dbramante1928

CLIMATE PROGRESS REPORT 2018 - 2022

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABOUT dbramante1928

dbramante1928 is a Danish fashion, and luxury lifestyle brand focused on sustainable device protection and carrying solutions made from full-grain leather or recycled and 100% recyclable materials.

Protecting your devices and the planet in style since 2011, dbramante1928 has been making high-quality, products that are as beautiful as they are durable, with sustainability in mind.

dbramante1928 is working for sustainable production for all its materials, products, distribution, packaging, and energy consumption. It has set high ambitions and is committed to delivering on these targets.

More about dbramante1928 at: www.dbramante1928.com

OUR COMMITMENT TO THE ENVIRONMENT

We are committed to reducing our CO_2 emissions to net zero no later than 2050 as well as catching up with our historic climate footprint. We strive to ensure our entire production chain is as sustainable possible - from our products and distribution to packaging and energy consumption.

Our goal is to become a climate-positive company, which means we aim to go beyond achieving net-zero carbon emissions by removing additional carbon dioxide from the atmosphere.

It is important to us that our efforts regarding sustainability make a difference. That's why we always ensure that we employ the newest scientific knowledge and that the certifications we have come from credible institutions.

To achieve our mission, we have partnered up with WWF Denmark - a part of the World's largest organization within nature, climate, and environmental protection.

We have set ambitious climate targets in line with the Paris Agreement that has been approved by the international climate initiative, Science-Based Target initiative (SBTi)

Our work has also led to a gold medal rating from EcoVadis, placing our company in the top 5% of the over 90.000 assessed companies. EcoVadis is the world's most trusted provider of business sustainability ratings, benchmarks, and scorecards to businesses across all levels of the global supply chain.

As a part of the UN Global Compact - the world's largest corporate sustainability initiative - we have committed to adopting sustainable and socially responsible policies in correspondence with their ten principles around human rights, labour, environment and anti-corruption.

SCIENCE BASED TARGETS
DRIVING AMBITIOUS CORPORATE CLIMATE ACTION

WE SUPPORT
UN GLOBAL COMPACT

GOLD 2022 ecovadis Sustainability Rating

WWF
Towards nature and climate positive guided by WWF

dbramante1928
a case for the environment

SCIENCE-BASED TARGETS

To assess and measure our CO_2 emissions, we employ the international climate initiative, Science-based Targets initiative (SBTi).

SBTi is a partnership between CDP, the United Nations, World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF). The initiative aims to drive ambitious climate action in the private sector by enabling organizations to set science-based emissions reduction targets.

SBTi shows companies and financial institutions how much and how quickly they need to reduce their greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions to prevent the worst effects of climate change.

By guiding companies in science-based target setting, SBTi enables them to tackle global warming while seizing the benefits and boosting their competitiveness in the transition to a net-zero economy.

GHG INTRODUCTION

This is dbramante1928's first full 5-year GHG based carbon report. It provides an overview of the majority of our greenhouse gas emissions and is an integrated part of our climate strategy.

Carbon accounting is a fundamental tool in identifying tangible measures to reduce GHG emissions. The annual carbon report enables us to benchmark performance indicators and evaluate progress over time. This report comprises dbramante1928's total operations. It has not been verified by a third party.

Going forward, we are committed to perform annual calculations of our GHG emissions across all 3 scopes, which will enable the analysis of trends over time as well as provide insights into how changes in materials, products, production and freight have affected our total emissions from year to year.

This 2022 carbon report will be superseded by a more detailed 2023 report, which will be based upon LCA calculations, resulting in a Product Environmental Footprint (PEF) measurement down to each sold product. The PEF system is implemented with the assistance of the Danish company maalbar.dk and data will be validated by 3rd. Party Bureau Veritas.

GHG CALCULATIONS

WHY WE CALCULATE

At dbramante1928, we prefer to make well-informed decisions to be sure they have the desired impact. In 2018, we developed our very first internal carbon accounting report based on our activities in the fiscal year 2018 to learn more about the impact of our organisation, value chain and products. It allowed us to analyse our, At that time, known emissions and identify any reduction opportunities, both big and small. Based on that report, we have set objectives and commitments to help us reduce our CO_2e impact over time.

A transparent, objective and understandable report also allows us to communicate our impact and objectives to external stakeholders and employees. We want everyone to understand the level of our commitment, and know that every action, change and choice matters, and that they can help be a part of our change.

WE COMMIT

Having concluded our first report, and calculations of our GHG emissions, we are now taking steps towards reducing our impact and setting a more detailed reduction target within each scope.
We will already by 2023 reporting time, be recalculating our scopes, as we have found many more sources of emissions in the detailed level of our upcoming PEF calculations. As the numbers are expected to break the threshold of re-submission of 5%, we will resubmit new base-year numbers and the following years updated and changed scope results so far.

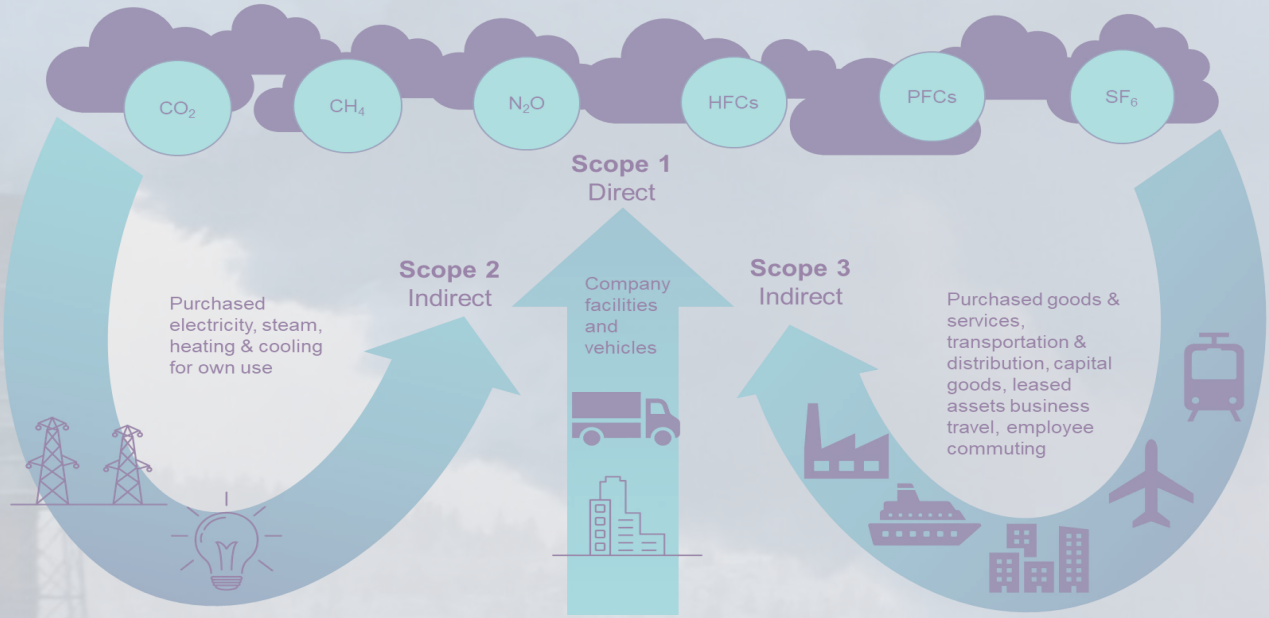
GHG PROTOCOL

The dbramante1928 2018-2022 Climate Progress Report has been made in accordance with the guidelines of International Accounting and Reporting Standards, Green- house Gas (GHG) Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard and Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard.

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol) is the most widely used and recognised international standard for measuring greenhouse gas emissions and is the basis for the standard related to calculating and reporting GHG emissions ISO 14064-1. The GHG Protocol was developed by the World Resources Institute (WRI) and World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD).

The input data is based on consumption data from internal and external sources, which are converted into tonnes CO_2-equivalents (TCO_2e).

The reporting considers the following greenhouse gases, all converted into CO_2e (equivalents): CO_2, CH_4 (methane), N_2O (nitrous oxide), SF_6, HFCs, PFCs and NF_3.



THE SCOPES

SCOPE 1, 2 & 3

The GHG Protocol divides emissions into three scopes, Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3.

Scope 1

All emissions related to a company's direct GHG emissions should be reported in Scope 1.
This includes all use of fossil fuels for stationary combustion or transportation, in owned and, depending on the consolidation approach selected, leased, or rented assets. It also includes any process emissions from e.g. chemical processes, industrial gases, direct methane emissions etc.

Scope 2

All indirect emissions related to a company's activities should be reported in Scope 2. Specifically, this means all emissions from electricity as well as district heating and/or -cooling where the organisation has operational control.

Scope 3

Scope 3 gathers a company's indirect emissions resulting from value chain activities. The Scope 3 emissions are a result of the company's up-stream and downstream activities, which are not controlled by the company, i.e. they are indirect.
Scope 3 consists of 15 categories, of which not all will be relevant for a company to calculate emissions for. Furthermore, unlike Scope 1 and 2, Scope 3 emissions accounting is not obligatory for a company for it to be aligned with the GHG standard. This allows for companies to develop their Scope 3 accounting with time as data collection processes and structures mature.

SCOPING METHODOLOGY

This analysis is done in accordance with a Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard Revised edition, currently one of four GHG Protocol accounting standards on calculating and reporting GHG emissions.

In general, the carbon accounting should include information that users, both internal and external to the company, need for their decision making. An important aspect of relevance is the selection of an appropriate inventory boundary which reflects the substance and economic reality of the company's business relationships.

For corporate reporting, two distinct approaches can be used to consolidate GHG emissions: the equity share approach and the control approach. The most common consolidation approach is the control approach, which can be defined in either financial or operational terms. Dbramante1928 has chosen the operational control approach, meaning that leased assets should be included in Scope 1 and 2.

GHG accounting and reporting are based on the following principles:

Relevance

The GHG inventory must reflect the GHG emissions of the company, so they can serve the decision-making needs of users.

Completeness

Account for and report on all GHG emission sources and activities within the chosen inventory boundary. Disclose and justify any specific exclusions.

Consistency

Companies must use consistent methodology so they can compare emissions over time. If changes are made, methods must be described and explained.

Transparency

All limitations and methodology choices are explained and justified.

Accuracy

The quantification of GHG emissions is neither over nor under actual emissions, as far as can be judged, and uncertainties are reduced as far as practicable.

CALCULATION METHODOLOGY

When doing carbon accounting, several calculation methods can be used to calculate scope 3, all with different advantages and disadvantages. The chosen calculation method usually depends on which data is available.

When lacking data, spend-based method is often used. When using the spend-based method, emissions are calculated based on finances spent on that activity. Using emission factors converting monetary value into greenhouse gas emissions, will provide an indication of which business activities might have the biggest impact but lacks the necessary accuracy to set targets and measure progress.

Using emission factors will provide further accuracy, as the method is like the spend-based method, but the input for the average-data method will be more relevant unit of measure than monetary value, such as kg for materials or km for business travel. This is called the average-data method.

The spend-based and the average-data method both rely on emission factors from existing scientific research resulting in industry averages. This is also referred to as secondary data.

To obtain even more knowledge on a company's impact, it needs to collect data specific to the facilities or processes in which an activity takes place. This is also referred to as primary data. When the carbon accounting is based on a mixture of primary and secondary data, it's referred to as using the hybrid method. Usually, it will be a result of using supplier specific data for suppliers' scope 1 & 2 emissions and average data for the remaining emissions.

Lastly, the calculations can be done using the supply-specific method, where all calculations are based on primary data and average emission factors are not used. The goal should be to aim for an increased use of primary data, as this will provide more accurate representation of the impact.

This report is based on consumption data collected by dbramante1928 for the fiscal years 2018-2022, which has been recalculated into CO_2e using relevant emission factors, i.e., the average-data method. The only exception to this is transportation, which is only partly based on reports on CO_2e-emissions provided by the transportation companies, i.e., the supplier specific method. The combination of these approaches results in the hybrid method, which is expected to be the calculation method used going forward, but with an increase of primary data used onwards.

CALCULATION METHODOLOGY

SCOPE 2 EMISSION FACTORS

The electricity emission factors used for this report are based on national gross electricity production mixes from the International Energy Agency's statistics (IEA Stat). Emission factors per fuel type are based on assumptions in the IEA methodological framework.
Factors for district heating/cooling are either based on actual (local) production mixes, or average IEA statistics.

In January 2015, the GHG Protocol published new guidelines for calculating emissions from electricity consumption. Primarily two methods are used to "allocate" the GHG emissions created by electricity generation to the end consumers of a given grid. These are the location-based and the market-based methods.
The location-based method reflects the average emission intensity of the grids on which energy consumption occurs, while the market-based method reflects emissions from electricity that companies have purposefully chosen (or not chosen).

Organisations who report on their GHG emissions will now have to disclose both the location-based emissions from the production of electricity and the market-based emissions related to the potential purchase of Guarantees of Origin (GoOs) and Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs). The purpose of this amendment in the reporting methodology is on the one hand to show the impact of energy efficiency measures, and on the other hand to display how the acquisition of GoOs or RECs affect the GHG emissions. Using both methods in the emission reporting highlights the effect of all measures regarding electricity consumption.

Location-based method

The location-based method is based on statistical emissions information and electricity output aggregated and averaged within a defined geographic boundary and during a defined period of time. Within this boundary, the different energy producers utilise a mix of energy resources, where the use of fossil fuels (coal, oil and gas) result in direct GHG emissions. These emissions are reflected in the location-based emission factor.

Market-based method

The choice of emission factors when using this method is determined by whether the business acquires GoOs/RECs or not. When selling GoOs or RECs, the supplier certifies that the electricity is produced exclusively by renewable sources, which have an emission factor of zero grams CO_2e per kWh. However, for electricity without the GoO or REC, the emission factor is based on the remaining electricity production after all GoOs and RECs for renewable energy are sold. This is called a residual mix, which is normally substantially higher than the location-based factor.

Since dbramante1928 has obtained RECs for electricity consumed since 2021, the calculated emissions from electricity are based on the market-based method to include these in the calculations.

LIMITATIONS AND FOCUS-POINTS

We have, in addition to calculating direct (Scope 1) and indirect (Scope 2) emissions associated with our operations, chosen to investigate selected value chain emissions (Scope 3). The selected value chain emissions are related to materials purchased and used in either production or packaging, transportation (up- and down- stream), and finally to business travel.

We have chosen to focus our resources on the categories where we expect the biggest emissions, resulting in some Scope 3 categories being left out, as we expect these to be insignificant and related to inconclusive data for now. These will be reassessed with future reports.
These are: waste, employee commuting, leased assets, end-of-life treatment of sold products and use of sold products.

Moving forward we will include end-of-life treatment of sold products and use of sold products data , as this will be a part of the PEF numbers.

dbramante1928 does not have activities in the following Scope 3 categories: capital goods, fuel and energy related activities, processing of sold products, investments, franchises and these categories will be left with zero value.

Scope overview

Scope 1, 2 & 3 totals

Scope 1	Type	Country	Description	Method	Factor	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	
Scope 1	Fuel	Denmark	Fuel consumption on leased car	IEA Stat	2,34 kg CO2e/liter	0,6	0,7	0,6	0,4	0,7	TCO2e
Scope 1 Total						**0,6**	**0,7**	**0,6**	**0,4**	**0,7**	TCO2e

Scope 2	Type	Country	Description	Method		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	
Scope 2	Electricity	Denmark	Location based emissions	IEA Stat + local	avg. 0,124kg CO2e/kWh	4,6	4,4	4,0	5,4	5,6	TCO2e
			Market based emissions	IEA Stat + local	avg. 0,191kg CO2e/kWh	7,1	6,7	6,2	0,0	0,0	TCO2e
	Heating	Denmark	District heating	IEA Stat	avg. 0,113kg CO2e/kWh	2,2	2,5	2,4	2,9	1,3	TCO2e
Scope 2 Total						**9,3**	**9,2**	**8,6**	**2,9**	**1,3**	TCO2e

Scope 1 + 2 Total						**9,9**	**9,9**	**9,2**	**3,3**	**2,0**	TCO2e

Scope 3	Type	Country	Description	Method		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	
Scope 3 Upstream	1. Purchased goods and services	Denmark	Legal, Accounting and Management Consultancy Services	Financial GHG Calculation (normative.io)		72,9	78,3	69,4	71,3	87,3	TCO2e
		India	Fullgrain leather usage CO_2e/m2	GHG calculation of kg CO_2e/m2 leather usage	53,7 kg CO_2e/m2 full and split leather	3678,9	3943,9	3850,8	3044,1	4395,3	TCO2e
		China	Recycled post-consumer polycarbonate (PC)	GHG calculation of kg CO_2e/kg plastic usage	2,184 kg CO_2e/kg material				4,7	20,3	TCO2e
			Recycled post-consumer thermoplastic elastomer (TPE)		0,56 kg CO_2e/kg material				0,0	0,0	TCO2e
			Recycled post-consumer thermoplastic polyurethane (TPU)		0,56 kg CO2e/kg material				2,0	3,8	TCO2e
			Recycled post-consumer polyester		2,3 kg CO_2e/kg material				0,5	1,2	TCO2e
			Recycled post-consumer polyethylene terephthalate (PET)		0,91 kg CO_2e/kg material				0,0	0,5	TCO2e
			Virgin Polyurethane (PU Leather sheating)		3,57 kg CO_2e/kg material				2,0	4,3	TCO2e
			Virgin Polyethylene terephthalate (PET)		2,23 kg CO_2e/kg material				0,1	0,2	TCO2e
			Virgin Thermoplastic polyurethane (TPU)		1,89 kg CO_2e/kg material				0,3	0,0	TCO2e
	2. Capital goods	Denmark	Phones, television and communication equipment, computers and office machinery and Financial intermediation (i.e banking charges)	Financial GHG Calculation (normative.io)		2,6	2,8	1,8	4,2	3,6	TCO2e
	3. Fuel- and energy-related activities		Not in scope								
	4. Upstream transportation and distribution	Denmark		Freight CO_2e WTW via forwarder GHG reports		271,2	420,0	324,4	830,9	894,9	TCO2e
	5. Waste generated in operations		Not in scope								
	6. Business travel	Denmark		Short/long haul CO_2e WtW via vendor report + financially calculated CO_2e report on hotel stays		36,3	39,0	3,9	12,3	59,1	TCO2e
	7. Employee commuting		Not in scope								
	8. Upstream leased assets		Not in scope								
Scope 3 Downstream	9. Downstream transportation and distribution	Denmark		Warehouding and Freight TCO_2e WTW + $kgCO_2e$/kWh via vendor report		5,0	6,4	7,7	10,4	9,5	TCO2e
	10. Processing of sold products		Not in scope								
	11. Use of sold products		Not in scope								
	12. End-of-life treatment of sold products		Not in scope								
	13. Downstream leased assets		Not in scope								
	14. Franchises		Not in scope								
	15. Investments		Not in scope								
Scope 3 Total						**4066,9**	**4490,5**	**4257,9**	**3982,8**	**5480,0**	TCO2e

SUM Scope 1,2 & 3						**4076,8**	**4500,4**	**4267,1**	**3986,1**	**5481,9**	TCO2e

Colour Legend
Quantifiable data
Average calculation
Financial calculation
Not in scope

Scope review

results & comments

Scope 1 and 2

With a focus on the changes, we immediately could implement within our own operations, we started our race to net zero with the following implementations;

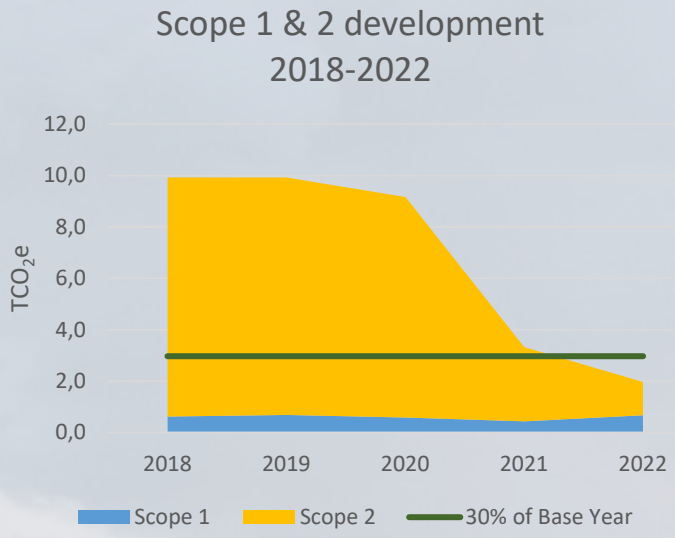
- We chose to invest in electricity covered by RECs from 2021 and onwards, this is also the reason for us to have chosen market-based calculation rather than location based for our electricity emission calculations, as this then can include the RECs.
- We began implementation of heat pumps in summer 2021 to utilize a lesser polluting heating system for the rented offices. This can be seen reflected in the added electricity use and the reduction in district heating in 2021 and 2022.

Scope 1	Type	Description	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	
Scope 1	Fuel	Fuel consumption on leased car	0,6	0,7	0,6	0,4	0,7	TCO2e
Scope 1 Total			**0,6**	**0,7**	**0,6**	**0,4**	**0,7**	TCO2e

Scope 2	Type	Description	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	
Scope 2	Electricity	Location based emissions	4,6	4,4	4,0	5,4	5,6	TCO2e
		Market based emissions	7,1	6,7	6,2	0,0	0,0	TCO2e
	Heating	District heating	2,2	2,5	2,4	2,9	1,3	TCO2e
Scope 2 Total			**9,3**	**9,2**	**8,6**	**2,9**	**1,3**	TCO2e

Scope 1 + 2 Total		**9,9**	**9,9**	**9,2**	**3,3**	**2,0**	TCO2e

By implementing these actions, we have achieved a major step towards reducing our scope 1 and 2 to the bare minimum possible. We have thereby already reduced our 2 first scopes down to a 19,8% (2,97 TCO_2e) from our base year and been able to get below our short-term target which is a reduction down to 50% emissions in scope 1 and 2 before 2030.



Scope review

results & comments

Scope 3

We started monitoring our scope 3 from an up-stream freight point of view in 2019 and began to include down-stream freight and production materials in 2020. This made us realize that we would need to change the whole core of our business within the next decade, to be able to meet our 2050 goal of becoming net zero by a 90% reduction from our base year and cover at least 10% of our scope 3 emissions within this target.

Freight

On the up-stream freight, we have invested in freight types such as train and sea versus air, wherever possible. This even if it meant having to bind economics for a longer time and having less manoeuvring space in adjustments of stock replenishment at warehouse due to the restricted time of reaction.

In the coming period of 2-3 years, the Maersk shipping line feeders and carriers, running on Power2X is set to start on our shipping routes, which should reduce our freight emissions on sea, further and the New Silk Road China freight train system, which recently changed from diesel to electricity will also have an impact on our footprint in the near future.

Materials

Due to the high impact leather has on the environment, we have changed focus in the overall business perspective on full grain leather from India and have begun working on other materials such as recycled plastics from both our Indian vendor and by introducing Chinese vendors with relevant expertise in GRS certified recycled materials.

We have been successful in new business areas where we have been able to offer products with less impact vs. the general market offering, such as screen protectors made of recycled PET materials rather than tempered glass and charging products from recycled materials, that are designed for disassembly, again to lower the overall cradle to grave footprint.

The change of focus and the advocating for a better environment with change to a more sustainable choice of materials, productions, products and freighting methods, has given us the needed success to be able to change from the highly CO_2e emitting leather products we have had as our traditional core business, towards alternatives like recycled TPE/TPU, nylon, PU leather and upcoming plant-based leather materials.

Scope review

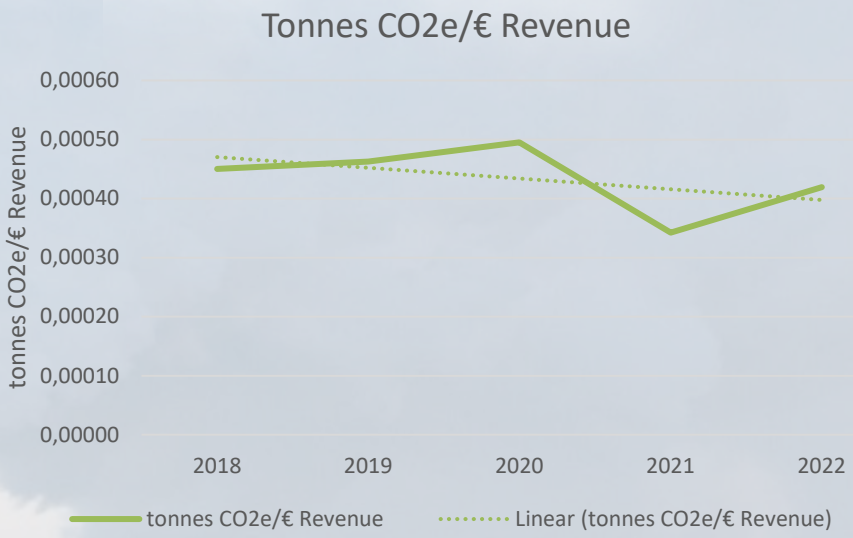
results & comments

Scope 3 continued

The positive outcome has not only been detectable in our growing business, but also in an added focus from the channel on our journey towards a more sustainable business strategy. This drives us further not only towards less CO_2e emissions, but also to reduce our overall footprint towards nature, biodiversity and water, which we also will put focus on the coming years.

However, we do not believe that changing to an inferior solution, just because it´s a better solution on paper, will automatically push the sustainable alternative into the markets we are in. We have to make sure, that we can change production without compromise on the overall sustainability of any given product. We do firmly believe that we will be able to both grow our business and shrink our footprint, with the plans we have ahead.

A small sign is now the relative CO2e footprint vs. our turnover in €, which is the first small sign, that we are managing to make a turnaround towards a cut-down of our scope 3 emissions.



BEYOND VALUE CHAIN MITIGATION

REFORESTATION OF THE CRITICAL BUFFER ZONES SURROUNDING RWENZORI MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK IN UGANDA – TOGETHER WITH WWF

Rwenzori Mountains National Park covers nearly 1,000 square kilometers of slopes of the lush Rwenzori Mountains called the Mountains of the Moon. The national park is categorized as a biodiversity hotspot. However, it is threatened by deforesting and poaching some of the 70 species of mammals living in the park itself. This includes elephants, leopards, duikers and chimpanzees.

A high population density with massive growth and a high rate of poverty has left the population with limited access to farmland, jobs, building resources and firewood. This forces people into the park for illegal logging and poaching. Our support has helped contribute to the planting of 1987 hectares of forest in the buffer zone around the national park. This equals 1,145,854 trees (a mix of eucalyptus, pine and indigenous trees) that are now planted in the buffer zones of Rwenzori Mountains National Park. 1545 local farmers are involved in the reforesting of the buffer zones. WWF ensure that both the family with a little and with a relatively large amount of land can participate in the reforesting. The participating landowners are trained in tree planting and management, receive seedlings to plant, and joins local cooperatives.

As mentioned, we have contributed to regenerating a forest area that corresponds to approximately 2782 football pitches, which we are both humble and proud of being a part of.

IDENTIFIED LONG TERM TARGETS/PLANS

POWER-2-X FREIGHT

With the upcoming Power-2-X technologies rolling out from amongst others Maersk, we will to be able to freight goods on environmentally friendly e-methanol feeder and container vessels within the coming years: We are in queue, to utilize this transport form once they become available, but the current outlook is 2024-2025 before we will begin seeing these freight systems in full operational state.

VENDORS JOINING SBTI/UN GLOBAL COMPACT

With the introduction of Code Of Conduct towards our vendors, we are now ready to take the next step into assisting them to join both SBTi and UN Global Compact within 2023. We believe that we are the first case manufacturer to demand our factories in India and China to join SBTi, which means they too will take major leaps in reducing their C02 in their production, and not just for us but for everyone they produce for .This will both make the Scoping easier for all and in the end, it will also align all links in our supply chain towards following the global goals needed to succeed in slowing down the global temperature rise we already see having an impact on the planet.

RETAIL PACKAGING – MOVE TO DENMARK

We have in 2022 begun working on reducing our total freight weight and cubic meters, by starting investigating and prototyping packaging Made In Denmark. This would allow us to produce retail packaging in a true Cradle2Cradle environment, locally controlled, driven by green energy and on top, shrink volume/weight shipped from overseas into approx. 2/3 of what we ship today. This would also save further on Scope 3 transport emissions and allow us to transform bulk products to retail based on order. Unfortunately, this project has proven very difficult in terms of automation, given the current extreme constraints on robotic controllers and other chip based industrial controlling elements needed for this very flexible and advanced project. We have therefore had to push this project into sometime in 2024/2025, where access to these elements hopefully will become easier and we can experiment more freely with these automation processes to succeed on this very sustainable project

FURTHER ENGAGEMENT INTO THE PLANS AND ACTIONS DRIVEN BY WWF

As a part of our goal to climate positive, we will continue to support WWF's in their efforts to protect wildlife and their habitats. We intend to follow WWF's directions regarding the future actions we should take to ensure our continued commitment to creating an environmental benefit by removing additional carbon dioxide from the atmosphere.

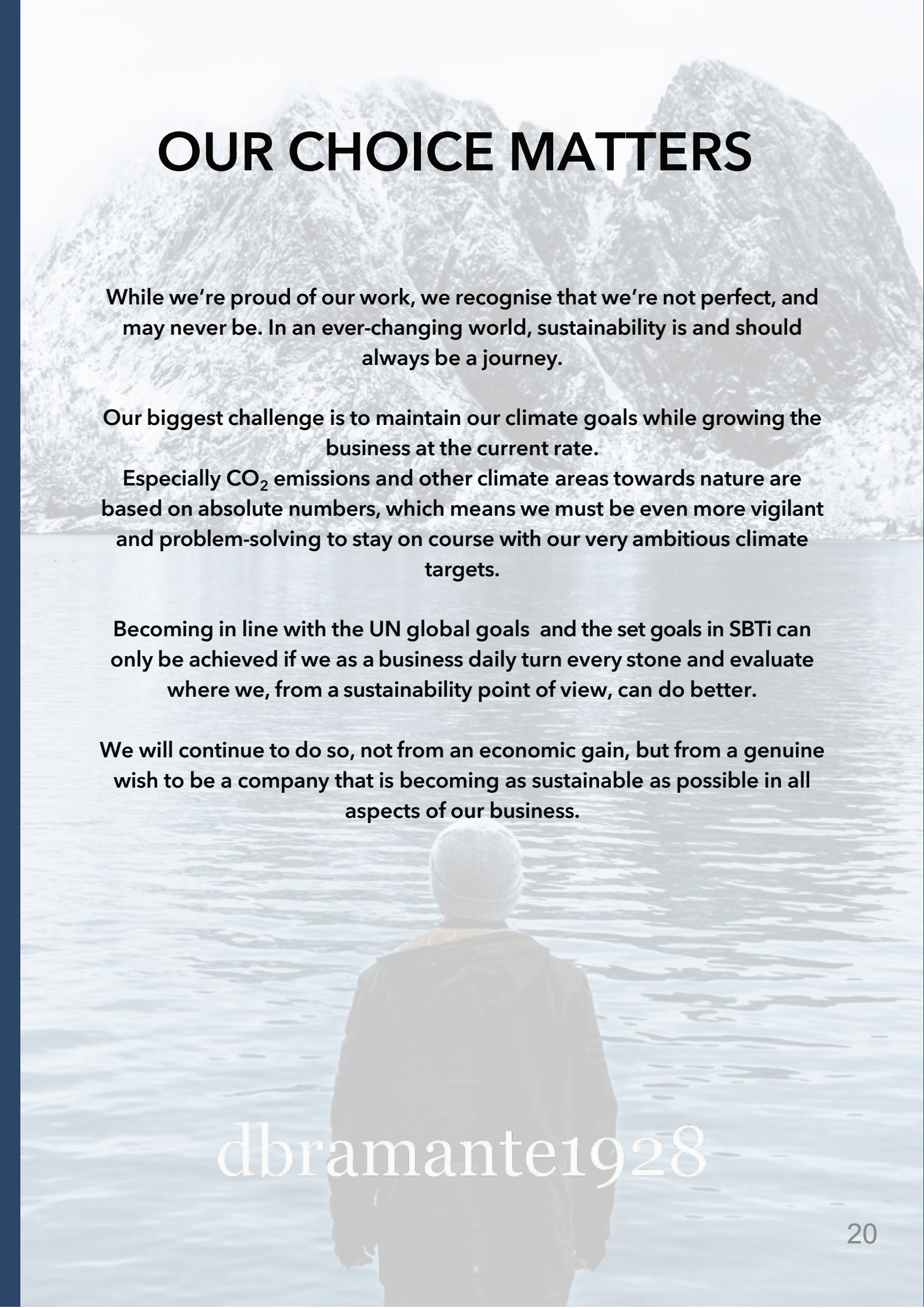
OUR CHOICE MATTERS

While we're proud of our work, we recognise that we're not perfect, and may never be. In an ever-changing world, sustainability is and should always be a journey.

Our biggest challenge is to maintain our climate goals while growing the business at the current rate.
Especially CO_2 emissions and other climate areas towards nature are based on absolute numbers, which means we must be even more vigilant and problem-solving to stay on course with our very ambitious climate targets.

Becoming in line with the UN global goals and the set goals in SBTi can only be achieved if we as a business daily turn every stone and evaluate where we, from a sustainability point of view, can do better.

We will continue to do so, not from an economic gain, but from a genuine wish to be a company that is becoming as sustainable as possible in all aspects of our business.

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