
Chloé
Environmental report 2020

SUMMARY

1 —

OUR COMMITMENT FOR THE PLANET

OUR COMMITMENT FOR THE PLANET

Chloé is a brand of hope and courage, rooted in a spirit of togetherness and inclusivity. It was founded in 1952 by Gaby Aghion with a clear ambition to positively influence society by uplifting and empowering women. A progressive and inclusive vision of femininity that accompanied the evolution of our Maison through many years and creative chapters.

Our founder's vision and our values remain relevant today more than ever as we are navigating a social and environmental crisis. In this context, we believe that our company needs to take even more responsibility and accountability for the impact that our business has on people, communities and the planet and to strive to become a source of positive change. Our ultimate goal is to design products that are beautiful, meaningful, and meant to last.

Such reflections brought us to shift the company to a purpose-driven business model that put social and environmental sustainability at the center of our long-term strategy and operations. We phrase our new purpose with a simple line – Women Forward. For a Fairer Future – inspired by the legacy of our founder and rooted in the belief in the power of women as agents of change. We believe that empowering women and young girls and removing the barriers to the expression of their potential will contribute to the progress of the world.

OUR COMMITMENT FOR THE PLANET

Our purpose is also grounded on the belief that climate change is one of the biggest collective challenges that we all face as humanity. We urgently need to reconsider entirely how we run our businesses and our operations, correcting and finding alternative solutions. For us, this is an absolute priority and commitment. As a matter of fact, progress on gender equality has shown to contribute positively to climate change.

Our new purpose has been translated into an ambitious 5-year action plan that embraces both social and environmental challenges.
We set targets and actions across 4 different pillars:
1) Fair and Equal Opportunities for People;
2) Fair Sourcing;
3) Positive Impact on Communities;
4) Impact on the Planet.
Actions are planned across all our operations.

Our pillar "Impact on the Planet" covers various topics such as biodiversity, waste or climate change. One of the objectives we set ourselves is to better understand and reduce our environmental impact, which is why we are conducting an environmental footprint assessment for the 3rd year in a row. This enables us to analyse the biggest sources of GHG emissions across our supply chain, but also to gather insights on waste, water consumption and pollution, land use and air pollution. The more we know what our impact is, the better we can target our actions.

Based on these results, we set targets with one very clear objective: Reducing our impacts. We translated this into three concrete elements:

- **Reduce our scope 1 and 2 emissions in line with Paris Agreement 1,5° trajectory;**
- **Reduce our global (1) Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions in line with our target of a 25% reduction by product by 2025, starting with a decrease of 15% by 2022 (vs 2019);**
- **Reduce our overall water consumption by 25% by 2025, starting with a decrease of 10% by 2022 (vs 2019).**

(1) Scope 1,2,3

OUR COMMITMENT FOR THE PLANET

Reducing our impact is our main approach. We of course know that we won't be able to reduce it all. For this reason, we plan to offset 100% of the remaining emissions worldwide, accross our supply chain [1] by 2025. Currently, we already offset 100% of our direct GHG emissions [2], as well as the emissions from our fashion shows. That being said, we will continue working towards reducing our carbon footprint.

We also plan to work on minimizing oversupply by building a more efficient supply chain and collections management processes, and maximizing durability and manage the end-of-life of our products by implementing circularity principles.

This 2020 environmental report constitutes a baseline for our objectives regarding GHG emissions. As innovations and challenges change fast, we firmly believe that science and industry collaboration will bring new solutions that will allow us to set even more ambitious targets in the future. Therefore, we prefer, for now, to provide short and medium term measurable objectives. We are continuously looking at the future and we will continue to transparently share our progress and new targets.

On top of these targets focusing on climate change, we are currently working on a biodiversity roadmap and will publish it in the near future.

In March 2021, we established a Sustainability Board with external independent advisors to hold us accountable to our targets and to continue to upgrade our actions and ambitions. We commit to publish our progress as we move forward. We are proud of our roadmap, but we also know that we have a long way to go. We will continue to strive to bring our purpose to life in everything we do, to reduce the carbon footprint of our products, to identify and mitigate our negative impacts wherever they are and to foster positive impacts on communities and the planet.

(1) Scope 1,2,3
(2) Scope 1,2

2 —

OUR 2020 ENVIRONMENTAL FOOTPRINT

WHAT DID WE MEASURE?

— 1 —
OUR 3 MAIN PRODUCT LINES HAVE BEEN ASSESSED
Representing 95% of total turnover[1]


Ready-To-Wear (Chloé & See-By-Chloé)


Leather goods (Chloé & See-By-Chloé)


Shoes (Chloé[1])

— 2 —
THE FOLLOWING VALUE CHAIN WAS CONSIDERED

- **From raw material extraction (crop farming, animal rearing, metal mining) to products deliveries in boutiques**
- **In compliance with GHG protocol (breakdown by scopes 1, 2, and 3, see details in appendix)**

This research was conducted by Argon & Co and endorsed by Utopies.
See detailed methodology in Appendix.

— 3 —
6 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS WERE MEASURED


GREENHOUSE GASES (tCO^2e)
Emission of greenhouse gases contributing to global warming, impacting economies, health, biodiversity


LAND USE (ha)
Natural land area that is converted or occupied, diminishing biodiversity and recreation spaces


WATER POLLUTION (ton)
Water with pollutants such as heavy metals, nutrients, toxic compounds, that can impact health and biodiversity

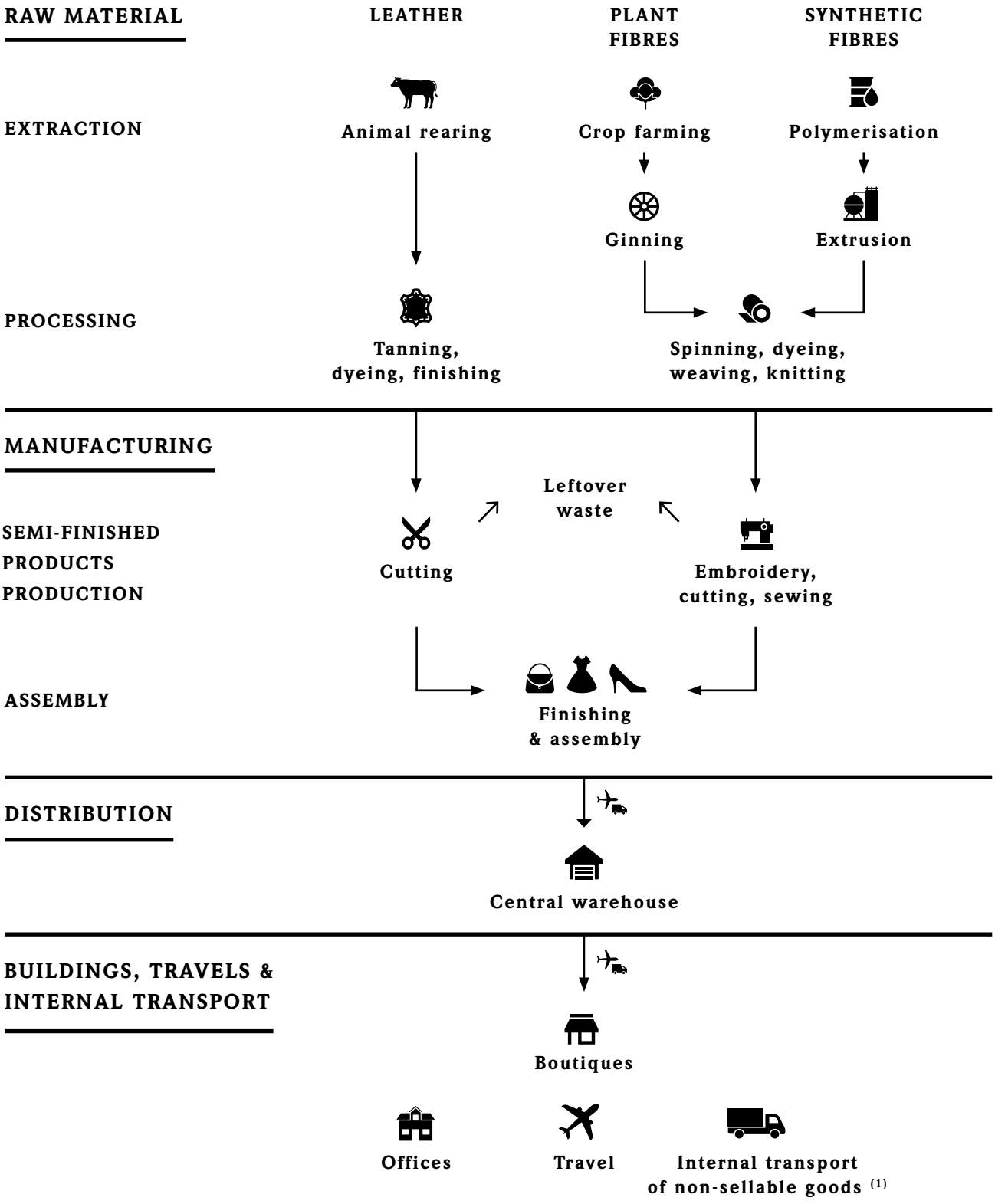

WATER CONSUMPTION (m^3)
Water usage that can contribute to water scarcity, impacting ecosystems and communities health


AIR POLLUTION (ton)
Emission of pollutants (NOx, SOx, PM2.5, PM10, VOCs, NH3) impacting environmental and human health


WASTE (ton)
Hazardous and non-hazardous wastes that can pollute water, air and soils

(1) excluding fashion accessories & licenses (fragrance, eyewear, children wear and See-By-Chloé shoes - produced by our licensing partners)

OUR VALUE CHAIN WAS SPLIT INTO 4 AREAS



(1) documents / prototypes / top-of-series

OUR GLOBAL GHG EMISSIONS

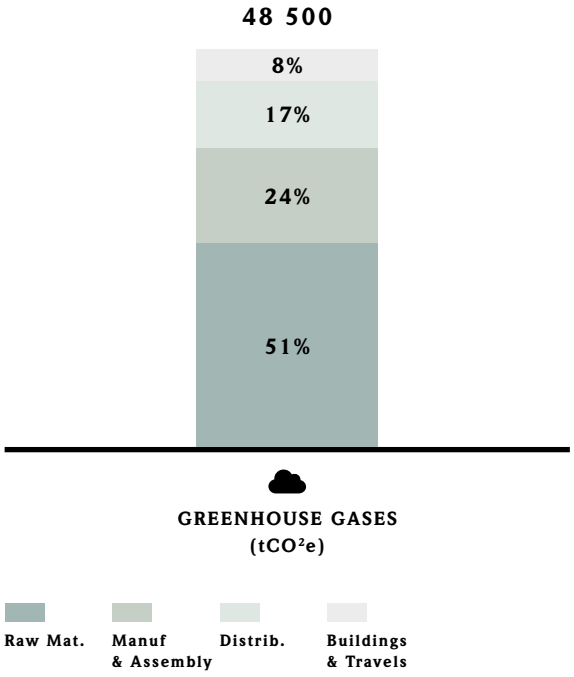
In 2020, our value chain has generated 48,500 tCO2e. 75% of these emissions are generated by raw materials and manufacturing.

Representing 51% of the total impact, raw materials extraction and processing is the main contributor to our GHG emissions. This is why sourcing lower impact raw materials is one of our top priorities, as well as increasing the yield of fabrics and leather to decrease the loss rate during production and encourage reuse of leftovers fabrics.

Manufacturing & assembly are the second main contributors to our GHG emissions, representing together 24%. We are working on obtaining a comprehensive knowledge of our manufacturing suppliers' footprint and encouraging them to reduce their energy consumption and to use renewable energies.

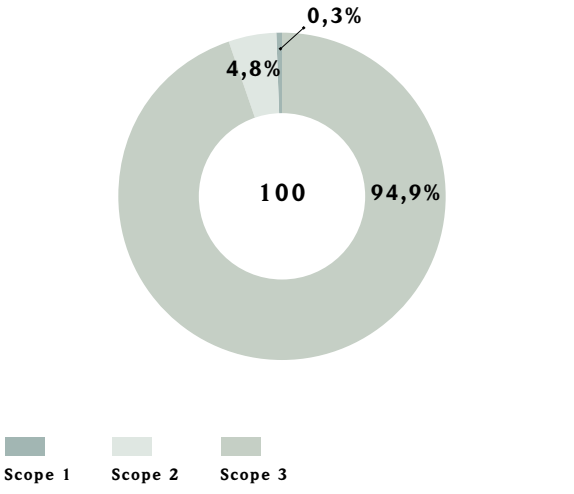
The distribution scope - which includes production and distribution shipping - contributes 17% of our GHG emissions, among them 98% is due to air transport, standing for 85% of t.km.[1] Reducing the share of air transport is also a priority for the coming years, starting with testing maritime shipments in 2021.

TOTAL IMPACT 2020



REPARTITION ACCORDING TO GHG PROTOCOL

See appendixes for more details



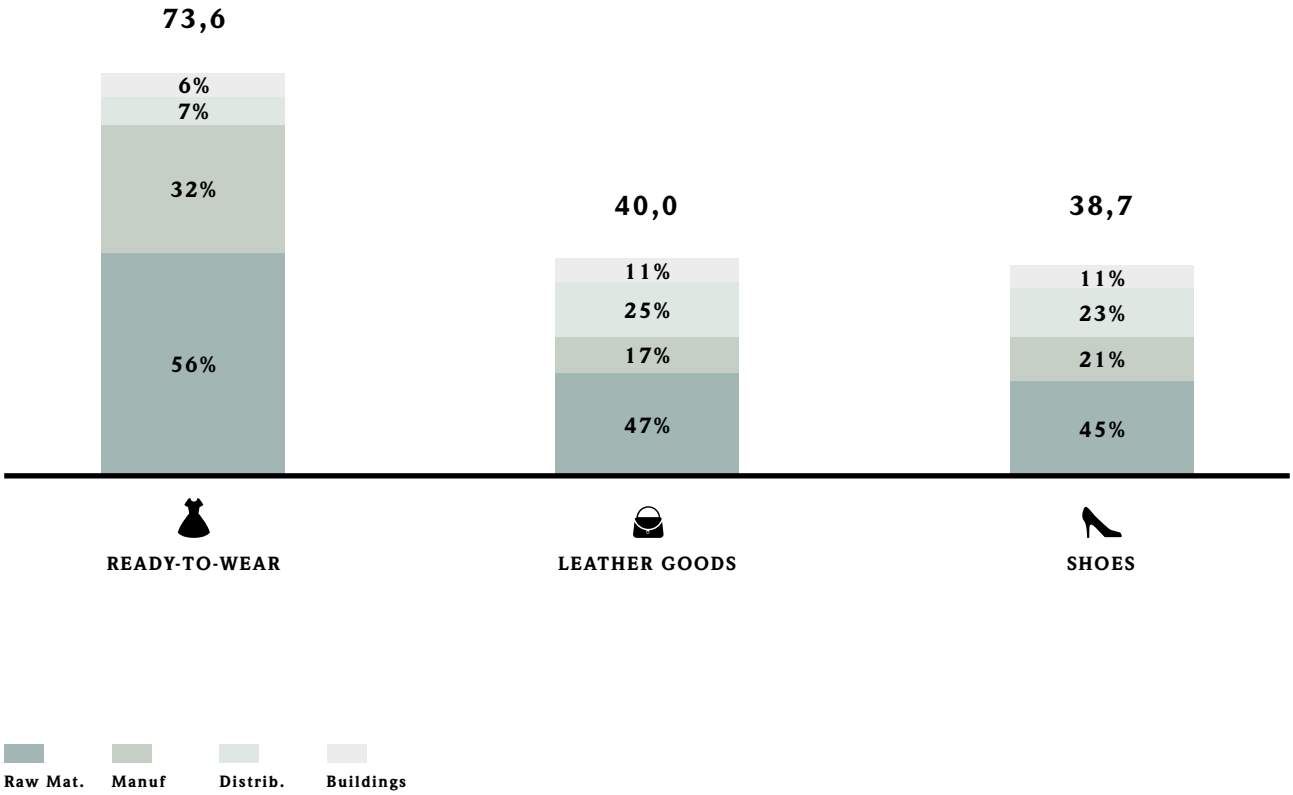
(1) Corresponds to the multiplication of one tone of goods per one kilometer.

OUR GHG EMISSIONS BY PRODUCT LINE

Ready-to-wear accounts for the largest amount of GHG emissions per product primarily because of the raw material mix, as some of our materials, such as cashmere, have a strong impact. However, this is an average and the impact will differ between different items such as a coat and a tee-shirt.

The GHG emissions of leather goods and shoes per article are similar within the value chain. The main challenges are related to leather sourcing and the reduction and reuse of production scraps.

GREENHOUSE GASES (KgCO2e per article)



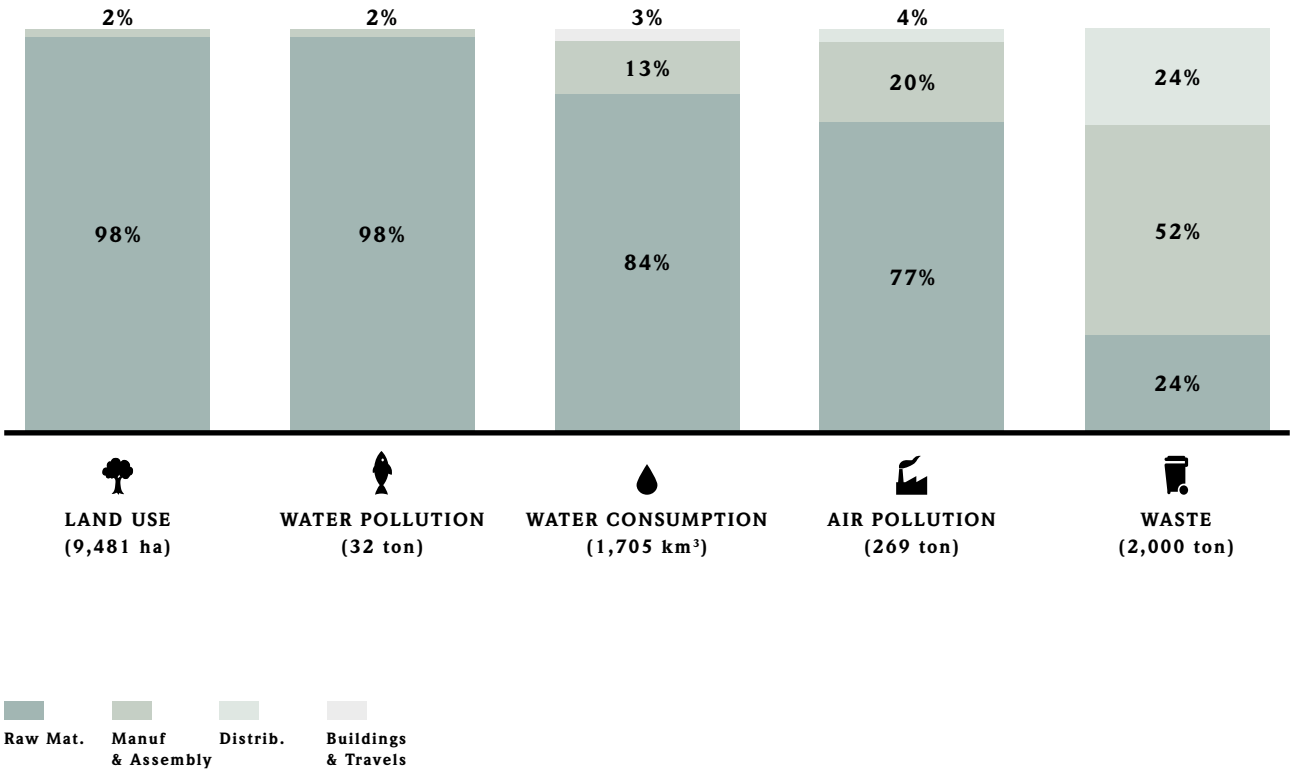
OUR IMPACTS ON THE 5 OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS MEASURED

Raw materials have the most impact on land use, water pollution, and water consumption. An overview of the primary raw materials impacts is provided on the next page.

Air pollution is a challenge for raw materials and manufacturing & assembly due to the emission of pollutants produced by fabrication processes. We are partnering with our suppliers, providing them with clear guidelines to help them measure their impacts.

Most of the waste known is generated at the manufacturing and assembly stage, highlighting the importance of increasing the yield during production and encouraging the reuse and recycling of the loss.

2020 IMPACTS



OUR MATERIAL MIX

SUMMARY OF RAW MATERIALS USAGE FOR PRODUCTS IN 2020

Group	Gross weight (total)	Raw material	Gross weight (details)	Yield Rate Hypo-thesis
Leather	43,3%	Leather calf & beef	38,4%	50%
		Goat	2.7%	55%
		Lamb	2.2%	55%
Natural fibres	22.9%	Cotton	18.4%	65%
		Wool	2.1%	65%
		Silk	1.3%	65%
		Linen	0.7%	65%
		Cashmere	0.3%	100%
		Mohair	0.1%	65%
Plastics & synthetic fibres	14.5%	Polyester	6.7%	65%
		Other plastics (elasthane, EVA, PE...)	7.8%	65%
Artificial cellulosic fibres	3.8%	Cellulose – acetate	3.8%	65%
Others	5.8%	Rubber	5.4%	65%
		Metal (partial), cork, hardwood	0.4%	100%
Packaging	9.7%	Plastics (LDP, Polyester)	0.7%	99%
		Cotton	0.3%	95%
		Organic Cotton	5%	95%
		Paper	3.7%	99%

TOTAL GROSS WEIGHT = 946 T OF RAW MATERIALS

INSIGHTS

Leather and natural fibres, such as cotton, are the most used raw materials for our products, representing respectively 43% and 23% of the gross weight of raw materials used for products in 2020.

Synthetic and cellulosic fibres represented about 18% of our material mix in 2020. This share should be lower in the coming years as we are working to reduce our use of such fibres.

Standing for about 10% of the mix, the gross weight of the packaging is also important. We are working on different projects to reduce packaging from the products transportation to the final packaging offered to our customers.

METHODOLOGY

We calculated the gross weight of raw materials we used, meaning the total quantity required for manufacturing our products, including the leftover waste generated during production. The scope does not include metal pieces on handbags and shoes essentially, as they are unfortunately not tracked in our systems yet, but this is a work in progress.

(1) The yield rate represents the percentage of the raw material entering the process that is used in the article's production.

FOCUS ON RAW MATERIALS : DETAILED IMPACTS

Raw material
Top 3 in 2020 (% of raw material impact)

GREENHOUSE GASES (tCO^2e)

Leather (41%)	Cashmere (28%)	Cotton (10%)

LAND USE (ha)

Cashmere (51%)	Leather (34%)	Wool (8%)

WATER CONSUMPTION (m^3)

Cotton (46%)	Silk (32%)	Cashmere (14%)

LEATHER

constitutes the most of our GHG emissions[1]. This is primarily because it is our most-used raw material, representing 43% of the gross weight of raw materials used for products in 2020.
As leather goods are a strategic category for our Maison, we are working on decreasing the environmental impacts of our leathers through the following key initiatives:

- **Having more than 90% of leather certified by the Leather Working Group (LWG) in all our collections by 2025. In 2021 our goal is to reach 75% of certified LWG leather on Handbags.**
- **Implementing new tanning processes involving water consumption reduction.**
- **Encouraging cutting optimization to increase the yield.**

WHAT IS THE LEATHER WORKING GROUP?

The Leather Working Group (LWG) is an international organisation made of stakeholders across the leather supply chain, promoting environmental best practices within leather manufacturing and related industries. Chloé joined the Leather Working Group in 2017.

(1) It is important to mention here that the emissions factors we use to measure the environment impacts of leather allocate a part of animal rearing footprint to leather (proportionally to its value, as recommended by the Product Environmental Footprint from EU)
(2) Source UNDP

FOCUS ON RAW MATERIALS : DETAILED IMPACTS

CASHMERE

represents only 0.3% of the gross weight of raw materials used in our products in 2020, however it contributes to 28% of the GHG emissions. Cashmere is a high-quality material that requires many resources for its production – you need 2 goats during a full year to make one pullover. Cashmere is also the most impactful material regarding land use. A dramatic increase of demand has led to over-production, responsible for soil degradation and desertification, in Mongolia and China mainly. We are working to decrease the share of virgin cashmere in our collections. For Winter 2021, 80% of our knitwear in cashmere will be made of recycled cashmere.

COTTON

represents 19% of our product mix and substantially impacts water consumption (46%). It also requires fertilizers and pesticides that pollute air, soil and water. We aim to significantly decrease the impact of cotton by favoring other lower impact natural materials such as linen or by using deadstock textiles instead of producing new raw materials. When no other alternatives are available, we source organic or recycled cotton. Based on a dedicated analysis, organic cotton has saved 2,7 tCO2e, representing a reduction of 9% of our GHG emissions on Denim and Jersey product categories in the Winter 21 collection compared to Winter 20.

REGENERATIVE AGRICULTURE

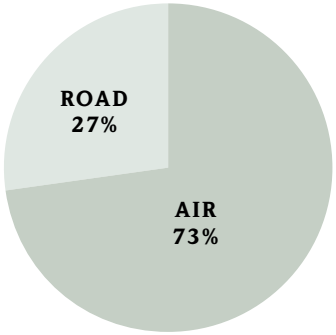
Finally, the most impactful raw materials we use all come from agricultural systems, which lead us to explore alternative ways to source them, such as organic and regenerative production models.
As regenerative agriculture has lower impacts on the environment, restoring soil health, improving carbon sequestration and enhancing biodiversity, we are considering the best options to include materials coming from regenerative systems. This will require us to increase our supply chain knowledge and ensure full traceability, so we can work transparently with our suppliers and partners to implement regenerative agricultural practices.

FOCUS ON DISTRIBUTION : IMPACTS OF THE SHIPPING METHODS

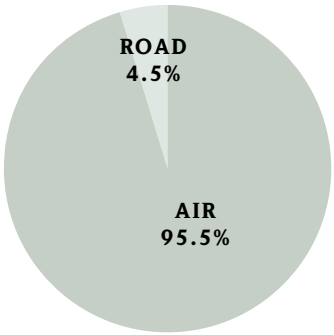
PRODUCTION SHIPPING → Central warehouse → DISTRIBUTION SHIPPING

From manufacturing suppliers to our central warehouse

1.521 kT.KM

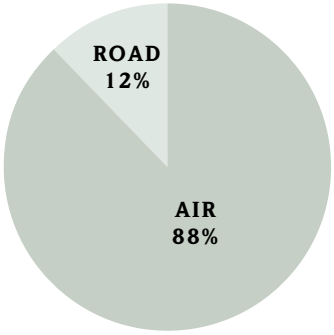


2.600 TCO2e

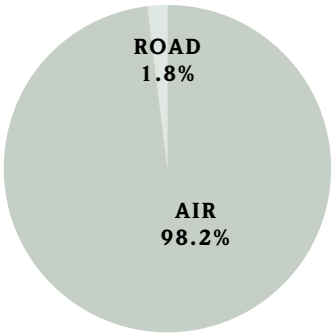


From our central warehouse to regional warehouses or boutiques

2.856 kT.KM



5.500 TCO2e



Air transportation is widespread within the Fashion and Luxury industry to cover overseas markets and to ship collections closer to the sales period to avoid oversupply. Nevertheless, it generates from 40 to 100 times more CO2 than maritime transport [1].

Reducing the share of air transport is a priority for us in the coming years, starting by evaluating maritime shipments in 2021, which will include all returns and carried-over products.

(1) Source: ADEME carbon base

3 —

ROADMAP TO REDUCE OUR ENVIRONMENTAL FOOTPRINT

OUR GLOBAL OBJECTIVES TO REDUCE OUR ENVIRONMENTAL FOOTPRINT

GLOBAL OBJECTIVES FOR 2022

- Reducing by 15% our global [1] GHG emissions by product by 2022 (vs 2019)
- Reducing by 4,2% in absolute our emissions on scope 1 and 2 (starting from 2021 with 2019 as our basis)
- Reducing our overall water consumption in production (raw material and manufacturing) by 10% by 2022 (vs 2019). [2]

GLOBAL OBJECTIVES FOR 2025

- Reducing by 25% our global [1] GHG emissions by product by 2025 (vs 2019)
- Reducing by 21% in absolute our emissions on scope 1 and 2 (starting from 2021 with 2019 as our basis)
- Reducing our overall water consumption in production (raw material and manufacturing) by 25% by 2025 (vs 2019). [2]

(1) Scope 1,2,3

(2) With new tanning processes, use of linen over cotton and strong partnership with suppliers to promote waterless treatments.

OUR ROADMAP TO REDUCE OUR ENVIRONMENTAL FOOTPRINT

RAW MATERIAL

Coming in 2021

- We are initiating one product Life Cycle Analysis (LCA) per product category, Ready-to-wear, Handbag and Shoes. This will help our design team to make further informed decisions. We are also working with Richemont to provide our teams with the necessary tools to make the right eco-design decisions.
- We reuse fabrics and leather leftovers to reach zero raw material destruction for Chloé stocks.
- We are transitioning to lower impact materials in our collections. For instance, 80% of our knitwear offer in cashmere is made of recycled cashmere in the Winter 2021 collection.

Coming in 2022

- By March 2022, we will reach at least 50% of Chloé Ready-to-wear lower impact products. A product is considered lower impact when at least 80% of its weight is composed by lower impact materials (based on Attribute Lists for lower impact materials – available in the appendix, created in February 2021 and approved by the Sustainability Board in March 2021).
- By March 2022 we will reach 75% of Chloé leather sourced from LWG-certified tanneries.
- We plan to launch a pilot project on regenerative agriculture for one of our key raw materials.

Long-term commitments

- Alternative materials to leathers are evaluated and could be integrated into the collections if quality, design, and environmental footprint meet our standards.
- By 2025, we want to reach more than 90% of lower impact materials in all categories.
- By 2025, we want to reach 100% local sourcing for bovine rawhides.

OUR ROADMAP TO REDUCE OUR ENVIRONMENTAL FOOTPRINT

MANUFACTURING

- Partner with our suppliers to help them measure their environmental impacts, following our guidelines sent in April 2021, and promote good practices to reduce their impacts through renewable energy, water management and restricted chemicals.
- Improve our loss rate in production and propose a reduction roadmap in 2022 through innovative partnerships with our suppliers.
- Introduce, starting Spring 2022, new partly bio-based and home-compostable polybags, as well as new hangers made with recycled paper and fully recyclable metal hook.
- Improve local sourcing, with fabric mills and tanneries close to workshops through targeted projects.

DISTRIBUTION

- Ship 100% of returns by maritime by December 2021
- Switch freight transportations from air to maritime for up to 15% of our permanent accessories products within three years.
- Streamline the logistic flows from the raw material country of origin to its manufacturing and assembly facility, starting in 2022.

BUILDINGS, TRAVELS & INTERNAL TRANSPORT

- Limit our travels by at least 30% by 2021 in comparison to 2019. Always allow our teams to choose the business travel with the lowest environmental impact even when there is a higher cost impact thanks to our Green Travel Policy.
- Use 100% renewable energy supply for all our offices and boutiques worldwide by 2025. This is already the case in our headquarters and boutiques in Paris. Our new central warehouse will be HQE Certified [1].

(1) HQE™ is the French certification awarded to building construction and management as well as urban planning projects. HQE™ promotes best practices, sustainable quality in building projects.

OUR MAJOR PROJECTS TO PURSUE OUR TRANSITION TO A MORE SUSTAINABLE MODEL

MINIMIZE OVERSUPPLY THROUGH BETTER MANAGEMENT OF COLLECTIONS

In May 2020, Chloé signed a petition created by designer Dries Van Noten for a more sustainable fashion calendar. Since then, we have reduced the size of our collections and shifted the delivery cadence to better align with the seasons. Our goal is to improve over the years to avoid over-production and minimize transportation flows.

MAXIMIZE DURABILITY AND MANAGE PRODUCTS END-OF-LIFE, CIRCULARITY MODELS

To ensure lower impacts, we are taking steps toward circularity. Design for durability has always been our way to create, but to increase the longevity of our products, we are currently offering repairs on our products worldwide and a second-hand project is being studied with new partners. We aim to improve these models to provide long-lasting solutions to our customers.

CONTINUE REDUCING OUR EMISSIONS AND OFFSET 100% OF WHAT IS LEFT

Our first clear objective is to reduce our GHG emissions as much as possible [1]. However, we do know that we won't be able to reduce it all ; this is why we plan to offset 100% of the emissions we won't be able to reduce. Chloé has offset partially its emissions since 2014. Today, we offset 100% of our direct GHG emissions [2], including the impact of our fashion shows measured in collaboration with the Fédération de la Haute Couture et de la Mode, using a tool developed by PWC - aligned with our Responsible Event Charter.

Our ambitions drive us to extend the offsetting of our GHG emissions to include scope 3 to reach a compensation of 100% by 2025. We are looking to participate in the global effort of carbon neutrality aligned with the Paris Agreement through insetting projects.

(1) Scope 1,2,3
(2) Scope 1,2

OUR PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE PLANET

OUR CURRENT PARTNERS

Paris Good Fashion

Chloé is member of Paris Good Fashion, a movement that brings together the actors of our sector such as brands, designers, experts but also citizens to commit themselves through concrete actions that are more respectful of the environment and human rights. As its name suggests, this Parisian association aims to make Paris the world capital of responsible fashion by 2024, the same year as to when the Olympic Games will be hosted.

The Fashion Pact

Chloé joined The Fashion Pact in December 2020. The Fashion Pact unites 60+ global leading companies from the fashion and textile industry committing to a common core of ambitious quantified objectives focusing on 3 themes: climate, biodiversity and oceans.

OUR FUTURE PARTNERS

B Corp

Chloé is in the process to become certified B Corp by the end of 2021, showing our commitment to further embed sustainability in our model and make concrete changes in our day-to-day operations. The B Corp assessment is evaluating us on 5 dimensions of sustainability: governance, workers, communities, environment and clients, by considering the impacts of both our operations and business models.

Science Based Targets

Chloé's parent company, Richemont, committed to setting SBTs in March 2020. The approval is scheduled for July 2021. Chloé's strategy is to reduce carbon emissions and help accelerate the transition to more sustainable practices, addressing the targets set by Paris Climate Agreement (COP21).

Chloé supports the UN's Sustainable Development Goals and uses this framework for its reflection on social and environmental impacts.

OUR VISION

WOMEN FORWARD. FOR A FAIRER FUTURE. OUR PURPOSE GUIDING ALL WE DO.

We have decided to transform our operations and shift our mindset through efforts in everyday practices. We want to improve social and environmental sustainability with greater transparency and accountability. Our plan is ambitious. Our aim is to extend it to every level, and every individual, within our sourcing and supply chain, our activities and our communities. With women as change agents, inspiring and engaging us, we will reinforce our commitment to bring positive impact to people and the planet. Recent research shows that educating girls and supporting gender equality is the number one action to take towards fighting climate change [1]. At Chloé, we strongly believe that empowering women and young girls, while removing barriers that allow them to reach their potential, will contribute to progress worldwide [2].

(1) Project Drawdown
(2) You can discover more about our UNICEF partnership Girls Forward on Chloe.com

OUR VISION

ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL IMPACT

As you read in this report, we believe that measuring our impact is the first step towards improving it. The objectives you can find in this report are the ones we set specifically on climate change. More will be published soon on other environmental topics, such as biodiversity.

On top of these environment-related objectives, we aim to take the same road regarding our social impact.
For this reason, we are currently working with the Institut Français de la Mode (IFM) and the Conseil National des Arts et Métiers (CNAM) to develop a methodology for a social impact report. Our long-term ambition is to be able to link environmental and social impact. While research is just beginning, we plan to make the tool open source once it is ready.

We are also working to increase the share of fair-trade products in our collections, up to 20% for our Chloé Ready-to-Wear offer in 2021. In 2020, we partnered with the World Fair Trade Organization. WFTO Guarantee System is an international verification model focused on social enterprises that put the interests of people and the planet first.
They impact one million livelihoods, 74% of which are women.

FOLLOW US IN OUR PROGRESS

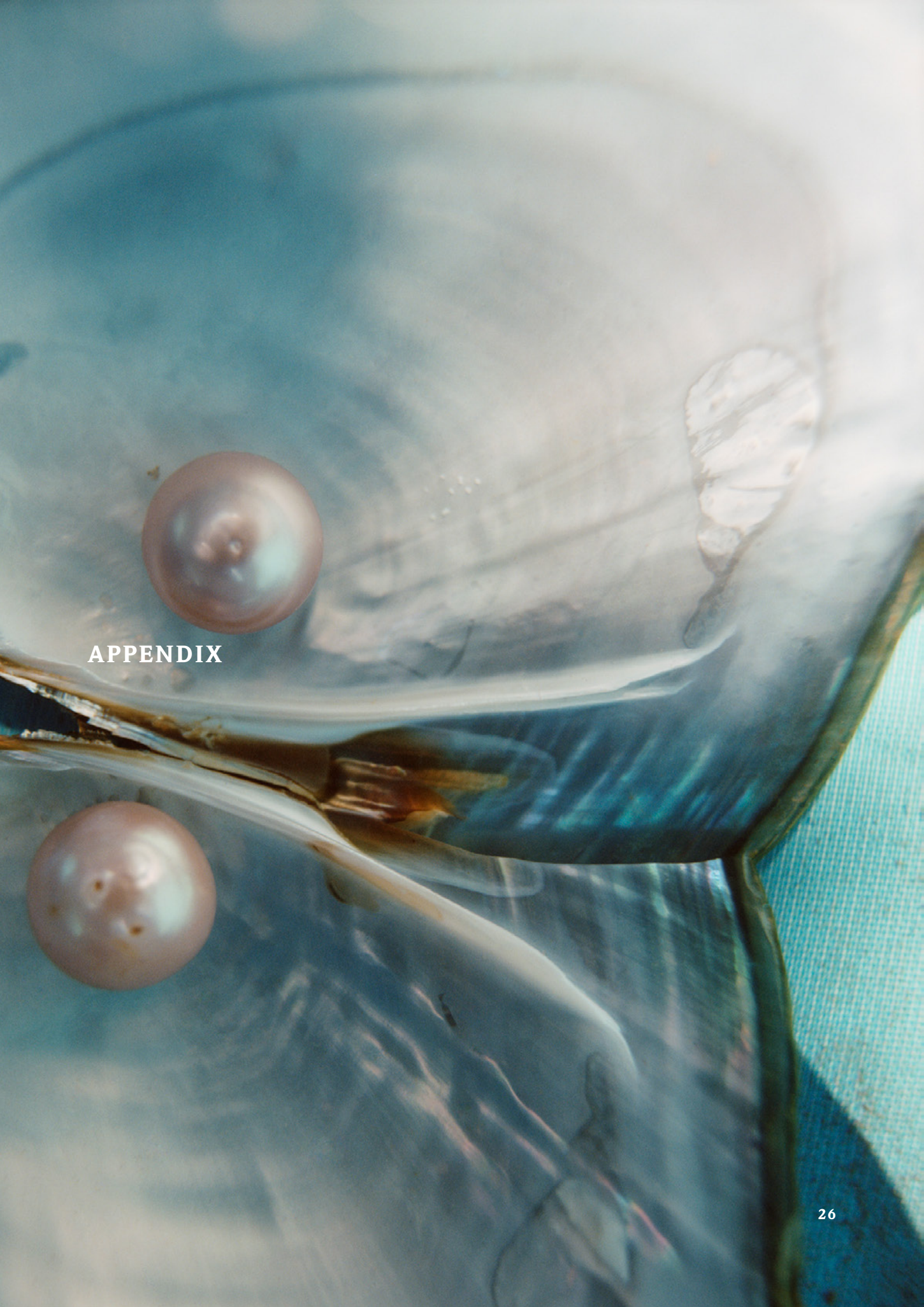
Our ambitions goes far beyond 2025.
As innovations and challenges change fast, we firmly believe that science and industry collaborations will bring new solutions that will allow us to set even more ambitious targets. Therefore, we chose to, for now, provide only short and medium-term measurable objectives. We are continuously looking at the future and are looking to update you with our process, progress and new targets.

“You always have the choice, sustainability will always be my choice.”

GABRIELA HEARST, CREATIVE DIRECTOR CHLOÉ

“Social and Environmental sustainability are first and foremost about accountability and a strive for constant improvement.”

RICCARDO BELLINI, CEO CHLOÉ



APPENDIX

METHODOLOGY AND MAIN HYPOTHESIS

We have followed Kering's EP&L methodology, measuring midpoint indicators carbon emissions, water consumption, air and water pollution, land use, and waste production along the entire supply chain. These impacts were not converted to endpoint indicators such as damages to human health, biodiversity, resource availability, nor monetary values.

We amended the scope to reflect the value chain of Chloé. We have isolated transportation impacts within a «distribution» category, accounting for production and distribution transport. We also separated the impacts of buildings such as offices and stores, travels, and internal transport of non-sellable goods in a dedicated category.

The impacts of raw materials that stand for their extraction (e.g., animal rearing or metal mining) and processing (e.g., tanning) have been assessed in two steps. First, we used the approximate Bill of Material of Chloé's products and specified generic yield rate to estimate the gross weight of the raw materials we used. Secondly, we used Kering opensource database «Raw material intensities 2018» to assess their environmental impacts, as our raw materials mix presents some similarities with Kering's.

The impacts of manufacturing and assembly steps that stand for production and finishing of semi-finished products and production assembly of final products have been assessed, combining information from Base Impacts® from ADEME, a guide on lifecycle analysis of standard shoes & Ready-to-Wear goods, together with Kering's EP&L, which measure footprints ratios per product line and environmental impacts. No primary data have been collected from suppliers yet.

The impacts of distribution, encompassing both production shipment, from manufacturing suppliers to our central warehouse, and distribution shipment have been calculated based on detailed records of transportation flows and ADEME's transport emissions factors.

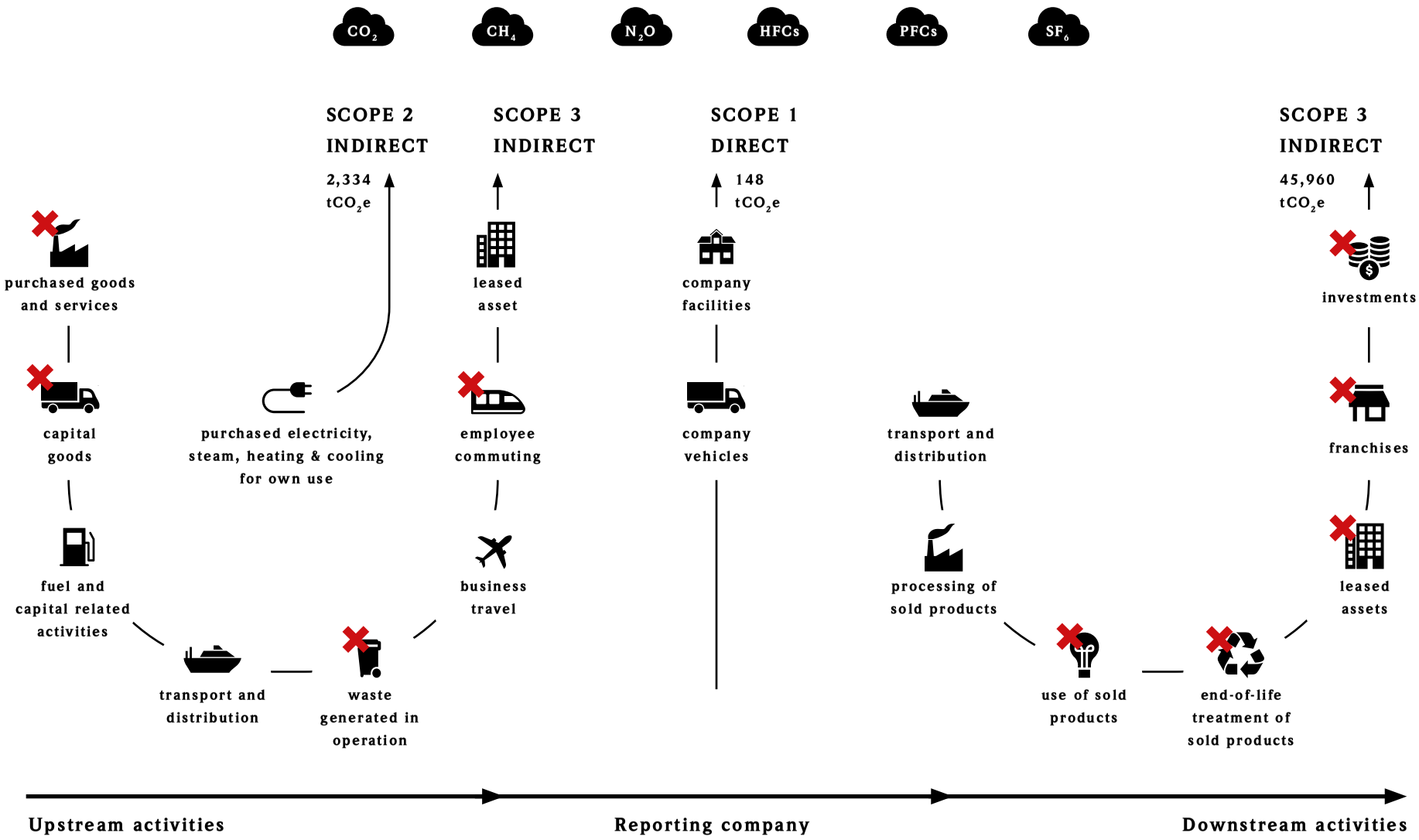
The impacts of our products during their use phase and their end-of-life have not been covered by this study yet, although we will consider them for a future report.

We acknowledge that there is room for improvement regarding the accuracy of our assessment, specifically when it comes to traceability of our supply-chain and evaluation of our main suppliers' environmental footprints. We commit to improve this level of accuracy in the years to come, by collecting primary data from our suppliers.

2020 ENVIRONMENTAL REPORT SCOPE

	IN SCOPE	OUT OF SCOPE
Products	• Leather goods (Chloé & See by Chloé) • Ready-to-Wear (Chloé & See by Chloé) • Shoes (Chloé)	• Fashion accessories (jewellery, scarves) • Licence products (perfume, eyewear, children's wear, Shoes See by Chloé)
Impacts	• 6 midpoint indicators: greenhouse gases, air pollution, water consumption, land use, water pollution, waste • Greenhouse gases: scope 1, 2, and 3 according to GHG protocol (see next page)	• Breakdown of the 6 indicators in more detailed environmental midpoint indicators: 62 for Kering (e.g. for water pollution: quantities of nitrates, quantities of pesticides…) • Quantification in endpoint indicators (e.g. health) • Valuation of the impacts in terms of cost for society
Raw materials	• Raw materials included in the product composition • Macro hypothesis on loss rate of raw materials during manufacturing • Packaging (for clients and logistics)	• Metal pieces (when not included in the product composition)
Manufacturing	• Footprint of suppliers: inputs and outputs required for production	• Daily commuting of employees
Distribution	• Inbound transport: from last suppliers to central Distribution Center • Outbound transport (from warehouse)	• Inbound transport of raw materials to manufacturers • E-commerce & reverse transport • Redirection for invoicing
Buildings & travels	• Buildings: offices, logistics warehouses, boutiques • Employees' travels • Internal transport of non-sellable goods (documents / prototypes / top-of-series)	• Daily employees' commuting
Others		• Emissions during product usage (during washing) • Durability and products end-of-life • Marketing & events (medias, marketing materials, shows – environmental footprint is assessed and compensated but not included in this report) • Consulting services

GHG PROTOCOL – SCOPE OF THE REPORT



INBOUND – LEATHER GOODS / SHOES / READY-TO-WEAR CHLOE AND SEE BY CHLOE

SOURCING CHLOÉ & SEE BY CHLOE	% NET WEIGHT
Europe	77%
Asia	22%
Africa	0,9%
South America	0,1%

ATTRIBUTES FOR LOWER IMPACT RAW MATERIALS
March 2021

	BETTER	BEST
Natural Textile **Vegetal fibres: cotton, silk, linen…** **Animal fibres: wool, cashmere…**	RWS or equivalent for Wool	Recycled/regenerated (GRS or equivalent) and/or organic (GOTS or equivalent) Reuse of deadstock, linen or hemp over cotton
Artificial cellulosic textile (viscose, modal…)	FSC, Lenzing sources, Recycled (GRS or equivalent) and/or organic (GOTS or equivalent) Reuse of deadstock	Our final goal is to use no artificial cellulosic textile in our collections.
Synthetics textile (polyamide, polyester…)	Recycled (GRS or equivalent) and/or bio based certified Reuse of deadstock	Our final goal is to use no artificial synthetics textile in our collections.
Leather	LWG certified (Gold>Silver>Bronze)	Waterless, vegetable tanning, organic/cradle to cradle certification Reuse of deadstock Some alternative materials if meeting our quality standards
Others (down, metallics, denim)	RDS for Down Always choose lower impact galvanic process, Always choose lower impact trims/stitching threads	Recycled (GRS or equivalent) and/or organic (GOTS or equivalent) and/or waterless Deadstock

BANNED MATERIAL

Fur, Angora (rabbit), Leathers from exotic endangered species

RULES

- A raw material is considered as lower impact if it meets one of the attribute criteria (« Best » or « Better »)
- A product is considered as lower impact if its main material (above 80% weight) is with lower impact
- All sources must comply with Code of Conduct and Product Restricted Substances List