to 100 KW from 1 MW of contracted power demand earlier thus supporting smaller units to adopt renewable energy.
The rules specify a time frame of 15 days to approve open access applications by companies.
The rules provide for nodal agencies for approval processes, and there is a centralised portal for the same.
For the first time, the rules specify that Green tariffs are to be provided on customer demand along with green certificates for the units consumed.
The charges are also rationalized for open access charges aimed at providing predictability for commercial and industrial users.
The state governments are to follow up with their open access rules modeled on central rules.

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 on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?
This is an extremely important piece of legislation

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers
Karnataka open access rules 2022

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Low-carbon products and services

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Green electricity tariffs/renewable energy PPAs

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

Sub-national

Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to
India

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation
Support with minor exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers
Karnataka state government adapted Indian central government's open access rules 2022.
The rules create a hierarchy where in long term PPAs over 5 years would be given the first preference (No such provision in central rules)
The rules detail out the process of granting open access including assessment of transmission infrastructure.
For new transmission line requirements, the generator of RE has to pay till others come to use the same line (No such provision in central rules)
Banking allowed on a monthly basis. However, unutilised energy can be used to generate RECs.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation
This is overall positive as it enables suppliers. There are negative provisions such as curtailment, infrastructural constraints determining approvals and banking. The impact of these would be watched as these rules were notified in January 2023.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?
This is an important legislation.

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers
LAW ON UTILIZATION OF RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES FOR THE PURPOSE OF GENERATING ELECTRICAL ENERGY Law No.: 5346

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Low-carbon products and services

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Electricity grid access for renewables
Energy efficiency requirements

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage
National

Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to
Turkey

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation
Support with no exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers
The purpose of this law is to expand the utilization of renewable energy sources for generating electric energy, to benefit from these resources in a secure, economic and qualified manner, to increase the diversification of energy resources, to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, to assess waste products, to protect the environment and to develop the related manufacturing industries for realizing these objectives.

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 on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?
Provides a general framework, therefore it is important

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers
MEMR Regulation No.1 year 2015: Off-site power purchase through PPA in Indonesia

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Low-carbon products and services

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Green electricity tariffs/renewable energy PPAs

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage
National

Country/area/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
This scheme enables the electricity consumer to contract directly with a private electricity provider through PPA. In this "direct" PPA mechanism, a power wheeling scheme typically allows the use of the utility's transmission and distribution lines for transferring electricity to the customers. However, in Indonesia, power wheeling is not applicable. In addition, single end-users are not able to act as a direct purchaser to IPP (other than PLN) if business location is within PLN business area.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation
enable possibility for private offtaker to sign PPA

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?
This is of very high importance as PPA is the most effective tool to icnrease generation or R. Electricity and connect it with the industry

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers
National Solar Roadmap 2041

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Low-carbon products and services

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Electricity grid access for renewables

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage
National

Country/area/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 are looking forward to seeing the revised policies will include aggressive renewable energy targets (reflect PM's announcement in COP 26, 40% share of renewable) energy and reducing the dependence on non-renewable

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation
It would be instrumental to have aligned targets, roadmap and action plan in place to scale up renewable energy in a holistic way. Given the limited scope of rooftop solar installation capacity within factory premises, allowing a mechanism for private firms to purchase renewable energy from private solar companies through offsite Power Purchasing Agreements (PPA) will be important for factories to be able to green their production.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?
It is imperative to have a strong framwork to support more generation of RE

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers
PLN temporary regulation on maximum capacity of Solar PV onsite

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Climate change mitigation

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

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage
National

Country/area/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
The new regulation released by PLN to limit solar PV capacity onsite only 10-15% from total installed capacity. We are advocating the Governemnt directly.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation
The treshold is a limit to what suppliers can actually do to generate RE.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?
This constitutes a major bottleneck to the access to RE.

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers
Power System Master Plan (PSMP) (2016)

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Climate change mitigation

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Climate-related targets

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage
National

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

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation
Oppose

Description of engagement with policy makers
We believe it is necessary that a stronger position with respect to targets is adopted. We address this issue directly to the Government.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation
We would like to see a stronger ambition.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?
This is important as it sets the political ambition for energy sources in the country.

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers
Power Wheeling Policy

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Low-carbon products and services

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Electricity grid access for renewables

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage
National

Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to
Pakistan

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation
Support with no exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers
Power wheeling policy got approved but it's implementation is still pending because of legal stay from High court based on DISCO"s appeal. We advocate for the legislation to be enforced.

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 on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?
This is important for our access to RE.

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers
Solar PV regulation

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Carbon pricing, taxes, and subsidies

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Subsidies for renewable energy projects

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage
National

Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to
Cambodia

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation
Oppose

Description of engagement with policy makers
Advocate the Governemnt directly and through Chamber of commerce

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation
There is an extracapacity charge if you use more than 50% on what you need in terms of capapcity from solar PV which constitute a issue for suppliers as the ROI is not good

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?
This is important for our access to RE.

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers
EU Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive (CSDDD)

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Climate change mitigation

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Climate-related reporting
Climate-related targets
Climate transition plans
Emissions – CO2
Emissions – other GHGs

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage
Regional

Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to
EU27

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation
Support with minor exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers
• We sent out our position paper to key MEPs in charge of the file in the European Parliament and to attaches of key Member States

• We met with key MEPs and attaches of key Member States
• We provided suggestions for amendments to the text to our industry associations

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation
The legislation requires companies to have a plan in place to ensure that the business model and strategy of the company are compatible with the transition to a sustainable economy and with the limiting of global warming to 1.5 °C in line with the Paris Agreement. We support this obligation, but we recommended removing the term "business model" as it did not offer legal clarity.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?
This legislation will ensure a level playing field among companies as far as having a climate plan in place. Companies will be required to have clear targets to be aligned with the Paris Agreement and will be incentivized to invest in reducing the carbon emissions in their supply chain, thus enabling industry solutions that a single company may not be able to achieve.

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers
Proposal for EU Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Low-carbon products and services

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Circular economy

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage
Regional

Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to
EU27

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation
Support with minor exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers
• We sent out our position paper to key MEPs in charge of the file in the European Parliament and to attaches of key Member States
• We met with key MEPs and attaches of key Member States
• We provided suggestions for amendments to the text to our industry associations

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation
• H&M Group welcomes that ecodesign requirements will be set per product group.
• H&M Group welcomes requirements on durability, use of recycled content and recyclability as a priority.
• Trade-offs among product aspects should be carefully addressed. The purpose of the product should guide how that trade-offs are balanced.
• Substances of Concern should only include SVHC and substances that hamper recycling.
• Policy coherence with relevant other EU initiatives, notably under the EU Green Deal, shall be guaranteed to ensure a well-functioning policy framework for more sustainable products.
• It is crucial to ensure that the whole value chain for circularity is directly represented in the Ecodesign Forum, including technical experts from the industry.
• Unnecessary administrative burden on Declarations of conformity and markings for apparel and footwear shall be minimised.
• H&M Group welcomes the transparency obligations on the destruction of unsold goods but regrets that recycling is considered as destruction.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?
The ESPR will set mandatory design requirements to make products on average more sustainable and circular. Circularity is one of H&M Group focus area to achieve our climate targets and goals, by investing in and scaling more circular systems across our business, including our products, supply chains and customer journeys. The ESPR will be a crucial enabler and it is important that it will set the right incentives.

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers
European Parliament report on an EU Strategy for Sustainable and Circular Textiles

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Low-carbon products and services

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Circular economy
Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)
Low-carbon innovation and R&D

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage
Regional

Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to
EU27

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation
Support with no exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers
• We sent out our position paper to key MEPs in charge of the file in the European Parliament
• We met with key MEPs
• We provided suggestions for amendments to the text to our industry associations

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 on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?
The report from the European Parliament is not binding, yet it sends a clear message to other EU institutions and stakeholders. We particularly welcome the calls on the Commission, the EEAS and the Member States to provide relevant support to third countries to help decarbonise textile supply chains.

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers
German supply chain legislation

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Low-carbon products and services

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Circular economy
Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage
National

Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to
Germany

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation
Support with minor exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers
From the first idea we were in full support of human rights due diligence and we were actively lobbying for it in 1:1 meetings with policy makers, in industry round tables and in informal business gatherings

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation
We believe that this legislation should not hinder us from testing new business models like second hand selling and we did not want this to turn our customers into suppliers legally speaking

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?
Yes. Being able to test new business models and modes of consumption is essential to our climate transition plan

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Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers
EU - Renewable Energy Directive

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Climate change adaptation

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Construction and housing
Transport infrastructure
Other, please specify (Electricity grid access for renewables Green Electricity tariffs / Renewable Energy PPAs)

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage
Regional

Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to
EU27

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation
Support with minor exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers
We collaborated with WWF and Ikea to reach out to key policy makers in the EU institution in order to advocate for more ambitious targets.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation
H&M Group was advocating for more ambitious targets.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?
This is essential to the achievement of our scope 1 and 2 targets.

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers
Energy Efficiency Directive

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Climate change adaptation

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Construction and housing
Other, please specify (Subsidies for renewable energy projects)

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage
National

Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to
EU27

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation
Support with minor exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers

We collaborated with WWF and Ikea to reach out to key policy makers in the EU institution in order to advocate for more ambitious targets.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation
Support withs some exceptions. H&M Group was advocating for more ambitious targets.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?
This is essential to the achievement of our scope 1 and 2 targets.

C12.3b

(C12.3b) Provide details of the trade associations your organization is a member of, or 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 (Policy Hub – Circularity for Apparel and footwear)

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?
Mixed

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?
Yes, and they have changed their position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position
On the textiles strategy:
The Policy endorsed our call to on the Commission, the EEAS and the Member States to provide relevant support to third countries to help decarbonise textile supply chains.
The Policy Hub supports ecodesign requirements on recycled content and the use of low-impact renewable fibres.
The Policy Hub endorsed our call on the Commission to further clarify and ease the classification process to apply for new fibre composition names for novel and distinctive materials. Recognising low impact materials incentivises innovation.

On the EU ESPR:
• Policy Hub welcomes that ecodesign requirements will be set per product group. However, we are not aligned regarding the scope of application: H&M Group would like to include sportswear in the secondary legislation setting ecodesign for textiles.
• Policy Hub welcomes requirements on durability, use of recycled content and recyclability as a priority.
• According to the Policy Hub, trade-offs among product aspects should be carefully addressed.
• Substances of Concern should only include SVHC and substances that hamper recycling.
• Policy coherence with relevant other EU initiatives, notably under the EU Green Deal, shall be guaranteed to ensure a well-functioning policy framework for more sustainable products.
• Unnecessary administrative burden on Declarations of conformity and markings for apparel and footwear shall be minimized.
• Policy Hub welcomes the transparency obligations on the destruction of unsold goods but regrets that recycling is considered as destruction.

We have attempted to change some of the positions which were not aligned with ours but were not always successful.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)
200000

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
Enable us to contribute to an ambitious industry platform and provide input to the policy debate about the circularity of textiles.

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

Trade association
Other, please specify (Eurocommerce)

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?
Mixed

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?
Yes, and they have changed their position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position
ESPR:
• EuroCommerce welcomes that ecodesign requirements will be set per product group and recommends the inclusion of sportswear in the secondary legislation setting ecodesign for textiles.
• EuroCommerce welcomes requirements on durability, use of recycled content and recyclability as a priority.
• According to the EuroCommerce, trade-offs among product aspects should be carefully addressed.
• Substances of Concern should only include SVHC and substances that hamper recycling.
• Policy coherence with relevant other EU initiatives, notably under the EU Green Deal, shall be guaranteed to ensure a well-functioning policy framework for more sustainable products.
• Unnecessary administrative burden on Declarations of conformity and markings for apparel and footwear shall be minimized.
• EuroCommerce welcomes the transparency obligations on the destruction of unsold goods but regrets that recycling is considered as destruction.

CSDD:
EuroCommerce supports the obligation of having a climate plan in place; however, the associations asks that the plan is limited to scope 1 and 2 emissions.

We have attempted to change some of the positions which were not aligned with ours but were not always successful.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)
620000

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
Participating in the EU policy making process through a cross sectorial industry association representing the interests of the retail sector. Providing a more progressive voice in Eurocommerce.

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

Trade association
Other, please specify (Swedish Chamber of Commerce, Singapore)

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?
Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position
As an effort towards supporting the Singapore Green Plan 2030, together with South West CDC, People's Association in Bukit Batok, and in cooperation with the Bukit Batok Cosy Garden community, local schools and local SMEs, SwedCham is embarking on a new journey, sponsored by 11 Swedish member companies including H&M, which will run through 2023. Through knowledge development, implementation of smart solutions and hands-on community activities around the 3Rs and green living, the aim of the Green Innovation Centre is to support the implementation of the SG Green Plan on grass root level and engage in a conversation around sustainable urban living in a Singaporean context. H&M is a sponsor of the Green Innovation Hub.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)
64000

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
To support and contribute towards Singapore Green Plan 2030.

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

Trade association
Other, please specify (Swedish Chamber of Commerce, India)

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?
No, we did not attempt to influence their position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position
H&M and SCCI both support goals of the Paris Agreement.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

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

Trade association
Other, please specify (HDE)

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?
Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position
In our regular meetings with them we have been stressing the need for manageable bureaucracy around new business models and this is well aligned with their position

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)
10000

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
Small fees to support their work

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 or individuals in the reporting year whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate.

Type of organization or individual
Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

State the organization or individual to which you provided funding
Greenhub Vietnam

Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)
646000

Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate
All proceeds collected from sale of paper shopping bags to customers in H&M stores in Vietnam are donated to the “Zero Waste” program of Greenhub. Zero Waste addresses how we make, consume, and dispose things, and can substantially reduce climate emissions by changing what and how much we buy, how much gets reused, recycled, or composted, and what we throw away. Greenhub has conducted the Zero Waste Program in schools in Vietnam.

Have you evaluated whether this funding is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Type of organization or individual
Governmental institution

State the organization or individual to which you provided funding
Textilbundnis

Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)
30000

Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate
Mandatory membership fee

Have you evaluated whether this funding is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Type of organization or individual
Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

State the organization or individual to which you provided funding
WWF

Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual 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.

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, incorporating the TCFD recommendations

Status
Complete

Attach the document
HM-Group-Annual-and-Sustainability-Report-2022.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
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment
Energy targets and performance (other metric)

Publication
In voluntary sustainability report

Status
Complete

Attach the document
HM-Group-Sustainability-Disclosure-2022.pdf

Page/Section reference
The sustainability disclosure is a more in-depth look at our climate- and sustainability work.
The document included the below topics throughout. Climate data is available from p.26-31.

Content elements
Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment
Energy targets and performance (other metric)

C12.5

(C12.5) Indicate the collaborative frameworks, initiatives and/or commitments related to environmental issues for which you are a signatory/member.

	Environmental collaborative framework, initiative and/or commitment	Describe your organization's role within each framework, initiative and/or commitment
Row 1	Fashion Charter for Climate Action RE100 Race to Zero Campaign Science Based Targets Network (SBTN) UN Global Compact We Mean Business World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)	We are active members of all these organizations. We are in the steering committee of UNFCCC Fashion charter for climate action We are part of the pilot for SBTN During 2022 we were gold-members of RE100 Beyond the defined list, we are also active members in a number of topic- or industry-specific organisations, such as World Economic Forum Alliance of CEO Climate Leaders, and Textile Exchange and the Fashion Pact

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 impacts and dependencies of its value chain on biodiversity?

Impacts on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment
Yes

Value chain stage(s) covered
Direct operations
Upstream
Downstream

Portfolio activity
<Not Applicable>

Tools and methods to assess impacts and/or dependencies on biodiversity
BIM – Biodiversity Impact Metric
ENCORE tool
SBTN materiality tool

Please explain how the tools and methods are implemented and provide an indication of the associated outcome(s)
We are one of 17 companies in the SBTN pilot, analyzing step 1-3 during 2023. SBTN materiality tool and encore is used in analysis.
Downstream is not yet covered by SBTN methodology, but we intend to include this stage as well when guidance are available
We did a foot print assessment 2019 where BIM was one of the metrics used. The outcome showed our biggest impact lies in cotton and wool production and we have based on that established 8 initiatives and projects on the locations identified as having the biggest impact.

Dependencies on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment
No, but we plan to within the next two years

Value chain stage(s) covered
<Not Applicable>

Portfolio activity
<Not Applicable>

Tools and methods to assess impacts and/or dependencies on biodiversity
<Not Applicable>

Please explain how the tools and methods are implemented and provide an indication of the associated outcome(s)
<Not Applicable>

C15.4

(C15.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to biodiversity- sensitive areas in the reporting year?
Not assessed

C15.5

(C15.5) 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

C15.6

(C15.6) 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

C15.7

(C15.7) 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-2022.pdf
In voluntary sustainability report or other voluntary communications	Content of biodiversity-related policies or commitments Governance Impacts on biodiversity Details on biodiversity indicators Influence on public policy and lobbying Risks and opportunities Biodiversity strategy	HM-Group-Sustainability-Disclosure-2022.pdf
Other, please specify (HIGG BRM, Dow Jones Sustainability Index, CDP Forests)	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	223553000000

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.

Requesting member
The LEGO Group

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
11403

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Main sources are:
Garment manufacturing (1284)
Fabric production (7452)
Raw materials for sold products (1802)
Transports (864)

Out of scope for this reporting but FYI:
Use of sold products (3769)
End of life of sold products (240)

Verified
No

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
584263305

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
This calculation is based on the retail-value of produced LEGO-licensed products (584 MSEK or about 0,261%) as a share of the total revenue of H&M Group. This share is then multiplied by emissions from all scope 3 categories. Scope 1&2 are not included, but stand for 0,5% of the scope 3 total, so are negligible in size.

Requesting member
Nordstrom, Inc.

Scope of emissions
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

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 11: Use of sold products
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
Category 14: Franchises
Category 15: Investments

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
594

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions
Main sources are:
Production of sold goods (424)
transport and distribution (28)

Use of sold products (121)
End of life of sold products (8)

Verified
No

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
18700000

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Total value of 18 700 000 SEK (About 1,7 MUSD), corresponds to a share of 0,008% of H&M Group total revenue.
Total scope 3 emissions * 0,008% gives a total of 594 tons CO2e for the goods sold, including use-phase emissions. Scope 1&2 is less than 0,5% of emissions for H&M Group, so excluded here.

SC1.2

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

Annual- and sustainability report:

HM-Group-Annual-and-Sustainability-Report-2022.pdf (hmgroup.com)

Sustainability disclosure:

H&M Group Sustainability Disclosure 2022 (hmgroup.com)

Methodology, assumptions, etc.:

Climate reporting - H&M Group (hmgroup.com)

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
Diversity of product lines makes accurately accounting for each product/product line cost ineffective	We are continuously improving our data and methodology, and hope to be able to provide more detailed data in the future.

SC1.4

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

SC1.4a

(SC1.4a) Describe how you plan to develop your capabilities.

We are continuously improving our data and methodology, and hope to be able to provide more detailed data 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?
No

SC4.1

(SC4.1) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?
No, I am not providing data

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

Please confirm below
I have read and accept the applicable Terms