H&M Hennes & Mauritz AB

2024 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2024

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions
This document is an export of your organization's CDP questionnaire response. It contains all data points for questions that are answered or in progress. There may be questions or data points that you have been requested to provide, which are missing from this document because they are currently unanswered. Please note that it is your responsibility to verify that your questionnaire response is complete prior to submission. CDP will not be liable for any failure to do so.
Terms of disclosure for corporate questionnaire 2024 - CDP

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C1. Introduction

(1.1) In which language are you submitting your response?

Select from:

☑ English

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

Select from:

☑ SEK

(1.3) Provide an overview and introduction to your organization.

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

☑ Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of 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 – which traded approximately 10.8 million items during 2023. 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 100,000 employees worldwide and was present in 79 markets out of which 58 also offer online sales. The total number of stores are approximately 4 400 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 2023 https://hmgroup.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/03/HM-Group-Annual-and-Sustainability-Report-2023.pdf - and our disclosure for additional details: H&M Group Sustainability Disclosure 2023 https://hmgroup.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/03/HM-Group-Sustainability-Disclosure-2023.pdf - and our climate transition plan: https://hmgroup.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/03/Climate-Transition-Plan.pdf
[Fixed row]

(1.4) State the end date of the year for which you are reporting data. For emissions data, indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

(1.4.1) End date of reporting year

11/29/2023

(1.4.2) Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.4.3) Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.4.4) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for

Select from:
☑ 4 years

(1.4.5) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for

Select from:

☑ 4 years

(1.4.6) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for

Select from:

☑ 4 years

[Fixed row]

(1.4.1) What is your organization's annual revenue for the reporting period?

236035000000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

	Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

SE0000106270

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

H&M B

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

B103GT6

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

529900O5RR7R39FRDM42

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ Peru
☑ Chile
☑ China
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Greece
☑ Latvia
☑ Mexico
☑ Norway
☑ Poland
☑ Belgium
☑ Croatia
☑ Czechia
☑ Denmark
☑ Ecuador
☑ Iceland
☑ Ireland
☑ Myanmar
☑ Romania
☑ Ukraine
☑ Pakistan
☑ Portugal
☑ Slovakia
☑ Slovenia
☑ Viet Nam
☑ Kazakhstan
☑ Luxembourg
☑ Netherlands
☑ New Zealand
☑ Japan
☑ Spain
☑ Canada
☑ Cyprus
☑ France
☑ Serbia
☑ Sweden
☑ Turkey
☑ Austria
☑ Belarus
☑ Estonia
☑ Finland
☑ Georgia
☑ Germany
☑ Hungary
☑ Uruguay
☑ Bulgaria
☑ Cambodia
☑ Colombia
☑ Malaysia
☑ Australia
☑ Indonesia
☑ Lithuania
☑ Singapore
☑ Bangladesh
☑ Puerto Rico
☑ Switzerland
☑ South Africa
☑ Taiwan, China

☑ Philippines
☑ Republic of Korea
☑ Russian Federation
☑ Bosnia & Herzegovina
☑ Hong Kong SAR, China
☑ United States of America
☑ North Macedonia
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(1.8) Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?

(1.8.1) Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?

Select from:
☑ Yes, for all facilities

(1.8.2) Comment

Our supply chain is complex and our products can pass through many suppliers on their journey from raw materials to finished product. Like most clothing brands, we don't own any factories. Instead we work with independent manufacturers. To increase transparency, we first published our supplier list in 2013. Since then we have continued to disclose more and more information. H&M Group Supplier list can be downloaded from here https://hmgroup.com/sustainability/leading-the-change/transparency/supply-chain/
[Fixed row]

(1.22) Provide details on the commodities that you produce and/or source.

Timber products

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:
☑ Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Retailing

(1.22.4) Indicate if you are providing the total commodity volume that is produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ No, the total volume is confidential

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Paper

☑ Primary packaging

☑ Secondary packaging

☑ Sawn timber, veneer, chips

☑ Goods not for resale (GNFR)

☑ Cellulose-based textile fiber

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

☑ 6-10%

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(1.22.14) In the questionnaire setup did you indicate that you are disclosing on this commodity?

Select from:

☑ Yes, disclosing

(1.22.15) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.22.19) Please explain

Viscose alone is a quite small volume sourced, but together with packaging the volume becomes significant.

Palm oil

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Retailing

(1.22.4) Indicate if you are providing the total commodity volume that is produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ No, the total volume is confidential

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Crude palm kernel oil (CPKO)

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(1.22.14) In the questionnaire setup did you indicate that you are disclosing on this commodity?

Select from:

☑ No, not disclosing

(1.22.16) Reason for not disclosing

Select all that apply

☑ Small volume

☑ Small procurement spend

☑ Small revenue

(1.22.18) Explanation for not disclosing

We only source palm oil for candles (appr 0,018%). The volumes are very low and we have already secured sourcing 100% RSPO segregated palm oil. In comparison to other materials which are much bigger in volumes we have a lower priority on engagement on palm oil. We have mitigated the biggest environmental risk for this commodity - land conversion by securing sourcing third party verified conversion free palm oil.

Cattle products

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Retailing

(1.22.4) Indicate if you are providing the total commodity volume that is produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ No, the total volume is confidential

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Hides/ leather

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

☑ 1-5%

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(1.22.14) In the questionnaire setup did you indicate that you are disclosing on this commodity?

Select from:

☑ Yes, disclosing

(1.22.15) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

☑ No

(1.22.19) Please explain

H&M group source low volume of leather hides, below 1% of our sourced material basket
[Fixed row]

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping our value chain

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 4+ suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 4+ suppliers

(1.24.6) Smallholder inclusion in mapping

Select from:

☑ Smallholders relevant and included

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

We work both with fiber forward and product backward traceability and are actively developing both internal and external solutions to enhance our supply chain traceability. We are engaging with stakeholders across the industry to continue to strengthen the traceability agenda together.
[Fixed row]

(1.24.1) Have you mapped where in your direct operations or elsewhere in your value chain plastics are produced, commercialized, used, and/or disposed of?

(1.24.1.1) Plastics mapping

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping plastics in our value chain

(1.24.1.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

☑ End-of-life management

(1.24.1.4) End-of-life management pathways mapped

Select all that apply

☑ Preparation for reuse

☑ Recycling

☑ Incineration

☑ Landfill

[Fixed row]

(1.24.2) Which commodities has your organization mapped in your upstream value chain (i.e., supply chain)?

Timber products

(1.24.2.1) Value chain mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.24.2.2) Highest supplier tier mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☑ Tier 4+ suppliers

(1.24.2.3) % of tier 1 suppliers mapped

Select from:

☑ 100%

(1.24.2.4) % of tier 2 suppliers mapped

Select from:

☑ 100%

(1.24.2.5) % of tier 3 suppliers mapped

Select from:

☑ 100%

(1.24.2.6) % of tier 4+ suppliers mapped

Select from:

☑ 100%

(1.24.2.7) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☑ Tier 4+ suppliers

Cattle products

(1.24.2.1) Value chain mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.24.2.2) Highest supplier tier mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☑ Tier 3 suppliers

(1.24.2.3) % of tier 1 suppliers mapped

Select from:

☑ 100%

(1.24.2.4) % of tier 2 suppliers mapped

Select from:

☑ 100%

(1.24.2.5) % of tier 3 suppliers mapped

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

(1.24.2.7) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☑ Tier 4+ suppliers

[Fixed row]

C2. Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(2.1) How does your organization define short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons in relation to the identification, assessment, and management of your environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

3

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

Financial and strategic planning is done in "Chapters" of three years at a time. The time-horizions are chosen in part to align wiith this, and to align with external expectations and best-practice.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

3

(2.1.3) To (years)

10

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

Financial and strategic planning is done in "Chapters" of three years at a time. The time-horizions are chosen in part to align wiith this, and to align with external expectations and best-practice.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

10

(2.1.2) Is your long-term time horizon open ended?

Select from:

☑ No

(2.1.3) To (years)

30

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

Financial and strategic planning is done in "Chapters" of three years at a time. The time-horizions are chosen in part to align wiith this, and to align with external expectations and best-practice.
[Fixed row]

(2.2) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts?

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process
	Select from:	*Select from:*

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process
	☑ Yes	☑ Both dependencies and impacts

[Fixed row]

(2.2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities?

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both risks and opportunities	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(2.2.2) Provide details of your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities.

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ Every two years

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

☑ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

☑ Sub-national

☑ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ WWF Water Risk Filter

International methodologies and standards

☑ Alliance for Water Stewardship Standard

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)

Chronic physical

☑ Water stress
☑ Groundwater depletion
☑ Declining water quality
☑ Increased ecosystem vulnerability
☑ Water quality at a basin/catchment level
☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events
☑ Water availability at a basin/catchment level
☑ Increased levels of environmental pollutants in freshwater bodies

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ NGOs
☑ Other water users at the basin/catchment level

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

The outcomes of the water risk assessment play a crucial role in our internal decision-making process. The facility-specific risk data collected from various sources, including Higg FEM and H&M Group's environmental data collection system, is combined with facility level outputs from WWF's Water Risk Filter for comprehensive analysis. Based on the assessment results, we identify sites and basins that are facing significant water risks, including water scarcity, water stress, flooding, infrastructure decay, and drought. These risk assessments inform our prioritization of response actions. We engage with key stakeholders, including WWF and AWS, to seek their input and align our response actions with best practices and global water stewardship efforts. We also share the risk assessment results with our business partners to encourage their active involvement in risk mitigation activities. For basin-level engagement, we collaborate with other stakeholders, sharing the basin-level risk data to collectively address water challenges and promote sustainable water management. By utilizing the risk assessment outcomes, we develop targeted response plans and prioritize resources to address high-priority risks. Our commitment to integrating water risk assessment into our decision-making ensures that we proactively manage water-related risks, safeguard our operations and value chain, and contribute to the sustainable management of water resources.

Row 3

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Forests

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

☑ Tier 4+ suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

☑ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ IBAT for Business

☑ Preferred by Nature Sourcing Hub

☑ Other commercially/publicly available tools, please specify :Canopy Forest Mapper tool

International methodologies and standards

☑ Global Forest Watch

Databases

☑ Nation-specific databases, tools, or standards

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Chronic physical

☑ Change in land-use

☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)

☑ Other chronic physical driver, please specify :Risks related to climate change

Policy

☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements

☑ Changes to national legislation

☑ Poor enforcement of environmental regulation

☑ Other policy, please specify :Corruption

Market

☑ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials

Reputation

☑ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)

Technology

☑ Data access/availability or monitoring systems

☑ Unsuccessful investment in new technologies

Liability

☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ NGOs

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Regulators

☑ Local communities

☑ Investors

☑ Suppliers

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

We conduct an annual risk assessment linked to our Responsible Raw material sourcing policies, to make sure we do not have any severe risks connected to deforestation in our supply chain. We make sure that our policies are being implemented and that all DD routines are complied with. We also update our own policies and requirements based on external tools and databases, such as • Corruption Perception Index • Global Risk Registry • Maplecroft Deforestation Index • Global Forest Watch • Input from WWF Forest experts • Preferred by Nature sourcing hub

Row 4

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain
☑ Downstream value chain
☑ End of life management

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:
☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply
☑ Tier 1 suppliers
☑ Tier 2 suppliers
☑ Tier 3 suppliers
☑ Tier 4+ suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:
☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:
☑ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply
☑ Short-term
☑ Medium-term
☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

☑ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

☑ Sub-national

☑ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

International methodologies and standards

☑ IPCC Climate Change Projections

Other

☑ External consultants

☑ Materiality assessment

☑ Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis

☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought

☑ Tornado

☑ Heat waves

☑ Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons

☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)

☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)

☑ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

Chronic physical

☑ Heat stress
☑ Water stress
☑ Sea level rise
☑ Soil degradation
☑ Change in land-use
☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events
☑ Water availability at a basin/catchment level
☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms
☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements

Market

☑ Availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material
☑ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials
☑ Changing customer behavior
☑ Uncertainty in the market signals

Reputation

☑ Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback
☑ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)
☑ Stigmatization of sector

Technology

☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products
☑ Unsuccessful investment in new technologies

Liability

☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers

☑ Investors

☑ NGOs

☑ Regulators

☑ Suppliers

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details 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. 1. General risk process 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. 2. Identifying & assessing climate-related risks We have analysed climate risks and opportunities according to the recommendations from TCFD. 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. 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. 3. 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. 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 strategy. One of the most critical 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. 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.
[Add row]

(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed?

(2.2.7.1) Interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

In our work with setting science-based targets for nature we have used the framework provided by SBTN (we joined the SBTN pilot testing the new method). Here we are taking a holistic perspective on all nature-related risks and impacts and we have also analysed the interconnections between climate and other nature-related risks and impacts. Examples of synergies: Reducing the need for virgin raw materials will contribute to reduced climate impact, reduced impact on water, land-use and other nature-related impact. Our work to increase the share of recycled materials and increase material efficiency will support in reducing basically all climate and nature-related risks and impacts. Possible trade-offs: There are also possible trade-offs (even though they are not so common). One example is the possible trade-off between new technologies for waterless dyeing and climate impact. This since many of the emerging technologies require more energy (and thus possible increased climate impact). At the same time the significantly reduce water pollution and water usage. Another example of trade-offs is related to our wool sourcing originating from free-herding sheep on the vast grass lands in South Africa. The SBTN land target 2 promotes using less land and would direct us to reduce the virgin wool in our material portfolio to reduce impact. On the other hand, biodiversity is in this example enhanced by the grazing of the animals and the land is better off after grazing than being left unmanaged.
[Fixed row]

(2.3) Have you identified priority locations across your value chain?

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have identified priority locations

(2.3.2) Value chain stages where priority locations have been identified

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

☑ Areas important for biodiversity

☑ Areas of high ecosystem integrity

☑ Areas of limited water availability, flooding, and/or poor quality of water

Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities

☑ Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to water

☑ Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to biodiversity

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

We have followed SBTN methodology to identify the priority basin as per STEP 1 & Step-2 guidence

(2.3.5) Will you be disclosing a list/spatial map of priority locations?

Select from:

☑ Yes, we will be disclosing the list/geospatial map of priority locations

(2.3.6) Provide a list and/or spatial map of priority locations

SBTN SoN IP.xlsx
[Fixed row]

(2.4) How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization?

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Revenue

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Absolute decrease

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

10000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

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 qualitative factors, vulnerability, and speed of risk/opportunity and impact development.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Revenue

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Absolute increase

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

10000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

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 qualitative factors, vulnerability, and speed of risk/opportunity and impact development.
[Add row]

(2.5) Does your organization identify and classify potential water pollutants associated with its activities that could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health?

(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:

☑ Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants

(2.5.2) How potential water pollutants are identified and classified

The ZDHC Wastewater Guidelines is a living document which sets a single, globally unified expectation on Standards for the textile industry supply chain industrial wastewater. The WW Guidelines set out limits for wastewater in terms of 'conventional' parameters (e.g. temperature, pH), heavy metals and chemicals listed on the ZDHC Manufacturing Restricted Substances List (ZDHC MRSL). As a signatory brand, we adopted ZDHC wastewater guidelines for wastewater discharge, sludge quality and disposal pathways. According to ZDHC protocol we require our supply chain business partners to do comprehensive wastewater, sludge testing twice in a year and results been shared with us. The expectation is that suppliers sample and test according to Sample Matrix given in Table 7 and 8, and that they meet: 1. All reporting limits for ZDHC MRSL Wastewater Parameters, Table 1A-1T, and 2. At least wastewater foundational limits for all Heavy Meta ls, Table 2, and 3. At least wastewater foundational limits for all Conventional and Anions, Table 3, and 4. Meet the ZDHC recommended Disposal Pathway(s) for Sludge testing, Table 4A-D. Micro-plastic/Microfiber pollution is a growing concern and Apparel & Textile Industry is a contributor to that both in downstream and upstream operation. We are collaborating with The Micro Fiber Consortium (https://www.microfibreconsortium.com/)
[Fixed row]

(2.5.1) Describe how your organization minimizes the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants on water ecosystems or human health associated with your activities.

Row 1

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Other nutrients and oxygen demanding pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

The chemical substances listed in the ZDHC MRSL, are restricted from intentional use in the textile and leather industry. The ZDHC MRSL wastewater parameters exclude the ZDHC MRSL Heavy Metals and ZDHC MRSL Candidate List; these are listed in their own tables. The purpose of ZDHC MRSL wastewater parameters testing is to check for intentional use of ZDHC MRSL chemical substances and/or high levels of respective contamination in the chemical inputs. Hence, the ZDHC WW Guidelines requires sampling of ZDHC MRSL wastewater parameters in the untreated wastewater only. This also allows us to compare. ZDHC MRSL data for all supplier types: Direct, Indirect, and Zero Liquid Discharge. Other nutrients and oxygen demanding pollutants can include substances such as nitrogen and phosphorus compounds, which, when discharged into water ecosystems, can lead to eutrophication. Eutrophication is the excessive growth of algae and aquatic plants, which depletes oxygen levels in the water, leading to harm for aquatic life and disrupting the ecological balance

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements

☑ Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances

☑ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

☑ Upgrading of process equipment/methods

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

We have implemented strict restrictions on the intentional use of chemical substances listed in the Zero Discharge of Hazardous Chemicals (ZDHC) Manufacturing Restricted Substances List (MRSL) within the textile and leather industry. This measure ensures that these hazardous substances do not enter the wastewater stream during production.Furthermore, we require suppliers to source and use chemicals that are free from hazardous substances, thereby reducing the risk of such pollutants being introduced into the wastewater. Additionally, our wastewater treatment plants have been upgraded to at least a minimum secondary level to effectively remove and treat potential contaminants before discharge. This ensures compliance with regulatory requirements and minimizes adverse impacts on water ecosystems and human health.To measure success of these procedures, we conduct regular sampling and testing of the untreated wastewater to check for any intentional use or high levels of ZDHC MRSL chemical substances. By monitoring the presence of these hazardous pollutants, we can ensure that our suppliers are compliant with our chemical sourcing requirements. We track the performance of our wastewater treatment plants to ensure they achieve the desired levels of pollutant removal. We continuously explore and pilot innovative processes that aim to further reduce the use of chemicals and other resources, which contributes to improved water quality and reduced impact on water ecosystems

Row 2

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Microplastics and plastic particles

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Microfibres from synthetic sources are a dominant component of microplastics found in the oceans. According to a recent report, synthetic textiles contribute the greatest amount of primary microplastics (35% of annual emission into oceans). In fact, natural fibres also contribute to microfibre pollution, adding to the size of the problem. With the growth of the fashion industry, and in particular the continued popularity of fast fashion, microfibre pollution in the environment is set to grow. Evidence points to textile-based fibres released via household laundry and municipal wastewater as a significant source, and research shows that textile properties such as yarn type and construction, chemical and mechanical treatment influence the degree of microfibre shedding during domestic laundry. Yet, most recent research has focused on the consumer end product, including testing and exploring solutions for consumers to reduce microfibre shed.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Water recycling

☑ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

☑ Procedure(s) under development/ R&D

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

We’re developing a groupwide Microfibres Roadmap to formalise our current approach, which includes:— Choose and design yarns and fabrics that minimise microfibre shedding.— Research new production processes and requirements to minimise shedding.— Offer microplastic-reducing laundry bags to customers and support the development of laundry machine filter systems.— Improve technologies that enable reuse and recycling.— a global commitment to work towards zero impact on nature from textile fibre fragmentation by 2030.We have three research projects under way with the Hong Kong Research Institute of Textiles and Apparel (HKRITA). These are focused on understanding the levels of fibre fragmentation for different materials during production, cleaning microfibres from wastewater using soundwaves, and researching the use of bacteria to degrade microfibres in effluent treatment plants. We partnered with Forum for the Future (FFTF) to support its Tackling Microfibres at Source research project. We also worked with FFTF to deliver capacity-building workshops with our suppliers — primarily fabric manufacturers — exploring challenges and solutions for fibre fragmentation.
[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

(3.1) Have you identified any environmental risks which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

	Environmental risks identified
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain
Forests	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain
Plastics	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(3.1.1) Provide details of the environmental risks identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:
☑ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Technology

☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ China

☑ India

☑ Cambodia

☑ Pakistan

☑ Viet Nam

☑ Indonesia

☑ Bangladesh

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

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 49% 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.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased indirect [operating] costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Our comprehensive program to decarbonize our supply chain comes 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.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

600000000

(3.1.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

1200000000

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

600000000

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

1200000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect 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 1% increase of our 2023 Cost of Goods sold of SEK 115 billion that will lead to a financial impact of SEK 0.6 to 1.2 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.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Other infrastructure, technology and spending, please specify :Energy efficiency programs & renewable energy programs at suppliers.

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

2100000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost for our decarbonisation program 2023 was SEK 2.1 billion (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.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

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 identified a large number of possible actions within the are of energy efficiency as well as renewable energy. 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: 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: Alongside the ongoing energy audits and technical support given to already enrolled supplier units, 57 new facilities were included in the energy efficiency programme during 2023. Examples of actions 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. Within this programme, our energy efficiency experts have identified possible improvements that could lead to around 200,000 tonnes CO2e of annual reductions.

Forests

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk11

(3.1.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Timber products

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Liability

☑ Non-compliance with legislation

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ India

☑ Indonesia

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

For timber products (HOME) we source from both FSC certified plantations in Indonesia and India as well as other, more low risk countries such as Sweden and Germany. Since production is also occurring in India and Indonesia, all countries of origins are in scope of the EUDR legislation as the products are being imported to the EU from outside the region. Even though we are counting on being fully compliant with the requirements of the EUDR when it becomes mandatory, it is still a challenge to make sure that all parts of the value chain are ready and onboard. To mitigate any practical risks we are engaged wit an external party to support on compliance at product level. If we fail to meet these requirements, the products cannot enter the EU market.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Disruption to sales

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Unlikely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

If we are not complying with EUDR, we cannot enter the European market with those non-compliant products meaning loss of sales. Since we are investing quite a lot to make sure we comply, we have put the risk to unlikely.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

☑ More ambitious environmental commitments and policies

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Unknown

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

We could potentially reduce our dependency on high-risk areas for sourcing of timber, but since that will not help to protect those high-risk areas, we will in parallel with low-risk sourcing, work with our suppliers in high-risk regions to make sure that we support any development of sustainable forestry practices, protection of ecosystems, support of local communities, and improved traceability.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk30

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☑ Increased difficulty in obtaining water withdrawal permits

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ China

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Yangtze River (Chang Jiang)

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

One of the largest purchased volume comes from China who are also supply components to our Tier-1 suppliers worldwide

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Disruption in production capacity

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Around 30% of the purchased volume could be affected (Not global Revenue)

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Adopt water efficiency, water reuse, recycling and conservation practices

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

We are responding to the risk by our own staff and program in the ground which is inseparable as cost for response.

Forests

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk13

(3.1.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Cattle products

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☑ Lack of mature certification and sustainability standards

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ China
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Spain
☑ Brazil
☑ Pakistan
☑ France
☑ Poland
☑ Turkey
☑ Germany
☑ Ethiopia

☑ Argentina
☑ Saudi Arabia
☑ United Arab Emirates
☑ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

As the leather supply chain is not transparent and not mature in terms of traceability beyond slaughterhouse, the industry needs to find solutions for traceability of hides and also possibility to apply a chain of custody procedure throughout the supply chain to meet upcoming legislations (EUDR strengthening). Hence, there is still some work to be done to get the leather industry ready for certified materials (certifications owned and pushed for at farm level by the food industry). We see the work connected to the call for action by TE as a means to reach targeted goals.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:
☑ Reduced availability of insurance on assets in “high-risk” locations

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply
☑ Short-term
☑ Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:
☑ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:
☑ Low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Our goal of having 100% responsibly sourced leather by 2030, meaning 100% deforestation- and conversion free - depends on both the availability of farm-level sustainability schemes that can provide such assurance. Also, we are dependent on trustworthy traceability systems to prove the source beyond slaughterhouse. As this industry moves forward in a very slow pace, the risk of not meeting this goal is to some extent likely. However, since leather represents less than 1% of our total material basket, the damage would be limited.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☑ Greater traceability of commodities

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Unknown.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Since there is a lack of trustworthy traceability in the leather supply chain (for all brands in our industry) - traceability is the first step to take to be able to know from where we source. Even if we would try to avoid a specific country, there is no rigid traceability system to ensure that specific sources are not part of a supply. Hence, this is the first step. We need to solve this together with our industry, not something a brand can do in their own.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ China

☑ India

☑ Cambodia

☑ Pakistan

☑ Viet Nam

☑ Indonesia

☑ Bangladesh

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

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 64% of the H&M Group's total sales and upstream emission represent 79 % of our scope 3 emissions (including other expenditure to represent a taxable CO2e impact), using those assumptions we would import approximately 3.4 million tons of emission that could be susceptible to tolls or taxes.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased indirect [operating] costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ About as likely as not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

A carbon tax or toll could impact basically our whole value chain. The most significant impact is expected to be connected to raw materials and production of garments, in the end impacting our sourcing costs (COGS, cost of goods sold).

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

2000000000

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

5900000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect 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. In 2023 European markets represented 64% of the H&M Group's total sales and upstream emission represent 79 % of our scope 3 emissions (including other expenditure to represent a taxable CO2e impact), using those assumptions we would import approximately 3.4 million tons of emission that could be susceptible to tolls or taxes. We have then assumed a future carbon price of 50 and 150 per tonne (SEK 575 and SEK 1725 respectively) giving a possible financial impact of SEK 2 billion to SEK 5.9 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.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Other infrastructure, technology and spending, please specify **:**Supporting suppliers to increase energy efficiency & phase out fossil fuels

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

2100000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost for our decarbonisation program 2023 was SEK 2.1 billion (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.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

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 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 25% and our absolute CO2 emissions had decreased with 22% 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.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk31

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☑ Water stress

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ India

☑ Pakistan

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Cauvery River

☑ Indus

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

One of the important country where we have production and selling. Besides a significant amount of cotton is sourced from here. India also considered as one of the most water stressed region

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Constraint to growth

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Around 10% of the purchased volume could be affected (Not global Revenue)

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Agricultural practices

☑ Other agricultural practice, please specify :Regenerative Agriculture

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

We are addressing this material related risk with our collaboration with Better Cotton Initiative. Hence not separating the cost to response.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk32

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☑ Poor enforcement of environmental regulation

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Bangladesh

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Ganges - Brahmaputra

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

One of the important sourcing basin from where majority stake of our purchasing coming in. Though its not recognized as water stressed but water pollution and reputational risk are quite high for GBM basin.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Disruption in production capacity

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Around 30% of the purchased volume could be affected (Not global Revenue)

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Adopt water efficiency, water reuse, recycling and conservation practices

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

We are responding to the risk by our own staff and program in the ground which is inseparable as cost for response.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Market

☑ Changing customer behavior

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- ☑ Peru
- ☑ Chile
- ☑ China
- ☑ India
- ☑ Italy
- ☑ Greece
- ☑ Mexico
- ☑ Norway
- ☑ Poland
- ☑ Serbia
- ☑ Czechia
- ☑ Denmark
- ☑ Ecuador
- ☑ Estonia
- ☑ Finland
- ☑ Ukraine
- ☑ Uruguay
- ☑ Bulgaria
- ☑ Colombia
- ☑ Malaysia
- ☑ Lithuania
- ☑ Singapore
- ☑ Kazakhstan
- ☑ Luxembourg
- ☑ Netherlands
- ☑ Taiwan, China
- ☑ North Macedonia
- ☑ Japan
- ☑ Spain
- ☑ Canada
- ☑ Cyprus
- ☑ France
- ☑ Sweden
- ☑ Turkey
- ☑ Austria
- ☑ Belgium
- ☑ Croatia
- ☑ Georgia
- ☑ Germany
- ☑ Hungary
- ☑ Iceland
- ☑ Ireland
- ☑ Portugal
- ☑ Slovakia
- ☑ Slovenia
- ☑ Australia
- ☑ Indonesia
- ☑ New Zealand
- ☑ Philippines
- ☑ Puerto Rico
- ☑ Switzerland
- ☑ South Africa
- ☑ Hong Kong SAR, China
- ☑ United States of America

☑ Republic of Korea
☑ Russian Federation
☑ Bosnia & Herzegovina
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

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. 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.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:
☑ Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply
☑ Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:
☑ About as likely as not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:
☑ High

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Failing to meet customer expectations related to climate as well as other sustainability issues could lead to reduced trust from customers, decreased market shares and thus reduced revenue. More details regarding this are found in the "Explanation of financial effect figures".

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

7600000000

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

19400000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

If we were not able to meet our climate targets and/or lose our strong brand position as a more sustainable choice we see a risk of lost sales. We expect this drop to affect all our sales markets differently based on customers' 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 7,6 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 19,4 billion. 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.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

☑ Other policies or plans, please specify **:**Our ambitious strategies within the whole sustainability area will allow us to build trust and provide an offering that has a lower environmental impact than competitors'. Clear customer communication will help to build trust.

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

2100000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

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. For area 1), the cost for our decarbonisation program 2023 was SEK 2.1 billion (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 can't 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.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

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 25% and our absolute GHG emissions had decreased with 22% 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.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk4

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Market

☑ Lack of availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ India

☑ Pakistan

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

A major commodity for the H&M Group is cotton, which during 2023 represented around 60% 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. This 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 1,5C scenario, the global cotton production may decrease with up to around 20% 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 4C 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 also expected to increase in price.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased indirect [operating] costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ High

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Climate change may impact the availability and price of various raw materials that are core to the H&M Group such as cotton, polyester, viscose and wool. The most significant impact is expected to be connected to cotton, in the end impacting our sourcing costs (COGS, cost of goods sold).

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

11500000000

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

23000000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect 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 11,5 billion to 23 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.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Increase investment in R&D

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

2100000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost for our decarbonisation program (including materials, own operations, and supplier investments) was SEK 2.1 billion during 2023, 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. The SEK 2.1 billion address many of our 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.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

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 25% 2023 mainly due to growth in volumes of recycled cotton and polyester.
[Add row]

(3.1.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics from the reporting year that are vulnerable to the substantive effects of environmental risks.

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Revenue

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

19399999998

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

We have only looked at our reported risks in 3.1.1 and for these risks selected the “high” option. We have also split the risks that have impact on revenue in one line (Risk 1) and OPEX (Risk 2-4) in one line. Revenue, only transition risks With the (very uncertain) assumptions made on possible lost sales we arrived at a result of

SEK 19.4 billion of possible lost sale in the "high" scenario. We have then used this amount and related it to our total 2023 revenue of SEK 236 billion. Disclaimer: Trying to summarise vulnerability in the way it's suggested by CDP seems to an exercise that could be performed in multiple ways with very different end result depending on the selected scope of risks, assumptions made etc. The results of our presented calculations should be reviewed in that context.

Forests

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Revenue

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

This risk is applicable for wood sourced by HOME and leather. It will come into reality if we do not manage to adhere to the EUDR requirements or other upcoming legislations and sales will not be possible within EU or other sales markets. It was not possible to leave the fields blank for financial implications - hence the value "0".

Water

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Revenue

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

18800000000

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

The direct cost of running our teams and the operations of our sustainability work is inseparable from our normal organizations and operations and can therefore not be broken out and reported separately

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ OPEX

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

7000000000

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

23000000000

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ 11-20%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

We have only looked at our reported risks in 3.1.1 and for these risks selected the "high" option. We have also split the risks that have impact on revenue in one line (Risk 1) and OPEX (Risk 2-4) in one line. OPEX, transition risks We have included the Risk 2 (costs for decarbonisation) of SEK 1.2 billion & Risk 3 (an import toll/carbon tax) of 5.9 billion which adds up to SEK 7 billion and related that to our total COGS (cost of goods sold) of SEK 115 billion. OPEX, physical risks We have included the Risk 4 (increased cotton price) of SEK 23 billion and related that to our total COGS (cost of goods sold) of SEK 115 billion. Disclaimer: Trying to summarise vulnerability in the way it's suggested by CDP seems to an exercise that could be performed in multiple ways with very different end result depending on the selected scope of risks, assumptions made etc. The results of our presented calculations should be reviewed in that context.
[Add row]

(3.2) Within each river basin, how many facilities are exposed to substantive effects of water-related risks, and what percentage of your total number of facilities does this represent?

Row 1

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Bangladesh

☑ Ganges - Brahmaputra

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.2.6) Number of facilities in upstream value chain exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

94

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

We have business partners facilities located in Bangladesh (GBM Basin) that can impacted by water risks in our value chain with the potential to have a substantive impact on our sourcing operations. These sites manufacture apparel and textiles products for H&M Group and their continued functioning is key to ensuring business continuity for our sourcing. The percentage of our global revenue that could be affected is estimated and factored on a range of variables such as the impact type, magnitude and duration, as well as the unique nature of the knock-on impacts on our operation

Row 2

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

China

☑ Yangtze River (Chang Jiang)

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.2.6) Number of facilities in upstream value chain exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

63

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

We have business partners facilities located in China (Yangtze Basin) that can impacted by water risks in our value chain with the potential to have a substantive impact on our sourcing operations. These sites manufacture apparel and textiles products for H&M Group and their continued functioning is key to ensuring business continuity for our sourcing. The percentage of our global revenue that could be affected is estimated and factored on a range of variables such as the impact type, magnitude and duration, as well as the unique nature of the knock-on impacts on our operation
[Add row]

(3.3) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations?

	Water-related regulatory violations	Comment
	Select from: ☑ No	*We were not charged with any fine, enforcement order and /or penalties for water related regulatory viiolation.*

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

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

(3.6) Have you identified any environmental opportunities which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

	Environmental opportunities identified
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized
Forests	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

[Fixed row]

(3.6.1) Provide details of the environmental opportunities identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp1

(3.6.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Not applicable

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Markets

☑ Stronger competitive advantage

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Peru
☑ Chile
☑ China
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Japan
☑ Spain
☑ Canada
☑ Cyprus
☑ France

☑ Greece
☑ Latvia
☑ Mexico
☑ Norway
☑ Poland
☑ Croatia
☑ Czechia
☑ Denmark
☑ Ecuador
☑ Estonia
☑ Romania
☑ Ukraine
☑ Uruguay
☑ Bulgaria
☑ Cambodia
☑ Australia
☑ Lithuania
☑ Singapore
☑ Kazakhstan
☑ Luxembourg
☑ South Africa
☑ Taiwan, China
☑ North Macedonia
☑ Republic of Korea
☑ Russian Federation
☑ Serbia
☑ Sweden
☑ Turkey
☑ Austria
☑ Belgium
☑ Finland
☑ Georgia
☑ Germany
☑ Hungary
☑ Iceland
☑ Colombia
☑ Malaysia
☑ Portugal
☑ Slovakia
☑ Slovenia
☑ Netherlands
☑ New Zealand
☑ Philippines
☑ Puerto Rico
☑ Switzerland
☑ Bosnia & Herzegovina
☑ Hong Kong SAR, China
☑ United States of America
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Customers are becoming more aware of climate change and its impact. This is especially prevalent in Europe and the US, which represent over 80% of the H&M Group's total sales. Our own surveys of 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 set science-based targets and by increasing our share of recycled materials. 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. 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.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ About as likely as not (33–66%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Fulfilling customer expectations related to climate as well as other sustainability issues could lead to increased market shares and thus higher sales. The main possible impact on business is therefore increased revenue. With the assumptions made we see an annual potential in the range of SEK 3-9 billion. More details regarding this are found in the "Explanation of financial effect figures".

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - minimum (currency)

3000000000

(3.6.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - maximum (currency)

9300000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Increasing our growth share by taking market share from our competitors is based on several conditions that may or may not 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 3 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 9,3 billion. 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.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

2100000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost to realise this opportunity is connected to our overall decarbonisation program. The cost for this program 2023 was SEK 2.1 billion (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.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

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% 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 25% and our absolute emissions had decreased with 22% 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. 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. Our investments in new innovations will also support this. We have recently invested in 2 new innovators to support and accelerate progress towards our goals – Galy and Syre. Galy is a climate tech company dedicated to developing novel cellular agriculture products e.g. lab grown cotton. Syre is a new venture to scale textile-to-textile recycled polyester.

Forests

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp11

(3.6.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Timber products

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resilience

☑ Increased upstream value chain resilience

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Chile
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Poland
☑ Sweden
☑ Portugal
☑ Slovakia
☑ Slovenia
☑ Australia
☑ Switzerland
☑ Austria
☑ Croatia
☑ Czechia
☑ Germany
☑ Hungary
☑ South Africa
☑ United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Viscose - First, by engaging in the canopy style initiative to make the MMCF supply chain more responsible regarding fiber sourcing, we become more resilient towards reputational risks and potential deforestation regulations. We also have our FSC goal for MMCF: by end of 2025 we aim to have all our virgin wood fibers used for viscose to be sourced from FSC certified forests. Finally, our ambition is to decouple our dependence on virgin natural fibers, and replace a large part of the wood based fibers with, so called, next generation fibers (such as agricultural waste and residues, or recycled textiles). This will help us to reduce the risks connected to deforestation and reduce our forest footprint over all. Our aim is to replace virgin wood for MMCF with at least 50% next gen fibers by 2030.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:
☑ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply
☑ Medium-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:
☑ Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Low

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Preferred fibers and sustainable choices will bring higher customer satisfaction and reward H&M in terms of competition of market share

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

FSC should not come with a higher price tag For leather - Costs related to traceability tools - not yet settled

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Material goal to only source FSC by 2025 and commitment to source conversion free leather by 2030 or earlier.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp21

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

☑ Development of new products or services through R&D and innovation

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Peru
☑ Chile
☑ China
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Latvia
☑ Mexico
☑ Norway
☑ Poland
☑ Serbia
☑ Croatia
☑ Denmark
☑ Ecuador
☑ Estonia
☑ Finland
☑ Uruguay
☑ Bulgaria
☑ Cambodia
☑ Colombia
☑ Malaysia
☑ Japan
☑ Spain
☑ Canada
☑ Cyprus
☑ France
☑ Sweden
☑ Turkey
☑ Austria
☑ Belarus
☑ Belgium
☑ Georgia
☑ Germany
☑ Hungary
☑ Iceland
☑ Romania
☑ Portugal
☑ Slovakia
☑ Slovenia
☑ Australia
☑ Lithuania

☑ Singapore
☑ Kazakhstan
☑ Luxembourg
☑ Netherlands
☑ New Zealand
☑ North Macedonia
☑ Republic of Korea
☑ Bosnia & Herzegovina
☑ Hong Kong SAR, China
☑ United States of America
☑ Philippines
☑ Puerto Rico
☑ Switzerland
☑ South Africa
☑ Taiwan, China
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

The fashion retail customer behavior is changing and customer expectations on interactivity, transparency, and communication are growing. In addition, customers are becoming more aware of environmental and water impacts of the products they buy. 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 environmental 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 water impact compared to our competitors or by increase the customer perception of H&M as a sustainable brand and preferred retailer by taking the lead in water stewardship.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:
☑ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply
☑ Medium-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

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 1% 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 1.4 billion. In a high scenario with 2% increase in our European markets and a 1% increase in our remaining markets that would mean increased sales of approximately SEK 3.7 billion. 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.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

H&M Group invested significantly in innovative technology and pilots to support R&D process. Such investment is not considered here but the direct cost of running the teams and the operations of our current approach are inseparable from our normal operations and organizational setup and thus can't be reported.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

We are piloting new innovative technology that needed to disrupt textile manufacturing processes and support step changes in water efficiency and quality. H&M Group Ventures invested in technologies such as Alchemie Technology and Colorifix, which will significantly reduce water consumption in production and positioned our products better to our customer.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp22

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resilience

☑ Improved resilience to future regulatory changes

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Bangladesh

☑ China

☑ India

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Ganges - Brahmaputra

☑ Yangtze River (Chang Jiang)

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Due to the urgency to act on the rapid climate change and nature related impact, we see several regional and local regulations being proposed by governments to try and reduce the impact. EU Taxonomy, and other proposed law will create a common framework of reporting but the requirement needed to be clear which at this point is not enough.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Reduced indirect (operating) costs

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The upcoming EU legislation will require lot of water impact related data in the near future under CSRD/CSDDD. We are yet to define or aware of financial impact due to non-compliance but our aim is to be be compliant with all such requirement.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

H&M Group water strategy and program related action mainly on our teams /experts on the ground.Such cost of running the teams and the operations of our current approach are inseparable from our normal operations and organizational setup and thus can't be reported.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

We are streamlining our water data collection and also requiring possible data gap to such upcoming requirement.

Forests

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:
☑ Opp12

(3.6.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply
☑ Timber products

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Capital flow and financing
☑ Financial reward from buyers

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Indonesia

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Through a WWF project that we support in Kalamantan in Indonesia, we support local communities with financial incentives that will help them continue to earn money from their forest while keeping them standing and thriving. Our part is to both support with training on rattan production (to make their rattan production adapted to global business opportunities) and to purchase this rattan through local suppliers. This is a WWF project but the aim is also to have the forest area certified by FSC so that the forest can be managed in a responsible way, while being also protected with a long term perspective.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Virtually certain (99–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Low

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Supporting small holders in sensitive areas when it comes to SoN will in long run secure availability of sustainably sourced rattan. This project aims to bring small holders on board on the first step of the journey.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

473923.79

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Project cost during project time

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

This is part of our work on achieving our material vision, securing long term the availability of sustainably sourced rattan from Indonesia. Our strategy on the ground is collaboration with local partners such as WWF

Forests

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp13

(3.6.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Cattle products

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Capital flow and financing

☑ Financial reward from buyers

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Brazil

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

H&M Group financially support the Leather Impact Accelerator program, tat financially support cattle farms that transitioning to more sustainable practices, including the requirement to be deforestation/Conversion-Free (DCF) (verified by a third-party) at the farm level. It aligns with the Accountability Framework definitions, targets and verification requirements.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Low

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Preferred fibers and sustainable choices will bring higher customer satisfaction and reward H&M in terms of competition of market share. We will also make sure that we are align with coming EU legislation connected to deforestation and will allow us to continue to sell leather products on the European market.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

118000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Project cost during pilot period of 3 years

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

This is part of our work on achieving our material vision, securing long term the availability of sustainably sourced leather. Our strategy on the ground is to incentivize sustainable farming practices including avoiding land conversion and long term connect our sourcing to these farms.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

☑ Development of new products or services through R&D and innovation

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Peru
☑ Chile
☑ China
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Latvia
☑ Mexico
☑ Norway
☑ Poland
☑ Serbia
☑ Croatia
☑ Czechia
☑ Denmark
☑ Ecuador
☑ Estonia
☑ Japan
☑ Spain
☑ Canada
☑ Cyprus
☑ France
☑ Sweden
☑ Turkey
☑ Austria
☑ Belarus
☑ Belgium
☑ Finland
☑ Georgia
☑ Germany
☑ Hungary
☑ Iceland

☑ Romania
☑ Uruguay
☑ Bulgaria
☑ Cambodia
☑ Colombia
☑ Lithuania
☑ Singapore
☑ Kazakhstan
☑ Luxembourg
☑ Netherlands
☑ Taiwan, China
☑ North Macedonia
☑ Republic of Korea
☑ Russian Federation
☑ Bosnia & Herzegovina
☑ Malaysia
☑ Portugal
☑ Slovakia
☑ Slovenia
☑ Australia
☑ New Zealand
☑ Philippines
☑ Puerto Rico
☑ Switzerland
☑ South Africa
☑ Hong Kong SAR, China
☑ United States of America
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

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. In the past years several of our competitors 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.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Developing our offer within circular business models 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 short, circular business models could be an opportunity for us to increase revenue, and in the end profit.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - minimum (currency)

3600000000

(3.6.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - maximum (currency)

10800000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Statista has estimated the global market for resell 2028 to SEK 3 600 billion. In a hypothetical low scenario, if the H&M Group reached a 0.1% market share, and the total market reaches SEK 3 600 billion, that would mean increased sales of 3,6 SEK billion. In a high scenario where we reach a 0,3% market share in the resell market that would mean increased sales of SEK 10,8 billion. 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.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

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.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

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.
[Add row]

(3.6.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics in the reporting year that are aligned with the substantive effects of environmental opportunities.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Revenue

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

20100000000

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

We have only looked at our reported opportunities in 3.6.1 and for these opportunities selected the "high" option. Revenue, only transition risks With the (very uncertain) assumptions made on possible increased sales (opp1) we arrived at a result of SEK 9.3 billion of possible increase of sales in the "high" scenario. We then added the possible increase of sales related to circular business models of SEK 10.8 billion (also this very uncertain) to arrive at a total of SEK 20,1 billion. We have then used this amount and related it to our 2023 revenue of SEK 236 billion. Disclaimer: Trying to summarise alignment in the way it's suggested by CDP seems to an exercise that could be performed in multiple ways with very different end result depending on the selected scope of opportunities, assumptions made etc. The results of our presented calculations should be reviewed in that context.

Forests

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Revenue

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Less than 1%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

Brand value

Water

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:
☑ Revenue

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

18800000000

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ 1-10%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

Revenue, only operational risks With the (very uncertain) assumptions made on possible impact on revenue, we arrived at a result of SEK 18.8 billion of possible impacted sourcing from this basin. We have then used this amount and related it to our 2023 revenue of SEK 236 billion.
[Add row]

C4. Governance

(4.1) Does your organization have a board of directors or an equivalent governing body?

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.1.3) Types of directors your board or equivalent is comprised of

Select all that apply

☑ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☑ Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

The policy uses Swedish corporate governance code, 4.1 for Inclusion and diversity: "The board is to have a composition appropriate to the company's operations, phase of development and other relevant circumstances. The board members elected by the shareholders' meeting are collectively to exhibit diversity and breadth of qualifications, experience and background. The company is to strive for gender balance on the board."

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

SweCorpGovernanceCode_applicable_from_1_January_2024.pdf

[Fixed row]

(4.1.1) Is there board-level oversight of environmental issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Forests	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.1.2) Identify the positions (do not include any names) of the individuals or committees on the board with accountability for environmental issues and provide details of the board's oversight of environmental issues.

Climate change

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Board chair

☑ Director on board

☑ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☑ No

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
☑ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities
☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives
☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
☑ Monitoring supplier compliance with organizational requirements
☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan
☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures
☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy
☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes
☑ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan
☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

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.

Forests

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Board chair

☑ Director on board

☑ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☑ No

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities

☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Our head of sustainability reports a performance overview to the board of directors biannually. H&M Group have a group wide goal that by 2030, all our materials used will be either recycled or come from more sustainable sources. Forest based materials are part of this goal. For forests, we have a goal that by 2025, 100% must be either recycled, from FSC certified sources, or from other sources (for example residues and agricultural waste). We are working on reaching full traceability in our value chain and have an ambitious roadmap for timber (incl EUDR) and leather. The progress on material progress and traceability is quarterly followed up by head of sustainability Forest and biodiversity related risks are included in our group wide risk analysis and are included in the risk analysis being overseen on corporate level yearly. We are working according to SBTN method to assess our nature and biodiversity impact and dependency where forests are included. This is followed up quarterly by head of sustainability Material goal progress (including decreased dependency on forest, low risk sourcing for commodities posing a threat on old and endangered forests together with deforestation) and risk management are also followed up by CEO biannualy.

Water

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Board chair

☑ Director on board

☑ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☑ No

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement

☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement

☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

☑ Monitoring supplier compliance with organizational requirements

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

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, water, anti-corruption, etc.
[Fixed row]

(4.2) Does your organization’s board have competency on environmental issues?

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

☑ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group

☑ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues

Forests

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

☑ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group

☑ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

☑ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group

☑ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues

[Fixed row]

(4.3) Is there management-level responsibility for environmental issues within your organization?

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Forests	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.3.1) Provide the highest senior management-level positions or committees with responsibility for environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☑ Implementing a climate transition plan

Other

☑ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) 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 and opportunities facing H&M Group 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, c) Implementation of the climate transition plan and be part of developing the business strategy in taking climate change and other environmental topic into consideration, and d) assess the effectiveness of our current climate strategy and initiate revisions when needed.

Forests

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) 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. Our material roadmap including forest related issues is one of the most important strategies for the H&M Group 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 strategy and initiate revisions when needed.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Engagement

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

☑ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Our head of Sustainability is reporting directly to our CEO, that is a part of H&M Group management team, is responsible for the implementation of our sustainability vision and long-term strategy together with the Executive Management Team quarterly. Twice a year, Head of Sustainability reports performance (against key sustainability indicators) to our Board of Directors. Our global sustainability department consists of more than 37 experts responsible for setting strategies, targets, goals, policies and follow-up procedures to ensure that our sustainability work is carried out systematically. Every retail market and H&M group function has sustainability managers. In our 20 production markets, we employ more than 200 people working specifically with sustainability. Responsible for implementation of our long term strategies including management of water related issues.
[Add row]

(4.5) Do you provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues, including the attainment of targets?

Climate change

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

25

(4.5.3) Please explain

25% of the performance-related remuneration is related to Fulfilment of the objectives in the various areas of the business plan in total, which includes sustainability. Read the full remuneration report here: https://hmgroup.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/03/HM-Group-Remuneration-report-2023.pdf

Forests

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

25

(4.5.3) Please explain

25% of the performance-related remuneration is related to Fulfilment of the objectives in the various areas of the business plan in total, which includes sustainability. Read the full remuneration report here: https://hmgroup.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/03/HM-Group-Remuneration-report-2023.pdf

Water

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

25

(4.5.3) Please explain

25% of the performance-related remuneration is related to Fulfilment of the objectives in the various areas of the business plan in total, which includes sustainability. Read the full remuneration report here: https://hmgroup.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/03/HM-Group-Remuneration-report-2023.pdf
[Fixed row]

(4.5.1) Provide further details on the monetary incentives provided for the management of environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

☑ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions in line with net-zero target

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Achievement of climate transition plan

Emission reduction

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

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.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental 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.

Forests

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

☑ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

☑ Other targets-related metrics, please specify :profit targets

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Reduction of virgin wood fiber used in paper and packaging products (e.g., by reducing material input, or using recycled content/alternative fibers)

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

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

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental 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 forest-related objectives that are part of this incentive-program, and supported by being included in it are progress towards our material goals including share of recycled and sustainable materials.

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

☑ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Reduction of water withdrawal and/or consumption volumes – upstream value chain (excluding direct operations)

Pollution

☑ Improvements in wastewater quality – upstream value chain (excluding direct operations)

☑ Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The CSO and other senior executives is included in a bonus scheme. We have 4 pillars of performance to be measured on. One of these 4 pillars is Sustainability including water. The size of the bonus per person is based on the fulfilment of targets in their respective areas of responsibility. The result is linked to the measurable profit targets (qualitative, quantitative, general, individual) set in advance within their respective areas of responsibility. The targets within each area of responsibility are aimed at promoting H&M's development in both the short and the long term. Short-term variable remuneration: Fulfilment of targets shall be measured over a

period of one year. The short-term variable remuneration shall be based on fulfilment of targets in the following areas: — The H&M group's total sales — The H&M group's total operating profit — Fulfilment of the objectives in the various areas of the business plan, which include sustainability — Assessment of leadership and compliance with values.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental 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. For the CSO these objectives include water related targets.
[Add row]

(4.6) Does your organization have an environmental policy that addresses environmental issues?

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Policy covers H&M Group Value chain

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to a circular economy strategy

☑ Commitment to avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Climate-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to net-zero emissions

Forests-specific commitments

☑ Other forests-related commitment, please specify **:**We are working towards reaching a supply chain that is deforestation free and does not contribute to land conversion.

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

☑ Yes, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

HM-Group-Environmental-Policy-231101.pdf
[Add row]

(4.10) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

(4.10.1) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

☑ RE100

☑ Business 4 Nature

☑ CEO Water Mandate

☑ The Fashion pact

☑ Race to Zero Campaign

☑ Leather Working Group

☑ UN Global Compact
☑ Textile Exchange
☑ Better Cotton Initiative (BCI)
☑ Alliance for Water Stewardship (AWS)
☑ Sustainable Apparel Coalition (SAC)
☑ Science-Based Targets for Nature (SBTN)
☑ Water Action Hub (by CEO Water Mandate)
☑ Wastewater Zero Commitment
☑ 2030 Water Resources Group
☑ Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)
☑ Zero Discharge of Hazardous Chemicals (ZDHC)
☑ Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)
☑ World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)
☑ Other, please specify **:UNFCCC Fashion Charter, Lowering Emissions by Accelerating Forest Finance (LEAF) Coalition**

(4.10.3) Describe your organization's role within each framework or initiative

We are members of these organizations and adhere to the commitments within them respectively. We engage actively across these, where possible we join working groups and contribute data and/or case-studies. A few key examples: Fashion-Pact: During 2023 och CEO was on the board, and we've launched a collaborative financing initative under the Fashion Pact. UNFCCC: We are in two of the working-groups, and in the steering committee. SBTi and RE100, we are committed, validated and are reporting to these. Leather Working Group: We were one of the first signatories to the Deforestation-Free Call to Action for Leather. See more about our collaborative work in our sustainability disclosure: https://hmgroup.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/03/HM-Group-Sustainability-Disclosure-2023.pdf
[Fixed row]

(4.11) In the reporting year, did your organization engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment?

(4.11.1) External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Select all that apply
☑ Yes, we engaged directly with policy makers
☑ Yes, we engaged indirectly through, and/or provided financial or in-kind support to a trade association or other intermediary organization or individual whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation

(4.11.2) Indicate whether your organization has a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a public commitment or position statement in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

(4.11.3) Global environmental treaties or policy goals in line with public commitment or position statement

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

2023-Action-Declaration-on-Climate-Policy-Engagement.pdf

(4.11.5) Indicate whether your organization is registered on a transparency register

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.11.6) Types of transparency register your organization is registered on

Select all that apply

☑ Mandatory government register

(4.11.7) Disclose the transparency registers on which your organization is registered & the relevant ID numbers for your organization

EU Transparency register: H&M Group is registered in the EU Transparency Register under the identification number: 937959014241-02

(4.11.8) Describe the process your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your environmental commitments and/or transition plan

We have a global public affairs strategy for climate developed and implemented by our Global Public Affairs lead on climate in coordination with our climate and public affairs teams. The purpose of this strategy is to ensure our policy work enables and supports the achievement of our ambitious climate goals.
[Fixed row]

(4.11.1) On what policies, laws, or regulations that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Row 1

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Energy Efficiency Directive

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Energy and renewables

☑ Energy efficiency requirements

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Regional

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☑ EU27

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Support with minor exceptions

(4.11.1.7) Details of any exceptions and your organization’s proposed alternative approach to the policy, law, or regulation

H&M Group was advocating for more ambitious energy efficiency targets for 2030. Collaboration togther with WWF and IKEA to reach out to key national policy makers in order to advocate for more ambitious targets.

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Ad-hoc meetings

☑ Other, please specify **:**Signed advocay letter together with Jesper Brodin, CEO of Ingka IKEA, Gustaf Lind of WWF Sweden and Leyla Ertur, Head of Sustainability, H&M Group, shared with Swedish ministers on Energy and Environment on February 22, 2023

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

This is essential to the achievement of our scope 1 and 2 target. To measure the success of our engagement we use an internal KPI method.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization’s engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

☑ Another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify **:**EU Climate Law

Row 2

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Renewable Energy Directive

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Energy and renewables

☑ Renewable energy generation

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Regional

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☑ EU27

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Support with minor exceptions

(4.11.1.7) Details of any exceptions and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law, or regulation

H&M Group was advocating for more ambitious energy efficiency targets for 2030. Collaboration togther with WWF and IKEA to reach out to key national policy makers in order to advocate for more ambitious targets.

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Ad-hoc meetings

☑ Other, please specify **:**Signed advocay letter together with Jesper Brodin, CEO of Ingka IKEA, Gustaf Lind of WWF Sweden and Leyla Ertur, Head of Sustainability, H&M Group, shared with Swedish ministers on Energy and Environment on February 22, 2023

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

This is essential to the achievement of our scope 1 and 2 target. To measure the success of our engagement we use an internal KPI method.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization’s engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

☑ Another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify **:**EU Climate Law

Row 3

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Eco-Design for Sustainable Products Regulation

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Low-impact production and innovation

☑ Circular economy

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Regional

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☑ EU27

(4.11.1.6) Your organization’s position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Support with minor exceptions

(4.11.1.7) Details of any exceptions 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 amongt product aspects should be carefully addressed. The purpose of the product should guide how the trade-offs are balanced. Substances of concerns 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. The whole value chain for circularity should be directly represented in the Eco-Design 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 consider as destruction.

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Regular meetings

☑ Responding to consultations

☑ Other, please specify **:**Took part in the initial EU Commission consultations on prioritized product groups and eco-design measures for apparel products subject to upcoming eco-design rules.

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

The ESPR will set mandatory design requirements to make products on average more sustainable and circular. Circularity plays a key role in our climate strategy. Therefore, well designed circularity laws can be enablers of our own circularity journey and as such can help contribute to reaching our climate targets. In addition, legislation on circularity has the ability to level the playing field and help transition our industry towards further circularity which we also aim for. To measure the success of our engagement we use an internal KPI method.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization’s engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 4

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Code of Conduct on quality of recycled fiber

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Low-impact production and innovation

☑ Circular economy

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☑ China

(4.11.1.6) Your organization’s position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Support with major exceptions

(4.11.1.7) Details of any exceptions and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law, or regulation

For the purpose of ensuring health and safety, "the Code" regulated that recycled fibers (reprocessed mechanically) are not allowed to be used for certain products, including any apparel filling products, infant apparel products and apparel products that are in direct contact with the skin. We proposed to introduce further flexibility in the restrictions on those garment products, to make clear definition between "recycled and reprocessed" products; to align with the national goal of circular economy in particular with the "Implementation opinion of accelerating waste textile recycling".

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Ad-hoc meetings

☑ Discussion in public forums

☑ Responding to consultations

☑ Submitting written proposals/inquiries

☑ Participation in working groups organized by policy makers

☑ Other, please specify **:Collaborate with industry players and share our best practices with policy makers**

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

The restriction in the "Code" on certain apparel products is highly relevant to the unused textile waste resources, future ESPR delegated act on apparel and footwear products in the EU, as well as to our H&M Group Sustainability goal aiming by 2030 to use 100% recycled or sustainably sourced materials in our products. We are listed as "observer" in " Textile Compulsory Standardard Committee" and effectively engaged in all relevant rules/laws on such; We also directly engage with the China National Fiber Quality Supervision and Inspection Center, who is the main draft body of "the Code", being invited and involved in writing proposal on "Draft of Revision on General Technical Requirements for Products with Filling Materials". To measure the success of our engagement we use an internal KPI method.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 5

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Green Open Access Regulation

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Energy and renewables

☑ Energy attribute certificate systems

☑ Green electricity tariffs/renewable energy PPAs

☑ Renewable energy generation

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Sub-national

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☑ India

(4.11.1.6) Your organization’s position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Support with no exceptions

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Participation in working groups organized by policy makers

☑ Other, please specify **:**We primarily engage on this topic through RE100 India chapter

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

Adoption of this regulation by Indian states is essential for the adoption of renewable energy by businesses thereby help reduce scope 3 emissions of our supply chain and as such help us reach our H&M Group climate targets. To measure the success of our engagement we use an internal KPI method.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization’s engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 6

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Transitioning the textiles industry to a sustainable and resource-efficient production system (ESG Task force)

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Low-impact production and innovation

☑ Circular economy

☑ Technology requirements

☑ Water use and efficiency

☑ Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)

☑ Low environmental impact innovation and R&D

☑ Other low-impact production and innovation, please specify **:Regenerative materials**

Materials

☑ Recycling and recyclability

☑ Sustainable production and consumption

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☑ India

(4.11.1.6) Your organization’s position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Support with minor exceptions

(4.11.1.7) Details of any exceptions and your organization’s proposed alternative approach to the policy, law, or regulation

This task force consultation is expected to become a sustainability mission program the details of which are yet to be formulated and finalised. We are expecting the mission programme to be holistic and in alignment with international regulations and our own commitments towards sustainability.

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Regular meetings

☑ Responding to consultations

☑ Submitting written proposals/inquiries

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

The Ministry of Textiles is taking various initiatives to promote sustainability including circularity to promote manufacturing and exports of Indian textiles and apparel. The taskforce for ESG was set up to help formulate initiatives to transition the industry towards a resource efficient and a sustainable production system. This is in line with our own ambitions and will help H&M Group achieve its circularity and climate targets. To measure the success of our engagement we use an internal KPI method.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization’s engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

☑ Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Row 7

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

EU Climate Target for 2040

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Low-impact production and innovation

☑ Low environmental impact innovation and R&D

☑ Sustainable production and consumption

☑ Technology requirements

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Regional

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☑ EU27

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Support with no exceptions

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Ad-hoc meetings

☑ Responding to consultations

☑ Other, please specify :Writing a position paper

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

As the European Commission (EC) considers implementing the EU climate target for 2040 to achieve the 2050 goal,H&M Group has already set a goal to double revenues while at the same time halving carbon footprint by 2030. The aim is to reduce absolute scope 1, 2 and 3 carbon emissions by 56% by 2030 from a 2019 baseline. By 2040, H&M Group aims to reach net zero, using the Science Based Target Initiative (SBTi) definition. As the biggest carbon impact and emissions are happening outside of H&M Group's own operations, the main focus is on scope 3 emissions. Therefore, H&M Group is actively working to decarbonise its supply chain at a pace anchored in science. H&M Group also sees an opportunity to raise awareness and encourage the EU to further accompany developing markets that have an important textile industry in their green transition as the EU is dependent on them for a well functioning and economically thriving internal market. H&M Group aims to reduce absolute emissions and to use as little energy as possible across the whole value chain. Thus, the company helps suppliers transition from fossil fuels to renewable alternatives through funding in new technologies. Additionally, the company is committed to phase out coal from the supply chain through no longer onboarding new suppliers with on-site coal boilers in the factories. To measure the success of our engagement we use an internal KPI method.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 8

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

EU Waste Framework Directive

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Low-impact production and innovation

☑ Circular economy

☑ Technology requirements

☑ Recycling and recyclability

☑ Sustainable production and consumption

☑ Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)

☑ Low environmental impact innovation and R&D

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Regional

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☑ EU27

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Support with minor exceptions

(4.11.1.7) Details of any exceptions and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law, or regulation

We welcome the revision of the Waste Framework Directive which aims to establish an Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) for textiles and footwear across EU Member States. We advocate for unified EPR rules to drive a shift towards a more circular operating model in the fashion and textile industry. 1. Clarify the definition of the 'obligated producer' making sure that the fee follows the place of where product becomes waste, avoiding double fees. 2. Support the existence under WFD of voluntary in-store collection of textiles. 3. Establish harmonised and standardised reporting requirements for companies to Producer Responsibility Organisations (PROs). 4. Implement one single EU register for producers or ensure a link between national registers. 5. Guarantee cost coverage of necessary activities under the EPR scheme, spelling out preparation for recycling. 6. Ensure harmonisation and consistency of ecomodulation criteria among Member States, aligning it with the minimum requirements under the Ecodesign Sustainable Products Regulation (ESPR). 7. Set up clear governance for PROs and EU consortium of PROs for continues improvement.

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Ad-hoc meetings

☑ Regular meetings

☑ Discussion in public forums

☑ Responding to consultations

☑ Submitting written proposals/inquiries

☑ Other, please specify **:Writing a position paper**

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

Waste Framework Directive is very relevant for our company commitments, as we have committed to use 100% of our materials to be either recycled or sustainably sourced by 2030, and 30% recycled materials by 2025. This will only be possible if the secondary raw materials market can be build through the implementation of the waste management system in the Member States. To measure the success of our engagement we use an internal KPI method.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 9

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Ministerial Regulation (Permen) Number 2 of 2024 regarding rooftop solar PV

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Energy and renewables

☑ Renewable energy generation

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☑ Indonesia

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Support with minor exceptions

(4.11.1.7) Details of any exceptions and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law, or regulation

We opposed the previous regulation limiting the onsite solar PV capacity to 15%. We proposed at least 30% capacity of on-site solar PV.

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Ad-hoc meetings

☑ Participation in working groups organized by policy makers

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

Reducing Scope 3 emissions is crucial for H&M's decarbonization journey, which involves collaborating with suppliers at our production sites. One key factor for suppliers is transitioning to renewable energy, including on-site solutions like solar PV. However, the current maximum capacity limit of 15% impedes suppliers from fully utilizing their rooftop area for solar PV, thus hindering the acceleration of the energy transition. In our efforts to drive change, we have engaged with like-minded industries and stakeholders to advocate for raising the maximum capacity to at least 30%. To measure the success of our engagement we use an internal KPI method.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 10

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Reduced VAT on second hand and repairs

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Financial mechanisms (e.g., taxes, subsidies, etc.)

☑ Taxes on products or services

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☑ Denmark

☑ Sweden

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Support with no exceptions

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Ad-hoc meetings

☑ Discussion in public forums

☑ Responding to consultations

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

This would support our transition into a circular business model. So far we have only succeeded in raising the issue on the political agenda but have not yet seen a legislative change in the direction of a lower VAT for second hand product. To measure the success of our engagement we use an internal KPI method.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 11

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Decree on rules extended producer responsibility for textile products

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Low-impact production and innovation

☑ Circular economy

☑ Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☑ Netherlands

(4.11.1.6) Your organization’s position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Support with minor exceptions

(4.11.1.7) Details of any exceptions and your organization’s proposed alternative approach to the policy, law, or regulation

We advocated for more alignment with upcoming European Waste Framework Directive

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Ad-hoc meetings

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

The end of life of garments plays a key role in circularity. Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) has the potential to deliver transformative improvements in the collection and management of used and waste textiles. Therefore the regulation has a direct impact on our environmental commitments. To measure the success of our engagement we use an internal KPI method.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 13

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

New York Fashion Act (NYFA) – A 4333 (US – State/New York)

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Transparency and due diligence

☑ Transparency requirements

☑ Due diligence requirements

☑ Mandatory environmental reporting

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Sub-national

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :US State - New York

(4.11.1.6) Your organization’s position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Support with major exceptions

(4.11.1.7) Details of any exceptions and your organization’s proposed alternative approach to the policy, law, or regulation

H&M recommended that the NY Department of State be assigned the administering agency throughout the act, while assigning duties to the Departments of Labor and Environmental Conservation to review and certify relevant sections of the filed annual report, and allowing the enforcement of violations to remain with the NY OAG. H&M recommended that the due diligence requirements for fashion sellers should be based on unmodified third-party standards and metrics (e.g. - ZDHC, STBi, OECD, and GHG Protocol) H&M recommended that fashion sellers be permitted to repurpose an annual report, in its entirety or partial, which was submitted to another government, which would also satisfy the NYFA reporting requirements.

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Ad-hoc meetings

☑ Submitting written proposals/inquiries

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

The relevance of the New York Fashion Act to the H&M Group, is based on our understanding that transparency is key to driving sustainable change across the industry as it creates both comparability and accountability which will ultimately lead to positive change. It has always been a key part of H&M's sustainability strategy and we have been committed to pro-actively increasing our level of transparency for many years. To ensure such an industry wide change can occur, H&M Group has prioritized calling for the harmonization of transparency regulations across jurisdictions. H&M Group considers this engagement to be successful as we have a direct, open and ongoing dialogue with the policymaker and primary advocate organization. To measure the success of our engagement we use an internal KPI method.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 14

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Responsible Textile Recovery Act (RTRA) – SB 707 (US – State /California)

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Low-impact production and innovation

☑ Circular economy

☑ Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)

☑ Recycling and recyclability

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Sub-national

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :US - State, California

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Support with minor exceptions

(4.11.1.7) Details of any exceptions and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law, or regulation

H&M Recommended the designation of a single statewide PRO vs the proposed certification of multiple PROs H&M Recommended the allowance of multiple collection methods (takeback, mailback, curbside/pick-up, permanent/temporary drop-off) vs the proposed single collection method (permanent drop-off only) H&M Recommended that volumes diverted to chemical recycling by the PRO count towards the recycling efficiency rate H&M Recommended that the definition of "recycle" or "recycling" includes the creation of a new product vs the proposed which only allowed resale and repair H&M Recommended that the number of collection sites and collection method be based on data from the most recent state waste characterization study and population census H&M Recommended that the PRO certify the location and method of collection for each county vs the proposed the government certified the H&M Recommended the complete a statewide needs assessment prior to the EPR program launch to use the findings to inform: Development of government regulations; PRO operations, budget and governance; Circular economy opportunities and feasibility; Textile recycling infrastructure capacity;

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Ad-hoc meetings

☑ Regular meetings

☑ Discussion in public forums

☑ Participation in working groups organized by policy makers

☑ Responding to consultations

☑ Submitting written proposals/inquiries

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

The relevance of the Responsible Textile Recovery Act to H&M Group, is based on our recognition that circularity is a clear enabler of combating climate change and fundamental to our, and the industry's, transformation. H&M Group believes that legislation will be instrumental in the required systemic shift were economies, processes and consumption habits need to be entirely recreated. To ensure such an industry wide change can occur, H&M Group has prioritized advocating for government's facilitation of the coming circular economy by supporting recycling infrastructure investments, increasing end market capacity, and promoting public participation. H&M Group considers this engagement to have been successful because several of our recommendations were incorporated into the latest version of the legislative proposal. To measure the success of our engagement we use an internal KPI method.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 16

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Notice on Promoting Renewable Energy Consumption through working on fully coverage of Renewable Energy Green Energy Certificates (GEC) Policy No. 1044

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Energy and renewables

☑ Energy attribute certificate systems

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☑ China

(4.11.1.6) Your organization’s position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Support with minor exceptions

(4.11.1.7) Details of any exceptions and your organization’s proposed alternative approach to the policy, law, or regulation

We suggest China Green Electricity Certificate to be aligned with international standards, like RE100, for MNCs’ adoption We suggest China GEC have bilingual version We sugest China GEC lists project time

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Ad-hoc meetings
☑ Regular meetings
☑ Discussion in public forums
☑ Responding to consultations
☑ Submitting written proposals/inquiries
☑ Participation in working groups organized by policy makers

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

EAC is a major way to get green power offsetting for sustainable Production. China EAC's development will facilitate chinese garment supply chain decarbonization. To measure the success of our engagement we use an internal KPI method.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 17

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Policy guidelines for enhancement of private power participation in the power sector (2008). We are engaging with policy makers to enable CPPA framework under this policy.

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Energy and renewables

☑ Energy attribute certificate systems

☑ Renewable energy generation

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☑ Bangladesh

(4.11.1.6) Your organization’s position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Support with major exceptions

(4.11.1.7) Details of any exceptions and your organization’s proposed alternative approach to the policy, law, or regulation

The RMG and Textile supply chain depends on natural gas for captive generation of thermal and electrical energy. Due to poor grid stability, the grid is only used as stand-by. Rooftop solar system is one of the key sources of renewable electricity for the H&M Group’s supply chain and we have been working with our suppliers to both increase energy efficiency and install solar panels on rooftops. However, this will not be enough. Therefore, giving access to renewable electricity generated

outside factory premises is crucial. Bangladesh needs comprehensive policy support for procurement of renewable electricity through "Corporate Power Purchase Agreements (CPPA)" which is a long-term agreement that allow direct trade of electricity between garment suppliers and renewable energy developers, and it is a direct mechanism to dramatically increase renewable electricity availability for the industry. These doesn't yet exist in Bangladesh, however, Corporate PPA is possible under current legislation 'Policy guidelines for enhancement of private power participation in the power sector (2008)'. We are engaging with policy makers to enable CPPA framework under this policy. We are advocating for CPPA Framework formalization in which both the renewable electricity as well as ownership of the Bundled EACS (Environmental Attribute Certificates) will be transferred to the off-takers from power producers. - Bangladesh currently has a single buyer market where a Government-owned entity purchases all electricity from power producer. We are advocating for an open access market where market prices can be openly determined in a competitive environment, reducing prices over time. Additionally, private sector demand from the off-takers for renewable electricity will shape and influence the market. It is this renewable electricity demand that will encourage the power producer to initiate more renewable electricity projects.

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Ad-hoc meetings

☑ Discussion in public forums

☑ Responding to consultations

☑ Other, please specify **:**Policy Roundtables, focus group discussions

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

CPPA direclty helps us to achieve our climate goal to reduce absolute greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions across our value chain by 56% by 2030 and to achieve net-zero by 2040 by increasing renewable electricity within our supply chain. The success of our engagement is measured through a set of internal KPIs. For example, in COP 28 the Government of Bangladesh expressed intention to move towards CPPA and formalizing the CPPA framework which we consider to be a success based on our advocacy efforts.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

[Add row]

(4.11.2) Provide details of your indirect engagement on policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment through trade associations or other intermediary organizations or individuals in the reporting year.

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:

☑ Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

Climate Group - RE 100 - India chapter

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization’s position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual’s position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, and they have changed their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization’s position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual’s position, and any actions taken to influence their position

We have asked RE100 to set up an RE100 core group for state policy advocacy in India as we saw a need to shift the focus from national to state level advocacy. They have accepted to do so.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

0

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization’s engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization’s engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 2

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

☑ Other trade association in Europe, please specify **:**Eurocommerce

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization’s position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Mixed

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual’s position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, we attempted to influence them but they did not change their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization’s position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual’s position, and any actions taken to influence their position

On the 2040 Climate targets: Eurocommerce supports the Climate 2040 targets, but their proposal is not as ambitious as that of the H&M Group. Eurocommerce advocates for maintaining the current pace towards climate neutrality, whereas H&M Group believes the EU should accelerate the transition. H&M Group has proposed a reduction in emissions of 80-90%, while Eurocommerce's target is a 75-80% reduction (based on the average trajectory between 2030 and achieving

climate neutrality in 2050). On the EU Waste Framework Directive: We agree with the proposal that microentreprises to be in the scope of the producers to pay EPR fees, to ensure that polluter pays principle is respected - Inclusion of prep-for recycling under the EPR fees; no support for reuse and repair costs under EPR fees - PRO to focus only on waste management not education of consumers - We support that ecomodulation of fees should be in line with the ESPR

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

65000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

Participate in the EU policy-making process through sectoral industry associations representing the interests of the retail sector, providing a more progressive voice in Eurocommerce.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 3

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

☑ Other trade association in Europe, please specify **:**Policy Hub

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, and they have changed their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

On the EU Eco-Design for Sustainable Products Regulation: Policy Hub welcomes that eco-design requirements be will be set per product group. However we are not aligned regarding the scope of the application. H&M Group recommends for sportswear to be included in the secondary legislation setting eco-design 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 adressed. 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. On the Waste Framework Directive: - We agree with the proposal that microentreprises to be in the scope of the producers to pay EPR fees, to ensure that polluter pays principle is respected - Inclusion of prep-for recycling under the EPR fees; no support for reuse and repair costs under EPR fees - PRO to focus only on waste management not education of consumers - We support that ecomodulation of fees should be in line with the ESPR

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

5000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

Participate in the EU policy-making process through an ambitious multi-stakeholder initiative bringing together the voice of the apparel and footwear sector

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 4

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

☑ Other trade association in Europe, please specify **:**EBCA - European Branded Clothing Alliance

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, and they have changed their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

On the EU Waste Framework Directive: EBCA: - We agree that the definition of 'making available on the market' has to be clarified - We support that ecomodulation of fees should be in line with the ESPR - Inclusion of prep-for recycling under the EPR fees; no support for reuse and repair costs under EPR fees

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

24000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

Transition the organisation from an alliance to a trade association and participate in the EU policy making prcess through a sectoral industry industry association representing the voice of the branded clothing industry.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 5

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

☑ Other trade association in North America, please specify :American Apparel & Footwear Association

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Mixed

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, we attempted to influence them but they did not change their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

RTRA (SB 707) – AAFA attempted to delay the legislative proposal citing a number of concerns and requested a complete reworking of the policy, without offering specific recommendations. H&M Group differed in our approach with the RTRA, as the Business believes that circularity is a clear enabler of combating climate change and fundamental to our, and the industry's, transformation. H&M Group instead offered public support for the proposal, by offering in-person testimony, participated in working group organized by the policymaker, and partnered with the primary advocacy organization by accepting an invitation to speak alongside them at panel discussion on textile circularity at the Circularity 23 conference in Seattle. NYFA (A 4333) – AAFA stated that provisions of the proposal regarding transparency of scope 3 emissions and waste water pollution thresholds was unworkable and should be removed. H&M Group differed in our position with NYFA, as the business believes that transparency promote progress, even in the face of setbacks and is key to driving sustainable change across the industry as it creates both comparability and accountability which will ultimately lead to positive change. H&M Group instead recommended a number of detailed revisions to the policymaker, which included that the proposed reporting requirements for emissions and waste water pollution align with the cited third-party standards (e.g. - SBTi, ZHDC, GHG Protocol) without modifications.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

25000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

Membership fee

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 6

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:

☑ Governmental institution

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

China National Fiber Quality Supervision and Inspection Center under SAMR

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Mixed

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, and they have changed their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Align with the direction and path. However technology and traceability are the main concerns. Sense of urgency also differs. We engage by both "top-down" and "bottom-up" to ensure a comprehensive and efficient influence. We provide documentations of how we can prove recycled materials being used in our products. We continuously share our best practice and try to showcase collaboration as "a good example".

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

0

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 7

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

☑ Other trade association in Europe, please specify **:**Handelsverband Deutschland (German Retail Association)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Supporting the HDE in its position to shape the German Supply Chain Act in a practical way and simplify reporting standards.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

22600

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

Membership fee

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 8

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

☑ Other trade association in Europe, please specify **:**Svensk Handel (Swedish Trade Assocation)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:
☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:
☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

We have aligned views on circular business models and VAT that we have promoted in different arenas such as panels and seminars.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

257000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

Membership fee

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:
☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 9

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

☑ Other trade association in Europe, please specify **:**British Retail Consortium

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Mixed

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, and they have changed their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

BRC position on EPR/textile waste managemet was mostly aligned with ours and we provided input on their position paper regarding these matters. Some of differences was taken into account, mostly regarding the international/EU aspects and need to align beyond UK.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

40000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

Membership fee

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:
☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply
☑ Paris Agreement

Row 10

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

☑ Other trade association in Europe, please specify **:**Swedish Chamber of Commerce - Singapore

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Green Innovation Centre with SwedCham (SG)• Launched on 8 June 2023, Green Innovation Centre (GIC) is a unique partnership between SwedCham, Bukit Batok Grassroots Organisations, South West Community Development Council (CDC), which aims to promote and showcase sustainable urban living and practises to support the Singapore Green Plan 2030. • H&M supported and hosted a Circular Fashion Workshop with our partners from Singapore Fashion Council where we taught the community about what it means to close the loop through upcycling and recycling garments. We also organised Bukit Batok's first ever clothes swapping event in collaboration with The Fashion Pulpit.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

6000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

Sponsorship

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:
☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply
☑ Paris Agreement

Row 11

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:
☑ Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:
☑ Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

Singapore Fashion Council

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Since December 2022, proceeds from our paper bag charge initiative supports the Singapore Fashion Council's (SFC) Zero Fashion Waste initiative. • This groundbreaking programme promotes knowledge-sharing and education to foster circularity in the fashion industry. By taking this crucial step, H&M is helping to reduce waste and accelerate the move towards sustainable fashion practices. • The partnership with SFC emphasises our dedication to empowering the local community and promoting sustainability. The sustainability programme encourages responsible production, consumption, and circularity. It also encourages Reduce, Reuse, Repurpose, Recovery, and Resource to help drive the fashion industry towards a sustainable and greener future.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

67000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

Donation

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 12

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:

☑ Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

WWF Malaysia

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Protection from further erosion and restoration of riverbanks in Long Semadoh through planting trees and bamboos along riverbanks and implementation of bio engineering measures at affected riverbanks in Long Semadoh, Sarawak in Malaysia. • The key sites for the river restoration efforts have been fully installed, with maintenance and monitoring for 3 remaining sites that have been conducted as of this year. With consults from the community these sites will remain under adaptive maintenance until June 2024. • Estimated RM35,000 / year livelihood income saved from loss • Over 248m of riverbank protected, 12 paddy plots adjacent to the riverbank equivalent to 3.5 acres • Community members upskilled with knowledge on riverbank protection - using bio-engineering combined with their local knowledge and hard engineering to upskill their capacity for future efforts • Riverbanks fitted with onsite meters and measurements that will provide crucial hydrological data to support designs and management (these were not available prior to the project)

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

98000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

Donation

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Row 13

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:

☑ Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

Waves for Water

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

H&M supports W4W to provide clean water access to off-grid local communities in Philippines • Access to clean water is a game-changer for the communities we work with as it not only helps ensure health but opens more opportunities for children and adults to pursue education and employment • To date, the local community outreach has impacted 64,424 people across 27 communities in the Philippines, implemented 1,581 filtration systems, and built 23 rainwater catchment systems built.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

490000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

Donation

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

Row 14

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:

☑ Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

GreenHub Vietnam

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

H&M funded and pioneered the ZHub programme which started in 2021 • Since the launch of the programme, the ZHub network has reached 32,000 students and teachers and 110,000 citizens in Hanoi, leading to visible improvements in student and teacher solid waste practices at the primary, secondary, high schools, and universities. This is an important contribution in starting to solve the solid waste crisis in Hanoi, with lessons for other cities. • ZHub has also developed and published the first set of criteria for a zero waste school and made public the curriculum of zero waste practices at schools in Vietnam this year. The idea is to provide the resources to get more schools to roll out the ZHub programme organically and spread this practice. • The programme has since expanded to new cities in southern, central, and northern Vietnam – Ho Chi Minh, Da Nang, Hai Phong. These cities were carefully selected as they are the main urban centres in Vietnam and include a range of educational institution types. This allows the ZHub network to analyse differences in location (coastal, medium, and largest cities) and school conditions, necessary for ZHub planning.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

175000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

Donation

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 15

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:

☑ Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

WWF

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Water

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization’s position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual’s position, and any actions taken to influence their position

We work closely with WWF through a global partnership covering our sustainability as well as our public affairs activities. WWF is one of the leading NGOs on sustainability issues and we partner with them on biodiversity, water and climate related projects and policies. From a policy engagement perspective, we work together to engage with policy makers and sectoral players in relation to H&M's own operations and value chain toincrease the shirt towards a low-carbon economy. The funding is not limited to policy engagement but also covers sustsinability projects.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

937000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

Partnership fee

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization’s engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization’s engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

☑ Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

Row 16

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:

☑ International Governmental Organization (IGO)

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

UNFCCC Fashion Charter

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

0

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 17

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, and they have changed their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The exclusion of waste textiles in China's Guidance on accelerating the construction of a waste recycling system poses obstacles for exporters to the EU, given the EU's strategy on setting minimum requirements for recycled content in textile imports. Meanwhile, "China Waste Textile Implementation Suggestion", published by NDRC in April 2022, establishes a goal for China to preliminarily set up the recycle and reuse system for waste textiles by 2025, and to improve the system by 2030 as part of the effort to optimise resource utilisation. There are several challenges when it comes to achieving this target. Firstly, in the recycling and processing stage, collecting and sorting textile waste is difficult as it is often mixed with other municipal waste. As a result, building sorting centres is necessary. However, plans to construct sorting sites must start from the land-use planning phase. While it is encouraging that 'sorting, recycle and reuse' for waste textiles was adopted in the Catalogue of Industries Encouraging Foreign Investment (2022 Version), released on 26th October 2022, textile industry players are not involved in the State Council's Overall Plan for Land Utilisation (2016-2030). We recommends involving textile industry players in the overall plan to align on prioritising waste categories for recycling and the facilities necessary to do so. Secondly, there is a conflict of goals between recycling of waste textile policies and low energy consumption policies, requiring coordination at the local level. In this regard, recycling and reuse projects for waste textiles face many difficulties in obtaining administrative approvals. For example, one company that uses PET polyester plastic recycled from waste beverage bottles to produce environmentally friendly textile fibres, would be considered and categorised as a 'high-energy-consuming' project by some provincial government and would face suspension. Hence, our aligned policy recommendations are • Add post-consumer textiles to the "Guidelines for expediting the establishment of a waste recycling system" NDRC (2022) No.109 and define fibres as the main waste resource for recycling for the City Green Sorting Centre, together with the other nine main materials. • Outline roadmaps and targets for material recycling to stimulate manufacturers to use more recycled materials and encourage reuse consumption. • Clarify which government department will be responsible for post-consumer textile recyclin

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

7000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

Membership fee

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 18

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:

☑ Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

Business for Nature

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Forests

☑ Water

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:
☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

We supported the make it mandatory campaign as well as the new policy recommendations issued by Business For Nature.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:
☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply
☑ Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Row 20

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:
☑ Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:

☑ Governmental institution

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

USAID - United States Agency for International Development. BADGE Project

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, and they have changed their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

USAID BADGE (Bangladesh Advancing Development and Growth through Energy) aims to improve energy security and resilience in Bangladesh by increasing access to affordable, reliable, and sustainable energy systems and promoting transparent and efficient energy markets. One of the key results is to increase implementation of effective and market-driven energy procurement. In initial project phase, CPPA was not within the project scope. However, after several discussion we were able to convince them on the need of CPPA (Corporate Power Purchase Agrement) to accelerate the decarbonization of Bangladesh RMG and textile industry. As a result, CPPA was included in the BADGE project scope. Together with USAID BADGE project, H&M group has conducted several close door meetings (bilateral & multilateral meetings), policy roundtables, stakeholder consultation, focused group discussion (FGD) on enabling CPPA framework in Bangladesh.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

0

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

[Add row]

(4.12) Have you published information about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.12.1) Provide details on the information published about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response. Please attach the publication.

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In mainstream reports, in line with environmental disclosure standards or frameworks

(4.12.1.2) Standard or framework the report is in line with

Select all that apply

☑ GRI

☑ TCFD

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy

☑ Governance

☑ Emission targets

☑ Emissions figures

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Value chain engagement

☑ Public policy engagement

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Most of the topics are weaved in throughout the report. Emissions, and targets p.36. Risks&Opportunities, in TCFD report p. 74-78.

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

HM-Group-Annual-and-Sustainability-Report-2023.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Most of the topics are weaved in throughout the report

Row 2

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In mainstream reports, in line with environmental disclosure standards or frameworks

(4.12.1.2) Standard or framework the report is in line with

Select all that apply

☑ GRI

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy

☑ Governance

☑ Value chain engagement

☑ Dependencies & Impacts

☑ Emission targets
☑ Emissions figures
☑ Risks & Opportunities
☑ Public policy engagement
☑ Content of environmental policies

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Most of the topics are weaved in throughout the report.

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

HM-Group-Sustainability-Disclosure-2023.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Key material is included in the annual report, which refers to this document for details on specific targets and implementation
[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

(5.1) Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes?

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:
☑ Every two years

Forests

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:
☑ Every two years

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:
☑ Annually
[Fixed row]

(5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization’s scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios
☑ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:
☑ SSP5

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:
☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy
☑ Market
☑ Reputation
☑ Technology
☑ Acute physical
☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 3.5ºC - 3.9ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2020

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025
☑ 2030
☑ 2040
☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment
☑ Consumer attention to impact

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation
☑ Global targets

☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

No specific additional assumptions made, we base our analysis on the RCP 8.5 scenario.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

RCP 8.5 is the highest baseline emissions scenario in which emissions continue to rise throughout the twenty-first century. This is chosen as we need to understand worst case scenario, and compare this with a low temperature increase scenario (RCP 2,6).

Forests

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP5

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Country/area

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 3.5ºC - 3.9ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2022

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature

☑ Changes in ecosystem services provision

☑ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

☑ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment

☑ Consumer attention to impact

☑ Impact of nature footprint on reputation

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Global targets

☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

Relevant technology and science

☑ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

In scenario models like this, the uncertainties are connected to incomplete understanding of Earth's systems and their interactions as well as natural variability in the climate system.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

RCP 8.5 is the highest baseline emissions scenario in which emissions continue to rise throughout the twenty-first century. This is chosen as we need to understand worst case scenario.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Water scenarios

☑ WWF Water Risk Filter

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Facility

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

☑ Policy

☑ Reputation

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2022

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature

☑ Other local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts driving forces, please specify

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The scenario analysis outcomes have significantly influenced our business strategy to address water-related risks. To mitigate water scarcity risks, we are implementing water-efficient technologies and exploring opportunities to reuse/recycle water in our production processes. Additionally, we are collaborating with suppliers and local communities to support water stewardship and WASH initiatives and promote sustainable water management practices. To tackle water quality challenges, we are strengthening our supply chain engagement to ensure compliance with environmental standards and fostering innovation in wastewater treatment technologies. The potential regulatory changes related to water governance have prompted us to proactively engage with policymakers and industry associations to shape water-related policies. We are also evaluating the resilience of our value chain to minimize the impact of extreme weather events. The scenario analysis has

been instrumental in informing our strategic water planning and building resilience to future water-related challenges. By incorporating the insights gained from this analysis, we can proactively adapt our business practices, invest in water stewardship initiatives, and ensure sustainable water management across our value chain. The anticipated timescale for implementing these responses is within the next 2-3 years, with regular reviews and updates to align with changing circumstances and emerging water-related developments.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Setting water targets requires accounting for water-related challenges that the business is exposed to within the basin(s) (or context) in which we operates. This can be achieved by either setting contextual water targets or water science based targets (water SBTs). Contextual water targets represent a middle ground between non-contextual and water SBTs. These targets embrace efficiency and management concepts (traditionally non-contextual approaches) but move further by accounting for the needs of local water-related challenges. They do not, however, go so far as to tackle precise levels of performance required by a business to contribute towards the achievement of basin-level science based outcomes. As such, contextual targets represent a concrete starting point for businesses seeking to take the first step towards water SBTs.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 2.6

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP1

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy
☑ Market
☑ Reputation
☑ Technology
☑ Acute physical
☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2020

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025
☑ 2030
☑ 2040
☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment
☑ Consumer attention to impact

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Global targets

☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

No specific additional assumptions made, we base our analysis on the RCP 2,6 scenario.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

RCP 2,6 is the lowest baseline emissions scenario in which emissions are kept on the lowest possible level. This is chosen as we need to understand the best case scenario, and compare this with a high temperature increase scenario (RCP 8,5).

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ IEA NZE 2050

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2020

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment

☑ Consumer attention to impact

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Global targets

☑ Other regulators, legal and policy regimes driving forces, please specify **:**Local legislation in key markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

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 1.5C. 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.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The combination of NZE 2050 and some custom scenarios were deemed to most accurately represent the responses to climate change and increasing mitigation ambitions in a 1.5 degree transition.
[Add row]

(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

☑ Strategy and financial planning

☑ Resilience of business model and strategy

☑ Capacity building

☑ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

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 is continuing to drive action in 2023. 2) Our internal Green Investment team has taken a range of decisions during 2023, at a total spend of SEK 2.1 billion during 2023, in order to support and speed up the low-carbon transition 3) We have during 2023 taken the decision to even further increase transparency e.g. regarding climate data to build trust with our stakeholders. 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 ten million second- hand items were traded on the platform in 2023, 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.

Forests

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

☑ Strategy and financial planning

☑ Resilience of business model and strategy

☑ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Country/area/region

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

Climate change impact (scenario analysis) clearly states that climate change will impact forests globally and lead to degradation of forests, risk of wildfires and extreme weather, including drought, flooding and storms. This will impact availability of forest feedstock, including raw material availability, price, leadtime or completely remove specific regions from our sourcing. This will be an impact and risk also for certified forests (FSC) and has created a strong why to why we need to decouple our dependency on virgin materials by using less virgin, and scaling recycled and other alternative fibers.

Water

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

☑ Strategy and financial planning

☑ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

Risk analysis and materiality assessment, Water Strategy and contextual Target
[Fixed row]

(5.2) Does your organization’s strategy include a climate transition plan?

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

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

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.2.4) Plan explicitly commits to cease all spending on, and revenue generation from, activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to add an explicit commitment within the next two years

(5.2.6) Explain why your organization does not explicitly commit to cease all spending on and revenue generation from activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

This is not a prevalent issue in the fashion industry, so it was not prioritized when creating our first Climate transition plan, but we plan on updating the plan in the coming years.

(5.2.7) Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan

Select from:

☑ We have a different feedback mechanism in place

(5.2.8) Description of feedback mechanism

Review and feedback from the board, as well as external parties, such as NGOs (e.g. WWF). Feedback is collected when there are changes or updates to the transition plan, which is expected to occur every few years.

(5.2.9) Frequency of feedback collection

Select from:

☑ Less frequently than annually

(5.2.10) Description of key assumptions and dependencies on which the transition plan relies

Key assumptions include the increasing ambition of governments around the world in implementing efficient climate-legislation, and enabling build-out of renewable electricity in our key production-markets where this is not possible, or very complex today. Details of dependencies and challenges, as well as what we believe is needed to reach the targets is outlined in the plan document itself, see attachment in column: "Attach any relevant documents which detail your climate transition plan (optional)".

(5.2.11) Description of progress against transition plan disclosed in current or previous reporting period

At H&M Group we have been working on climate action for many years, and have had ambitious science-based targets since the inception of SBTi. We have committed resources to reducing our emissions and supporting a global net-zero. This has been ongoing work for many years. As such, the climate transition plan outlines the key activities, ambitions and challenges we see. We are continually making progress towards reaching these targets and unlocking further actions through - for example - collaborative financing. One example of progress beyond the main objective of reducing emissions, is the inception of he Future Supplier initiative (FSI) that we have started under the Fashion Pact together with DBS, Guidehouse, Apparel Impact Institute, and a few other Fashion brands, collaboratively financing climate action in fashion supply-chains. Read more about FSI here: https://futuresupplierinitiative.com/

(5.2.12) Attach any relevant documents which detail your climate transition plan (optional)

Climate-Transition-Plan.pdf

(5.2.13) Other environmental issues that your climate transition plan considers

Select all that apply

☑ No other environmental issue considered

[Fixed row]

(5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning?

(5.3.1) Environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy and/or financial planning

Select from:

☑ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

(5.3.2) Business areas where environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy

Select all that apply

☑ Products and services

☑ Upstream/downstream value chain

☑ Investment in R&D

☑ Operations

[Fixed row]

(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy.

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

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.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Sustainability is business critical, not only to fulfil our business idea, but also to meet evolving customer expectations and to ensure we future proof our business. Our long term sustainability vision of 2040 is therefore an integral part of our business, which means that each brand, retail market, production market and group function works to drive performance towards both our business and sustainability goals. The importance and value of our sustainability work for our business is further underlined in our 2030 goal, which combine targets for company growth and profit with greenhouse gas emissions reduction. This goal also includes how we act on Water strategy 2030 and decouple resources like water from our growth. We have set contextual water target for Scarcity, Quality, Governance, WASH and flooding & other Climate induced disasters under our water strategy 2030. https://hmgroup.com/sustainability/circularity-and-climate/water/. The contextual target will guide us to action in near term until 2030 and after that we aim to transition to SBT on nature once the methodology is mature. Our 2030 goals are: — Scarcity: Reduce absolute total freshwater extraction and consumption use in our value chain by 30% against a 2022 baseline. — Quality: Treat all wastewater produced in the supply chain in a way that does not adversely affect the receiving water body due to discharged effluent, and ensure our business partners continue to publicly disclose discharged water quality performance on a regular basis. — Governance: Strengthen water-related governance in all relevant regions/basins together with our business partners. — WASH (water, sanitation and hygiene): Within high-risk basins1 where our suppliers operate, contribute to the population having sufficient, affordable, accessible, climate-resilient WASH that is acceptable to the people using it. — Flooding & climate-induced disaster: Together with our business partners, co-develop and execute a programme that contributes to the reduction of local flooding risks and other extreme climate events within flood-impacted regions.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Investments in sustainability innovation and technology provide H&M Group with long-term business opportunities. By building strategic partnerships with key stakeholders and growing in different innovative ways such as circular business models, we can continue to offer our customers unbeatable value and access to a more sustainable lifestyle, while supporting the transition towards a positive impact on water. Through the Water Beyond Fashion vision, H&M Group is focusing on 5 key areas with one of the areas is 'Access: To Finance and Resources to enable the supply chain to attain water beyond fashion capacity by facilitating financing of the adoption of freshwater saving practices/technologies through H&M Group Green Finance Initiative until 2030. We established the Green Fashion Initiative to support our suppliers in improving sustainable process to reduce resource reduction, Water Recycling technology and wastewater quality improvement beyond legal/ foundational limit. Innovation is needed to disrupt textile manufacturing processes and support step changes in water efficiency and quality. H&M Group Ventures invested in technologies such as Alchemie Technology and Colorifix, which will significantly reduce water consumption in production.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Forests

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Forests are covered by our biodiversity ambition to have a net positive impact on biodiversity. We have a clear strategy/road map for each material with a direct or indirect connection to forests. The strategies both consists of reduction plans for virgin materials to reduce our dependency on natural resources. That includes finding recycled, or other innovative solutions to replace virgin materials with. Then for all virgin materials that we will continue to use, we will find better options, such as independently certified materials with a lower sustainability impact.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

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 2023 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 2.1 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.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

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.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

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.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Forests

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

We depend on forests and timber for our man-made cellulosic fibers (MMCF), as well as for our packaging and wood based products. However, the potential impact linked to our use of virgin wood is connected to risks such as deforestation, degradation, biodiversity loss climate change impact and human rights issues. We are also depending on ecosystem services such as the proper functioning of healthy forest ecosystems that provide the raw material of wood. However, by decoupling our dependency on virgin resources by scaling the use of recycled feedstock or using more innovative solutions that can replace wood for both MMCF and packaging, we can reduce our impact. And by also requiring all virgin forest-derived materials to be FSC certified, we can help protect the forests and support more sustainable forestry practices.
[Add row]

(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning.

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ Direct costs

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

☑ Forests

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

We have budgets on the possible increased costs for recycled materials and certified materials, as well as costs for all the initiatives we participate in connected to sustainable forestry. We also invest a lot in technology that support better recycling processes.

Row 2

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ Direct costs

☑ Indirect costs

☑ Capital allocation

☑ Acquisitions and divestments

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

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 2023 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 2.1 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.
[Add row]

(5.4) 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	Methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition	Indicate the level at which you identify the alignment of your spending/revenue with a sustainable finance taxonomy
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ A sustainable finance taxonomy	*Select from:* ☑ At both the organization and activity level

[Fixed row]

(5.4.1) Quantify the amount and percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition.

Row 1

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

☑ A sustainable finance taxonomy

(5.4.1.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.1.3) Objective under which alignment is being reported

Select from:

☑ Climate change mitigation

(5.4.1.4) Indicate whether you are reporting eligibility information for the selected objective

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ CAPEX

(5.4.1.6) Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (currency)

449000000

(5.4.1.7) Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)

2.5

(5.4.1.8) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)

2.5

(5.4.1.9) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)

3

(5.4.1.10) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy-eligible in the reporting year (%)

16.3

(5.4.1.11) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy non-eligible in the reporting year (%)

81.2

(5.4.1.12) Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization’s climate transition

12. EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities 7.3 "Installation, maintenance and repair of energy efficient equipment" is taxonomy-aligned and reflects the investments made during the year as part of changing all lights to energy-efficient LED sources in all H&M Group stores. EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities 7.7 "Acquisition and ownership of buildings" is taxonomy-eligible and reflects all of H&M Group’s new or renegotiated right of use assets as all H&M Group’s store locations are leased. Criteria for alignment meet the EU Taxonomy reporting requirements. Data are directly taken from our financial books. We do not foresee important increases in the CAPEX dedicated to Climate mitigation activities under the EU Taxonomy. However, increasing investments in energy management systems and heating and ventilation systems could double the share of aligned activities connected to the sustainable activity 7.3 under EU Taxonomy, reaching 5% of total CAPEX.
[Add row]

(5.4.2) Quantify the percentage share of your spending/revenue that was associated with eligible and aligned activities under the sustainable finance taxonomy in the reporting year.

Row 1

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:
☑ Installation, maintenance and repair of energy efficiency equipment

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ CAPEX

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

☑ Activity enabling mitigation

(5.4.2.13) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

449000000

(5.4.2.14) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

2.5

(5.4.2.15) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

2.5

(5.4.2.16) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

Data calculated from bookkeeping registered activities meeting criteria for Alignment from EU Taxonomy. Changing all lights to energy-efficient LED sources in all H&M Group stores is part of the NACE code 43.21.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

The following substantial contribution criteria is met: "d) installation and replacement of energy efficient light sources"

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

In connection with the installation and replacement of energy efficient light sources, the subtantial criteria of climate change mitigation, climate change adaptation and pollution prevention are met.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

Row 2

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Acquisition and ownership of buildings

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ CAPEX

(5.4.2.17) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity in the reporting year (currency)

2900000000

(5.4.2.18) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned CAPEX associated with this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

16.3

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

Data calculated from bookkeeping registered activities meeting criteria for Alignment from EU Taxonomy. H&M Group's new or renegotiated right of use assets are in line with NACE code L68

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

N/A

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:
☑ No

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

N/A

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:
☑ Yes
[Add row]

(5.4.3) Provide any additional contextual and/or verification/assurance information relevant to your organization's taxonomy alignment.

(5.4.3.1) Details of minimum safeguards analysis

N/A

(5.4.3.2) Additional contextual information relevant to your taxonomy accounting

N/A

(5.4.3.3) Indicate whether you will be providing verification/assurance information relevant to your taxonomy alignment in question 13.1

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.3.4) Please explain why you will not be providing verification/assurance information relevant to your taxonomy alignment in question 13.1

As part of CSRD, we will assure information of our EU Taxonomy report from the Annual and Sustainability Report 2025.
[Fixed row]

(5.9) What is the trend in your organization's water-related capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) for the reporting year, and the anticipated trend for the next reporting year?

(5.9.1) Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)

0

(5.9.2) Anticipated forward trend for CAPEX (+/- % change)

0

(5.9.3) Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

0

(5.9.4) Anticipated forward trend for OPEX (+/- % change)

5

(5.9.5) Please explain

Connected to H&M Group Water Strategy we are investing in piloting projects, and consultancy services to achieve our contextual goal and the vision to have a positive impact on freshwater by 2030. We have allocated such cost in the area of Water Governance in 2023 while expected to engage in similar activity in the coming year in terms of Basin Engagement, WASH projects, and Establishing material water consumption. This is why we foresee around 5 % higher cost in the

coming year. For this reporting year, we do not have a specific water-related expenditure since Water-related CAPEX is not allocated separately for Water and those investments are part of Expansion planning.
[Fixed row]

(5.10) Does your organization use an internal price on environmental externalities?

	Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities	Environmental externality priced
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Carbon

[Fixed row]

(5.10.1) Provide details of your organization's internal price on carbon.

Row 1

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:
☑ Shadow price

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply
☑ Incentivize consideration of climate-related issues in decision making
☑ Influence strategy and/or financial planning
☑ Reduce upstream value chain emissions

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

☑ Alignment to scientific guidance

☑ Cost of required measures to achieve climate-related targets

(5.10.1.4) Calculation methodology and assumptions made in determining the price

Carbon price is calculated as a function of production cost, and the expected cost of achieving our Science based targets. This is then divided by the absolute GHG emissions to give a per-ton cost. This provided an initial carbon price, which is then dynamically set based on the development of cost and emissions. This way, as emissions decrease, the carbon-price will increase, unlocking decisions with a higher price-point, as emissions decrease. Scientific alignment is achieved by having a Science-based target as a basis for the reductions required and thereby the price. NOTE: As business sensitive cost-data is used to create the price, actual price-point cannot be shared, therefore adding "0" as the max and min price.

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3, Category 1 - Purchased goods and services

☑ Scope 3, Category 4 - Upstream transportation and distribution

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

☑ Uniform

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

☑ Evolutionary

(5.10.1.9) 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.

(5.10.1.10) Minimum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

0

(5.10.1.11) Maximum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

0

(5.10.1.12) Business decision-making processes the internal price is applied to

Select all that apply

☑ Operations

☑ Procurement

(5.10.1.13) Internal price is mandatory within business decision-making processes

Select from:

☑ Yes, for all decision-making processes

(5.10.1.14) % total emissions in the reporting year in selected scopes this internal price covers

85

(5.10.1.15) Pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve objectives

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.10.1.16) Details of how the pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve your objectives

Pricing is updated based on annual total emissions. We are evaluating how we should develop the carbon price to further improve the efficiency of it on decision making processes.
[Add row]

(5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues?

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Suppliers	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Forests ☑ Water
Smallholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply*
Customers	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Forests
Investors and shareholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change
Other value chain stakeholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Forests ☑ Water ☑ Plastics

[Fixed row]

(5.11.1) Does your organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment?

Climate change

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

The total emission from supplier connected to H&M Group production is used as a basis for assessing which are substantive. Tier 1 is a small part of the total emissions, on an aggregated level, about 3%. Most impact occurs on Tier 2-3, which have substantive effects. These are of course a part of the Tier 1 suppliers supply-chain, i.e. their scope 3.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ None

Forests

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Dependence on commodities

☑ Dependence on ecosystem services/environmental assets

☑ Impact on deforestation or conversion of other natural ecosystems

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

To assess our suppliers' impact on forests, we regularly conduct risk assessments of our sourcing for all forest derived material with focus on high-risk sourcing (countries). We also set specific sourcing requirements for our suppliers that will mitigate risks of contributing to deforestation, both that is in line with legislative req. such as EUDR, and also that fits our own policies.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

500

Water

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Basin/landscape condition

☑ Dependence on water

☑ Dependence on ecosystem services/environmental assets

☑ Impact on water availability

☑ Impact on pollution levels

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

To assess our suppliers' impact, we utilize WWF's Water Risk Filter to conduct a water risk assessment for all our wet process-intensive supplier facilities. Placement Print or any wet production unit that use less than 15m3/day are not included due to their low water impact. We evaluate the water stress level, access to WASH, and other contextual water conditions in the basins where our suppliers operate.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

290
[Fixed row]

(5.11.2) Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues?

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Procurement spend

☑ Regulatory compliance

☑ Business risk mitigation

☑ Leverage over suppliers

☑ Strategic status of suppliers

☑ Supplier performance improvement

☑ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to climate change

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

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. We also engage with suppliers higher up in the supply chain, which stand for a significant share of emissions. 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 tech and works as a pilot which can be scaled up. For the energy efficiency team the engagement coverage is based on selection of the strategic suppliers where we can create the biggest impact.

Forests

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Material sourcing

☑ Procurement spend

☑ Regulatory compliance

☑ Reputation management

☑ Business risk mitigation

☑ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to forests

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

All suppliers of H&M Group must comply with our sourcing requirements and material agenda. They need to assure us that the materials used in our products are sourced in line with our policies, and that any certified materials are being managed accordingly. For some more crucial materials, we also engage beyond T1 to make sure that our requirements are being implemented. One example is for MMCF, where we are engaged with fiber producers (T3,5).

Water

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Material sourcing

☑ Regulatory compliance

☑ Business risk mitigation

☑ Strategic status of suppliers

☑ Supplier performance improvement

☑ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to water

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

To align with our water strategy and commitment to sustainable water management, we updated our Sustainability Index to incorporate absolute freshwater reduction and water efficiency as key performance indicators. This enhanced Index now better rewards our business partners for their water-related performance, emphasizing the importance of water management in our supplier relationship management. The Sustainability Index, which includes the Water Index for wet process facilities, guides future business growth discussions. The implementation of the Water Sustainability Index has yielded several beneficial water-related outcomes for our supply chain partners. For instance: - Suppliers have demonstrated increased awareness and commitment to water management practices. - Improved water efficiency measures have led to reduced water withdrawals and lower water pollution levels. - Sustainable water management initiatives have been recognized and rewarded through our supplier awards scheme. - Collaborative engagement and joint discussions on sustainability performance have become more frequent, fostering a proactive approach to water stewardship.
[Fixed row]

(5.11.5) Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization’s purchasing process?

Climate change

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

☑ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

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.

Forests

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

☑ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

All suppliers are required to sign a sustainability commitment, in which it is stated that all products supplied to H&M Group shall comply with all the raw material specific requirements laid down in the H&M Group Responsible Raw Material Sourcing Policy. Suppliers shall be able to provide all relevant information about material origin needed to verify compliance with these policies. • To ensure animal welfare, the protection of ecosystems and biodiversity and respect for human rights in the sourcing of raw materials, it is recommended that Business Partners, based on an impact assessment of the raw materials, set a strategy with clear goals to only source materials that have reduced negative environmental and social impacts compared to their conventional counterparts. Business Partners shall strive to source raw materials that are third-party verified to ensure more sustainable farming and forestry practices.

Water

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

☑ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

All suppliers are required to sign a sustainability commitment in which it is included that water resources are responsibly stewarded. H&M Group business partners, functions, and operations must be in full compliance with all applicable laws and regulations on Water including maintaining valid permits to operate. Besides, all Business partners need to accept and sign Sustainability Commitment as part of their contractual obligation. H&M Group Business partners must comply with the minimum requirement on Water before onboarding or as ongoing basis.
[Fixed row]

(5.11.6) Provide details of the environmental requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Disclosure of GHG emissions to your organization (Scope 1, 2 and 3)

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Off-site third-party audit

☑ Supplier self-assessment

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 100%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 100%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:
☑ None

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply
☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance
☑ Other, please specify **:**Suppliers that have not reported are contacted and followed up to ensure they report.

Forests

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ No deforestation or conversion of other natural ecosystems

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Certification

☑ Geospatial monitoring tool

☑ Grievance mechanism/ Whistleblowing hotline

☑ On-site third-party audit

☑ Supplier self-assessment

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.5) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.6.6) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue that are in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Suspend and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☑ Assessing the efficacy and efforts of non-compliant supplier actions through consistent and quantified metrics

☑ Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance

☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

☑ Re-integrating suppliers back into upstream value chain based on the successful and verifiable completion of activities

(5.11.6.12) Comment

For suppliers sourcing from high risk origins, we require that they always source FSC certified material, and provide with legality documentation as well as geo-spatial location of source. If they do not meet these requirements we will not place any orders until they can comply with all our requirements. For suppliers that fail to comply, we pause all orders and offer training and set a timeline for when they need to be on track. We require all suppliers to be fully compliant with relevant legal frameworks, for example EUTR, Lacey Act and the Australia's Illegal Logging Prohibition Act. We are also using geospatial and satellite data to understand potential deforestation risk in addition to our requirements for medium- and high risk countries, Then we use this information to evaluate those locations in the Canopy ForestMapper and other tools, including Maplecroft.

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Environmental disclosure through a non-public platform

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Off-site third-party audit

☑ On-site third-party audit
☑ Supplier scorecard or rating
☑ Supplier self-assessment

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.5) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.6) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue that are in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☑ Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance

☑ Re-integrating suppliers back into upstream value chain based on the successful and verifiable completion of activities

(5.11.6.12) Comment

H&M Group had set its Water Management Requirement that stipulates the minimum and aspirational requirements for its supply chain business partner. We expect that our business partners will demonstrate better performances in terms of freshwater quantity reduction, discharge wastewater quality improvement, and Increase use of circular water in line with the H&M Group water strategy. If any Minimum Requirement mentioned above is identified as violation in a facility, a Letter of Concern will be issued as per the Letter of Concern Guideline, and a Corrective Action Plan (CAP) is expected from the PU. This CAP should show the roadmap to resolve the non-compliance. After implementation of the CAP, H&M Group will follow up to verify if the non-compliance is resolved.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Environmental disclosure through a public platform

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Off-site third-party audit

☑ Supplier self-assessment

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 100%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 100%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 100%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:
☑ None

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply
☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Implementation of emissions reduction initiatives

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Off-site third-party audit

☑ On-site third-party audit

☑ Supplier self-assessment

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ None

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☑ Assessing the efficacy and efforts of non-compliant supplier actions through consistent and quantified metrics

☑ Other, please specify **:**Working together with suppliers to ensure they follow up on the reduction plans we have jointly committed to.

(5.11.6.12) Comment

We develop site-level reduction plans together with suppliers to ensure they reduce emissions in line with our targets. These plans are followed up continously with suppliers to ensure they are making progress, and to address any barriers or issues that have arisen.
[Add row]

(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization’s supplier engagement on environmental issues.

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to make credible renewable energy usage claims

☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to measure GHG emissions

☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to mitigate environmental impact
☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to set science-based targets
☑ Support suppliers to set their own environmental commitments across their operations

Financial incentives
☑ Provide financial incentives for suppliers increasing renewable energy use
☑ Other financial incentive, please specify :GFI

Information collection
☑ Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers

Innovation and collaboration
☑ Collaborate with suppliers on innovative business models and corporate renewable energy sourcing mechanisms
☑ Engage with suppliers to advocate for policy or regulatory change to address environmental challenges
☑ Invest jointly with suppliers in R&D of relevant low-carbon technologies

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply
☑ Tier 1 suppliers
☑ Tier 2 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:
☑ 100%

(5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

Select from:
☑ 100%

(5.11.7.8) Number of tier 2+ suppliers engaged

400

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

Together with our Tier 1 and tier 2 suppliers, we set decarbonization roadmaps, and collect data to assess and evaluate progress against these. The actions needed for decarbonization are agreed upon, and H&M Group provides financing options for suppliers when this is challenging - see financing section of CDP report, and H&M Group website, under Green Investments.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement **:**Emission reporting and reduction

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☑ Yes

Forests

(5.11.7.1) Commodity

Select from:

☑ Timber products

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ No deforestation and/or conversion of other natural ecosystems

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☑ Develop or distribute resources on how to map upstream value chain

☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to mitigate environmental impact

Financial incentives

☑ Provide financial incentives for environmental performance

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Collaborate with suppliers on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

☑ Tier 3 suppliers

☑ Tier 4+ suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.7.7) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive impacts and/or dependencies related to this environmental issue covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.7.8) Number of tier 2+ suppliers engaged

100

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

We are clear publicly with our material goals and focus on FSC (100% by 2025) - We believe this drives the request for certified deforestation free raw material. We work with external partners to improve traceability and also collaborate with FSC on traceability solutions in parallel with their conventional chain of custody system. This is also to meet the requirements of the EUDR. We have additional requirements and working routines when sourcing country is considered high risk to verify deforestation free and we train suppliers and sub-suppliers on risks and risk due diligence related to forests and deforestation. We have also been active in the work with CanopyStyle initiative and the Green Shirt hot button report that can help our industry to support those fiber producers (T4) to source from low-risk areas and assure no deforestation. Since 2020, we only source MMCF from fiber producers that are rewarded with a green shirt in this report, indicating very low risk of sourcing from ancient and endangered forests.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement **:**No deforestation requirement

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☑ Yes

Water

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Total Freshwater consumption reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Information collection

☑ Collect targets information at least annually from suppliers

☑ Collect WASH information at least annually from suppliers

☑ Collect water quality information at least annually from suppliers (e.g., discharge quality, pollution incidents, hazardous substances)

☑ Collect water quantity information at least annually from suppliers (e.g., withdrawal and discharge volumes)

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Collaborate with suppliers on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

☑ Incentivize collaborative sustainable water management in river basins

☑ Engage with suppliers to advocate for policy or regulatory change to address environmental challenges

☑ Other innovation and collaboration activity, please specify

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.7.7) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive impacts and/or dependencies related to this environmental issue covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.7.8) Number of tier 2+ suppliers engaged

346

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

To align with our water strategy and commitment to sustainable water management, we updated our Sustainability Index to incorporate absolute freshwater reduction and water efficiency as key performance indicators. This enhanced Index now better rewards our business partners for their water-related performance, emphasizing the importance of water management in our supplier relationship management. The Sustainability Index, which includes the Water Index for wet process facilities, guides future business growth discussions.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Water Index Score

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☑ Yes

Forests

(5.11.7.1) Commodity

Select from:

☑ Timber products

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ No deforestation and/or conversion of other natural ecosystems

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☑ Develop or distribute resources on how to map upstream value chain

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.7.7) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive impacts and/or dependencies related to this environmental issue covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

We only source from MMCF suppliers that have attained green shirt from the hot button report. Before stopping sourcing from our "non green suppliers" we reached out trying to get them to accomplish green shirt. This work was done together with Canopy. Effect: We helped the transition by showing the suppliers our engagement in the no-deforestation question and was clear that we will stop the sourcing if they do not adhere to not using wood derived from ancient and endangered forests. Contact was initiated from us to the suppliers. Letters signed by managers were sent. Now we only source from suppliers that have attained green shirt.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement **:**No deforestation requirement

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☑ Yes

Forests

(5.11.7.1) Commodity

Select from:

☑ Cattle products

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ No deforestation and/or conversion of other natural ecosystems

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☑ Develop or distribute resources on how to map upstream value chain

Financial incentives

☑ Provide financial incentives for environmental performance

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Collaborate with suppliers on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

☑ Other innovation and collaboration activity, please specify :also encourage adoption of animal welfare practices

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

H&M Group is part of a Leather Impact Accelerator (LIA) project where we financially support a selected group of Brazilian cattle raisers to create a responsible global leather credit market, combating deforestation and encouraging the adoption of animal welfare practices. For the next three years (starting in 2021), we will support

these farmers located in the Amazon and of the Cerrado area. Produzindo Certo will be responsible for implementing the pilot with the ranchers. The LIA program is about creating value also for leather for the rancher, from a material that is often discarded and does not yield a penny to those who raise the cattle. The rancher who demonstrates commitment and responsibility in production based on a protocol, without deforestation and with animal welfare, is entitled to a leather credit calculated based on the number of animals that were on the farm during the year. The model is similar to what is already happening in markets such as palm, soy and carbon, with the difference that we know exactly which farmers we financially support in contrast to other Book & Claim programs. The first step of the project will be to take training in animal welfare and evaluate any necessary adjustments in the properties selected by Produzindo Certo. From then on, all of them will be monitored more closely, to ensure that there is no deforestation area and that they are improving the required socio-environmental criteria. The choice of properties in the Brazilian Amazon and Cerrado is strategic, and the idea is to act in regions that are in the focus of consumer demand. The project aims to demonstrate how producers manage to act as conservation agents when properly paid. https://textileexchange.org/leather-impact-accelerator/deforestation-conversion-free-dcf/
[Add row]

(5.11.8) Provide details of any environmental smallholder engagement activity

Row 1

(5.11.8.1) Commodity

Select from:
☑ Timber products

(5.11.8.2) Type and details of smallholder engagement approach

Capacity building
☑ Prioritize support for smallholders in regions at high-risk of deforestation and conversion of other natural ecosystems
☑ Provide training, support and best practices on sustainable agriculture practices and nutrient management
☑ Support smallholders to adhere to standards in upstream value chain
☑ Support smallholders to adopt best practices which protect biodiversity
☑ Support smallholders to measure and report on environmental and social indicators

Financial incentives
☑ Living income for smallholders and other individual producers
☑ Long-term contracts linked to no-deforestation or no-conversion commitments

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Collaborate with smallholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

☑ Encourage smallholders to take part in landscape or jurisdictional initiatives

(5.11.8.3) Number of smallholders engaged

200

(5.11.8.4) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Number of hectares of forest habituated enriched or restored through planting activity Number of community members who actively participate to the planting activity Number of meetings hosted with local communities on procedures for planting as well as the workplan for the project rollout. Number of Forest Management Units that adopt the Standard Operating Procedure for restoration in this area based on local ecosystem and forest function. Number of seedlings from community members Percentage of increase in the average household income of assisted communities (not reported on yet) Documented agreement between potential buyer of sustainable forest products with Habangoi rattan farmers (not reported on yet)
[Add row]

(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

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.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

As a publicly listed company, we maintain close engagement with our investors, and our sustainability performance is continuously monitored by analysts. Each year, we conduct stakeholder surveys to gather insights from key groups, including investors, to better understand their perspectives and expectations. The feedback we receive is integrated into our strategy and reporting processes. Over the past two years, survey results have shown a significant increase in stakeholder trust and positive perception of our climate efforts.

Forests

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify **:**Civil society, NGOs, peer brands across industry.

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks

☑ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

☑ Encourage collaborative work in multi-stakeholder landscape towards initiatives for sustainable land-use goals

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

We engage with our supply chain as well as in industry-related initiatives together with other brands and organizations to raise awareness of the risks with deforestation and also support scaling of alternative materials. One good example is our engagement in the CanopyStyle initiative, to both educate and support those suppliers and fiber producers with more responsible sourcing practices in place, and also support the scaling of innovative materials that could potentially replace virgin, wood-based viscose and MMCF.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Our engagement in the CanopyStyle initiative has helped to scale number of brands that are involved, and also number of fiber producers that engage in better and more responsible sourcing practices. We have deforestation policies and commitments to Canopy to ensure no sourcing of old and endangered forests

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify **:**Across Industry peer brands

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

We encourages collective commitment to addressing the water challenges of the textiles & leather value chain. By providing a roadmap for embedding responsible and sustainable water management across operations, it will: • Facilitate brand and supplier water strategies for resilience and stewardship • Build a water-resilient textiles & leather supply chain which can produce goods with minimal environmental impact

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Our engagement with Corporate Water Leaders initiative led to official formation of the Textiles & Leather Taskforce, comprising major global fashion brands Burberry, H&M Group, Inditex, Kering, lululemon, LVMH, Nike and Primark. Together, we aim to drive sustainable water management across operations and mitigate water impacts at scale throughout the industry value chain.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Other education/information sharing, please specify **:**Share information with customers on how they can reduce emissions from the use of our sold products

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce environmental impacts

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

The climate impact from the customer-related activities accounted for about 20% of H&M Groups total GHG emissions in 2023 (19% use-phase and 1% end-of-life). Engaging with customers on reducing climate impact is an important tool to reduce these emissions.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Two important examples of this engagement are A) Our Take-care knowledge hub, of actions that our customers 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. https://www2.hm.com/en_gb/hm-sustainability/take-care.htm B) Across the H&M Group we are working to increase the rate of textile collection and reuse, improve sorting and recycling technology, as well as working with policy makers to enable the transition to a circular industry. We have in-store collection in 100% of our stores and In 2023 we collected 16,855 tonnes of used products through our existing in-store garment collecting initiatives, and 68% of the garments was reused as products, and 24% recycled to become new fibers or used in industry applications.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify **:**Civil society, NGOs, policymakers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks

☑ Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Collaborate with stakeholders in creation and review of your climate transition plan

☑ Engage with stakeholders to advocate for policy or regulatory change

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ None

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

There are no scope 3 emissions associated with this stakeholder. We engage with policy makers both in our key retail and production markets. Climate policy is one of the key priorities in our public affairs work. Engagement work can be conducted either directly whereby we take meetings with policy makers and influential stakeholders, respond to public consultations, publish position papers or speak at policy related events. This engagement work can also be conducted indirectly via trade associations or multistakeholder initiatives when relevant. When developing our climate transition plan, we consulted with key partners like WWF, as well as advocacy organizations such as Stand.earth and Action Speaks Louder. It was important for us to gain insights from stakeholders on the level of transparency and detail disclosed in the plan.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Through our engagement we are able to see progress in the policy landscape for renewable energy, both in production and in retail markets. Our high level of ambition as well as constructive dialogues with policy makers is contributing to building support for legal frameworks which should be enable renewable energy access and production in key markets which will be beneficial across our value chain. We measure our success through a set of in-house metrics helping us monitor efforts and achievements in our public affairs work. The outcomes of the reviews of our climate transition plan supported us in increasing the level of transparency.

Forests

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify **:**Suppliers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks

☑ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Other

☑ Other, please specify **:**Conduct trainings on the need for sustainably sourced materials and traceability solutions

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

By engaging with our relevant suppliers on sustainable and responsible sourcing, coming legislation, and the need for improved traceability, we can better reach our goals and drive our ambitions forward. One example on how we engage with our suppliers is connected to leather - there we train our tier 1 suppliers as well as our primary tanneries (t2) about the challenges with deforestation, and why responsible sourcing and traceability is crucial for us as a brand and for our industry, We also support them with information materials and letters to share forward upstream to their sub-suppliers on this topic. We also urge them to develop their own deforestation-free policies and commitments - to share the same ambition and take responsibility for their own sourcing.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Through our engagement in the Textile Exchange Call 2 action for deforestation-and conversion free leather, we can together with other big brands push the leather industry towards better and more responsible sourcing practices. As one company alone, it is hard to make changes but as a group of brands and retailers, we can accomplish a deforestation free leather supply chain.
[Add row]

(5.13) Has your organization already implemented any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement?

	Environmental initiatives implemented due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement
	Select from: ☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

[Fixed row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.

	Consolidation approach used	Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Operational control	*The operational control approach best aligns with our ability to influence activities in the organization.*
Forests	*Select from:* ☑ Operational control	*The operational control approach best aligns with our ability to influence activities in the organization.*
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Operational control	*The operational control approach best aligns with our ability to influence activities in the organization.*
Plastics	*Select from:* ☑ Operational control	*The operational control approach best aligns with our ability to influence activities in the organization.*
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Operational control	*The operational control approach best aligns with our ability to influence activities in the organization.*

[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

(7.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.1.1) 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?

	Has there been a structural change?
	Select all that apply ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

(7.1.2.1) Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, a change in methodology

☑ Yes, a change in boundary

(7.1.2.2) Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)

During 2023 we made significant improvements to the way we calculate our fabric and garment manufacturing emissions. First we determine the expected energy consumption. We use our internal order data to ascertain type of product and processes, Higg databases for the energy requirements of these processes, and independently verified energy consumption data from our suppliers for the energy mix. This expected energy consumption is combined with the climate impact of the energy mix to calculate the emissions from each product. When a process cannot be linked to a specific facility, we use country-specific assumptions based on the local electricity grid. The improved model and data quality will support us to improve how we steer our business to reduce our climate impact, and enable us to better capture the outcomes of specific investments and initiatives. BOUNDARY: We integrated Sellpy from investments(Scope 3 cat 15) into our own operations (scope 1&2) as a result of increased ownership and financial integration. All historical years, including base-year was recalculated to reflect these changes.
[Fixed row]

(7.1.3) Have your organization's base year emissions and past years' emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in 7.1.1 and/or 7.1.2?

(7.1.3.1) Base year recalculation

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.1.3.2) Scope(s) recalculated

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 1
☑ Scope 2, location-based
☑ Scope 2, market-based
☑ Scope 3

(7.1.3.3) Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold

https://hmgroup.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/03/HM-Group-Emissions-recalculation-policy.pdf - To ensure we accurately track progress towards our greenhouse gas (GHG) emission targets sometimes we need to adjust our base-year and subsequent year calculations. This happens when one of the following changes occur and it has a significant impact on our GHG emissions inventory: Structural changes Structural changes include acquisitions, divestures, mergers insourcing and outsourcing. Organic changes to the organisation do not trigger a recalculation or an update of the base-year. Methodology changes Methodology 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 of electricity grids emissions factors. Errors or other changes Recalculation will also be triggered by the discovery of a

significant or cumulatively significant errors. Significance threshold and approach to recalculation For scope 1 and 2 emissions, a combined emissions increase or decrease of over 5% triggers a recalculation. For scope 3 emissions an increase or decrease of over 5% triggers a recalculation. We may also choose to recalculate our baseline for changes below this threshold. Adjustment timing and publication All adjustments and recalculations will be published in our annual sustainability reporting. If 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.

(7.1.3.4) Past years' recalculation

Select from:

☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ 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

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

	Scope 2, location-based	Scope 2, market-based
	Select from: ☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure	*Select from:* ☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

[Fixed row]

(7.4) 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?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

11/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

23024

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 1 emissions are direct emissions from our own operations: primarily from on-site fuel-use, company cars and other vehicles, as well as refrigerants leaking from cooling systems. We calculate emissions related to our stores and warehouses by multiplying the amount of fuel used by emission factors for each fuel type. For company cars we use a per-kilometer emission value per fuel type to calculate the emissions, and for refrigerants we estimate an average annual impact based on the total square-meterage of our stores, offices and warehouse

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

11/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

659434

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions from purchased electricity, heat or steam connected to our own operations. Primarily they come from electricity use and district heating in stores, warehouses and offices. We use the market-based approach in our accounting, which means that we calculate emissions based on the tracking of environmental attributes of the energy purchased, such as electricity certificates for renewable electricity. In our Sustainability Disclosure, we also report emissions using the location-based method where only the country, or grid's, total production mix is taken into account. Read more about these accounting methods in the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. To calculate market-based scope 2 emissions, we multiply the amount of purchased energy of each type used in our stores, offices and warehouses by relevant emission factors for each energy type. In 2023, we purchased renewable electricity for 94% of our own operations using a variety of certification schemes. We have signed power purchase agreements (PPAs) for several solar parks, located in the UK and Spain, and in 2022 we signed Sweden's largest solar PPA to provide us with renewable electricity.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

11/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

48733.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions from purchased electricity, heat or steam connected to our own operations. Primarily they come from electricity use and district heating in stores, warehouses and offices. In our Sustainability Disclosure, we also report emissions using the location-based method where only the country, or grid's, total production mix is taken into account. Read more about these accounting methods in the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. In 2023, we purchased renewable electricity for 94% of our own operations using a variety of certification schemes. We have signed power purchase agreements (PPAs) for several solar parks, located in the UK and Spain, and in 2022 we signed Sweden's largest solar PPA to provide us with renewable electricity.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

11/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8121021

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Category 1 is by far the largest source of emissions, where garment goods make up the majority. The method for garment goods is outlined below. For other Category 1 sources, see our reporting methodology page: https://hmgroup.com/sustainability/circularity-and-climate/climate/climate-reporting/ Garment goods Raw materials This includes emissions from production and processing of fibres such as cotton, viscose and polyester. All materials are included. We calculate emissions by multiplying the weight of each material by the relevant emission factor in the HIGG MSI database. This is often referred to as tier 4. Fabric production and garment manufacturing Fabric production, often referred to as tier 2 and 3, includes emissions from the fabric production processes, such as spinning, weaving, and knitting, as well as dyeing and other treatment processes. Garment manufacturing, or tier 1, is when the fabric is converted into a finished product through cutting, stitching, processing and finishing. All fabrics and garment manufacturing is included in our emissions reporting. During 2023 we made significant improvements to the way we calculate our fabric and garment manufacturing emissions. First we determine the expected energy consumption. We use our internal order data to ascertain type of product and processes, Higg databases for the energy requirements of these processes, and independently verified energy consumption data from our suppliers for the energy mix. This expected energy consumption is combined with the climate impact of the energy mix to calculate the emissions from each product. When a process cannot be linked to a specific facility, we use country-specific assumptions based on the local electricity grid. The improved model and data quality will support us to improve how we steer our business to reduce our climate impact, and enable us to better capture the outcomes of specific investments and initiatives. Read more in our 2023 Sustainability Disclosure on these individual improvements, and the impact of these on our results. When we make changes to our methods, models or data-sources, we always update data for all years up to and including our base year. We do not claim these changes as emission reductions, and they will not affect our 2030 and 2040 targets.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

11/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

No capital goods emissions, as there are no relevant activities.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

11/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

33210

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The upstream emissions are calculated in the same way as scope 1 and Scope 2 (market based) emissions, but using upstream factors. Please see scope 1&2 for details.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

11/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

448513

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Upstream transport between suppliers, e.g. yarn spinner to fabric producer, are included in emission factors for materials, and therefore not in the transport category. Transport covers all emissions connected to transportation of products to our warehouses, internal line haul within our warehouse network and delivery to customers and stores. For transport to our warehouses Emissions related to transportation are calculated by identifying how far goods have travelled per mode of transport (sea, rail, road, air) multiplied by relevant emission factors for each mode of transport. The calculation methodology uses a stepwise approach, combining multiple internal data sources. For road transports from port to warehouse, the method described below is used. For road transport from our warehouses to stores, internal line-haul between warehouses, from port to warehouse and for customer deliveries Emissions from road-transport are calculated by collecting fuel consumption data from carriers multiplied by relevant emissions factor per fuel type. A few of our carriers report emissions based on their own calculations, using the same methodology as H&M Group. Transportation by air, ocean and rail is calculated based on weight and distance of goods transported, multiplied by relevant emission factor for each mode of transport.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

11/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4039.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Data is collected on own-operations waste weights per treatment-type (e.g. kg to material recycling, or kg to energy recovery, etc.) This is then combined with relevant emission factors to estimate emissions.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

11/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

22590.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Travel- and emission-data is collected from travel agencies.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

11/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

43777

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions are estimated based on the number of employees and an mapping of how employees travel to work (e.g. bicycle, public transport, cars etc) and then multiplied by estimated distances and emissions per km for different modes.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

11/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

No upstream leased assets, so no emissions included here. Stores, offices and warehouses that are leased are included in Scope 1&2 as we have an operational control approach.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

11/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

All transports are included in category 4. Please see method description there.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

11/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

No intermediate products, so no processing takes place.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

11/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1870901.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

These emissions come from the customer use phase, including energy used for washing, drying and ironing the bought products. To calculate this, we take the total amount of products sold in each product category and geographical area during the reporting period and apply use-phase factors to calculate total energy consumption. Then we apply a local geographical energy emission factor to sum up the total emissions from the energy consumption.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

11/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

96931.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category covers the emissions that arise when customers stop using our products. We estimate the share of the total produced weight that is re-worn, reused, recycled, incinerated, or disposed of in landfills. These estimates are based on our garment collecting partner's data and industry end-of-life estimation models. Each of these end-of-life scenarios are then combined with an emission factor for the relevant waste management practice.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

11/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

No downstream leased assets.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

11/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

62542.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions are based on the sqm of stores operated by franchisees, combined with an estimated energy-consumption from our own stores in similar locations. This is then combined with emission factors for those energy-grids or sources.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

11/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6338.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

For major investments, where H&M Group is the main owner, these emissions are integrated into our scope 1-2-3 emissions. For minor ownership shares, we use industry-average emissions per revenue factors to estimate total impact.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

11/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

11/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A
[Fixed row]

(7.6) What were your organization’s gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

16354

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Scope 1 emissions are direct emissions from our own operations: primarily from on-site fuel-use, company cars and other vehicles, as well as refrigerants leaking from cooling systems. We calculate emissions related to our stores and warehouses by multiplying the amount of fuel used by emission factors for each fuel type. For company cars we use a per-kilometer emission value per fuel type to calculate the emissions, and for refrigerants we estimate an average annual impact based on the total square-meterage of our stores, offices and warehouse NOTE: This method is the same for all years, as base-years and in-between years are updated when the method has been developed.

Past year 1

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

17796

(7.6.2) End date

11/29/2022

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Scope 1 emissions are direct emissions from our own operations: primarily from on-site fuel-use, company cars and other vehicles, as well as refrigerants leaking from cooling systems. We calculate emissions related to our stores and warehouses by multiplying the amount of fuel used by emission factors for each fuel type. For

company cars we use a per-kilometer emission value per fuel type to calculate the emissions, and for refrigerants we estimate an average annual impact based on the total square-meterage of our stores, offices and warehouse NOTE: This method is the same for all years, as base-years and in-between years are updated when the method has been developed.

Past year 2

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

20294

(7.6.2) End date

11/29/2021

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Scope 1 emissions are direct emissions from our own operations: primarily from on-site fuel-use, company cars and other vehicles, as well as refrigerants leaking from cooling systems. We calculate emissions related to our stores and warehouses by multiplying the amount of fuel used by emission factors for each fuel type. For company cars we use a per-kilometer emission value per fuel type to calculate the emissions, and for refrigerants we estimate an average annual impact based on the total square-meterage of our stores, offices and warehouse NOTE: This method is the same for all years, as base-years and in-between years are updated when the method has been developed.

Past year 3

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

19442

(7.6.2) End date

11/29/2020

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Scope 1 emissions are direct emissions from our own operations: primarily from on-site fuel-use, company cars and other vehicles, as well as refrigerants leaking from cooling systems. We calculate emissions related to our stores and warehouses by multiplying the amount of fuel used by emission factors for each fuel type. For company cars we use a per-kilometer emission value per fuel type to calculate the emissions, and for refrigerants we estimate an average annual impact based on

the total square-meterage of our stores, offices and warehouse NOTE: This method is the same for all years, as base-years and in-between years are updated when the method has been developed.

Past year 4

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

23024

(7.6.2) End date

11/29/2019

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Scope 1 emissions are direct emissions from our own operations: primarily from on-site fuel-use, company cars and other vehicles, as well as refrigerants leaking from cooling systems. We calculate emissions related to our stores and warehouses by multiplying the amount of fuel used by emission factors for each fuel type. For company cars we use a per-kilometer emission value per fuel type to calculate the emissions, and for refrigerants we estimate an average annual impact based on the total square-meterage of our stores, offices and warehouse NOTE: This method is the same for all years, as base-years and in-between years are updated when the method has been developed.
[Fixed row]

(7.7) What were your organization’s gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

377307

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

38451

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions from purchased electricity, heat or steam connected to our own operations. Primarily they come from electricity use and district heating in stores, warehouses and offices. We use the market-based approach in our accounting, which means that we calculate emissions based on the tracking of environmental attributes of the energy purchased, such as electricity certificates for renewable electricity. In our Sustainability Disclosure, we also report emissions using the location-based method where only the country, or grid's, total production mix is taken into account. Read more about these accounting methods in the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. To calculate market-based scope 2 emissions, we multiply the amount of purchased energy of each type used in our stores, offices and warehouses by relevant emission factors for each energy type. In 2023, we purchased renewable electricity for 94% of our own operations using a variety of certification schemes. We have signed power purchase agreements (PPAs) for several solar parks, located in the UK and Spain, and in 2022 we signed Sweden's largest solar PPA to provide us with renewable electricity. NOTE: This method is the same for all years, as base-years and in-between years are updated when the method has been developed.

Past year 1

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

450624

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

46803

(7.7.3) End date

11/29/2022

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions from purchased electricity, heat or steam connected to our own operations. Primarily they come from electricity use and district heating in stores, warehouses and offices. We use the market-based approach in our accounting, which means that we calculate emissions based on the tracking of environmental attributes of the energy purchased, such as electricity certificates for renewable electricity. In our Sustainability Disclosure, we also report emissions using the location-based method where only the country, or grid's, total production mix is taken into account. Read more about these accounting methods in the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. To calculate market-based scope 2 emissions, we multiply the amount of purchased energy of each type used in our stores, offices and warehouses by relevant emission factors for each energy type. In 2023, we purchased renewable electricity for 94% of our own operations using a variety of certification schemes. We have signed power purchase agreements (PPAs) for several solar parks, located in the UK and Spain, and in 2022 we signed Sweden's largest solar PPA to provide us with renewable electricity. NOTE: This method is the same for all years, as base-years and in-between years are updated when the method has been developed.

Past year 2

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

471958

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

35339

(7.7.3) End date

11/29/2021

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions from purchased electricity, heat or steam connected to our own operations. Primarily they come from electricity use and district heating in stores, warehouses and offices. We use the market-based approach in our accounting, which means that we calculate emissions based on the tracking of environmental attributes of the energy purchased, such as electricity certificates for renewable electricity. In our Sustainability Disclosure, we also report emissions using the location-based method where only the country, or grid's, total production mix is taken into account. Read more about these accounting methods in the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. To calculate market-based scope 2 emissions, we multiply the amount of purchased energy of each type used in our stores, offices and warehouses by relevant emission factors for each energy type. In 2023, we purchased renewable electricity for 94% of our own operations using a variety of certification schemes. We have signed power purchase agreements (PPAs) for several solar parks, located in the UK and Spain, and in 2022 we signed Sweden's largest solar PPA to provide us with renewable electricity. NOTE: This method is the same for all years, as base-years and in-between years are updated when the method has been developed.

Past year 3

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

501582

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

60607

(7.7.3) End date

11/29/2020

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions from purchased electricity, heat or steam connected to our own operations. Primarily they come from electricity use and district heating in stores, warehouses and offices. We use the market-based approach in our accounting, which means that we calculate emissions based on the tracking of environmental attributes of the energy purchased, such as electricity certificates for renewable electricity. In our Sustainability Disclosure, we also report emissions using the location-based method where only the country, or grid's, total production mix is taken into account. Read more about these accounting methods in the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. To calculate market-based scope 2 emissions, we multiply the amount of purchased energy of each type used in our stores, offices and warehouses by relevant emission factors for each energy type. In 2023, we purchased renewable electricity for 94% of our own operations using a variety of certification schemes. We have signed power purchase agreements (PPAs) for several solar parks, located in the UK and Spain, and in 2022 we signed Sweden's largest solar PPA to provide us with renewable electricity. NOTE: This method is the same for all years, as base-years and in-between years are updated when the method has been developed.

Past year 4

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

659434

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

48733

(7.7.3) End date

11/29/2019

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions from purchased electricity, heat or steam connected to our own operations. Primarily they come from electricity use and district heating in stores, warehouses and offices. We use the market-based approach in our accounting, which means that we calculate emissions based on the tracking of environmental attributes of the energy purchased, such as electricity certificates for renewable electricity. In our Sustainability Disclosure, we also report emissions using the location-based method where only the country, or grid's, total production mix is taken into account. Read more about these accounting methods in the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. To calculate market-based scope 2 emissions, we multiply the amount of purchased energy of each type used in our stores, offices and warehouses by relevant emission factors for each energy type. In 2023, we purchased renewable electricity for 94% of our own operations using a variety of certification schemes. We have signed power purchase agreements (PPAs) for several solar parks, located in the UK and Spain, and in 2022 we signed Sweden's largest solar PPA to provide us with renewable electricity. NOTE: This method is the same for all years, as base-years and in-between years are updated when the method has been developed.

[Fixed row]

(7.8) Account for your organization’s gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

6316002

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier-specific method

☑ Hybrid method

☑ Average data method

☑ Spend-based method

☑ Fuel-based method

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

66.5

(7.8.5) Please explain

Garment manufacturing and fabric production, tier 1 and 2 are based on supplier-provided data, the rest of category-1 emissions are based on average or spend-based calculations. Read more about how we calculate emissions here: https://hmgroup.com/sustainability/circularity-and-climate/climate/climate-reporting/

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not calculated., as no significant emission sources from capital goods expenditures. All expenditures are covered in Category 1.

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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

25025

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Estimated based on energy- and fuel sources in Scope 1&2.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

302614

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier-specific method

☑ Average data method

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

58

(7.8.5) Please explain

Road-based distribution is based on actual fuel consumption collected from TSPs. inbound shipping and airfreight is based on distances and weights transported. Read more about how we calculate emissions here: https://hmgroup.com/sustainability/circularity-and-climate/climate/climate-reporting/

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

4408

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Estimated

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

17669

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier-specific method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Covers train and airtravel. Data is collected from travel agencies. Read more about how we calculate emissions here: https://hmgroup.com/sustainability/circularity-and-climate/climate/climate-reporting/

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

35903

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Estimated

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not calculated, as we have no upstream leased assets. We are using the Operational control approach.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

All transports are covered in Category 4

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not calculated, as we do not sell any intermediate products.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1659426

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Estimated based on industry model. Read more about how we calculate emissions here: https://hmgroup.com/sustainability/circularity-and-climate/climate/climate-reporting/

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

88506

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Estimated

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not relevant as we have no downstream leased assets.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

43358

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Estimated

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

39501

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Estimated

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

N/A

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

N/A
[Fixed row]

(7.8.1) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.

Past year 1

(7.8.1.1) End date

11/29/2022

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

6898025

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

30718

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

330679

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

3173

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

8254

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

36623

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

1850573

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

91913

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

0

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

63438

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

35413

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

0

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

0

Past year 2

(7.8.1.1) End date

11/29/2021

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

7331538

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

27548

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

360565

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

3770

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

2380

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

38994

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

2021359

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

97227

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

0

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

48121

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

25721

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

0

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

0

Past year 3

(7.8.1.1) End date

11/29/2020

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

7139654

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

34280

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

341491

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

3302

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

11631

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

38187

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

2009661

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

97859

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

0

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

63051

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

16030

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

0

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

0

Past year 4

(7.8.1.1) End date

11/29/2019

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

8121021

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

33210

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

448513

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

4039

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

22590

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

43777

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

2498618

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

96931

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

0

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

62542

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

6338

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

0

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

0
[Fixed row]

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

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	*Select from:*

	Verification/assurance status
	☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

HM-Group-Sustainability-Disclosure-2023 AND Audit statement.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

Page 88-89 in the report is the auditors report of the assurance. The last two pages, 91 and 92, is a clarification/verification letter from the auditors on the specifics of the data audited for CDP.

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☑ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

HM-Group-Sustainability-Disclosure-2023 AND Audit statement.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Page 88-89 in the report is the auditors report of the assurance. The last two pages, 91 and 92, is a clarification/verification letter from the auditors on the specifics of the data audited for CDP.

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☑ Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

HM-Group-Sustainability-Disclosure-2023 AND Audit statement.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Page 88-89 in the report is the auditors report of the assurance. The last two pages, 91 and 92, is a clarification/verification letter from the auditors on the specifics of the data audited for CDP.

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services

☑ Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

HM-Group-Sustainability-Disclosure-2023 AND Audit statement.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Page 88-89 in the report is the auditors report of the assurance. The last two pages, 91 and 92, is a clarification/verification letter from the auditors on the specifics of the data audited for CDP. Share of Cateory 1 and 4 emissions verfied (i.e. out of reported emissions in these categories,) is 89% Share of total scope 3 emissions is 66%

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

89
[Add row]

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

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1) 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 renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6462

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

10.0033

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*Calculated as follows: (6462/64599) * 100 10.0033*

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1207

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

1.8687

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*Calculated as follows: (1207/64599) * 100 1.8687*

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

Mergers

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2125

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

3.2891

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*Calculated as follows: (2125/64599) * 100 3.2891*

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0
[Fixed row]

(7.10.2) Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Select from:
☑ Market-based

(7.12) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

Select from:
☑ No

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ CO2

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

14459

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ CH4

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

18

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ N2O

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

32

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 4

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ HFCs

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

1845

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

[Add row]

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

Australia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

49.8

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

10065

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

9625

Austria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8.2

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1873

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

223

Bangladesh

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1.9

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

392

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Belgium

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

729.4

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2949

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Bosnia & Herzegovina

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2.5

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

508

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

437

Bulgaria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

86.1

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2009

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Cambodia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

6

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Canada

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1318.3

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3652

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Chile

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

23.2

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

4687

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

197.5

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

39875

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Colombia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10.7

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2173

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1441

Croatia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

605

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Cyprus

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2.5

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

513

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

499

Czechia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

33.8

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3783

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

178

Denmark

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

22

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1310

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

106

Ecuador

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1.3

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

266

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

254

Estonia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6.6

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1362

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

22

Finland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2.6

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

532

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

France

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9.7

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1963

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Georgia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.9

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

175

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

124

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3787.2

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

35413

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

986

Greece

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

16.5

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3330

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12.2

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2473

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Hungary

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

64.4

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1919

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

44

Iceland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

India

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

227.8

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

16735

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Indonesia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.1

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

28

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4.4

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

881

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Italy

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

557

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

12976

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Japan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

61

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

13114

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

776

Kazakhstan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7.1

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1442

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Latvia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1.1

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

312

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

84

Lithuania

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2.4

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

560

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

82

Luxembourg

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

61.8

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

256

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Malaysia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

41.1

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

8315

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Mexico

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

95.3

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

19257

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Myanmar

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

8

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Netherlands

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

662.5

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

6965

New Zealand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2.8

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

566

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

North Macedonia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.5

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

98

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

87

Norway

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.5

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

115

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

6

Pakistan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.1

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

14

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

13

Peru

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10.2

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2057

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Philippines

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

50.6

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

10234

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

10218

Poland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2609.4

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

35290

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

631

Portugal

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9.4

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1898

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Puerto Rico

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2.7

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

554

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Republic of Korea

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

30.1

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

6086

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

5976

Romania

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

370.7

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

4279

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

325

Russian Federation

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1.6

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

691

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

694

Serbia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

21.1

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

4274

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

314

Singapore

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5.5

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1107

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1101

Slovakia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

62.4

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

564

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

35

Slovenia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2.2

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

440

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

South Africa

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

47.7

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

8290

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Spain

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

56.4

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

7649

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Sweden

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1711.7

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1348

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

474

Switzerland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

194.7

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

310

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Taiwan, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14.9

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3010

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

3137

Turkey

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

522.5

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

8158

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

60

Ukraine

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.8

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

155

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

135

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

498.9

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

10593

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2001.1

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

64854

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Uruguay

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

164

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

302

Viet Nam

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9.1

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1830

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0
[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ By activity

(7.17.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Company cars*	*1707*
Row 4	*Building, back up generators, heating and cooling, including refrigerants*	*14647*

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ By activity

(7.20.3) 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)
Row 1	*Warehouses*	*33272*	*3400*
Row 2	*Offices and data centers*	*988*	*101*
Row 3	*Production offices*	*1585*	*162*

	Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 4	*Sales/stores*	*341449*	*34788*

[Add row]

(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

16354

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

377307

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

38451

(7.22.4) Please explain

all relevant sources are included in the consolidated accounting group.

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

all relevant sources are included in the consolidated accounting group.
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:
☑ No

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

Row 1

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

184000000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

13

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

0

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Fuels used in stores, warehouses and company cars.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Scope 1 emissions are direct emissions from our own operations: primarily from on-site fuel-use, company cars and other vehicles, as well as refrigerants leaking from cooling systems. We calculate emissions related to our stores and warehouses by multiplying the amount of fuel used by emission factors for each fuel type. For company cars we use a per-kilometer emission value per fuel type to calculate the emissions, and for refrigerants we estimate an average annual impact based on the total square-meterage of our stores, offices and warehouses.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

https://hmgroup.com/sustainability/circularity-and-climate/climate/climate-reporting/

Row 2

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

184000000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

31

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

0

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Electricity and district heating for stores and warehouses

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions from purchased electricity, heat or steam connected to our own operations. Primarily they come from electricity use and district heating in stores, warehouses and offices. We use the market-based approach in our accounting, which means that we calculate emissions based on the tracking of environmental attributes of the energy purchased, such as electricity certificates for renewable electricity. In our Sustainability Disclosure, we also report emissions using the location-based method where only the country, or grid's, total production mix is taken into account. Read more about these accounting methods in the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. To calculate market-based scope 2 emissions, we multiply the amount of purchased energy of each type used in our stores, offices and warehouses by relevant emission factors for each energy type. In 2023, we purchased renewable electricity for 94% of our own operations using a variety of certification schemes. We have signed power purchase agreements (PPAs) for several solar parks, located in the UK and Spain, and in 2022 we signed Sweden's largest solar PPA to provide us with renewable electricity.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

https://hmgroup.com/sustainability/circularity-and-climate/climate/climate-reporting/

Row 3

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Category 14: Franchises

☑ Category 15: Investments

☑ Category 6: Business travel

☑ Category 7: Employee commuting

☑ Category 11: Use of sold products

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations

☑ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

184000000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

6655

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

0

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Production of sold goods. Use of sold goods. Transport and distribution

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Scope 3 emissions are all other indirect emissions from our entire value chain beyond our own operations. For example, cultivation of raw materials such as cotton, production, fabric dyeing, transports to warehouses and stores, customer washing and drying, and end of life. For us these emissions make up the majority of our total, about 99% when using the market-based approach for scope 2. Garment goods Raw materials This includes emissions from production and processing of fibres such as cotton, viscose and polyester. All materials are included. We calculate emissions by multiplying the weight of each material by the relevant emission factor in the HIGG MSI database. This is often referred to as tier 4. Fabric production and garment manufacturing Fabric production, often referred to as tier 2 and 3, includes emissions from the fabric production processes, such as spinning, weaving, and knitting, as well as dyeing and other treatment processes. Garment manufacturing, or tier 1, is when the fabric is converted into a finished product through cutting, stitching, processing and finishing. All fabrics and garment manufacturing is included in

our emissions reporting. During 2023 we made significant improvements to the way we calculate our fabric and garment manufacturing emissions. First we determine the expected energy consumption. We use our internal order data to ascertain type of product and processes, Higg databases for the energy requirements of these processes, and independently verified energy consumption data from our suppliers for the energy mix. This expected energy consumption is combined with the climate impact of the energy mix to calculate the emissions from each product. When a process cannot be linked to a specific facility, we use country-specific assumptions based on the local electricity grid. The improved model and data quality will support us to improve how we steer our business to reduce our climate impact, and enable us to better capture the outcomes of specific investments and initiatives. Read more in our 2023 Sustainability Disclosure on these individual improvements, and the impact of these on our results. When we make changes to our methods, models or data-sources, we always update data for all years up to and including our base year. We do not claim these changes as emission reductions, and they will not affect our 2030 and 2040 targets. Non-garment goods This includes all emissions from raw material sourcing through to product manufacturing from non-garment commercial products within our assortment. For example, H&M HOME interiors, cosmetics, accessories, footwear and toys. Manufacturing emissions are calculated by multiplying ordered pieces with average emission per piece per production unit. Where it is not possible to match order data with supplier data, a fallback method is used based on average emissions for production country and type of non-garment production group. Raw material and processing emissions are calculated using product weights combined with HIGG MSI data for the relevant materials. Transport Upstream transport between suppliers, e.g. yarn spinner to fabric producer, are included in emission factors for materials, and therefore not in the transport category. Transport covers all emissions connected to transportation of products to our warehouses, internal line haul within our warehouse network and delivery to customers and stores. For transport to our warehouses Emissions related to transportation are calculated by identifying how far goods have travelled per mode of transport (sea, rail, road, air) multiplied by relevant emission factors for each mode of transport. The calculation methodology uses a stepwise approach, combining multiple internal data sources. For road transports from port to warehouse, the method described below is used. For road transport from our warehouses to stores, internal line-haul between warehouses, from port to warehouse and for customer deliveries Emissions from road-transport are calculated by collecting fuel consumption data from carriers multiplied by relevant emissions factor per fuel type. A few of our carriers report emissions based on their own calculations, using the same methodology as H&M Group. Transportation by air, ocean and rail is calculated based on weight and distance of goods transported, multiplied by relevant emission factor for each mode of transport. Packaging Packaging emissions relate mostly to the raw materials, process energy and transport. To calculate these emissions we use material weights for packaging materials, combined with emission factors from the Higg MSI database.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

https://hmgroup.com/sustainability/circularity-and-climate/climate/climate-reporting/
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

☑ Customer base is too large and diverse to accurately track emissions to the customer level

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

Considering we operate a B2C model, allocating corporate GHG emissions to individual customers is not feasible.

Row 2

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

☑ Diversity of product lines makes accurately accounting for each product/product line cost ineffective

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

We are continuously improving our data and methodology, and hope to be able to provide more detailed data in the future.
[Add row]

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

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

Select from:

☑ No

(7.28.3) Primary reason for no plans to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(7.28.4) Explain why you do not plan to develop capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers

As we are primarily a B2C company, allocations of corporate GHG inventory is not a strategic priority.
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:
☑ More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

(7.30) 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)	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization’s energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

69663

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

69663

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

1046407

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

66792

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

1113199

Consumption of purchased or acquired heat

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

22704

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

22704

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

4671

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

4671

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

1051078

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

159159

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

1210237
[Fixed row]

(7.30.6) 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	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	*Select from:*

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
	☑ No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

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

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

36

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

36

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

68765

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

68765

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

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

862

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

862

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

69663

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

862

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

68801
[Fixed row]

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

Electricity

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

5533

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

5533

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

4671

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

4671

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

55697

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

55697

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0
[Fixed row]

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Australia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

14775.35

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

299.17

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

15074.52

Austria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

13756.84

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

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

1095.48

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

14852.32

Bangladesh

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

719.68

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

719.68

Belarus

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

0

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

1887.18

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1887.18

Belgium

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

17953.9

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

3671.89

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

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

0

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

2327.9

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

23953.69

Bosnia & Herzegovina

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

634.9

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

634.90

Bulgaria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5356.89

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

0

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

416.53

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

5773.42

Cambodia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

55.12

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

55.12

Canada

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

33586.51

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

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

0

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

4573.81

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

38160.32

Chile

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

11163.28

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

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

0

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

2540.55

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

13703.83

China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

64562.77

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

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

0

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

0.93

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

64563.70

Colombia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

9422.05

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

9422.05

Croatia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3615

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

3615.00

Cyprus

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

830.08

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

830.08

Czechia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

8764.59

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

873.43

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

9638.02

Denmark

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

12728.64

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

527.98

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

87.45

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

13344.07

Ecuador

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1823.62

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1823.62

Estonia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2689.34

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

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

109.87

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

86.86

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2886.07

Finland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

7302.71

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

7302.71

France

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

38191.97

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

0

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

1566.96

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

39758.93

Georgia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1593.33

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1593.33

Germany

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

109675.93

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

216.63

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

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

4846.56

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

19774.67

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

134513.79

Greece

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

9022.96

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

9022.96

Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4235.78

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

4235.78

Hungary

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

8525.01

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

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

215.67

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

8740.68

Iceland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1801.73

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1801.73

India

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

24162.91

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

136.99

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

0

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

576.79

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

24876.69

Indonesia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

35.5

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

35.50

Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3301.84

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

3301.84

Italy

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

48839.31

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

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

0

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

2693.49

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

51532.80

Japan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

25819.67

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

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

3814.22

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

29633.89

Kazakhstan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2507.57

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2507.57

Latvia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2056.61

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

413.17

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2469.78

Lithuania

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3206.69

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

400.73

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

3607.42

Luxembourg

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2345.59

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2345.59

Malaysia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

12719.71

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

12719.71

Mexico

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

48235.81

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

48235.81

Myanmar

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

18.53

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

18.53

Netherlands

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

22813.87

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

318.89

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

617.34

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

23750.10

New Zealand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4380.11

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

4380.11

North Macedonia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

154.61

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

154.61

Norway

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

16689.15

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

27.58

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

16716.73

Pakistan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

34.91

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

34.91

Peru

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

11570.87

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

11570.87

Philippines

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

14373.15

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

14373.15

Poland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

55279.58

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

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

4112.04

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

12259.89

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

71651.51

Portugal

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

10241.05

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

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

0

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

347.89

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

10588.94

Puerto Rico

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1200.43

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1200.43

Republic of Korea

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

13065.98

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

13065.98

Romania

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

14426

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

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

1595.43

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

1039.35

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

17060.78

Russian Federation

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

907.32

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

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

1791.76

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

40.86

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2739.94

Serbia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5700.66

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

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

0

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

1831.57

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

7532.23

Singapore

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2871.96

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2871.96

Slovakia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4077.39

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

170.98

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

4248.37

Slovenia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1920.89

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

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

0

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

326.21

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2247.10

South Africa

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

8927.89

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

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

0

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

25.93

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

8953.82

Spain

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

49673.32

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

127.24

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

0

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

102.51

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

49903.07

Sweden

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

37790.44

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

219.42

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

2092.65

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

40102.51

Switzerland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

12224.55

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

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

0

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

3862.99

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

16087.54

Taiwan, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5492.06

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

5492.06

Turkey

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

19566.92

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

297.16

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

283.05

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

20147.13

Ukraine

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

464.19

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

464.19

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

54238.77

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

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

0

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

2431.7

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

56670.47

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

182850.11

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

0

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

4129.22

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

186979.33

Uruguay

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3327.13

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

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

0

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

5061.07

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

8388.20

Viet Nam

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2898.17

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

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

0

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

467.44

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

3365.61
[Fixed row]

(7.30.17) Provide details of your organization’s renewable electricity purchases in the reporting year by country/area.

Row 1

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Austria

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

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

3554

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

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

Select from:
☑ Spain

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

2023

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

Select from:
☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 2

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Austria

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

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

10203

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Spain

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2021

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Also includes facilities with commissioning in 2022

Row 3

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Bangladesh

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

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

961

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

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

Select from:

☑ Bangladesh

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2022

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 4

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Belgium

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

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

4531

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Spain

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2023

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 5

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Belgium

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

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

13423

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Finland

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2014

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

Select from:
☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Also includes some certificates from Spain. Also includes facilities with commissioning in, 2015, 2021, 2022

Row 6

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Bulgaria

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

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

1298

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

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

Select from:
☑ Spain

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

2019

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

Select from:
☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 7

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Bulgaria

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

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

4059

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Spain

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2022

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 8

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Canada

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

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

9036

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ US-REC

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

Select from:

☑ United States of America

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2020

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 9

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Canada

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

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

8116

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ US-REC

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

Select from:

☑ United States of America

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2017

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 10

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Canada

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

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

7652

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ US-REC

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

Select from:

☑ United States of America

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2016

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 11

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Canada

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

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

8783

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ US-REC

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

Select from:

☑ United States of America

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2015

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 12

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Chile

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

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

10428

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

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

Select from:

☑ Chile

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2020

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Also includes facilities with commissioning in 2022

Row 13

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Chile

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

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

360

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

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

Select from:

☑ Chile

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2020

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 14

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Chile

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

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

376

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

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

Select from:

☑ Chile

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2020

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 15

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ China

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

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

7894

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

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

Select from:

☑ China

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2021

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 16

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ China

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

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

10928

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

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

Select from:

☑ China

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2021

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

Select from:
☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 17

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ China

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

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

13832

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

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

Select from:

☑ China

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2021

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 18

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ China

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

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

15844

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

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

Select from:

☑ China

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2023

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

Select from:
☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 19

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ China

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

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

16065

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

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

Select from:

☑ China

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2018

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Also includes facilities with commissioning in 2023

Row 20

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Croatia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

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

2742

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Sweden

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

2014

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

Select from:
☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 21

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Croatia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

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

873

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

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

Select from:
☑ Spain

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

2019

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

Select from:
☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 22

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Czechia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

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

5187

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Spain

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2021

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Also includes facilities with commissioning in 2022 Also includes certificates from Sweden and Portugal

Row 23

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Czechia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

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

1587

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Spain

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2021

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Also includes facilities with commissioning in 2022 Also includes certificates from Sweden and Portugal

Row 24

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Czechia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

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

1991

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Sweden

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2022

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 25

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Denmark

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

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

9547

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

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

Select from:
☑ Spain

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2021

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Also includes facilities with commissioning in 2022 Also includes some certificates from Finland

Row 26

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Denmark

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

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

3182

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

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

Select from:
☑ Spain

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

2023

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

Select from:
☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 27

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Estonia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

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

705

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Spain

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2023

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 28

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Estonia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

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

1985

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Portugal

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2021

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

Select from:
☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 29

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Finland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

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

5537

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Finland

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2021

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 30

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Finland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

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

1766

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Spain

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2023

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 31

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ France

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

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

9062

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Sweden

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2021

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 32

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ France

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

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

29130

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Finland

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2014

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Also includes facilities with commissioning in 2022 and 2015 Also includes some certificates from Spain and Sweden

Row 33

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

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

70624

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

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

Select from:
☑ Spain

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

2020

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

Select from:
☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Also includes facilities with commissioning in 2023, 2022, 2021 Also includes some certificates from Sweden, France and Finland

Row 34

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

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

13721

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Spain

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2021

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Also includes facilities with commissioning in 2022 and 2023

Row 35

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

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

25331

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Spain

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2023

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 36

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Greece

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

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

6757

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Sweden

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2021

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 37

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Greece

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

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

2266

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Spain

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2019

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

Select from:
☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 38

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

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

949

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

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

Select from:

☑ China

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2018

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 39

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

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

1005

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

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

Select from:

☑ China

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2023

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

Select from:
☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 40

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

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

1072

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

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

Select from:

☑ China

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2021

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 41

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

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

1210

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ I-REC

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

Select from:
☑ China

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2021

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 42

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Hungary

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

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

6364

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Sweden

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2021

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 43

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Hungary

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

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

2162

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Spain

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2019

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 44

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Iceland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Geothermal

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

1797

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Iceland

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

1947

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 45

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Iceland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Geothermal

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

5

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Iceland

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2008

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 46

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ India

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

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

23944

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

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

Select from:

☑ India

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2015

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 47

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ India

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

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

219

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

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

Select from:

☑ India

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2022

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 48

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

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

57

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

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

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2020

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

Select from:
☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 49

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Ireland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

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

1878

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Sweden

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2014

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 50

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Ireland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

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

1424

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Spain

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2023

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 51

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Italy

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

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

37543

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Spain

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2019

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Also includes facilities with commissioning in 2022 and 2020 Also includes some certificates from Finland

Row 52

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Italy

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

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

11297

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Spain

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2023

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 53

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

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

13288

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ J-Credit (Renewable)

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

Select from:

☑ Japan

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2010

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 54

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

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

12543

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ J-Credit (Renewable)

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

Select from:

☑ Japan

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2011

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 55

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Kazakhstan

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

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

2692

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

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

Select from:

☑ Kazakhstan

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2020

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 56

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Latvia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

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

1551

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Portugal

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2021

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 57

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Latvia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

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

506

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Spain

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2023

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 58

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Lithuania

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

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

2423

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Spain

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2020

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 59

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Lithuania

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

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

784

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Sweden

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2021

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 60

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Luxembourg

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

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

1763

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Spain

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2022

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Also includes facilities with commissioning in 2023

Row 61

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Luxembourg

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

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

583

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Sweden

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2021

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

Select from:
☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 62

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Malaysia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

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

12115

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ TIGR

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

Select from:

☑ Malaysia

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2021

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Also includes facilities with commissioning in 2022

Row 63

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Malaysia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

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

605

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ I-REC

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

Select from:

☑ Malaysia

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

2014

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

Select from:
☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 64

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Mexico

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

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

11659

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ I-REC

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

Select from:
☑ Mexico

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

2018

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

Select from:
☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Also includes facilities with commissioning in 2020

Row 65

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Mexico

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

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

10628

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

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

Select from:

☑ Mexico

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2013

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 66

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Mexico

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

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

12474

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

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

Select from:

☑ Mexico

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2013

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 67

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Mexico

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

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

2299

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

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

Select from:

☑ Mexico

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2020

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Also includes facilities with commissioning in 2021

Row 68

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Mexico

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

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

11176

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

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

Select from:

☑ Mexico

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2013

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Also includes facilities with commissioning in 2018 and 2014

Row 69

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Netherlands

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

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

17010

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

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

Select from:
☑ Italy

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

2021

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

Select from:
☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Also includes facilities with commissioning in 2022 Also includes some certificates from Portugal

Row 70

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Netherlands

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

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

5804

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Sweden

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2021

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 71

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ New Zealand

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable electricity mix, please specify **:**Mix of wind and solar

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

4381

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Green Tariff /Toitu/ Eco tricity

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

Select from:

☑ New Zealand

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2022

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Green tariffs with electricity from ECOTRICITY

Row 72

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Norway

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

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

10960

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Finland

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2014

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Also includes facilities with comissioning in 2022, 2015, 2017

Row 73

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Norway

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

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

1691

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Italy

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

2014

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

Select from:
☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Also includes facilities with comissioning in 2022, 2015, 2017 Also includes some certificates from Sweden, France and Portugal

Row 74

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Norway

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

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

4039

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Spain

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2019

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

Select from:
☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 75

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Peru

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

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

10510

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

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

Select from:

☑ Peru

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2014

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 76

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Peru

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

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

1061

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

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

Select from:

☑ Peru

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2014

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Also includes facilities with commissioning in 2016

Row 77

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Poland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

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

40000

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Poland

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2023

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 78

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Poland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

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

15280

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

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

Select from:
☑ Poland

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2015

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Also includes facilities with commissioning in 2022

Row 79

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Portugal

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

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

5158

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

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

Select from:
☑ Sweden

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

2020

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

Select from:
☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Also includes facilities with comissioning in 2022 Also includes some certificates from Spain

Row 80

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Portugal

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

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

2627

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

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

Select from:
☑ Spain

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

2023

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

Select from:
☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 81

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Portugal

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

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

23

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Spain

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2019

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 82

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Portugal

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

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

2434

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Spain

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2023

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 83

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Puerto Rico

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

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

255

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ US-REC

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

Select from:

☑ United States of America

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2017

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

Select from:
☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 84

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Puerto Rico

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

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

289

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ US-REC

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

Select from:

☑ United States of America

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2023

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 85

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Puerto Rico

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

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

331

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ US-REC

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

Select from:

☑ United States of America

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2015

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

Select from:
☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 86

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Puerto Rico

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

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

326

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ US-REC

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

Select from:

☑ United States of America

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2020

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 87

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Romania

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

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

11294

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

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

Select from:
☑ Sweden

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2021

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Also includes facilities with commissioning in 2022 Also includes some certificates from Spain

Row 88

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Romania

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

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

3133

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

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

Select from:
☑ Spain

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

2023

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

Select from:
☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 89

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Serbia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

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

4134

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Sweden

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2014

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Also includes facilities with commissioning in 2022 and 2023 Also includes some certificates from Spain and Portugal

Row 90

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Serbia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

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

1235

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Spain

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2019

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 91

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Slovakia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

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

1819

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Sweden

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2014

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 92

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Slovakia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

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

981

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Spain

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2023

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

Select from:
☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 93

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Slovakia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

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

1278

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Spain

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2014

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Also includes facilities with commissioning in 2022 Also includes some certificates from Sweden

Row 94

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Slovenia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

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

1453

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Sweden

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2022

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 95

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Slovenia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

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

468

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Sweden

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2023

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 96

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ South Africa

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

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

6572

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

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

Select from:

☑ South Africa

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2014

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 97

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ South Africa

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

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

2356

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

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

Select from:

☑ South Africa

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2014

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 98

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Spain

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

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

32142

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Spain

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2013

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Also includes facilities with commissioning in 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2019,2020, 2021,2022 Also includes some certificates from Sweden and France

Row 99

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Spain

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

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

5438

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ France

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2015

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Also includes facilities with commissioning in 2017, 2021,2022,2023 Also includes some certificates from Spain

Row 100

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Spain

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

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

12094

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Spain

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2023

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

Row 101

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Sweden

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

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

28245

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

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

Select from:
☑ Spain

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2015

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Also includes facilities with commissioning in 2022, 2021, 2020 and 2019. Also includes some certificates from Sweden and Finland

Row 102

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Sweden

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

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

9546

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

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

Select from:
☑ Spain

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

2019

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

Select from:
☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

Row 103

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

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

9408

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Finland

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2021

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

Select from:
☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Also includes facilities with commissioning in 2022 Also includes some certificates from Spain

Row 104

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Switzerland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

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

2817

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

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

Select from:

☑ Spain

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2023

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

Row 105

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Turkey

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

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

19339

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

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

Select from:

☑ Turkey

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2020

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

Select from:
☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

Row 106

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Turkey

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

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

228

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ I-REC

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

Select from:

☑ Turkey

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2020

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

Row 107

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

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

42312

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ REGO

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

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2022

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

Row 108

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

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

6000

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ REGO

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

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2022

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

Select from:
☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

Row 109

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

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

5927

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ REGO

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

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2022

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

Row 110

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

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

42440

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ US-REC

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

Select from:

☑ United States of America

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2023

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

Row 111

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ United States of America

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

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

44884

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ US-REC

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

Select from:
☑ United States of America

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2017

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

Row 112

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

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

50991

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ US-REC

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

Select from:

☑ United States of America

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2015

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

Row 113

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

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

44536

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ US-REC

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

Select from:

☑ United States of America

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2020

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

Row 114

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Viet Nam

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

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

734

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

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

Select from:

☑ Viet Nam

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2017

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

Row 115

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Viet Nam

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

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

2165

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

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

Select from:

☑ Viet Nam

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

2017

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

Row 116

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Uruguay

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ 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

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

3327

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

Select from:

☑ Uruguay

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select from:

☑ 2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023
[Add row]

(7.30.18) Provide details of your organization’s low-carbon heat, steam, and cooling purchases in the reporting year by country/area.

Row 1

(7.30.18.1) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ None (no purchases of low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling)

(7.30.18.6) Comment

Our purchases of heat for a few stores and some warehouses constitutes a very small part of energy used and of emissions. We are not prioritizing collecting the specific data needed to make any claims for low-emissions heat, even though we know a significant amount of the district heating used will be low-carbon,
[Add row]

(7.30.19) Provide details of your organization’s renewable electricity generation by country/area in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0.55

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

217

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

217

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

☑ No

Row 2

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:

☑ Sweden

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0.25

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

219

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

219

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:
☑ No

Row 3

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:
☑ Belgium

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0.25

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

210

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

210

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.19.7) Type of energy attribute certificate

Select from:

☑ GO

Row 4

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:

☑ Spain

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0.4

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

127

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

127

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

☑ No

Row 5

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:

☑ Australia

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0.35

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

299

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

299

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

☑ No

Row 6

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:

☑ India

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0.3

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

137

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

137

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

☑ No

Row 7

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:

☑ Belgium

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

2.3

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

3462

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

3462

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:
☑ No
[Add row]

(7.30.20) 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. We have a target to increase the share of electricity from vPPAs to 50% by 2030, and for 2023 10% of total electricity was sourced through vPPAs.

(7.30.21) In the reporting year, has your organization faced barriers or challenges to sourcing renewable electricity?

(7.30.21.1) Challenges to sourcing renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Yes, both in specific countries/areas and in general

(7.30.21.2) Challenges faced by your organization which were not country/area-specific

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.
[Fixed row]

(7.30.22) Provide details of the country/area-specific challenges to sourcing renewable electricity faced by your organization in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.30.22.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Bosnia & Herzegovina

(7.30.22.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply

☑ Lack of credible renewable electricity procurement options (e.g. EACs, Green Tariffs)

(7.30.22.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

No robust EAC systems exists.

Row 2

(7.30.22.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Colombia

(7.30.22.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply
☑ Other, please specify :Renewable energy generation type

(7.30.22.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

We only use wind and solar technologies, and this is difficult to source here.

Row 3

(7.30.22.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Philippines

(7.30.22.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply
☑ Other, please specify :Renewable energy generation type

(7.30.22.3) Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area

We only use wind and solar technologies, and this is difficult to source here.

Row 4

(7.30.22.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Singapore

(7.30.22.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply

☑ Prohibitively priced renewable electricity

Row 5

(7.30.22.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Taiwan, China

(7.30.22.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply

☑ Prohibitively priced renewable electricity

Row 6

(7.30.22.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Republic of Korea

(7.30.22.2) Reason why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area

Select all that apply

☑ Lack of credible renewable electricity procurement options (e.g. EACs, Green Tariffs)

☑ Limited supply of renewable electricity in the market

☑ Prohibitively priced renewable electricity
[Add row]

(7.45) 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.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

2.322e-7

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

54805

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:
☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

236035000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:
☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

20

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Change in renewable energy consumption

☑ Other emissions reduction activities

☑ Change in output

☑ Change in revenue

(7.45.9) Please explain

Emission reduction initiatives and renewable electricity increases in combination with increased sales led to a significant decrease in emission intensity.
[Add row]

(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☑ Absolute target

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 3

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

HM-SWE-003-OFF Net zero decision letter.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

08/31/2021

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3, Category 14 – Franchises

☑ Scope 3, Category 15 – Investments

☑ Scope 3, Category 6 – Business travel

☑ Scope 3, Category 7 – Employee commuting

☑ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services

☑ Scope 3, Category 5 – Waste generated in operations

☑ Scope 3, Category 12 – End-of-life treatment of sold products

☑ Scope 3, Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

11/29/2019

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

23024

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

48733

(7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

8121021

(7.53.1.16) 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)

33210

(7.53.1.17) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

448513

(7.53.1.18) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

4039

(7.53.1.19) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

22590

(7.53.1.20) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

43777

(7.53.1.25) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

96931

(7.53.1.27) Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

62542

(7.53.1.28) Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

6338

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

8838961.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

8910718.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.35) 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

(7.53.1.37) 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

(7.53.1.38) 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

(7.53.1.39) 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

(7.53.1.40) 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

(7.53.1.41) 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

(7.53.1.46) 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

(7.53.1.48) 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

(7.53.1.49) 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

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

77

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

77

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

11/29/2040

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

90

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

891071.800

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

16354

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

38451

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

6316002

(7.53.1.61) 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)

25025

(7.53.1.62) Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

302614

(7.53.1.63) Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

4408

(7.53.1.64) Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

17669

(7.53.1.65) Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

35903

(7.53.1.70) Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

88506

(7.53.1.72) Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

43358

(7.53.1.73) Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

39501

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

6872986.000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

6927791.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

24.73

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Target covers all scope 1&2 emissions

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Objective is to reach net-zero emissions by 2040, i.e. reducing by at least 90% and balancing out any remaining emissions with permanent carbon removals.

(7.53.1.84) 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.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

Row 2

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 2

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

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(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

08/31/2021

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3, Category 14 – Franchises

☑ Scope 3, Category 15 – Investments

☑ Scope 3, Category 6 – Business travel

☑ Scope 3, Category 7 – Employee commuting

☑ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services

☑ Scope 3, Category 5 – Waste generated in operations

☑ Scope 3, Category 12 – End-of-life treatment of sold products

☑ Scope 3, Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

11/29/2019

(7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

8121021

(7.53.1.16) 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)

33210

(7.53.1.17) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

448513

(7.53.1.18) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

4039.0

(7.53.1.19) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

22590.0

(7.53.1.20) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

43777.0

(7.53.1.25) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

96931.0

(7.53.1.27) Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

62542.0

(7.53.1.28) Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

6338.0

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

8838961.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

8838961.000

(7.53.1.35) 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)

100.0

(7.53.1.37) 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)

100.0

(7.53.1.38) 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)

100.0

(7.53.1.39) 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)

100.0

(7.53.1.40) 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)

100.0

(7.53.1.41) 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)

100.0

(7.53.1.46) 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)

100.0

(7.53.1.48) 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)

100.0

(7.53.1.49) 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)

100.0

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

77.0

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

77.0

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

11/29/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

56

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

3889142.840

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

6316002

(7.53.1.61) 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)

25025

(7.53.1.62) Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

302614

(7.53.1.63) Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

4408

(7.53.1.64) Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

17669

(7.53.1.65) Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

35903

(7.53.1.70) Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

88506

(7.53.1.72) Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

43358

(7.53.1.73) Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

39501

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

6872986.000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

6872986.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

39.72

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Target covers all Scope 3 emissions except Use of sold products. SBTi does not allow inclusion of indirect use-phase emissions.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

The objective of the target is to reduce absolute emissions of Greenhouse gases to the atmosphere.

(7.53.1.84) 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.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

Row 3

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

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(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

08/31/2021

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

11/29/2019

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

23024

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

48733

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

71757.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100.0

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100.0

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100.0

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

11/29/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

56

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

31573.080

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

16354

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

38451

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

54805.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

42.19

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Target covers all scope 1&2 emissions

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

The objective of the target is to reduce absolute emissions of Greenhouse gases to the atmosphere.

(7.53.1.84) 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.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☑ Targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production

☑ Net-zero targets

(7.54.1) Provide details of your targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production.

Row 1

(7.54.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Low 1

(7.54.1.2) Date target was set

08/31/2021

(7.54.1.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.1.4) Target type: energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.54.1.5) Target type: activity

Select from:

☑ Consumption

(7.54.1.6) Target type: energy source

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy source(s) only

(7.54.1.7) End date of base year

11/29/2019

(7.54.1.8) Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)

1660138

(7.54.1.9) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year

91

(7.54.1.10) End date of target

11/29/2030

(7.54.1.11) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy at end date of target

100

(7.54.1.12) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year

94

(7.54.1.13) % of target achieved relative to base year

33.33

(7.54.1.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.1.16) Is this target part of an emissions target?

Yes, the target is part of our Science based target.

(7.54.1.17) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☑ RE100

☑ Science Based Targets initiative

(7.54.1.18) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

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(7.54.1.19) 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.

(7.54.1.20) Target objective

Increase use of renewable electricity.

(7.54.1.21) 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 this target we also commit to sourcing at least 50% of this RE from NEW generation facilities via PPAs. In 2023 10% was sourced this way. 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.
[Add row]

(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

08/31/2021

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

☑ Abs1

☑ Abs2

☑ Abs3

☑ Low2

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

11/29/2040

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.54.3.7) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

HM-SWE-003-OFF Net zero decision letter.pdf

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

☑ Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Target covers all Scope 1,2 and 3 emissions except Use of sold products. SBTi does not allow inclusion of indirect use-phase emissions.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

Decrease absolute emissions of Greenhouse gases to the atmosphere.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and we have already acted on this in the reporting year

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, we plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for beyond value chain mitigation

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

In 2022, we signed our first contract for permanent carbon dioxide removal (CDR) via a multi-year agreement with Climeworks using direct air capture and storage. In 2023, Climeworks became the first CDR company to have its methodology verified by a third-party and announced the construction of the plant it will use to fulfil our contract. We joined Frontier, an advance market commitment for permanent carbon removal, to support the scaling of this emerging sector — which we need to balance out, at the most, the residual 10% of our GHG emissions after we have achieved our 2040 emission reduction target. Since joining in April 2023, we have entered into offtake agreements — a contract to buy permanent carbon removals once they are delivered — directly with four different companies. Charm Industrial produces bio-oil from agricultural waste and injects it into geologic storage. Climeworks and Heirloom engage in direct air capture, and Lithos Carbon engages in enhanced weathering.

(7.54.3.16) Describe the actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain

We have joined the Lowering Emissions by Accelerating Forest Finance (LEAF) Coalition as a corporate partner. The coalition brings together public and private sector buyers to purchase highquality carbon credits from forest governments (national and subnational) that have implemented jurisdictional REDD programs to reduce deforestation. This provides a viable economic alternative to clearing forests for uses such as agriculture and can encourage governments to introduce policies to protect forests, enforce laws to stop illegal deforestation, and provide economic incentives to landowners to preserve forests. Crucially, LEAF will not provide funding to governments that do not respect the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, or those that do not meet strong social safeguards. Forest carbon credits purchased by LEAF Coalition partners are issued by the Architecture for REDD Transactions (ART) that meet the requirements of The REDD Environmental Excellence Standard (TREES). The TREES credits we receive will not be used to meet our emission reduction targets. Instead, protecting ecosystems in this way is part of our contribution to the global net-zero goal

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

Target is review continuously, and assessed as part of the full climate strategy at H&M Group.
[Add row]

(7.55) 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.

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.55.1) 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	*3*	*`Numeric input*
To be implemented	*44*	*87670*
Implementation commenced	*4*	*1115*
Implemented	*23*	*89861*
Not to be implemented	*2*	*`Numeric input*

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☑ Lighting

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

22371

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

150000000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

470000000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 6-10 years

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Waste heat recovery

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

15630

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods & services

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

93000000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 11-15 years

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Waste heat recovery

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

10793

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods & services

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

40000000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 11-15 years

Row 4

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Process optimization

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

9076

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods & services

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

55000000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 11-15 years

Row 5

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Waste heat recovery

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

5186

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods & services

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

13000000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 11-15 years

Row 6

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Process optimization

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

3618

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods & services

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

13000000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 11-15 years

Row 7

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Process optimization

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

794

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods & services

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

18000000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 11-15 years

Row 8

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Machine/equipment replacement

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

570

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods & services

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

3000000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 11-15 years

Row 9

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Waste heat recovery

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

519

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods & services

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

3000000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 11-15 years

Row 10

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Machine/equipment replacement

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

20141

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods & services

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

32000000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 11-15 years

Row 11

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

☑ Solar PV

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

416

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

150000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

551000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 21-30 years

Row 12

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☑ Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC)

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

107

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 6-10 years

Row 13

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☑ Lighting

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

90

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

1100000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 11-15 years

Row 14

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☑ Building Energy Management Systems (BEMS)

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

500

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

2300000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 3-5 years

Row 15

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☑ Insulation

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

50

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

200000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 3-5 years

[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities

(7.55.3.2) Comment

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.

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Dedicated budget for energy efficiency

(7.55.3.2) Comment

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.

Row 4

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Internal price on carbon

(7.55.3.2) Comment

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 byraising 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.

Row 5

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Marginal abatement cost curve

(7.55.3.2) Comment

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.

Row 6

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Dedicated budget for low-carbon product R&D

(7.55.3.2) Comment

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.
[Add row]

(7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization’s goods or services?

Select from:

☑ No, I am not providing data

(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.79) Has your organization canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:

☑ No

C8. Environmental performance - Forests

(8.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of forests-related data?

	Exclusion from disclosure
Timber products	*Select from:* ☑ No
Cattle products	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(8.2) Provide a breakdown of your disclosure volume per commodity.

	Volume type
Timber products	*Select all that apply* ☑ Sourced
Cattle products	*Select all that apply* ☑ Sourced

[Fixed row]

(8.5) Provide details on the origins of your sourced volumes.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Austria

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.7) Please explain

This year we will not be public with our volumes. This will however change during next year in connection to CSRD

Cattle products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Argentina

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.7) Please explain

This year we will not be public with our volumes. This will however change during next year in connection to CSRD

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Czechia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.7) Please explain

This year we will not be public with our volumes. This will however change during next year in connection to CSRD

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Canada

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.7) Please explain

This year we will not be public with our volumes. This will however change during next year in connection to CSRD

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Germany

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.7) Please explain

This year we will not be public with our volumes. This will however change during next year in connection to CSRD

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ India

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.7) Please explain

This year we will not be public with our volumes. This will however change during next year in connection to CSRD

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Poland

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.7) Please explain

This year we will not be public with our volumes. This will however change during next year in connection to CSRD

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:
☑ Slovakia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:
☑ Unknown

(8.5.7) Please explain

This year we will not be public with our volumes. This will however change during next year in connection to CSRD

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:
☑ Slovenia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:
☑ Unknown

(8.5.7) Please explain

This year we will not be public with our volumes. This will however change during next year in connection to CSRD

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Sweden

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.7) Please explain

This year we will not be public with our volumes. This will however change during next year in connection to CSRD

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

Cattle products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Saudi Arabia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:
☑ Unknown

Cattle products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:
☑ France

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:
☑ Unknown

Cattle products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:
☑ Germany

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:
☑ Unknown

Cattle products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ India

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

Cattle products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Italy

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

Cattle products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Chile

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Thailand

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Hungary

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ South Africa

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Croatia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:
☑ Australia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:
☑ Unknown

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:
☑ France

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:
☑ Unknown

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:
☑ China

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

Cattle products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Poland

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

Cattle products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Spain

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

Cattle products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Turkey

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

[Add row]

(8.7) Did your organization have a no-deforestation or no-conversion target, or any other targets for sustainable production/ sourcing of your disclosed commodities, active in the reporting year?

Timber products

(8.7.1) Active no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a no-conversion target

(8.7.2) No-deforestation or no-conversion target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(8.7.5) Other active targets related to this commodity, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have other targets related to this commodity

Cattle products

(8.7.1) Active no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a no-conversion target

(8.7.2) No-deforestation or no-conversion target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(8.7.5) Other active targets related to this commodity, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have other targets related to this commodity

[Fixed row]

(8.7.1) Provide details on your no-deforestation or no-conversion target that was active during the reporting year.

Timber products

(8.7.1.1) No-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☑ No-conversion

(8.7.1.2) Your organization's definition of "no-deforestation" or "no-conversion"

We have a goal to only source FSC by 2025 for both commercial and non commercial products (For MMCF also PEFC is allowed due to no possibility to specify only sourcing one type of certification)

(8.7.1.3) Cutoff date

Select from:

☑ 2020

(8.7.1.4) Geographic scope of cutoff date

Select from:

☑ Applied globally

(8.7.1.5) Rationale for selecting cutoff date

Select from:
☑ Sector-wide agreement/recommendation

(8.7.1.6) Target date for achieving no-deforestation or no-conversion

Select from:
☑ 2025

Cattle products

(8.7.1.1) No-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:
☑ No-conversion

(8.7.1.2) Your organization’s definition of “no-deforestation” or “no-conversion”

Commitment according to Textile Exchange call for action on bovine leather from deforestation/conversion-free supply chains by 2030 or earlier.

(8.7.1.3) Cutoff date

Select from:
☑ 2020

(8.7.1.4) Geographic scope of cutoff date

Select from:
☑ Applied globally

(8.7.1.5) Rationale for selecting cutoff date

Select from:
☑ Compliance with initiative, please specify **:**Textile Exchange's call to action which relies on AFI, SBTN.

(8.7.1.6) Target date for achieving no-deforestation or no-conversion

Select from:
☑ 2026-2030
[Add row]

(8.7.2) Provide details of other targets related to your commodities, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target, and progress made against them.

Timber products

(8.7.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☑ Target 1

(8.7.2.2) Target contributes to no-deforestation or no-conversion target reported in 8.7

Select from:
☑ Yes, this target contributes to our no-conversion target

(8.7.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(8.7.2.4) Commodity volume covered by target (metric tons)

Select from:
☑ Disclosure volume

(8.7.2.5) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Third-party certification

☑ % of volume third-party certified

(8.7.2.7) Third-party certification scheme

Chain-of-custody certification

☑ FSC Chain-of-Custody certification (any type)

(8.7.2.8) Date target was set

12/31/2013

(8.7.2.9) End date of base year

12/30/2014

(8.7.2.10) Base year figure

0

(8.7.2.11) End date of target

12/31/2024

(8.7.2.12) Target year figure

100

(8.7.2.13) Reporting year figure

81

(8.7.2.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved

(8.7.2.15) % of target achieved relative to base year

81.00

(8.7.2.16) Global environmental treaties/ initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goals

☑ Planetary Boundaries

(8.7.2.17) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Data in reporting year figure is in percentage. FSC target is strongly connected to our Biodiversity ambition. For branded fibers (Viscose) we have no possibility to select/impact the certification scheme used. We can only require certified material. Therefore for these specific suppliers and commodities we also accept PEFC.

(8.7.2.19) List the actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

increased share of preferred fibre sourcing

(8.7.2.20) Further details of target

For base year figure we use 0 to represent share of FSC fiber sourced. The figure in "reporting year figure" is inputted in "share of" meaning percentage.

Cattle products

(8.7.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 4

(8.7.2.2) Target contributes to no-deforestation or no-conversion target reported in 8.7

Select from:

☑ Yes, this target contributes to our no-conversion target

(8.7.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(8.7.2.4) Commodity volume covered by target (metric tons)

Select from:

☑ Disclosure volume

(8.7.2.5) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Engagement with Tier 2+ suppliers

☑ % of volume from Tier 2+ suppliers compliant with your no-deforestation or no-conversion target

(8.7.2.8) Date target was set

12/31/2017

(8.7.2.9) End date of base year

05/31/2018

(8.7.2.10) Base year figure

0

(8.7.2.11) End date of target

12/31/2029

(8.7.2.12) Target year figure

100

(8.7.2.13) Reporting year figure

75

(8.7.2.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved

(8.7.2.15) % of target achieved relative to base year

75.00

(8.7.2.16) Global environmental treaties/ initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goals

☑ Planetary Boundaries

(8.7.2.17) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Data in reporting year figure is in percentage. We have signed the Textile Exchange call to action for conversion- and deforestation free leather by 2030 or sooner and are now working with our roadmap to reach that goal as soon as possible. This ambition cover all leather used for H&M Group products. Due to lack of traceability in leather supply chain status of today the assurance of no deforestation is assumed based on sourcing from low risk countries only.

(8.7.2.19) List the actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

Complying with the roadmap of Call to Action for deforestation- and conversion-free leather

(8.7.2.20) Further details of target

Traceability will be secured by 2027 to enable ambition of conversion free leather by 2030 or earlier
[Add row]

(8.8) Indicate if your organization has a traceability system to determine the origins of your sourced volumes and provide details of the methods and tools used.

Timber products

(8.8.1) Traceability system

Select from:
☑ Yes

(8.8.2) Methods/tools used in traceability system

Select all that apply
☑ Chain-of-custody certification

(8.8.3) Description of methods/tools used in traceability system

For solid wood - we use external traceability tool for verification (aligened with EUDR). For MMCF, we use an industry-wide tool developed by TextileGenesis to track products back to fiber producers. From fiber producers, FSC (or PEFC) chain of custody back to forest level is used.

Cattle products

(8.8.1) Traceability system

Select from:
☑ Yes

(8.8.2) Methods/tools used in traceability system

Select all that apply
☑ Value chain mapping

(8.8.3) Description of methods/tools used in traceability system

Currently, we do our own mapping of our supply chains with the help of our suppliers.
[Fixed row]

(8.8.1) Provide details of the point to which your organization can trace its sourced volumes.

Timber products

(8.8.1.1) % of sourced volume traceable to production unit

0

(8.8.1.2) % of sourced volume traceable to sourcing area and not to production unit

0

(8.8.1.3) % sourced volume traceable to country/area of origin and not to sourcing area or production unit

100

(8.8.1.4) % of sourced volume traceable to other point (i.e., processing facility/first importer) not in the country/area of origin

0

(8.8.1.5) % of sourced volume from unknown origin

0

(8.8.1.6) % of sourced volume reported

100.00

Cattle products

(8.8.1.1) % of sourced volume traceable to production unit

0

(8.8.1.2) % of sourced volume traceable to sourcing area and not to production unit

0

(8.8.1.3) % sourced volume traceable to country/area of origin and not to sourcing area or production unit

89

(8.8.1.4) % of sourced volume traceable to other point (i.e., processing facility/first importer) not in the country/area of origin

0

(8.8.1.5) % of sourced volume from unknown origin

11

(8.8.1.6) % of sourced volume reported

100.00
[Fixed row]

(8.9) Provide details of your organization's assessment of the deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of its disclosed commodities.

Timber products

(8.9.1) DF/DCF status assessed for this commodity

Select from:

☑ Yes, deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status assessed

(8.9.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF in the reporting year

81

(8.9.3) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through a third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

81

(8.9.4) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of production unit

0

(8.9.5) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of sourcing area

0

(8.9.6) Is a proportion of your disclosure volume certified through a scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance?

Select from:
☑ No

Cattle products

(8.9.1) DF/DCF status assessed for this commodity

Select from:
☑ Yes, deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status assessed

(8.9.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF in the reporting year

75

(8.9.3) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through a third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

0

(8.9.4) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of production unit

0

(8.9.5) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of sourcing area

0

(8.9.6) Is a proportion of your disclosure volume certified through a scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance?

Select from:
☑ No
[Fixed row]

(8.9.1) Provide details of third-party certification schemes used to determine the deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of the disclosure volume, since specified cutoff date.

Timber products

(8.9.1.1) Third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

Chain-of-custody certification
☑ FSC Chain-of-Custody certification (any type)

(8.9.1.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

81

(8.9.1.3) Comment

We see FSC as a good risk mitigation tool connected to land conversion. The percentage of DF relates to the share of FSC certified fiber

(8.9.1.4) Certification documentation

HM-Group-Sustainability-Disclosure-2023.pdf
[Add row]

(8.10) Indicate whether you have monitored or estimated the deforestation and conversion of other natural ecosystems footprint for your disclosed commodities.

Timber products

(8.10.1) Monitoring or estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:
☑ No, but we plan to monitor or estimate our deforestation and conversion footprint in the next two years

(8.10.2) Primary reason for not monitoring or estimating deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:
☑ No standardized procedure

(8.10.3) Explain why you do not monitor or estimate your deforestation and conversion footprint

We follow SBTN development by involvement in the SBTN pilot. Packaging and timber falls under target boundary A. Risk for deforestation and conversion has been analyzed per country. Method and data for historic conversion is currently lacking, but as soon as identified, this analysis will be made. Risk for future conversion is covered in our yearly risk analysis, and we have a comprehensive procedure for how to mitigate the risk per country.

Cattle products

(8.10.1) Monitoring or estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to monitor or estimate our deforestation and conversion footprint in the next two years

(8.10.2) Primary reason for not monitoring or estimating deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

☑ No standardized procedure

(8.10.3) Explain why you do not monitor or estimate your deforestation and conversion footprint

We follow SBTN development by involvement in the SBTN pilot. Cattle - falls under target boundary B with a plan to be moved to target boundary A within the coming years. The reasoning behind to why this material were excluded in the first part is the limited traceability. Method and data for historic conversion is currently lacking, but as soon as identified and traceability has improved, this analysis will be made.
[Fixed row]

(8.11) For volumes not assessed and determined as deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF), indicate if you have taken actions in the reporting year to increase production or sourcing of DCF volumes.

	Actions taken to increase production or sourcing of DCF volumes
Timber products	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Cattle products	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(8.11.1) Provide details of actions taken in the reporting year to assess and increase production/sourcing of deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) volumes.

Timber products

(8.11.1.1) Action type

Select from:

☑ Increasing sourcing area level monitoring

(8.11.1.2) % of disclosure volume that is covered by this action

100

(8.11.1.3) Indicate whether you had any major barriers or challenges related to this action in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes

(8.11.1.4) Main measures identified to manage or resolve the challenges

Select all that apply

☑ Greater alignment between company goals and goals at landscape/jurisdictional level

☑ Greater enforcement of regulations

☑ Greater transparency

☑ Increased knowledge on commodity driven deforestation, forest degradation and/or conversion

(8.11.1.5) Provide further details on the actions taken, their contribution to achieving DCF status, and any related barriers or challenges

We are aligning our routines and purchasing practices to the requirements of the EUDR legislation. This work is important both to meet legislative expectations as well as meeting our company goals on zero deforestation. It is however challenging to gain full visibility and to maintain the over-all control of compliance at forest level. Also a risk that smallholders are being excluded since they face more challenges in terms of the increased paper work and formal records and transaction details. More collaboration and support is needed to support smallholders on this journey and the role of standards and certifications in this space must be clarified.

Cattle products

(8.11.1.1) Action type

Select from:

☑ Increasing traceability

(8.11.1.2) % of disclosure volume that is covered by this action

100

(8.11.1.3) Indicate whether you had any major barriers or challenges related to this action in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes

(8.11.1.4) Main measures identified to manage or resolve the challenges

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify

(8.11.1.5) Provide further details on the actions taken, their contribution to achieving DCF status, and any related barriers or challenges

Challenging to gain better visibility/transparency in the leather supply chain as many suppliers are hesitant to reveal sourcing. We also have low level of leverage in this industry so therefore, we have engaged with other brands to gain leverage and to team up in the work to educate suppliers and sub-suppliers on this as well as supporting better traceability systems.

Timber products

(8.11.1.1) Action type

Select from:

☑ Increasing traceability

(8.11.1.2) % of disclosure volume that is covered by this action

100

(8.11.1.3) Indicate whether you had any major barriers or challenges related to this action in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes

(8.11.1.4) Main measures identified to manage or resolve the challenges

Select all that apply

☑ Greater enforcement of regulations

☑ Investment in monitoring tools and traceability systems

☑ Improvement in data collection and quality

☑ Involvement in multi-stakeholder initiatives

(8.11.1.5) Provide further details on the actions taken, their contribution to achieving DCF status, and any related barriers or challenges

Challenges to gain visibility beyond fiber producers (for MMCF) as well as packaging materials. We are depending on certifications such as FSC, as well as of other tools including CanopyStyle fiber producer audits and Hot Button Report to help visualize which fiber producers are low risk of sourcing from ancient and endangered forests. Hopefully, legislation can help push these industries to become more transparent so that brands like us can have additional tools in support of voluntary sustainability certifications. Important however is that smallholders must be included in this work so that any due diligence requirements at forest level does not exclude this group from the value chains due to legislation.

Timber products

(8.11.1.1) Action type

Select from:

☑ Increasing physical certification

(8.11.1.2) % of disclosure volume that is covered by this action

100

(8.11.1.3) Indicate whether you had any major barriers or challenges related to this action in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ No

(8.11.1.4) Main measures identified to manage or resolve the challenges

Select all that apply

☑ Increased demand for certified products

(8.11.1.5) Provide further details on the actions taken, their contribution to achieving DCF status, and any related barriers or challenges

The request for FSC certified fibers increased from our brands
[Add row]

(8.12) Indicate if certification details are available for the commodity volumes sold to requesting CDP Supply Chain members.

Timber products

(8.12.1) Third-party certification scheme adopted

Select from:

☑ Yes

(8.12.2) Certification details are available for the volumes sold to any requesting CDP Supply Chain members

Select from:

☑ No

(8.12.3) Primary reason certification details are not available for the volumes sold to any requesting CDP Supply Chain members

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**We do disclose share of certified (%) but this year we do not disclose metric tonnes (volumes). This data will be available from next year's report.

(8.12.4) Explain why certification details are not available for the volumes sold to any requesting CDP Supply Chain members

This year we only disclose share of total (%) that are certified, not any volume data (metric tonnes). This data will however be available in next year's report.

Cattle products

(8.12.1) Third-party certification scheme adopted

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to adopt third-party certification within the next two years

(8.12.5) Primary reason that third-party certification has not been adopted

Select from:

☑ No standardized procedure

(8.12.6) Explain why third-party certification has not been adopted

Currently, the leather supply chain is not mature enough to carry through certifications as technical solutions are not ready. This is a challenge for our entire industry and hence also why H&M Group is active in the different initiatives with traceability and responsibly sourced skins and leathers are an end goal. Currently, we source 100% of our leather from LWG certified tanneries but that standard does not include the farm level in its scope (only environmental and social practices in the tanning sector).
[Fixed row]

(8.13) Does your organization calculate the GHG emission reductions and/or removals from land use management and land use change that have occurred in your direct operations and/or upstream value chain?

Timber products

(8.13.1) GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change calculated

Select from:

☑ No, but plan to do so in the next two years

(8.13.2) Primary reason your organization does not calculate GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Standard is still in draft, along with target setting framework

(8.13.3) Explain why your organization does not calculate GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change

The GHG accounting framework is still in draft version, along with the SBTi target setting framework, meaning there is too much uncertainty what till be included in these measures. For removals specifically, the current drafts are too difficult to work with, meaning that in-value chain removals is not a feasible option for lowering or sequestering GHG's currently.

Cattle products

(8.13.1) GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change calculated

Select from:

☑ No, but plan to do so in the next two years

(8.13.2) Primary reason your organization does not calculate GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Standard is still in draft, along with target setting framework

(8.13.3) Explain why your organization does not calculate GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change

The GHG accounting framework is still in draft version, along with the SBTi target setting framework, meaning there is too much uncertainty what till be included in these measures. For removals specifically, the current drafts are too difficult to work with, meaning that in-value chain removals is not a feasible option for lowering or sequestering GHG's currently.
[Fixed row]

(8.14) Indicate if you assess your own compliance and/or the compliance of your suppliers with forest regulations and/or mandatory standards, and provide details.

(8.14.1) Assess legal compliance with forest regulations

Select from:
☑ Yes, from suppliers

(8.14.2) Aspects of legislation considered

Select all that apply
☑ Land use rights
☑ Environmental protection
☑ Forest-related rules, including forest management and biodiversity conservation, where directly related to wood harvesting
☑ Human rights protected under international law

(8.14.3) Procedure to ensure legal compliance

Select all that apply
☑ Certification
☑ Third party tools
☑ Third party audits

(8.14.5) Please explain

Our due diligence routines are aligned with the requirements expressed in the EUDR, meaning that we always ask for documentation that proofs legality, conduct due diligence and take a decision based on this information. Since 2023, we have started to work with an external partner that will help us become fully compliant with the EUDR for all products in scope. We have also minimum requirement for high-risk sourcing markets, and we must only source from FSC certified forests and certification holders must also comply with all relevant local jurisdiction. This ensures compliance with diverse local laws in countries of production. We also require

that our suppliers are compliant with any other relevant legal frameworks, such as Lacey Act and the Australia's Illegal Logging Prohibition Act. For Indonesian origin, we also require FLEGT license beyond FSC certification.
[Fixed row]

(8.15) Do you engage in landscape (including jurisdictional) initiatives to progress shared sustainable land use goals?

	Engagement in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives
	Select from: ☑ Yes, we engage in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives

[Fixed row]

(8.15.1) Indicate the criteria you consider when prioritizing landscapes and jurisdictions for engagement in collaborative approaches to sustainable land use and provide an explanation.

(8.15.1.1) Criteria for prioritizing landscapes/jurisdictions for engagement

Select all that apply

☑ Commodity sourcing footprint

☑ Organization has operational presence in area

☑ Risk of deforestation, forests/land degradation, or conversion of other natural ecosystems

(8.15.1.2) Explain your process for prioritizing landscapes/jurisdictions for engagement

1. In our partnership with WWF rattan was proposed in connection to our sourcing. It provided an opportunity to work with a high quality philantropical project. 2. Leather from Brazil poses the biggest threat to deforestation. We have a ban on leather from Brazil and through the Leather Initiative Acceleration (LIA) initiative we hope to be able to provide assistance to reach responsible sourcing in Brazil and open up for limited sourcing. 3. LEAF project in Brazil: this Beyond Value Chain Mitigation initiative prioritises areas with high risk of deforestation.
[Fixed row]

(8.15.2) Provide details of your engagement with landscape/jurisdictional initiatives to sustainable land use during the reporting year.

Row 1

(8.15.2.1) Landscape/jurisdiction ID

Select from:

☑ LJ1

(8.15.2.2) Name of initiative

Katingan Rattan Farmers Association

(8.15.2.3) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(8.15.2.4) Name of landscape or jurisdiction area

Kalimantan

(8.15.2.6) Indicate if you can provide the size of the area covered by the initiative

Select from:

☑ Yes

(8.15.2.7) Area covered by the initiative (ha)

350

(8.15.2.8) Type of engagement

Select all that apply

☑ Funder: Provides full or partial financial resources

(8.15.2.9) Engagement start year

2022

(8.15.2.10) Engagement end year

Select from:

☑ Please specify :2025

(8.15.2.11) Estimated investment over the project period

469161.27

(8.15.2.12) Landscape goals supported by engagement

Environmental

☑ Avoided deforestation/conversion of other natural ecosystems and/or decreased degradation rate

☑ Improved community resilience from climate adaptation plans or mitigation efforts

☑ Reduced emissions from land use change and/or agricultural production

(8.15.2.13) Organization actions supporting initiative

Participate in planning and multi-stakeholder alignment

☑ Collaborate on management/land use planning in the landscape/jurisdiction

☑ Collaborate on landscape sustainability assessments through participatory mapping

☑ Identify and act on opportunities for pre-competitive collaboration with your sector

☑ Collaborate on establishing and managing monitoring system for livelihoods and human well-being

☑ Share spatial data and land management plans with other stakeholders in the landscape/jurisdiction

☑ Collaborate to maintain representation from all relevant stakeholders within governance structure of initiative

☑ Co-design and develop goals, strategies and an action plan with timebound targets and milestones for the initiative

☑ Identify and map stakeholders (including vulnerable and/or marginalized groups) and encourage their engagement in multi-stakeholder processes

☑ Help establish effective mechanisms for undertaking human rights due diligence, risk management, monitoring, verification, and grievance resolution

☑ Collaborate on establishing and managing monitoring system for biodiversity, habitat fragmentation and/or threats to IUCN Red List species in priority areas

☑ Help establish a transparent governance platform responsible for managing the initiative and its activities with clear roles, responsibilities and balanced decision-making

Build community and multi-stakeholder capacities

☑ Engage stakeholders on importance of conservation, restoration and/or rehabilitation

☑ Promote and implement climate change adaptation and mitigation activities

Support and incentivize sustainable production and community land use practices

☑ Capacity building for farmers, smallholders and local communities to implement good agricultural practices (including improved efficiency, crop diversification and adoption of certification)

Link value chain action to landscape/jurisdictional initiative through private sector collaboration

☑ Other actions relating to linking value chain action to landscape/jurisdictional initiatives through private sector collaboration **:**connecting rattan farmers in the project with local buyers

(8.15.2.14) Type of partners engaged in the initiative design and implementation

Select all that apply

☑ National government

☑ Sub-national government

☑ Indigenous peoples

☑ NGO and/or civil society

☑ Other, please specify **:**Local forest/rural associations

(8.15.2.15) Description of engagement

The Katingan Rattan Farmers Association, representing more than 200 rattan farmers, is practicing responsible rattan management in its local area in Central Kalimantan. This is an area that has been identified as a High Conservation Value forest and it's a place where orangutans, birds and other wildlife flourishes. The farmers participate in maintaining and preserving the forest. This in turn ensures the survival of rattan, which relies on forests for growth. Responsible rattan farming

ensures that rattan is harvested in a sustainable manner and harvested legally. It is also a way to safeguard the ecosystem processes, species and human livelihoods. By providing a source of income to rural people, it allows them to become stewards and guards of their forests and biodiversity. The Katingan Rattan Farmers Association is among the first non-timber forest product groups to receive FSC forest management certification. A total of 690.58 hectares have been certified since 2018.

(8.15.2.16) Collective monitoring framework used to measure progress towards landscape goals and actions

Select from:

☑ Yes, progress is collectively monitored using a shared external framework, please specify :WWF tools

(8.15.2.17) State the achievements of your engagement so far and how progress is monitored

• To date 54 Ha of degraded forest area has been replanted – the project aims for 350 ha by the end of 2025 •150 households from local communities have been actively participating in the planting activities • 2 Formal collaboration agreements based on multi-stakeholder engagement signed with the relevant government Forest Management Unit and local villages (Habangoi and Se Antai villages) • 7 800 seedlings sourced from local communities for the replanting activities • 8 community members trained in monitoring the growth and survival of planted seedlings • Progress on the project on the ground is monitored by a WWF implementation team that completes a full report on an annual basis as well as an interim report halfway through each year. • Indicators that are being monitored include for example: o Number of hectares of forest habituated enriched or restored through planting activity o Number of community members who actively participate to the planting activity o Number of meetings hosted with local communities on procedures for planting as well as the workplan for the project rollout. o Number of Forest Management Units that adopt the Standard Operating Procedure for restoration in this area based on local ecosystem and forest function. o Number of seedlings from community members o Percentage of increase in the average household income of assisted communities (not reported on yet) o Documented agreement between potential buyer of sustainable forest products with Habangoi rattan farmers (not reported on yet)

(8.15.2.18) Claims made

Select from:

☑ No, we are not making any claims, and we do not plan to within the next two years

[Add row]

(8.15.3) For each of your disclosed commodities, provide details on the disclosure volume from each of the landscapes/jurisdictions you engage in.

Row 1

(8.15.3.1) Landscape/jurisdiction ID

Select from:

☑ LJ1

(8.15.3.2) Does any of your produced and/or sourced commodity volume originate from this landscape/jurisdiction, and are you able/willing to disclose information on this volume?

Select from:

☑ No, we do not produce/source from this landscape/jurisdiction

Row 2

(8.15.3.1) Landscape/jurisdiction ID

Select from:

☑ LJ2

(8.15.3.2) Does any of your produced and/or sourced commodity volume originate from this landscape/jurisdiction, and are you able/willing to disclose information on this volume?

Select from:

☑ No, we do not produce/source from this landscape/jurisdiction

Row 3

(8.15.3.1) Landscape/jurisdiction ID

Select from:

☑ LJ3

(8.15.3.2) Does any of your produced and/or sourced commodity volume originate from this landscape/jurisdiction, and are you able/willing to disclose information on this volume?

Select from:

☑ No, we do not produce/source from this landscape/jurisdiction

[Add row]

(8.16) Do you participate in any other external activities to support the implementation of policies and commitments related to deforestation, ecosystem conversion, or human rights issues in commodity value chains?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(8.16.1) Provide details of the external activities to support the implementation of your policies and commitments related to deforestation, ecosystem conversion, or human rights issues in commodity value chains

Row 1

(8.16.1.1) Commodity

Select all that apply
☑ Timber products

(8.16.1.2) Activities

Select all that apply
☑ Involved in industry platforms
☑ Engaging with communities
☑ Engaging with non-governmental organizations
☑ Funding research organizations

(8.16.1.3) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Worldwide

(8.16.1.4) Subnational area

Select from:

☑ Not applicable

(8.16.1.5) Provide further details of the activity

- Involved in industry platforms - SBTN, Canopy (CanopyStyle Initiative and Canopy Pack for Good), Textile exchange, FSC Fashion Forever Green pact, as well as engaging with communities through impact project with WWF. Additionally, we are engaging with non-governmental organizations and academia, and help funding research organizations - IPBES.

Row 2

(8.16.1.1) Commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Cattle products

(8.16.1.2) Activities

Select all that apply

☑ Involved in industry platforms

☑ Engaging with communities

☑ Engaging with non-governmental organizations

☑ Funding research organizations

(8.16.1.3) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Worldwide

(8.16.1.4) Subnational area

Select from:

☑ Not applicable

(8.16.1.5) Provide further details of the activity

In June 2024, we signed the Deforestation-Free Call to Action for Leather, co-led by Textile Exchange, LWG and WWF, which aims to spur action towards ending deforestation in the leather supply chain by 2030 or earlier. By signing, we commit to source all our bovine leather from supply chains that do not cause deforestation or conversion of natural ecosystems. Our target is to achieve this by 2030 at the latest. we were one of several brands who supported Textile Exchange's Leather Impact Accelerator (LIA) Impact Incentives pilot. This tool is part of the LIA and rewards farmers who follow best practices. Through the pilot, we bought incentives that financially supported a program partner to help cattle farmers in Brazil become independently verified as deforestation and conversion free and certified to an LIA-approved animal welfare standard within a three-year period. Our three-year commitment to purchasing Impact Incentives began in 2021. We are also engaged in the Responsible Leather Round Table - a platform that brings together stakeholders from all parts of the leather industry and related industries to accelerate the adoption of practices that will lead to measurable reduction of carbon emissions from tier 4 and advance animal welfare and fair treatment of workers. We are a member of the Leather Working Group, a multi-stakeholder community committed to building a more responsible leather industry. It sets standards for the leather manufacturing process, using different criteria including environmental and social sustainability, chemicals, and traceability. All leather used by our brands must be sourced from LWG certified tanneries. H&M Group is also actively collaborating with SAC and applying the new Higg Index Sustainability Profiles to create more consumer-facing transparency and a common language for collective action, including for our leather supply chain.
[Add row]

(8.17) Is your organization supporting or implementing project(s) focused on ecosystem restoration and long-term protection?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(8.17.1) Provide details on your project(s), including the extent, duration, and monitoring frequency. Please specify any measured outcome(s).

Row 1

(8.17.1.1) Project reference

Select from:
☑ Project 1

(8.17.1.2) Project type

Select from:
☑ Other ecosystem restoration

(8.17.1.3) Expected benefits of project

Select all that apply

☑ Disaster risk reduction

☑ Improvement to soil health

☑ Compliance with certification

☑ Reduce/halt biodiversity loss

☑ Restoration of natural ecosystem(s)

☑ Net gain in biodiversity and ecosystem integrity

☑ Improvement to sustainability of production practices

☑ Further transformative change through sharing of project design, implementation and lessons learnt

(8.17.1.4) Is this project originating any carbon credits?

Select from:

☑ No

(8.17.1.5) Description of project

WWF SAC: aims to reate resource efficient, climate resilient agriculture and regenerative livestock grazing by enabling 70 smallholders and 10 commercial sheep farmers, covering a total of 10,000 hectares, to use regenerative agriculture practices by 2025. By the end of 2022, 3 large-scale commercial farmers and 39 communal farmers had joined the project.

(8.17.1.6) Where is the project taking place in relation to your value chain?

Select all that apply

☑ Project based in sourcing area(s)

(8.17.1.7) Start year

2021

(8.17.1.8) Target year

Select from:

☑ 2025

(8.17.1.9) Project area to date (Hectares)

4000

(8.17.1.10) Project area in the target year (Hectares)

10000

(8.17.1.11) Country/Area

Select from:

☑ South Africa

(8.17.1.12) Latitude

-30.921985

(8.17.1.13) Longitude

28.247642

(8.17.1.14) Monitoring frequency

Select from:

☑ Six-monthly or more frequently

(8.17.1.15) Total investment over the project period (currency)

404910.57

(8.17.1.16) For which of your expected benefits are you monitoring progress?

Select all that apply

☑ Compliance with certification

☑ Other, please specify **:**Compliance with certification Creation of green jobs and sustainable livelihoods Disaster risk reduction Further transformative change through sharing of project design, implementation and lessons learnt Improvement of water availability and quality

(8.17.1.17) Please explain

New jobs for alien species clearing has been introduced. This is a sensitive area both when it comes to water, biodiversity and land degradation, these risks will be reduced through alien species clearing in water areas, land degradation will be mitigated through regenerative practices introduction but also through reintroducing natural species. This area is in connection to the national park so we are extending the wildlife area. one goal with reintroducing natural vegetation is also to enable for the natural insects and wildlife to flourish in the are.Small holders will be introduced to the RWS.
[Add row]

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?

Select from:

☑ No

(9.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Higg facility Environmental Module reporting on annual basis

(9.2.4) Please explain

Our supply chain business partners (Both in Tier-1 and Tier-2 with intensive wet production) reports water withdrawal data in higg FEM portal which verified by 3rd party on annual basis.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:
☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:
☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Higg facility Environmental Module reporting on annual basis

(9.2.4) Please explain

Higg FEM module water Chapter Level Q1 ask for all incoming water sources data

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:
☑ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:
☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

In house testing by the wet production facility

(9.2.4) Please explain

Our supply chain business partners (Both in Tier-1 and Tier-2 with intensive wet production) continuously monitor the quality on iron and hardness

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Higg facility Environmental Module reporting on annual basis

(9.2.4) Please explain

Higg FEM module Wastewater Chapter Level Q1 ask for wastewater discharge volume both for industrial and domestic.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Higg facility Environmental Module reporting on annual basis

(9.2.4) Please explain

Higg FEM module water Chapter Level Q1 ask for waste water final discharge point

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water discharges by treatment level is not relevant since H&M Group business partner must need to meet ZDHC wastewater Quality - Foundational level irrespective of level of treatment deployed. Furthermore the level of treatment is also depend on incoming pollution load, discharge water quality as well.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

H&M Group Internal Water Data collection Platform -STEP

(9.2.4) Please explain

We collect discharge water quality data for all on-site ETP in supply chain on BoD, CoD, TSS.

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:
☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:
☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

H&M Group Internal Water Data collection Platform -STEP

(9.2.4) Please explain

We collect N& P related data for the wastewater quality and all MRSL parameter as specified by ZDHC.

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:
☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:
☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

H&M Group Internal Water Data collection Platform -STEP

(9.2.4) Please explain

We collect discharges water temparature during the sampling on site.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:
☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:
☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We do calculate this from Higg Data

(9.2.4) Please explain

We use Higg withdrawal and discharge data to calculate the water consumption as per GRI definition

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:
☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:
☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

H&M Group Internal Water Data collection Platform -STEP, Monthly data collected on quarterly basis

(9.2.4) Please explain

As a performance KPI, we collect monthly data in quarterly frequency.

The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:
☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:
☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Facility Social & Labor Module(FSLM) reporting yearly basis

(9.2.4) Please explain

FSL
[Fixed row]

(9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

320672

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

We forecast business growth in 5 years which might led to similar level of withdrawal but the addition growth will be possible from the benefits generates from water recycling and increased efficiency.

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

236740

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Water recycling is been ramping up

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Due to our focus on water recycling and reue, overall discharges will continue to decrese.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

83932

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Water rese/recycling and investment in water less dyeing and finishing process will continue to decrease total consumption.s
[Fixed row]

(9.2.4) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the volume, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

(9.2.4.1) Withdrawals are from areas with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.2.4.2) Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

221781

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.4.5) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.4.7) % of total withdrawals that are withdrawn from areas with water stress

69.16

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Select all that apply

☑ WWF Water Risk Filter

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

Compare to past year CDP reporting, our % of Total withdrawal from areas with water stress has significantly increased due to our update on the water risk assessment. This update take place in every other years aligning with latest datasets from Water Risk Filter.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

39170

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Our Product water intensity / water efficiency has increased compare to previous years. Besides facility consolidation has also helped use to move business with better water efficiency. Note: we couldn't report around 800 megal;iter of Rain water harvested in our supply chain due to no relevant input.

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Our supply chain do not withdraw Brackish surface water/Seawater.

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

124077

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify **:**Ramping up recyling in countries dependant on ground water

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

The major Source of incoming water in supply chain but continue to decrease due to overall efficiency and recycling.

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Our supply chain business partners in T1 &T2 withdraw water from shallow aquifers only which is in compliance with legal permit as well.

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

74535

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Change in accounting methodology

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Despite no. of facility decreased in 2023 compare to 2022 but produced water quantity remain about the same.(Produced Water Recycled ReuseUntreated wastewaterSteam condensate)

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

82888

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Our Product water intensity / water efficiency has increased compare to previous years. Besides facility consolidation has also helped use to move business with better water efficiency.(MunicipalWastewater from Other organization)
[Fixed row]

(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

Fresh surface water

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

118207

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Change in accounting methodology

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

The wastewater is either treated offsite only or partially treated before it is sent Common Effluent treatment plant for treatment and discharge.Also not this year we have combined all discharges industrial, domestic and/or combined.

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Our supply chain business partners in T1 &T2 do not discharge wastewater in to brackish surface or sea water bodies.

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Our supply chain business partners in T1 &T2 do not discharge to groundwater.

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

115527

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Much higher

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Change in accounting methodology

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

The wastewater is either treated onsite only and direct discharged to environment after treatment. This includes Zero liquid discharges as well. Also not this year we have combined all discharges industrial, domestic and/or combined.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.10) Provide details of your organization’s emissions of nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and other priority substances to water in the reporting year.

	Emissions to water in the reporting year (metric tons)	Categories of substances included	Please explain
	1093	*Select all that apply* ☑ Nitrates ☑ Phosphates	*Total N and P loading from the discharges of industrial wastewater in the supply chain not from our direct operations*

[Fixed row]

(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Direct operations

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☑ No, we have assessed this value chain stage but did not identify any facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.4) Please explain

We have 5042 stores for all Brands under H&M Group and 163 warehouses under direct operations but none has substantive water related dependencies.

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☑ No, we have assessed this value chain stage but did not identify any facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.4) Please explain

These facilities are in Tier-1 and Tier-2 in the supply chain who perform conracts for H&M Group and none is owned by H&M Group and has substantive water related dependencies.
[Fixed row]

(9.4) Could any of your facilities reported in 9.3.1 have an impact on a requesting CDP supply chain member?

Select from:
☑ No facilities were reported in 9.3.1

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.

	Revenue (currency)	Total water withdrawal efficiency	Anticipated forward trend
	236035000000	*736063.64*	*Will continue to be better as we foresee decrease in water withdrawal*

[Fixed row]

(9.12) Provide any available water intensity values for your organization's products or services.

Row 1

(9.12.1) Product name

H&M Group Water Efficiency(Textile, L/kg)

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

73.8

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Total water consumed in Wet Production

(9.12.4) Denominator

Total H&M Group wet Production

(9.12.5) Comment

This refres to H&M Group Share of water consumption for the wet production divided by total production in KG
[Add row]

(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

(9.13.1) Products contain hazardous substances

Select from:

☑ No

(9.13.2) Comment

All our products were made under strict Manufacturing Restricted Substance List & Restricted Substances list and has to pass through detail test procedure before it reaches to our customers. We are one of the brand who selected as Aspirational level Brand for last 4 consecutive years by ZDHC.Read more at https://www.roadmaptozero.com/brands-to-zero?localeen
[Fixed row]

(9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

(9.14.1) Products and/or services classified as low water impact

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to address this within the next two years

(9.14.3) Primary reason for not classifying any of your current products and/or services as low water impact

Select from:

☑ Important but not an immediate business priority

(9.14.4) Please explain

Together with SAC, we are engaging to formulate an industry standard for defining Product Impact including freshwater. Not having an industry method and aligned approach puts a lot of questions around comparability. We aim to have such a standard in the next 2-3 years.
[Fixed row]

(9.15) Do you have any water-related targets?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.15.1) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

	Target set in this category
Water pollution	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Water withdrawals	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services	*Select from:*

	Target set in this category
	☑ Yes
Other	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(9.15.2) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Row 1

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 1

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Suppliers

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals

☑ Reduction in total water withdrawals

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

12/31/2022

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/30/2022

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

30800

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/30/2030

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

21560

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

26600

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

45

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Planetary Boundaries

☑ Science Based Targets for Nature

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target covers our wet intensive production in Tier-1 and Tier -2 in the supply chain

(9.15.2.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

We are ramping up Water efficiency improvement and Water Recycling work for the supply chain. We are also investing in Water less dyeing which will exponentially support our goal

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

In absolute terms, we have reduced our freshwater consumption by 14% compared to 2022 against our goal of a 10% reduction by 2025. Freshwater share in our supply chain reduced to 84% compared to 87% in 2022, with the recycled water increasing to 16%

Row 2

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 2

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Suppliers

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water pollution

☑ Other water pollution, please specify **:**Facilities meet prioritized ZDHC Conventional Parameters- Foundational Level.

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

12/31/2022

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/30/2022

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

78.0

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/30/2025

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

100.0

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

93

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

68

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

☑ Wastewater Zero Commitment

☑ Zero Discharge of Hazardous Chemicals (ZDHC)

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

100% On Site ETP in the supply chain

(9.15.2.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

In 2023, we expanded the conventional pollution parameters in our water quality goal,2 aligning with Science Based Targets Network methodology. 93% of facilities now meet foundational targets, a significant improvement from 74% in 2022.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

Case Study on H&M Group ambition, https://wbcsdpublications.org/case-study-h-m-group-wastewater-zero-ambition/

Row 3

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 3

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Suppliers

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services

☑ Increase in the proportion of employees using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

12/31/2022

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/30/2022

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

87.0

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/30/2025

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

92.0

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

92

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved and maintained

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

☑ Other, please specify **:**Wash4Work

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

% of H&M Group supplier employees with unrestricted and free access to WASH facilities in the workplace

(9.15.2.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

WASH indicators is embedded in our facility assessment systems like FSLM where the primary indicators are monitored and followed up within the facility for the staff and workers. Any non compliance is followed up immediately by the regional sustainability team as and when required. An yearly improvement plan is developed and agreed with the business partner on on going basis.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

WASH (water, sanitation and hygiene): Within high-risk basins1 where our suppliers operate, contribute to the population having sufficient, affordable, accessible, climate-resilient WASH that is acceptable to the people using it.
[Add row]

C10. Environmental performance - Plastics

(10.1) Do you have plastics-related targets, and if so what type?

(10.1.1) Targets in place

Select from:

☑ Yes

(10.1.2) Target type and metric

Plastic packaging

☑ Eliminate single-use plastic packaging

☑ Reduce or eliminate the use of hazardous substances in packaging at scale

☑ Eliminate problematic and unnecessary plastic packaging

☑ Increase the proportion of plastic packaging that is reusable

☑ Reduce the total weight of plastic packaging used and/or produced

☑ Increase the proportion of post-consumer recycled content in plastic packaging

☑ Increase the proportion of plastic packaging that is recyclable in practice and at scale

End-of-life management

☑ Increase the proportion of recyclable plastic waste that is collected, sorted, and recycled

☑ Increase the proportion of plastic waste which is prepared for reuse or composted

Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)

☑ Ensure compliance with EPR policies and schemes

☑ Adhere to eco-design requirements

(10.1.3) Please explain

To tackle plastic pollution, we have continued to focus on eliminating plastic and shifting materials in plastic packaging that are not reused, recycled and responsible managed during and after use. More concretely, all online outer bags across all brands and markets are made from FSC-certified paper. We've reduced unnecessary polybags as well as optimized the size of the polybags we use to transit our products. COS, Arket, & Other Stories, have all started to shift materials in garment polybags, going from plastic to paper. Additionally, we've reduced overall usage of hangers, increased the share of reuse hangers and switched materials in hangers to phase out polystyrene. No new hangers have been made of polystyrene after 2023. We've managed to eliminate plastic packaging with 24% compared to last year, mainly driven by activities to directly eliminate transport hangers, garment polybags and transport packaging as well as shifting material in online shipping bags, going from plastic to paper. Plastic packaging being designed for recycling has increased compared to last year since we now include all hangers and polybags in the scope- according to the Recyclability Assessment tool methodology-not only the once we can secure in a B2B recycling system. Through design, these products are technically possible to recycle if a recycling system are in place. The products in scope are polybags and transport hangers. Through an internal verification process we track progress of amount of hangers being recycled in a closed loop system facilitated by our nominated suppliers. Through an internal verification process we track progress of transport polybags being recycled within our Distribution Centres We continue to increase plastic packaging made of recycled material. We now use 69% recycled plastic, of which 64 % is post-consumer recycled plastic. The shift is made in most of our plastic packaging assortment such as hangers, polybags and transport packaging. At our distribution centres we aim to circulate waste at its highest value. We do this by ensuring correct waste segregation for the different waste streams that we handle. We have agreements with authorised waste handling partners and track data from their activities, supported by internal verification of data accuracy so we can report our progress. We continue to reduce our usage of hangers and increase the volume of hangers being reused and recycled in a closed loop system facilitated by our nominated suppliers and internally verified us.
[Fixed row]

(10.2) Indicate whether your organization engages in the following activities.

Production/commercialization of plastic polymers (including plastic converters)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:
☑ No

Production/commercialization of durable plastic goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:
☑ Yes

Usage of durable plastics goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

Production/commercialization of plastic packaging

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Production/commercialization of goods/products packaged in plastics

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

Provision/commercialization of services that use plastic packaging (e.g., food services)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

Provision of waste management and/or water management services

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

Provision of financial products and/or services for plastics-related activities

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

[Fixed row]

(10.4) Provide the total weight of plastic durable goods and durable components produced, sold and/or used, and indicate the raw material content.

	Total weight during the reporting year (Metric tons)
Durable goods and durable components sold	*0*

[Fixed row]

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

(11.3) 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
	Select from: ☑ Yes, we use indicators	*Select all that apply* ☑ State and benefit indicators ☑ Pressure indicators ☑ Response indicators

[Fixed row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Water security

☑ All data points in module 9

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

Water-related standards

☑ Other water verification standard, please specify :Verified Higg FEM module

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

H&M Group supply chain business partner submit their environmental management and performance in Higg FEM module which get verified by the 3rd party. In 2023, our verification staus is 80% which means over 80% facility had their data verified by 3rd party.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

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Row 2

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Forests

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Forests

☑ Ecosystem restoration and long-term protection projects

☑ Origins of sourced volumes

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

Forests-related standards

☑ Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)

☑ Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC)

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Risk connected to value chain is partly mitigated by using credible third party verified fibers. Restoration and protection projects is verified through processes owned by WWF and LEAF

Row 3

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☑ Base year emissions

☑ Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption

☑ Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

See audit-statement at the end of the sustainability disclosure attached for further details.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

HM-Group-Sustainability-Disclosure-2023 AND Audit statement.pdf
[Add row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Head of Sustainability, H&M Group (CSO Equivalent)

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:
☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)
[Fixed row]

(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub website.

Select from:
☑ Yes, CDP may share our Disclosure Submission Lead contact details with the Pacific Institute