



Calculation of Globe Hope's Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Globe Hope's greenhouse gas emissions are reported in carbon dioxide equivalents.

Co-scaling different greenhouse gas emissions (such as methane and nitrous oxide) into carbon dioxide using a heating potential factor.

GHG protocol divides a company's greenhouse gases into three categories, which are also utilized in this Globe Hope calculation.

Scope 1: Direct greenhouse gas emissions

Scope 2: Purchased energy emissions

Scope 3: Indirect greenhouse gas emissions

Globe Hope's Greenhouse Gas Emissions 2022

SCOPE 2	Absolute amount	Unit	Carbon dioxide emissions kg CO2 equivalents	Additional information
Purchased energy	22	MWh	0	100% carbon neutral energy.
Heating	84.04	MWh	18 190	Natural gas.
Property electricity	11	MWh	2 740	Includes property electricity included in the rent. Property electricity is calculated by property area. The calculation includes the ventilation of the property, external lights and the electricity consumption of the car heating poles.
Total (Scope 2)		•	20 930	
SCOPE 3				
Transportation (Finland Estapia Panaladosh	26.041.09	km		Calculated by tenno-kilometers Includes

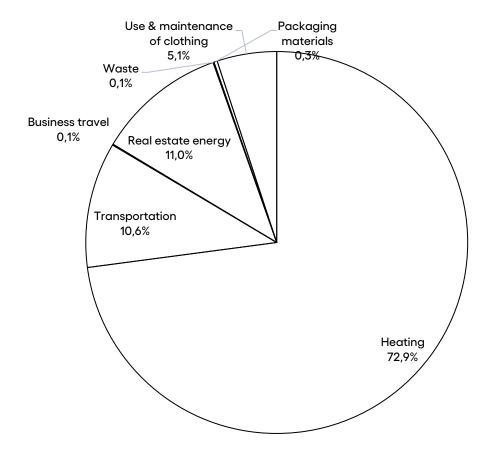
Transportation (Finland, Estonia, Bangladesh, Great Britain)	26 041.98	km	2 650	Calculated by tonne-kilometers. Includes transportation by truck and vessel.
Business travel	184	km	20	Calculated according to business trips with car.
Waste	850.56	kg	20	Includes emissions from mixed waste.
Packaging material	62.91	kg	70	Includes, brand store, e-commerce and business order packaging.
Use and maintenance of textiles	1 468.02	kg	1 260	Calculated from number of kilograms of clothing sold and products used during textile processing.

Total (Scope 3) 4 020

Total (kg CO2 ekv.) 24 950

Total (t CO2 ekv.) 24.95

The share of greenhouse gas emissions in 2022



The 2022 calculation includes:

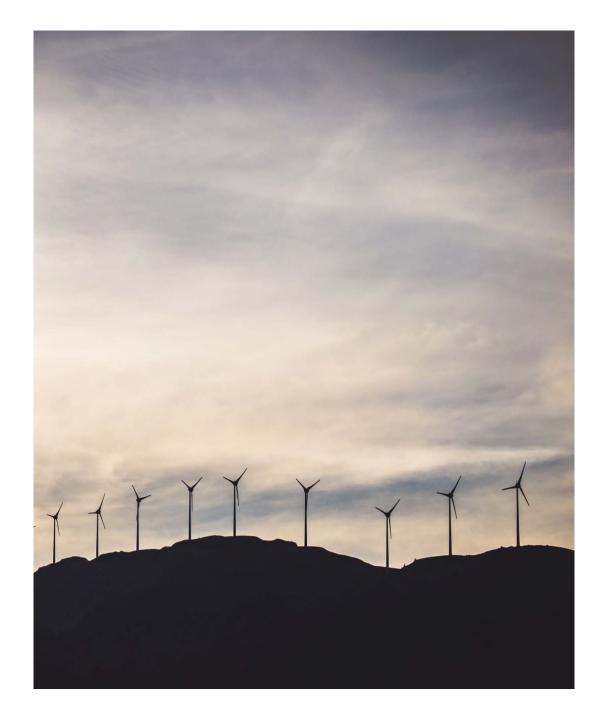
- Purchased electricity
- Heating
- Factory and material transportations (Finland - Estonia, Bangladesh -Finland, Great Britain - Finland)
- Business travel
- Property electricity
- Waste (mixed waste)
- Packaging material
- Use and maintenance of textiles

The 2022 calculation excludes:

Production

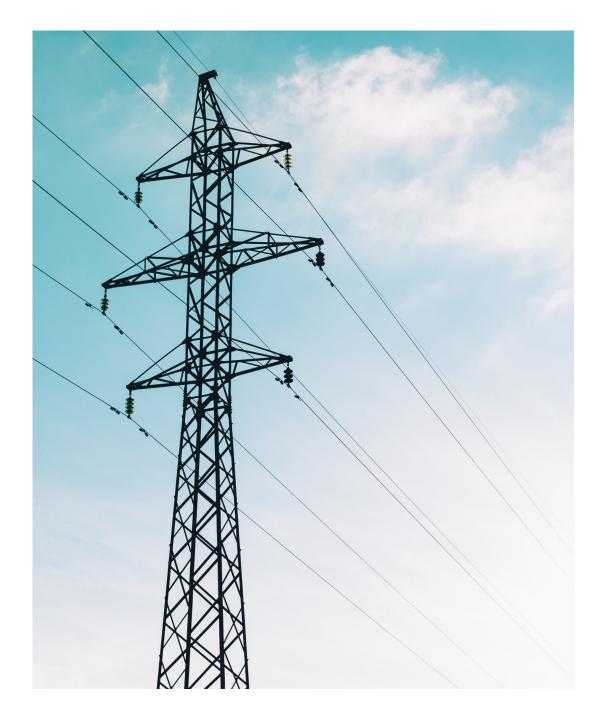
Emissions caused by for example wires, metal parts, recycled materials, and mill energy use

- •Distribution transport
- •Other than mixed waste
- •Suppliers' emissions
- •e.g. furniture in the office
- Purchased services
- e.g. internet connections, telephone connections



SCOPE 2: Electricity

In 2022, our electricity will be 100% carbon-free. Electricity consumption remained the same as in 2021, we used 22 MWh of electricity at our Nummela property in 2022.



SCOPE 2: Property electricity & heating

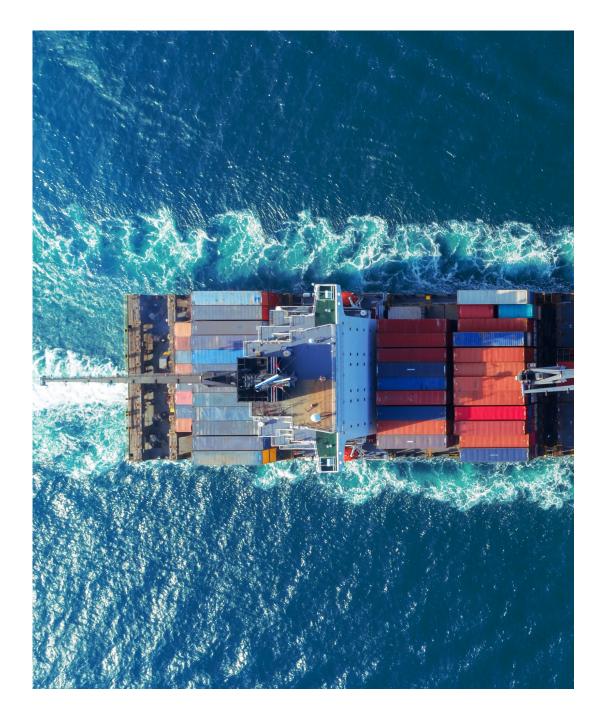
In 2022, Globe Hope's share of electricity for the premises was 11 MWh, which covers the electricity consumption of the building's ventilation, outdoor lights and car heating columns. The amount of real estate electricity was significantly reduced to the 2021 consumption of 17 MWh.

Globe Hope's share of real estate electricity is calculated on an area basis.

Heating

Globe Hope's Nummela property is heated with natural gas. As there are other operators on the industrial property, the amount of natural gas used by Globe Hope was estimated on an area basis. In 2022, 84.04 MWh of natural gas was used for Globe Hope's premises, while in 2021 the heating costs were lower, totaling 70.13 MWh.

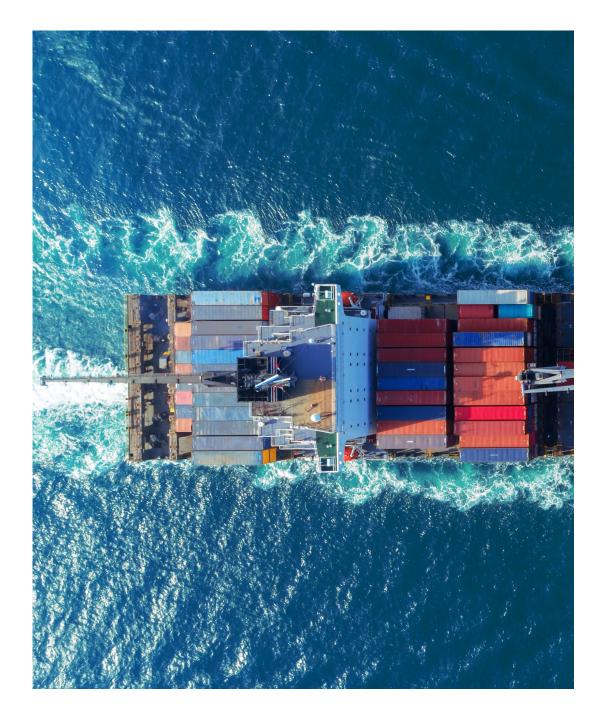
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SCOPE 3: Transportation

Globe Hope's transports are divided into material, factory and distribution transports. This emission calculation includes factory and material transportation.

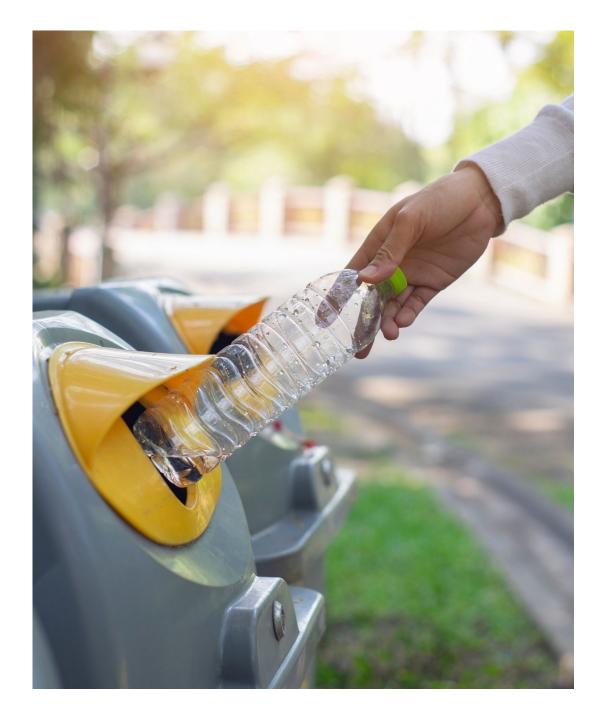
Factory transport includes transport from the Nummela site to the Estonian factories and back to Finland. Transport is by truck and vessel. We also record the transport of garments from Bangladesh to Finland. In 2022, the total number of factory transports amounted to 23 162.88 km.



SCOPE 3: Transportation

For the first time, material transport is included in the calculation. We source most of our materials from Finland, with the exception of seat belts and military materials. Most of the seat belt materials come from the UK and military materials from Sweden. The calculation includes emissions from the transport of waste fabrics, surplus leather and seat belt materials.

Newly purchased materials such as metal parts, straps, zips and reflective parts are not included in this calculation. In addition, we receive materials for our business side products directly from customers, for which it is challenging to estimate emissions, we aim to include them in the 2023 calculation.



SCOPE 3: Mixed waste

The amount of mixed waste has been calculated from the total amount of waste in the entire property on a real state area basis, totaled 850.56 kilos of mixed waste for Globe Hope.

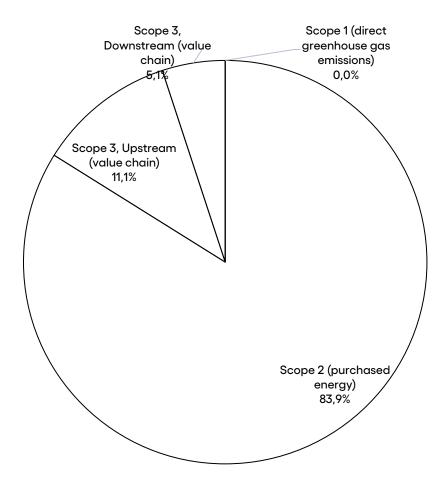
For waste, only the emissions from mixed waste are considered.

Other types of waste recycled include plastic, cardboard, metal, glass, biowaste, paper and hazardous waste. At the end of 2021, separate boxes for cardboard, paper and plastic waste were installed at the Nummela premises, but we were not able to obtain the numbers for those boxes.

Business travel

In 2022, Globe Hope business trips were made by passenger car for 184 kilometres. Business travel has decreased significantly since 2021, when a total of 1 801 kilometres of business trips were made.

Summary

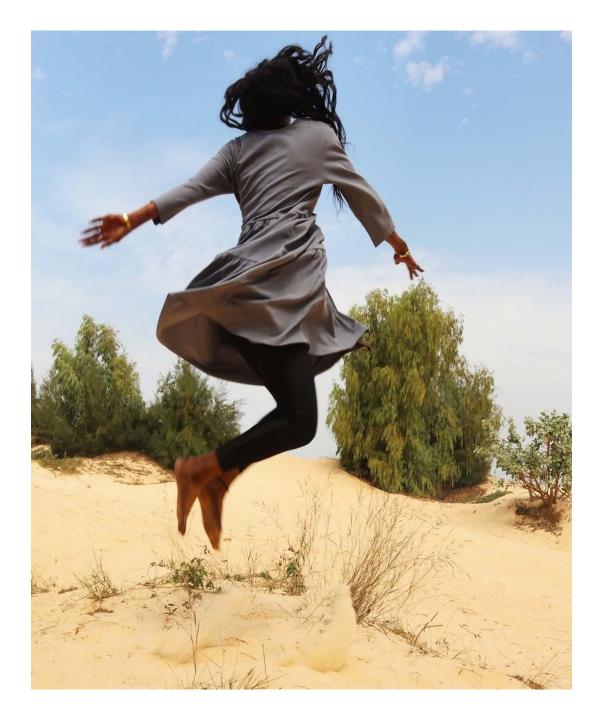


The company's carbon footprint is divided into Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions.

Scope I covers the company 's direct emissions from owned properties, its own energy production and owned vehicles. Globe Hope's Scope I emissions are 0 because the company does not have its own production facility, property or means of transport.

Scope 2 describes the carbon dioxide emissions from the production of purchased energy. In 2022, Globe Hope's Scope 2 emissions accounted for 83.9% of total emissions, or 20.95 t kg CO2e in 2022. In 2021, Scope 2 emissions were slightly lower at 19.37 t kg CO2e.

Scope 2 emissions include purchased electricity and district heating consumption. In addition, electricity from buildings has also been included in Scope 2, instead of Scope 3 as it was measured in previous years.



Scope 3 describes other indirect emissions in the organisation's value chain. Globe Hope's Scope 3 emissions in 2022 were 27.1%, total of 4.02 tCO2e. In Scope 3, emissions were lower at 3.17 tCO2e, but the 2021 calculation does not include material transport, so the figures are not comparable. In 2023, we will improve the calculation for material transport.

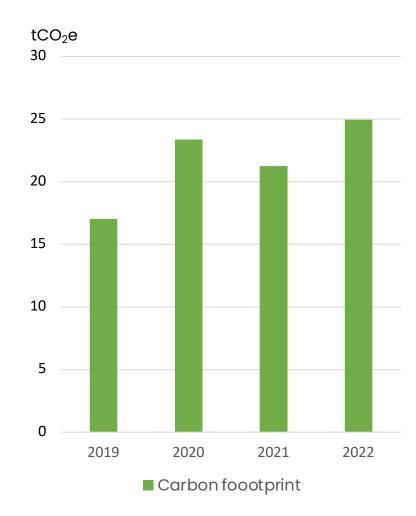
Scope 3 emission sources are divided into two different categories: upstream and downstream. Upstream describes emission sources in the manufacturing and processes of products and services. Globe Hope's upstream emissions include packaging materials, factory and material transport, waste treatment and business travel.

For the first time, downstream emissions were calculated for the use and maintenance of textiles, with downstream emissions of 1.26 tCO2e. The calculation was done in accordance with general studies and Globe Hope's care guidelines for clothing. We encourage our customers to extend the life cycle of their clothing and accessories, which will also reduce emissions. The use and maintenance of the garment, i.e. how many times it is washed and how it is dried, has a significant impact on the carbon footprint of the product.

Downstream emissions also include distribution transport to customers. The online store's delivery shipments are transported via Posti Green and Matkahuolto. Posti Green compensates for the transport made. The aim is to calculate emissions from Matkahuolto's transport.

Globe Hope's carbon footprint in 2022: 24.95 tCO2e has increased from the 2021 carbon footprint of 22.61 tCO2e. However, in 2022 the calculation has been refined for material transport and Scope 3 emissions, so the figures are not fully comparable. Since 2003, we have been working in line with the principles of the circular economy and our actions are based on respect for the Earth's resources. By saving materials, we are able to contribute to positive climate impacts compared to the use of virgin materials.

The calculation of the carbon footprint of Globe Hope has been done according to the GHG Protocol using the STJM's Textile Climate Calculator.





Development measurements

The heating system and energy efficiency of the Nummela property can significantly reduce the company's greenhouse gas emissions.

- ✓ We will continue discussions on improving the energy efficiency of the property.
- ✓ Identify ways to reduce SCOPE 3 emissions together with partners. Encourage partners to switch to renewable energy.
- ✓ Aim to achieve carbon neutrality by 2025. Develop a roadmap on how to achieve the ambitious targets.
- ✓ Invest in measuring SCOPE 3 emissions.
- ✓ Emissions from production (yarn production in India) and distribution transport should be included in the calculation.





GLOBE HOPE

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