BUILDING A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE

Sustainability Report 2020

Nanushka

CONTENT

A MESSAGE FROM THE FOUNDERS

The global COVID-19 pandemic challenged the ways we operate, the communities we work with, and the plans we had as a company. The pandemic halted supply chains and compelled us to restructure our resources, activities, and the way we think about our responsibility in the age of man-made environmental and social crises. Nanushka's planned track of rapid growth was replaced by slow and thoughtful consideration as we continued our mission to build our business along the principles of responsible luxury.

Nanushka became the flagship brand of the newly established Vanguards, a fashion group committed to advancing the co-existence of boundless creativity, purpose-driven responsibility and sustainable growth. The group unlocks the possibility to implement responsible solutions at scale – a capability we plan to strongly build on in the future. Nanushka also expanded its global presence by opening its London flagship store, a Grade II listed townhouse on Bruton street, Mayfair, with much of its original 19th-century beauty preserved and restored.

The pandemic made us reflect on the importance of our key values: functionality, versatility and longevity. We had the chance to spend lockdown close to nature, which deepened our appreciation and respect for the world around us and, ultimately, brought a sense of urgency to act even closer.

As a business, we built on our existing resources more than ever before. We reallocated our retail staff to work on an inventory of samples and repairable goods which we then channeled back to the commercial cycle through our newly opened outlet later in the year; we started using deadstock fabrics as part of the design process in seasonal planning; we implemented practices to utilize all the inventory we have at its highest value.

These actions are only the start of a more circular business model – the necessary route to making our industry sustainable. Nanushka also established a professional repair and alterations service at all of our retail locations this year and offered rental and resale through partnerships. We were also one of the first brands to introduce digital product identities in collaboration with Eon, providing our customers with information on services and amenities that can help extend the longevity of a garment and contribute to a circular fashion economy.

We also continued to improve our sourcing practices, bringing us another step closer towards our goal of using only preferred fibers across our collections by 2025.

Sustainability similarly took a center stage during the pandemic with an increased number of industry-wide commitments. Nanushka took its first steps towards its carbon neutral commitment by signing the UN Fashion Industry Charter for Climate Action in 2021, aligning our actions with the goal to keep global warming below 1.5 degrees. We calculated our carbon footprint in all three Scopes and purchased carbon offsets.

All in all, 2020 was a year of reflection and reaffirming our values. We remain steadfast in our mission to continuously act as a force for change.

CONTRIBUTORS

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Deloitte

Manager at Deloitte Hungary's Sustainability and Climate Change team, Réka advises on integrated sustainability reports for the financial, energy, beverages and fashion sectors, based on the Global Standards for sustainability reporting (GRI Standards).

Fruzsina Nagy

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As Senior Consultant at Deloitte Hungary's Sustainability and Climate Change team, Fruzsina is involved in Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) reporting and initiatives from both data analysis and life-cycle assessment perspectives, as well as Green Bond issuance projects.

Ákos Lukács

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Leading Deloitte Hungary's Sustainability and Climate Change team is Ákos Lukács. Ákos advises on strategic projects in the European Sustainable Capital Market, focusing on Green Bonds, ESG reporting and climate risk assessment. In his previous work as a civil servant, he led the Hungarian negotiation team at the landmark Paris Agreement summit - a legally binding international treaty on climate change, adopted by 196 countries in 2015.

Veronica Pravato

Vanguards

As Sustainability Director at Vanguards, Veronica leads and shapes the company's sustainability strategy. Here she focuses on: material sourcing and innovation; implementing and executing social sustainability processes; environmental and climate strategies; and circular consumption models.

Kinga Székely

Nanushka

In her position as Sustainability Manager here at Nanushka, Kinga propels our sustainability strategy forward; concentrating on circular business models, climate action, corporate social responsibility (CSR) and transparency across all brand touchpoints.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The COVID-19 pandemic reshuffled priorities and influenced the course of actions Nanushka took in shaping a responsible business.

The health and safety of our employees remained our priority, and we provided protective actions and support that exceeded obligatory standards. However, economic pressures compelled us to scale down on production orders and headcount.

The focus of our social responsibility strategy in 2020 was to deepen the knowledge of our supply chain and ensure that our people's standards are respected. We have officially tied our Code of Conduct to all supplier contracts and managed to gain a deeper understanding of supplier activities through data gathering inquiries in Tier 1 and 2. We visited 71% of our garment manufacturers, but the pandemic held back our plans to complete a full assessment of our social and environmental standards.

Besides employment and manufacturing 71% of our products in Hungary, Nanushka had a positive impact on local communities through charitable donations and its social employment project in Terény, which provides job opportunities in an economically challenged area. Nanushka also launched its Design for Life Mentorship Program, aiming to balance the opportunities of people of color through paid internship opportunities in the design team.

Nanushka underwent major organisational changes during 2020. The brand became the subsidiary and flagship brand of the newly formulated Vanguards Group with the aim to foster synergies and sustainable solutions amongst its brands.

Nanushka improved the assessment and accounting methodology of its environmental impact compared to previous years, by expanding the scope to all used materials and across Tiers in the supply chain.

Measuring and tracking impacts informs strategy and facilitates our year-on-year learnings. Nanushka calculated it's direct and indirect GHG emissions across all Scopes for the first time in the brand's history, for both 2020 and 2019. To compensate for 2020 emissions, Nanushka purchased high-impact carbon credits from a nature-based sequestration project in Indonesia, amounting to 2,181 tonnes of GHG emissions, covering 50% of our projected climate impact.

Nanushka formally strengthened its commitment to reach net zero emissions by 2050 by becoming signatories of the UN Fashion Industry Charter for Climate Action. The objective of the Charter is to fast-track industry action by requiring alignment with the ambition of the Paris Agreement to limit temperature rise to 1.5 degrees above pre-industrial levels by setting targets across Scopes, developing a clear reduction plan and measuring, tracking and publicly reporting progress.

Raw material production and processing are the driver of Nanushka's environmental impact, accounting for more than half of the GHG emissions and more than three-quarters of energy demand, land use and water consumption. Synthetic materials make up more than half of our material use, and in 2020 we continued to switch from sourcing virgin synthetic to recycled yarns; however, in 2020 only 2% of our garments were made from recycled synthetics, an area of strategic importance that requires our attention. At the same time, we have managed to reach quantifiable impact savings through more responsible material choices, such as using organic cotton instead of conventional cotton.

Nanushka supported the transition to a circular economy through new business models, operational practices and material use.

We took targeted actions to utilize our deadstock and prevent materials from becoming waste. Our design team now uses deadstock materials regularly for collections as well as sampling. Almost 3% of the fabrics we used were recycled or upcycled from our deadstock in 2020. Nanushka opened its outlet during 2020, which serves as a multipurpose channel to give a second chance to repaired items, samples, unsold products and even upcycled items made of deadstock materials.

We consider new business models a tool to foster more conscious customer behavior, and we recognise our responsibility to embrace and support the shift from how fashion is consumed to how it's loved. Nanushka made its items eligible for rental through new partnerships in the UK and the US, and continued supporting the second-hand market of Nanushka items through its partnership with TheRealReal. The Nanushka repair service launched at all of its retail locations, providing a professional repair service even beyond the guarantee period.

Packaging has a significant impact throughout a fashion supply chain, both from a circularity perspective and the associated GHG emissions. We aim to source packaging in accordance with circularity principles and present sustainability attributes at both the raw material level and the end-of-life stage - circularity can only be achieved if both stages are given equal weight. 17% of the packaging materials we used were made from recycled materials, and 92% of the packaging was either recyclable or compostable at the end-of-life stage. Besides using recycled materials in various packaging categories, Nanushka launched RePack, a returnable and reusable packaging option, and produced the first batch of home compostable polybags, replacing all regular virgin plastic packaging once they ran out of stock. The impact assessment shed light on a shortcoming we are working hard to resolve at the time of writing the report – to ensure all cardboard boxes come from FSC-certified sources.

Nanushka launched products with digital identities in partnership with Eon, the leading connected products platform, to turn selected sustainable garments into intelligent and lifelong digital assets - an innovative system driving tangible growth in the circular economy.

COMMUNITY

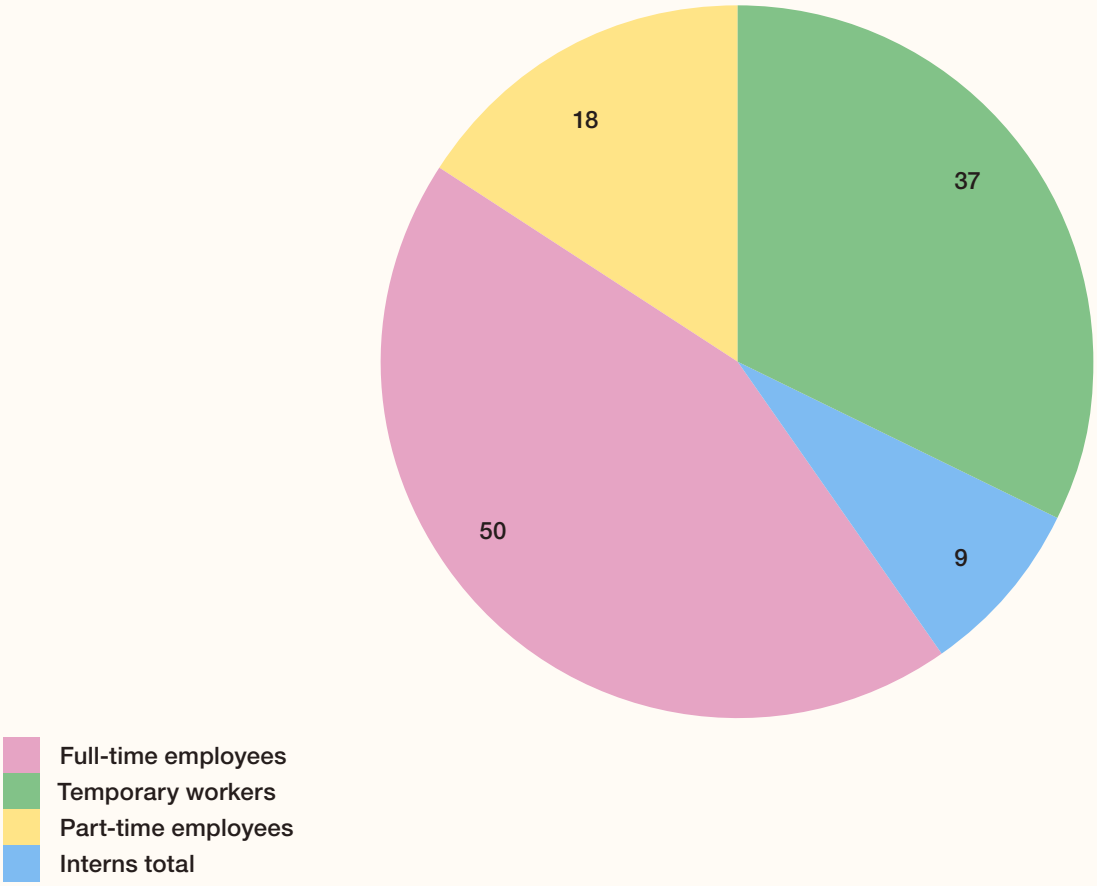
The global COVID-19 pandemic posed many significant challenges to the ways in which we connect with the world around us. At Nanushka we worked hard to further our mission to create a culture of transparency, participation and accountability; shaped through our lens of responsible luxury. These cultural values are concentrated on our three main resources: our team; our suppliers; and the local community.

Following the rapid growth of the company during the last four years, in 2020 Nanushka became the subsidiary and flagship brand of the newly formulated Vanguards Group. Vanguards is an investment platform that fosters a careful synergy between responsible business practice and commercial ambition, helping the brands in its portfolio to implement sustainable solutions at scale.

Several Nanushka team members transferred to Vanguards, including our Senior Sustainability Manager Veronica Pravato. Sustainability and corporate responsibility then became represented at a group level, with Nanushka's Sustainability Committee meetings continuing on a monthly basis, with the added participation of key stakeholders from management to help drive and develop the sustainability agenda.

Adding to the portfolio of two flagship stores (Budapest and New York), a head office, an atelier and two warehouses, Nanushka opened a flagship store and café in the heart of London's Mayfair in November 2020. Our first off-season outlet store was also unveiled earlier this year in Budapest, selling ready-to-wear pieces from previous collections.

Number of employees



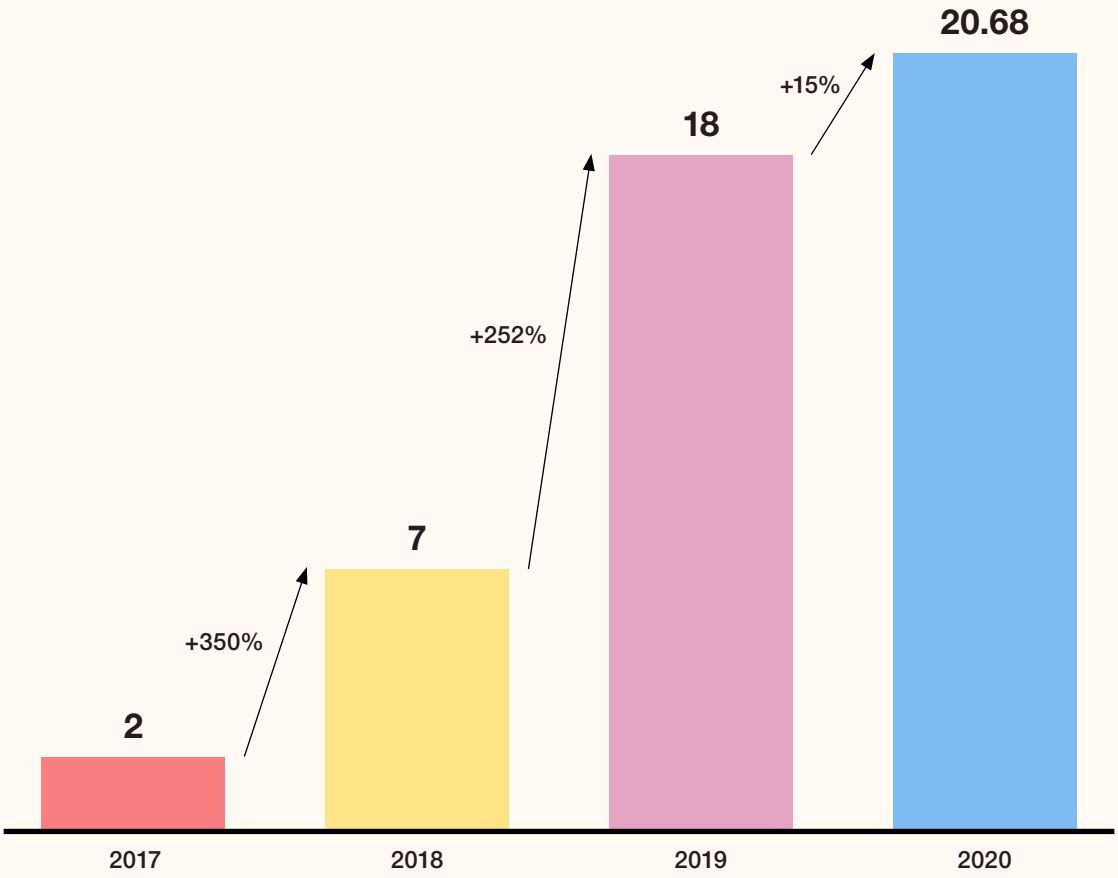
At the close of 2020 our average headcount was 114, slightly down from 118 in 2019.

Due to the economic pressures of the COVID-19 pandemic, we regretfully had to make 10 staff members redundant, three of whom were interns.

When our stores were closed during lock-down, we reallocated our Hungarian retail team to our distribution centre, where they worked to make an inventory of our faulty items and samples to identify items for repair and resale. In the UK, we placed 5 of our team members on the UK government's furlough scheme.

You can find more information on our employee assistance schemes during COVID-19 in the dedicated section below.

Annual net revenue [million EUR]



The health and wellbeing of our team members is always our highest priority.

We were quick to perceive the impact of the virus throughout our supply chain and react accordingly. On 16th March 2020, we asked the majority of our employees to switch to working from home, providing a transport service and regular testing for those who could not work remotely. We also offered the relatives, partners and housemates of employees COVID-19 testing at a discounted rate.

The office space was disinfected daily alongside the rigorous implementation of a clean desk policy. A permanent disinfecting gate was set up - and remains in place - at the entrance to the office, and all employees received free reusable masks delivered to their home address.

As the vaccination program was rolled out globally, we provided employees with an extra day off in order to recover from any potential side effects caused by the immunisation.

After postponing the initiative in spring 2020 due to the pandemic, our company-wide campaign to plant just under 5,000 trees (4,800 trees totally, 500 planted by the Nanushka team in person) in an effort to offset a significant portion of our 2019 aviation emissions took place in the autumn instead, in the Duna-Ipoly National Park, Hungary.

Nanushka generated a 15% increase in revenue compared with 2019, reaching 20.68 million Euros in net sales. Paying 39,668 Euros in tax to the Hungarian government, we also spent 45% of the cost of goods sold (COGS) locally on Hungarian suppliers.

We are making considerable efforts to better understand our supply chain.

One of the key focuses of our social responsibility strategy in 2020 was to deepen the knowledge of our supply chain, helping to further traceability and ensure our people’s standards are respected.

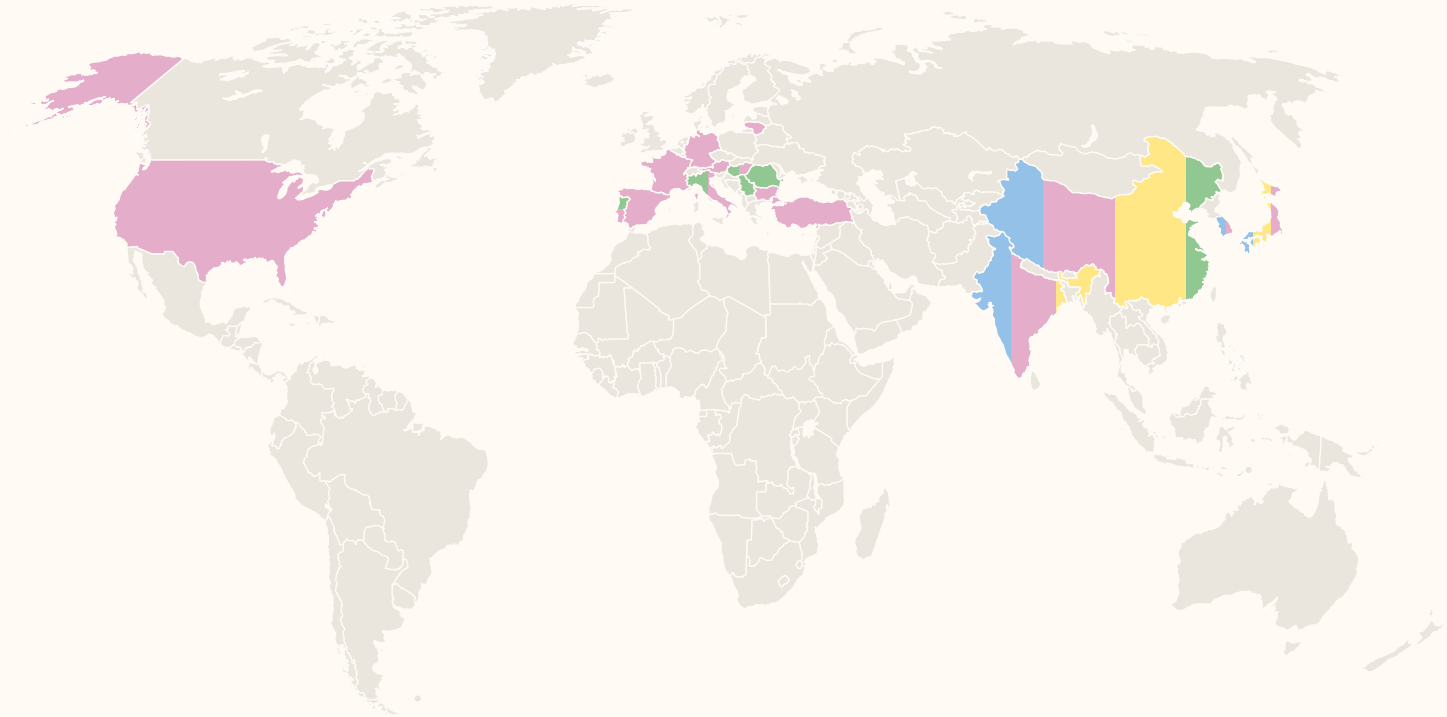
Map of operations and suppliers (Based on current information level)

Tier 1 countries:
Hungary, China, Serbia, Italy, Portugal, Romania

Tier 2 countries:
Austria, China, France, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Portugal, South Korea, Spain, Turkey, Bulgaria, Lithuania, USA and Hong Kong

Tier 3 countries:
China, India, Japan and South Korea

Tier 4 countries:
China, India and Japan



Tier 1
Garment assembly
100%

Tier 2
Manufacturing
100%

Tier 3
Raw material processing
60.9%

Tier 4
Raw material production and/or extraction
24.1%

We set out to visit all manufacturing sites (Tier 1) and assess them against the high standards detailed in our Code of Conduct. We visited 71% of our garment manufacturers in Hungary and Serbia, but due to pandemic-related travel restrictions we were unable to fulfil our intentions in China (11%), Portugal (4%) and Italy (14%). This regretfully meant that we were unable to carry out full assessments according to our standards, resulting in delays in mapping our supply chain as rigorously as we would have hoped.

To ensure ethical manufacturing it is imperative that our Code of Conduct is adhered to throughout all our supplier contracts and during informal supplier visits. In 2021 we introduced more formal supplier visits, and developed a monitoring, evaluation and improvement social responsibility plan.

Despite the COVID-19 related challenges in completing visits and assessing the respect of our standards, we still managed to gain a deeper understanding of our supply chain by expanding the scope of data gathering activities for the current sustainability report; introducing more in-depth examination of social sustainability topics such as sub-contracting and modern slavery. We also expanded the scope of data gathering to all Tier 1 and 2 suppliers, rather than merely our Hungarian Tier 1 suppliers - as was the case in 2019. This step enabled us to map sub-suppliers and sub-contractors for Tier 1 and Tier 2, plus gain infinitely more knowledge about material manufacturing practices and processes.

The map above demonstrates our knowledge of our current supply chain locations producing our collections in 2020 (SS20, PF20, FW20, RS21). Even though we made good progress, it is not an exhaustive list, and this continues to be a top priority to gain traceability over all Tiers, particularly Tier 3 and 4, from both a social and environmental perspective.

The level of transparency has decreased compared to the previous year, due to a changing supplier base for materials, difficulties in tracing, plus an increase in the scope of materials required for our products. It is worth noting the above chart includes both main materials and trims, whereas the 2019 chart only included main materials.

In some cases, we know the name and location of Tier 3 and 4 suppliers, and in other cases we only know the country. Currently the percentage represents the country-level information, but our goal is to achieve full traceability. Total traceability relies on a deeper level of knowledge, enabling us to drill down into previously unexplored levels of detail - for example, the farm where animals are reared for our wool. We plan to achieve full traceability by 2025, meaning that all materials and components will be mapped back to their origin, without exemption. To do this we will maintain close relationships with our supply chain partners, gathering both the information and the technology solutions we need to achieve our goals.

In 2020, COVID-19 adversely impacted our supply chain partners. The average age of workers in garment manufacturing, especially in Hungary and Serbia, is around 45-50 years old, making them much more vulnerable to the virus. Most of our suppliers globally had to operate with a considerably reduced head-count, and in the worst cases had to close for a few days or weeks. This impacted our production lead time reliability, product quality, and raw material shipping.

The reduction in manufacturing quality caused delays in deliveries, as our meticulous quality control checks mean that only garments that have been crafted to our exacting standards will reach the customer. Reduced staff and factory closures meant increased lead time, impacting our ability to deliver goods to third parties and receive payments in return. As a result, we had to take some actions to safeguard the business: we cut back garment orders in March 2020, which resulted in cuts to the orders of raw materials. Payments were also delayed as a knock-on effect from late deliveries on behalf of our suppliers, so we had to offer discounts to clients. Meanwhile, inbound payments were also delayed, resulting in our cashflow being seriously compromised.

SOCIAL INITIATIVES

Besides employment and local manufacturing, Nanushka has a positive impact on local communities through charitable donations and our social employment project in Terény, providing temporary job opportunities to a small community of women in an economically challenged area. We have generated 65,265 Euros for the Terény community through the production of ceramic items and buttons for Nanushka, an ongoing community project we have committed since the start of the partnership in 2019.

We have made charitable donations to the value of 2,845 Euros to local NGOs to support children amidst the hardships of Covid19. We have funded 500 therapy sessions for children living at foster families through SOS Children's Villages, to support the increased need for mental help during social distancing. We have also supported a total of 160 months internet connection for young pupils at the Roma settlement in the village of Dány through the organisation Bagázs, with the aim of facilitating remote learning and mentorship during lockdown.

Although diversity and inclusion has always been on Nanushka's agenda, the Black Lives Matter movement prompted engagement on a more introspective and proactive level, focusing our energy on what we, as a retail business, could offer to improve the opportunities for people of color. With the launch of our Design for Life Mentorship Program in 2020, we aim to continually support young fashion talent from Black, Asian and minority ethnic communities by offering paid internships in our design department. We are committed to serving opportunities that go some way toward balancing out social differences in our industry.

"Nanushka Design for Life Mentorship will help my career in so many ways, but what I appreciate the most is that this program helped me realize how much I love what I do. When I got this incredible opportunity, I was taking a forced sabbatical from my 8-year print design career due to the pandemic, and I wasn't sure where my career was headed or if it is something I wanted to continue doing. I truly believe that Nanushka helped me blossom as an artist and a designer through this wonderful program."

Janet Lee, Design for Life participant

EARTH

Our environmental impact is the result of all the business choices we make, from the provenance of the materials we select to our shipping practices and everything in between. We undertook an impact assessment to quantify the results of our choices via a series of understandable and relevant environmental touchpoints, to inform our future strategy and facilitate our year-on-year learnings.

IMPROVED IMPACT ASSESSMENT

We have significantly improved the way we assess our environmental impact compared to previous years, expanding the parameters of our assessment to all materials and across each tier of our supply chain, which allows us to see a much clearer picture.

The scope of our data gathering has increased from just Tier 1 to also capturing Tier 2 suppliers, estimating impact where data servicing was unavailable. We have also applied life cycle assessment (LCA) to calculate the environmental impact of Tier 3 and Tier 4 supply chain stages, which is not something we have done previously.

The improved assessment now covers our supply chain impacts throughout the entire production process; from raw material extraction to the finished garment. Interrogating the post-purchase phase of production remains an area for future development.

The sustainability performance of Nanushka, including its supply chain, was assessed in five categories: Greenhouse Gas Emissions (GHG), Cumulative Energy Demand (CED), waste generation, water consumption and land use. These independent indicators allow for a more precise examination and for us to fine tune our strategy.

Our focus is on improving our impact through more responsible solutions in material choices and production processes, shipping methods and strategies around circularity. We have measured our impact against various environmental metrics to help us quantify the result of our actions and pinpoint key areas to build upon.

The different impact areas are discussed in greater detail later in this report. Should you want to delve deeper, detailed impact charts showing a comparison between 2019 and 2020 impacts are included in the appendix.

The main trends we have identified by our impact assessment are the following:

- Material production (Tiers 2, 3 & 4) is the key driver of our environmental impact, accounting for more than half of the GHG emissions and more than three-quarters of energy demand, land use and water consumption - meaning that material choice and collaboration with our suppliers to improve processes is of critical importance.

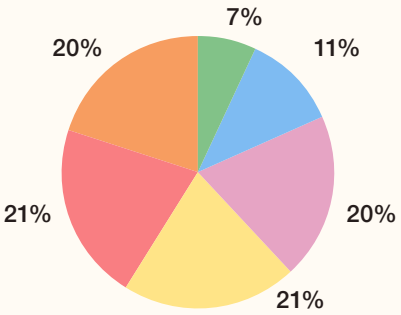
- We have managed to reach quantifiable impact savings through more responsible material choices. Details of our material use are discussed in the Material section of this report.

- The main impact of our operations and product manufacturing lies in energy consumption, emissions and waste. We will actively decrease these impacts by focusing on renewable energy and waste handling practices.

- Although the proportion of air shipping and transport has decreased, our overall transport and shipping volume increased, resulting in higher average emissions.

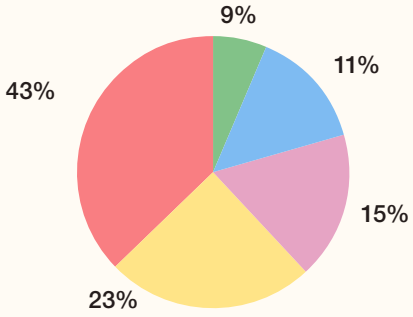
Overall Environmental Impacts in 2020

GHG emissions [tCO_2]



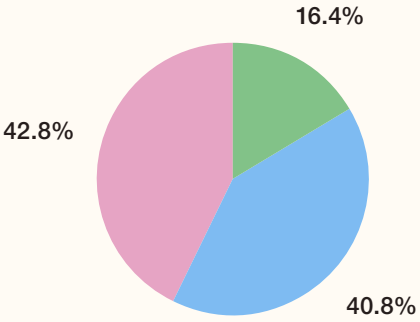
TOTAL: 3 319.53 tCO^2

Cumulative energy demand [MJ]



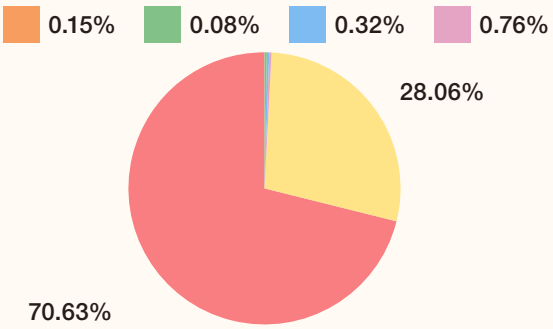
TOTAL: 10 171 200.00 MJ

Waste production [t]



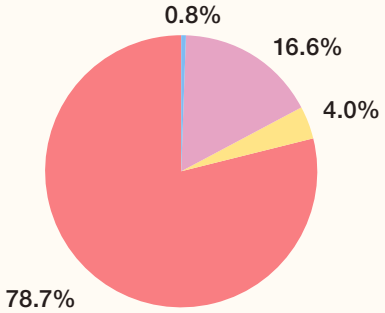
TOTAL: 225.71 t

Water consumption [m^3]



TOTAL 1 750 829.97 m^3

Land use [m^2]



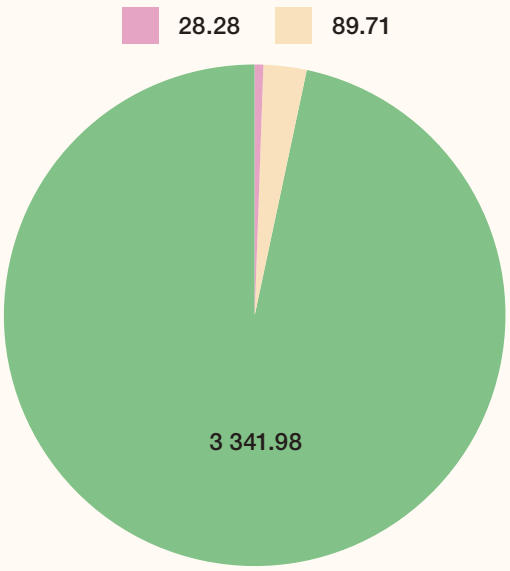
TOTAL: 758 409.48 m^2

Note: Since the LCA software handles waste as part of the GHG emission and not as a separate output impact area, the waste generated could not be calculated for the Tiers covered by the LCA in Tier 3 and Tier 4.

GHG emissions

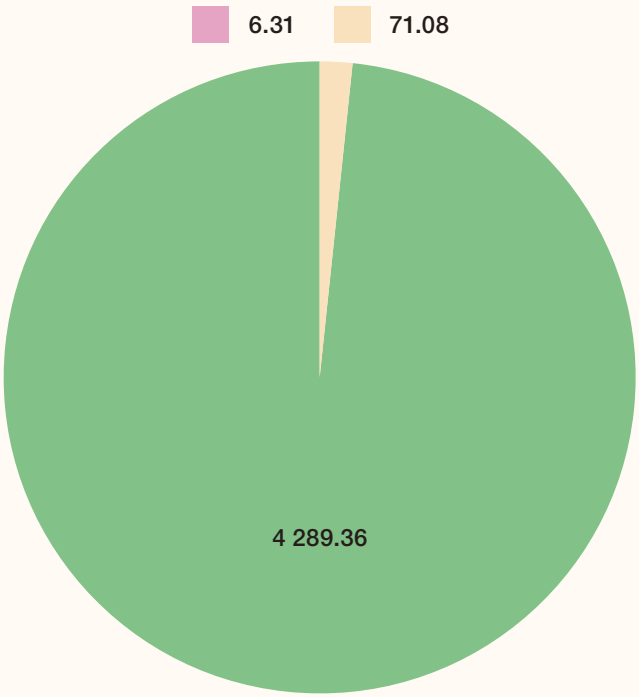
Total emissions by scope

2019



TOTAL: 3 459.97 tCO_2

2020



TOTAL: 4 366.76 tCO_2

Scope 1
Scope 2
Scope 3

For 2019 and 2020 we have calculated Nanushka's GHG emissions across all business touchpoints for the first time in the brand's history, building on measured, estimated and Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) data. In line with the standard GHG emission reporting and calculation methods, Nanushka is communicating its GHG emissions according to Scopes defined in the GHG Protocol. Overall GHG emissions cover Scope 1 (direct emissions), Scope 2 (indirect emissions), and Scope 3 (other indirect emissions).

Scope 1
Direct emissions

GHG emissions directly from operations that are owned or controlled by Nanushka, mostly attributed to our company vehicles.

Scope 2
Indirect emissions

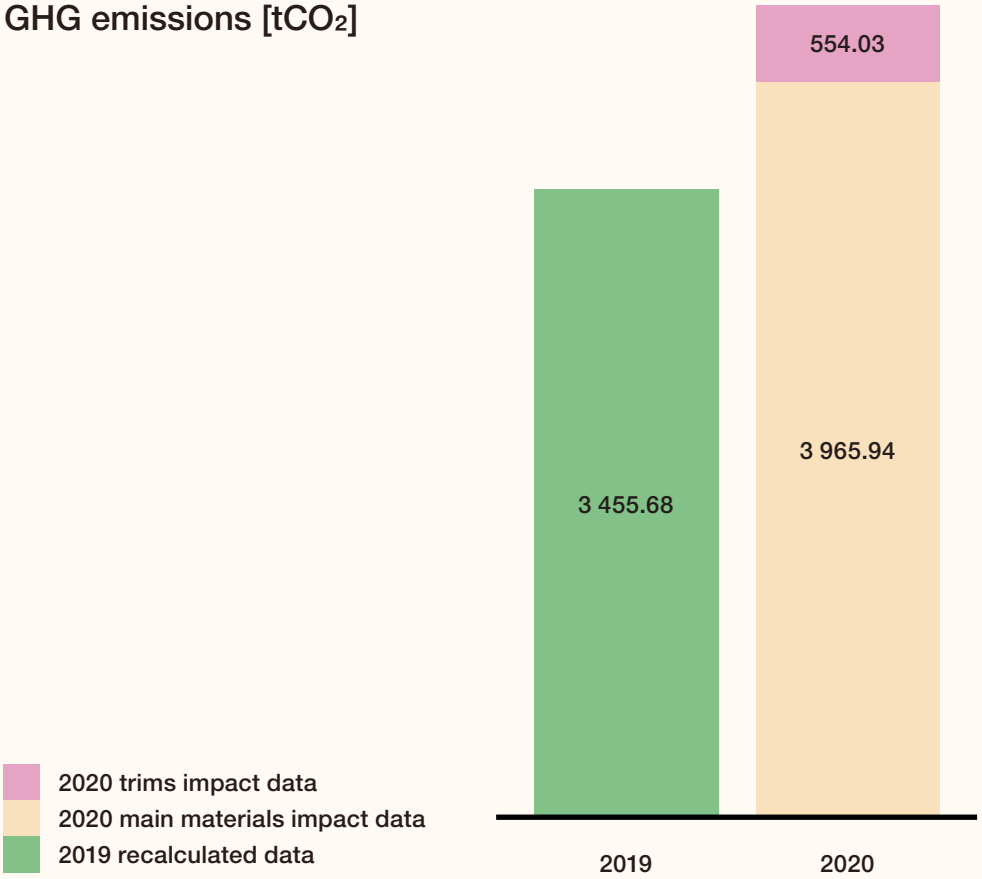
Indirect GHG emissions from the generation of purchased or acquired electricity, steam, heating, or cooling consumed by Nanushka.

Scope 3
Other indirect emissions

All indirect emissions (not included in Scope 2) that occur in the value chain of Nanushka, covering both upstream and downstream emissions including production impacts, packaging, shipping, business travel and waste.

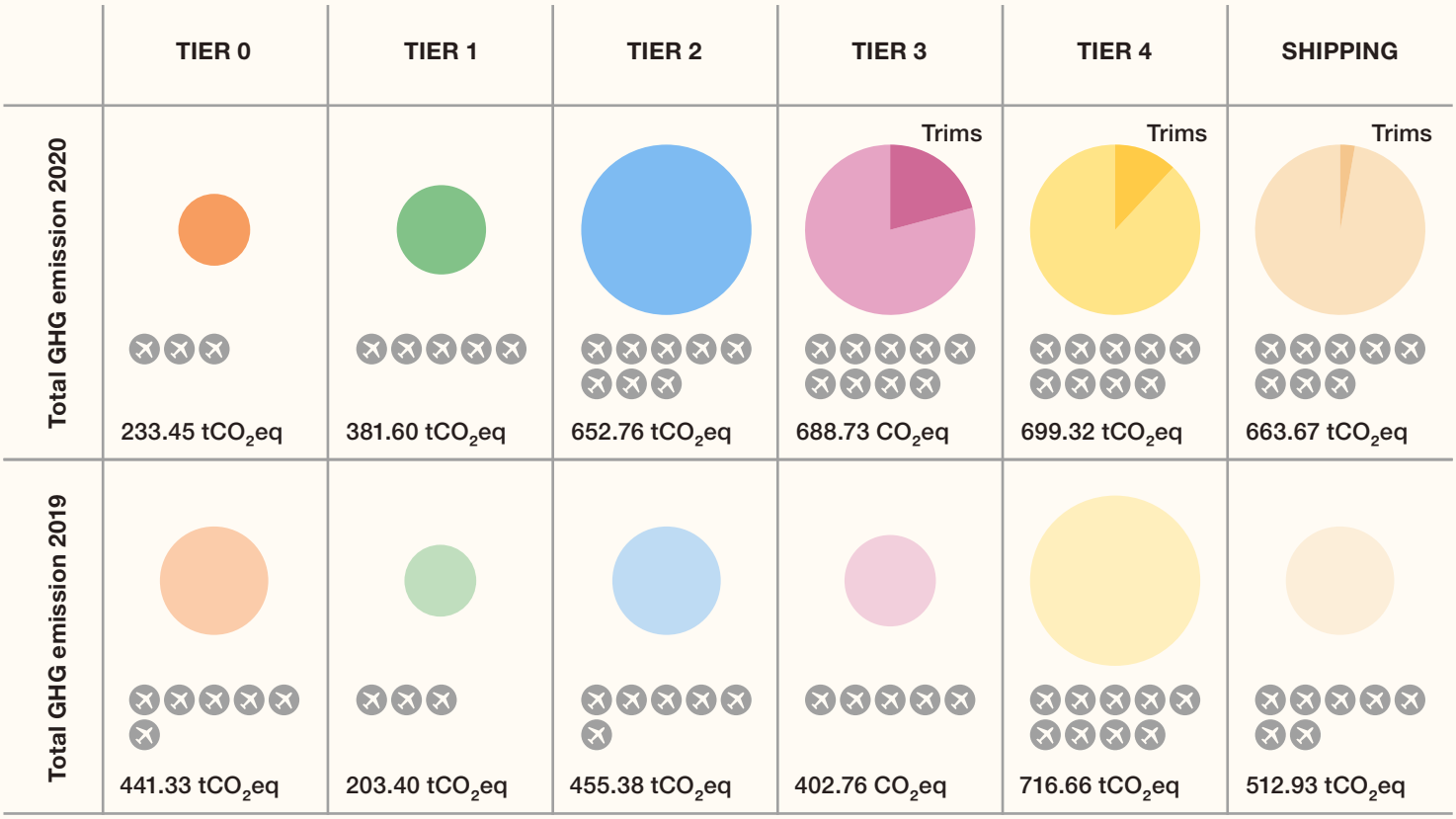
The vast majority of our emissions lie in Scope 3, which is our top priority to set reduction targets for in our forthcoming climate action strategy. Our commitment to science-based targets will be outlined and actioned in the coming years.

GHG emissions [tCO_2]



We have seen a 30% increase in our emissions year-on-year (YoY). 16 percentage points of the emissions increase is attributable to the increased detail of our data coverage: the inclusion of trims in our 2020 emission accounts for more than half of the total calculated emissions growth. The rest of the growth is driven by a rise in shipping, waste and using more materials incorporating man-made cellulosic fibers (MMCF). The overall emission impact is still driven by synthetics, accounting for the largest portion of our materials used. On a positive note, we have seen a decrease in operational emissions due to decreased energy demand - our office and stores were used less during lockdown, and we have also switched to a new raw materials warehouse location, meaning none of our operating facilities use natural gas for heat production.

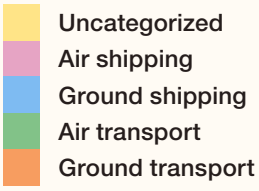
GHG emission by tiers in 2019 and 2020

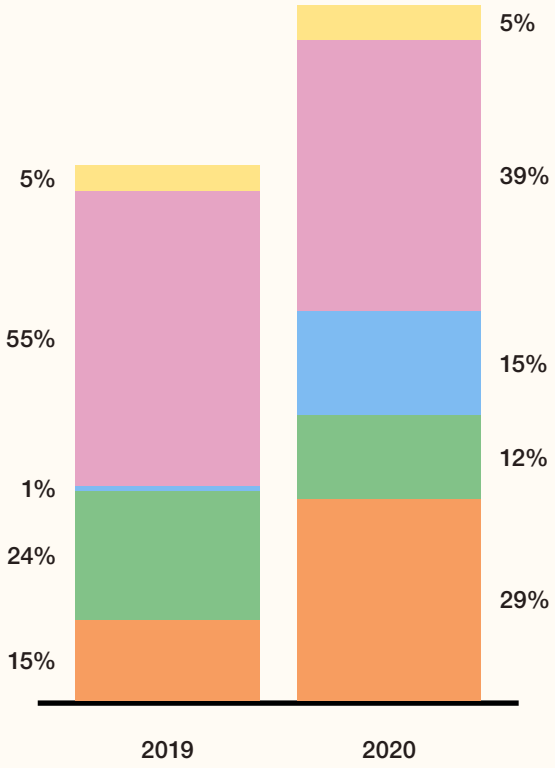


= GHG emission equivalent of 40 Budapest - New York roundtrip on Economy class of 1 passenger

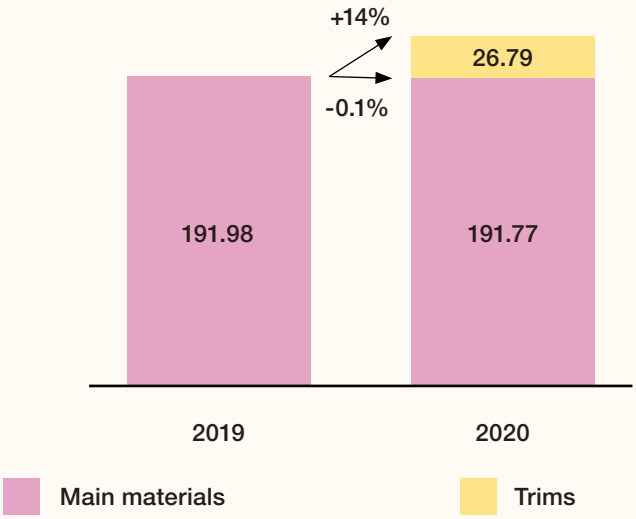
We have seen a calculated 29% increase in transportation and shipping emissions. This increase is driven by ground transport - travel by way of company cars. Transportation services for employees increased during lockdown, resulting in an inflated rate of fuel purchases for work-related travel, and replacing necessary business flights with ground travel. We have seen positive outcomes too: the ratio of ground to air shipping increased dramatically, which is a long-term ambition of Nanushka's logistics strategy. Business air travel has also decreased, but this is the result of travel restrictions, rather than a conscious effort. Introducing more stringent company-wide travel and shipping policies will play a pivotal part in our climate action strategy.

Air and ground transport and shipping emission ratios in 2019 and 2020 [% based on tCO_2]

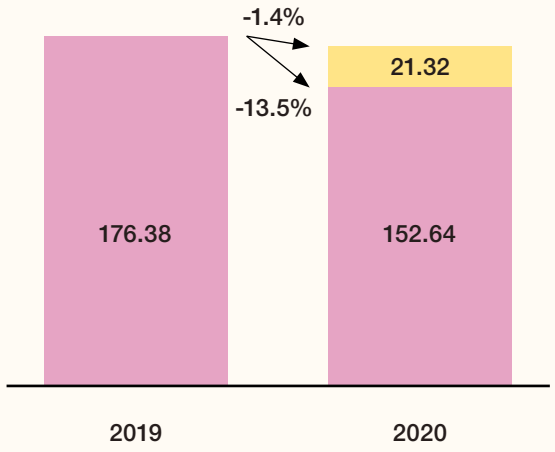




Emission per revenue [tCO_2/millionEUR]



Emission per operating cost [tCO_2/millionEUR]



As a growing brand, it is challenging to indicate our impact savings with clearly defined measures, therefore we have used intensity-based indicators to view our impact proportionally to our growth. We have compared our emissions to our revenues and operational costs, which signified that our emissions slightly decreased compared to the growth rate of Nanushka. However, we are well aware that we need to reach an absolute decrease in our emissions to align with the goals of both the Paris Agreement and industry standards, in order to reach the treaty's aim to stay below the 1.5 degree temperature change compared to that of pre-industrial levels.

Waste generation by tiers

	TIER 0	TIER 1	TIER 2	TIER 3	TIER 4	SHIPPING
Total waste generated 2020	37.10 t	92.9 t	96.52 t	No data.	No data.	No data.
Total waste generated 2019	15.77 t	No data.	No data.	No data.	No data.	No data.

= Annual waste generation of an average household

Waste generation is the only indicator where impact calculation was solely based on actual data gathering and estimates based upon that, without supplementary LCA. Since 2019 our operational waste has increased, attributed to our two store openings and taking on our own raw materials warehouse. We collected, recycled and handled waste diligently at all our locations, except for our warehouses, where only cardboard waste was handled selectively; a key issue we handled once highlighted in our 2019 report.

The amount of waste generated at our Tier 1 and Tier 2 suppliers is significantly larger than our operational waste, an area yet to be tackled efficiently. We plan to handle cutting-table waste by finding the right recycling streams, in collaboration with our manufacturers. We have designed one item where cutting table waste was minimized by upcycling the remaining fabric into small accessories, however this is a minor part of the total waste generated.

We have focused our efforts in waste strategy on deadstock fabrics, faulty items and leftover stock, described in more detail in the Circularity section of this report.

Measuring carbon emissions across all three Scopes for 2020 has set us on a clear pathway toward carbon reduction and offsetting, relating to our entire supply chain.

In 2020, Nanushka committed to setting targets and reaching net zero emissions by 2050, a commitment that was formalised in early 2021 by becoming signatories of the UN Fashion Industry Charter for Climate Action. The objective of the Charter is to fast-track industry action by requiring alignment with the ambition of the Paris Agreement to limit temperature rise to 1.5 degrees above pre-industrial levels by setting SBTi approved science-based emissions targets across Scopes 1,2 and 3, developing a clear reduction plan and measuring, tracking and publicly reporting progress.

We have also committed to offsetting GHG emissions at a rapidly increasing rate. We offset 200 tonnes of 2019 business flights emissions last year by planting trees in Northern Hungary. To compensate for 2020 emissions, we have purchased high-impact carbon credits from a nature-based sequestration project in Indonesia, amounting to 2,181 tonnes of GHG emissions, covering 50% of our projected climate impact. The project we decided to support is The Katingan Restoration and Conservation Project ('The Katingan Project'), which protects and restores 149,800 hectares of peatland ecosystems, offering local communities sustainable sources of income and tackling global climate change. The project lies within the districts of Katingan and Kotawaringin Timur in Central Kalimantan Province, covering one of the largest remaining intact peat swamp forests in Indonesia.

We consider offsetting a tool to compensate for unavoidable climate impact, and we acknowledge that we have used it as a primary mitigation tool in the case of our 2019 and 2020 emissions. However, taking meaningful action begins with calculating our impact, which we did with a significantly greater data scope this year, accounting for all three of the GHG Protocol Scopes.

In 2020, sourcing responsibly continued to be at the core of our approach. We continued to work on the internal implementation of responsible sourcing standards, providing ongoing support and training to our sourcing and production teams, while simultaneously working on strategic long-term developments to our core materials.

Methodology

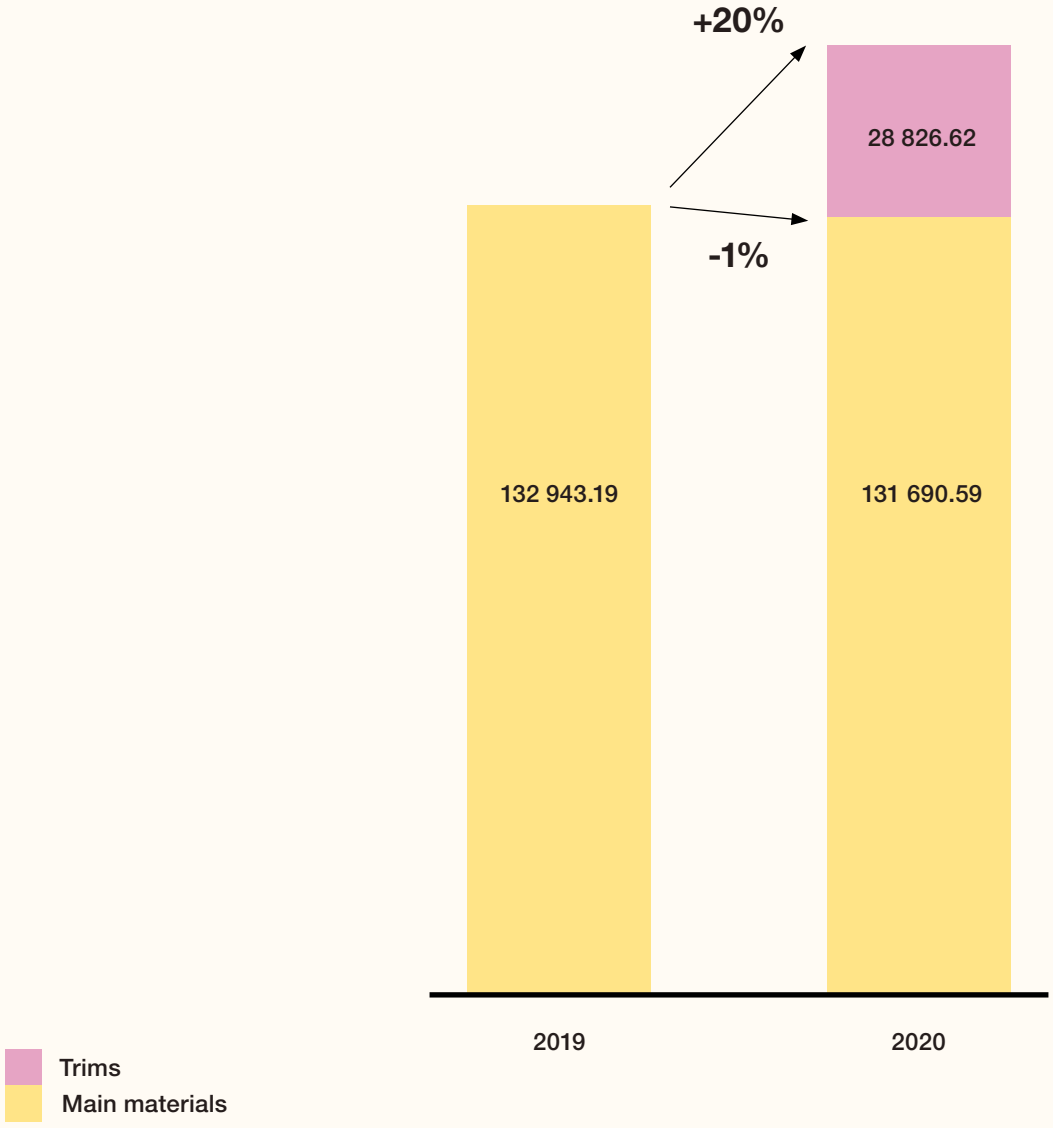
The volume of materials included in this year's report is larger, as it includes the trims for the first time, in addition to the main materials (fabrics, yarns, lining and leather). To ensure comparability between 2019 and 2020 data, we have evaluated the impacts of 2019 main materials versus 2020 main materials, as well as against 2020 main materials & trims.

To calculate the impact of materials we used Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) software and a database containing information on the life cycle of thousands of materials and processes. Each fiber map was designed in accordance with Nanushka's data and processes, incorporating scientific data on the fashion industry where necessary, creating a tailored map of Nanushka's processes. By utilizing LCAs we were able to expand our calculations to Tier 3 and Tier 4, enabling us to better understand our overall impact, especially in relation to biodiversity by quantifying the impact of land use.

Where we have attained full traceability of materials, we were able to calculate the impact of each material, considering their geographical location as they move across tiers. Where that information was unavailable, we calculated based on the average provided by the database. Certain fabrics were not available, so we estimated the impact of those based on similar materials, or in some instances created LCA profiles based on research and available data.

The LCA analysis did not include the customer use and end-of-life phases of the garments, due to the inability to gather this data from our supply chain or availability of such information in the database or wider research. This means that the current assessment methodology does not account for a portion of important data which could alter the complete picture of our fiber impacts, which is indeed a limitation. Addressing gaps in our data is a key component of our future strategy, ensuring we not only assess our impact correctly but also give our customers and partners a truly transparent overview.

Volume of materials used for garments in 2019 and 2020 [kg]

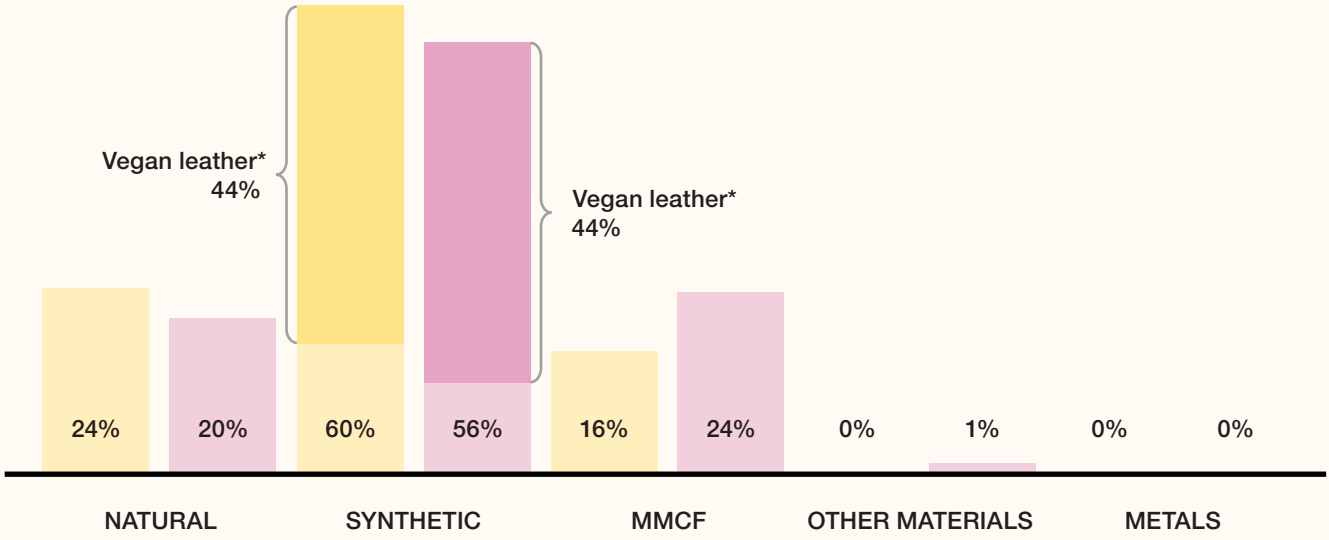


2020 snapshot

In 2020, the volume (kg) of main materials [1] purchased decreased against 2019 by 1%. However, the total volume (kg) of materials purchased increased by 20% driven by the expansion to trims [2].

[1] *Main materials include fabrics, yarns, lining and leather*
[2] *Trims include buttons, zips, metal trims, rubber band, waistband lining, shoulder pads, etc.*

Ratio of main materials used in 2019 and 2020 by category

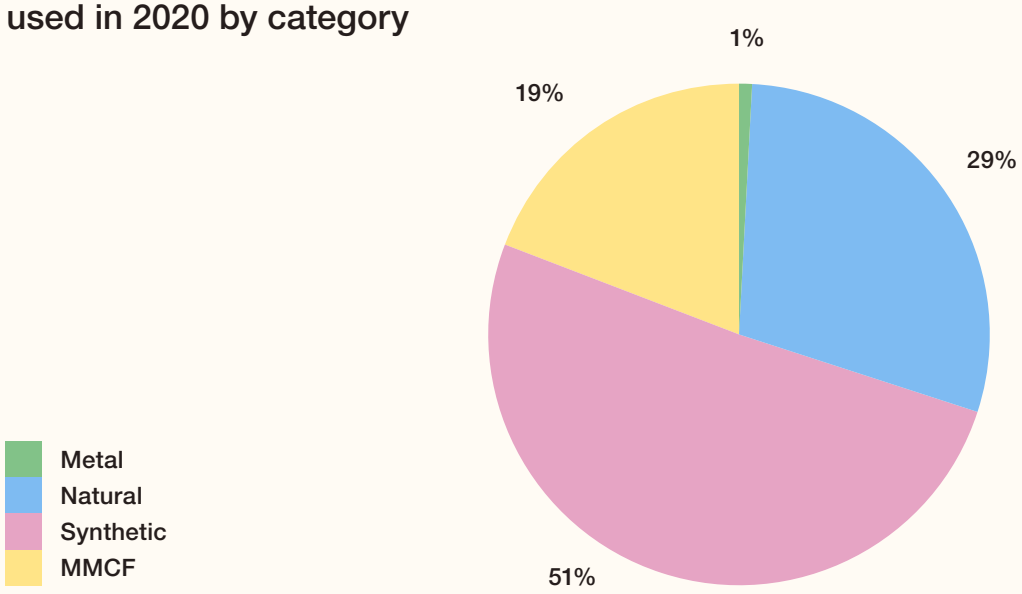


** Vegan leather is a fabric code a knitted polyester base with a polyurethane (PU) coating - both synthetic fibers.*

Main materials in 2019 vs 2020

In 2020, the use of natural and synthetic fibers in main materials decreased, meanwhile the use of man-made cellulosic fibers in main materials increased.

Total volume of main materials and trims used in 2020 by category

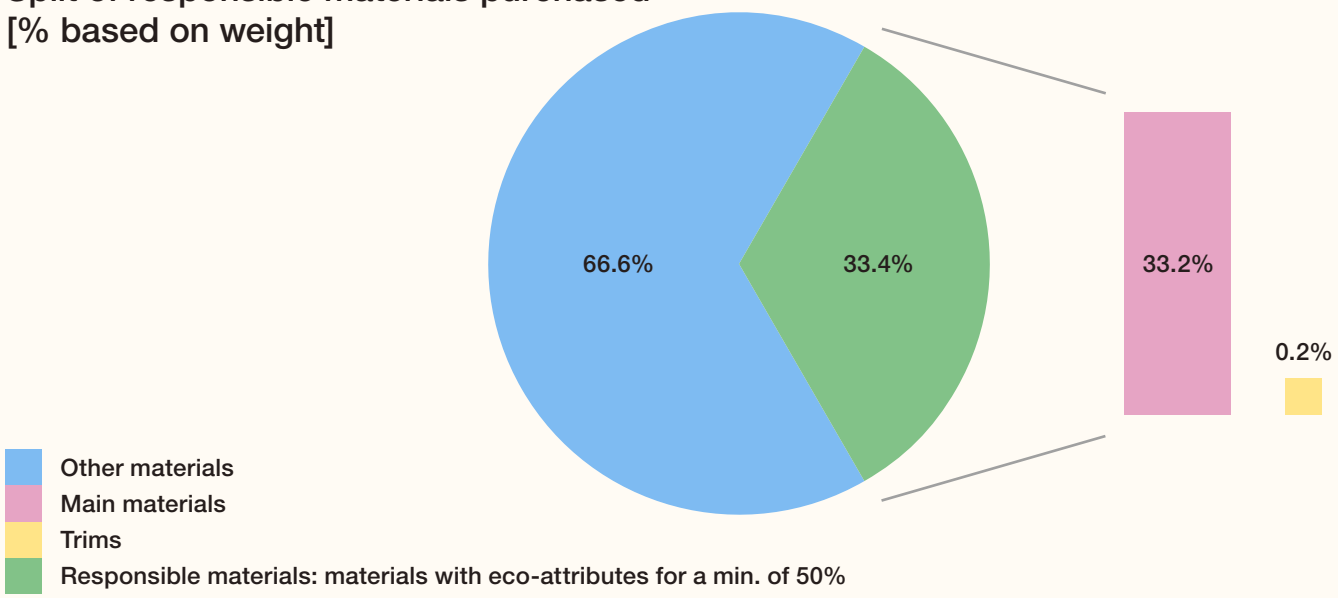


Main materials & Trims in 2020

Synthetic fibers still represent the majority of our fiber consumption, driven by the use of vegan leather, which represents 70% of the category. The use of vegan leather was stable compared to the previous year.

Throughout 2020, we continued to make a conscious effort to improve our sourcing practices and purchase lower impact materials, allowing us to reach 33.4% responsible fibers out of the total volume of materials bought - bringing us closer to our goal of 100% preferred fibers and materials [3] by 2025. Our progress was driven by the switch to organic and recycled cotton, recycled synthetics, recycled cashmere, EcoVero™, FSC viscose and other MMCF [4].

Split of responsible materials purchased [% based on weight]

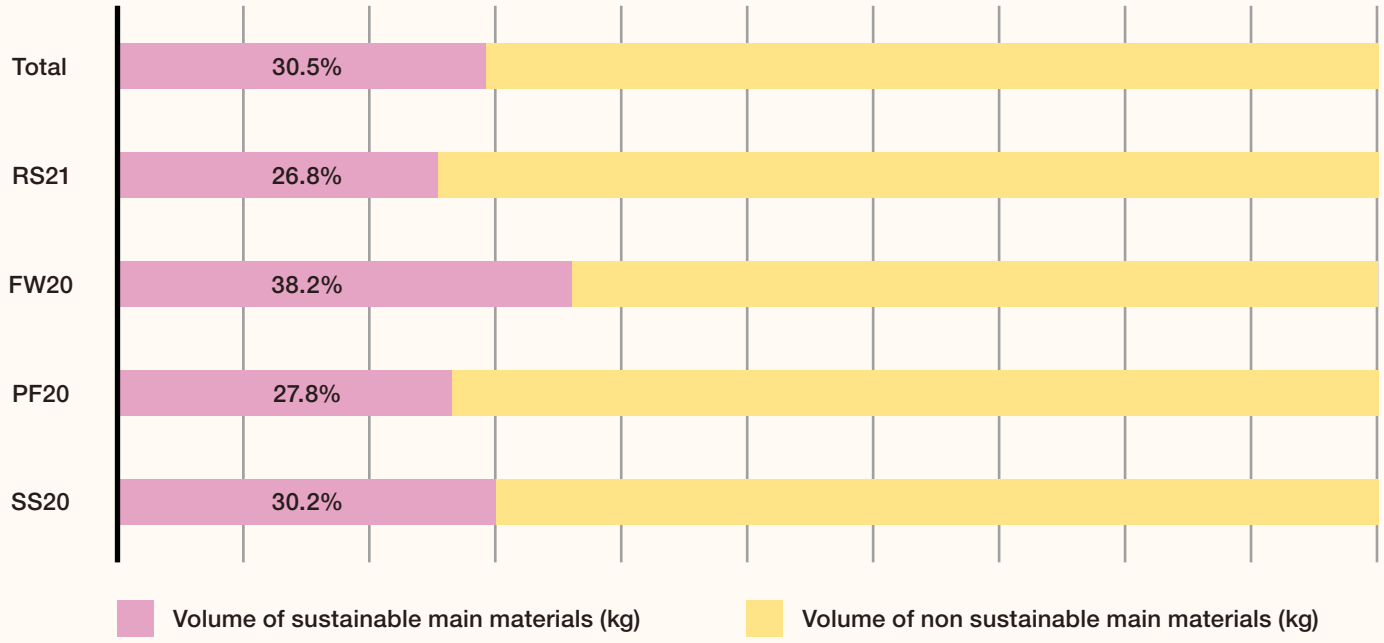


[3] *Terminology from Textile Exchange, a preferred fiber and/or material is one which results in improved environmental and/or social sustainability outcomes and impacts in comparison to conventional production.*
[4] *MMCF: man-made cellulosic fibers.*

Collection sustainability %

Despite the improvements in responsible sourcing, the share of responsible main materials vary in the collections and growth is only attributable to certain collections in 2020. Some of the collections produced in 2020 were not impacted by the new sourcing practices as they were developed in the previous year, hence why the impact of such new practices is more likely to be seen in the year 2021. The collections produced in 2020 reported a total volume of sustainably-made materials between 26% and 38%, as shown in the table below. The sustainability % is calculated based on the kilograms of responsible fiber used versus the total volume of fabric (kg) in the given collection.

Sustainability level of collections produced in 2020 (%)



In 2020 we also launched our sustainability iconography, a series of illustrations and descriptions that can be found on our garments and in our product descriptions online. With the introduction of this tool, our aim is to increase transparency and be open and honest about the materials we use, rather than claim product sustainability credentials.

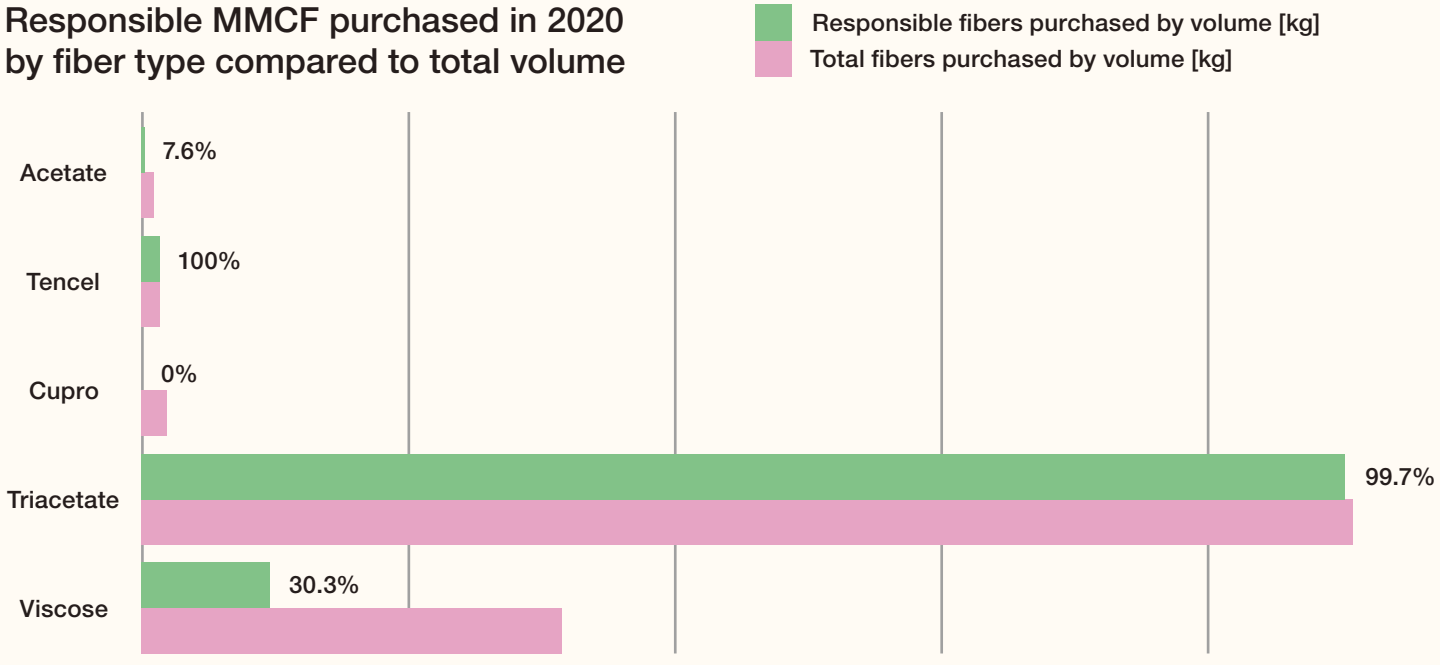
Man-made cellulosic fibers & Canopy Commitment

In February 2020 we signed our commitment to Canopy, an NGO dedicated to ensuring that no fibers are sourced from ancient and endangered forests, helping to support the initiative by working on innovative collaborations and solutions to save forests and the wider ecosystem. Our commitment entails protecting the world's forests through responsible sourcing of cellulose-based materials, such as paper, packaging, and fibers, but also reducing the consumption of these fibers to ultimately reduce the demand placed upon our forests by switching to regenerative and recycled fibers. We also signed a letter of interest to purchase a given percentage of our man-made cellulosic fibers (MMCF) from next generation solutions - a Canopy initiative to support the investment toward regenerative and recycled fibers.

MMCF include viscose, acetate, triacetate, cupro, lyocell (Tencel™) and modal. Nanushka's use of cellulose-based fibers increased in 2020 compared to 2019, which was also one of the main drivers of increased impacts across Tier 2 and Tier 3, due to the intensive energy, water and chemical use for converting the pulp into a fiber.

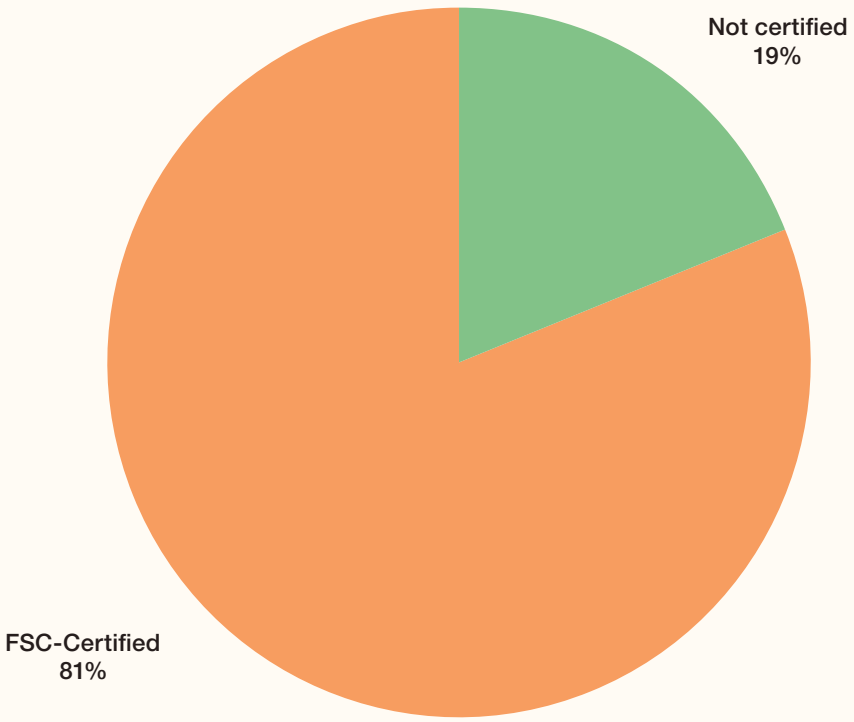
Split of MMCF materials used in 2020 (%)

Responsible MMCF purchased in 2020 by fiber type compared to total volume



Despite the increase in our use of MMCF, our supply chain mapping has enabled us to identify the risk of illegal tree logging, both through supplier collaboration and Canopy's Hot Button Report - a tool analyzing cellulose-based suppliers' practices and sources of risk. As shown in the below chart, 81% of MMCF we have purchased is FSC-certified.

Split of MMCF materials purchased in 2020 by certification [%]



Out of the 81% FSC-certified purchased fibers, 15% are 'green shirt' rated by Canopy, according to the 2020 Hot Button Report. So, despite the increase of FSC-approved fibers, we still have a lot of work to do mapping our MMCF supply chain. Since our commitment to Canopy, we have been actively engaging with our supply chain partners and their suppliers to undertake the Canopy audit. Our biggest supplier of MMCF confirmed they are undergoing the audit and the result will be available in the 2021 report, together with an LCA demonstrating the production process impact, which would enable us to better measure our own impacts accordingly.

In 2020, we made some improvements, however, we did fall short on some of the commitments. The increase in use of MMCF continues to place pressure on the world's forests, therefore increasing our use of regenerative and recycled fibers is a top priority. The other key priorities are: continuing to trace our supply chain; improve the production process in Tier 2 & 3; as well as actively engaging our suppliers in the journey - all aspects we are actively working on since our commitment to Canopy.

Organic cotton

In 2020 we improved our sourcing practices and, as a result, 29% of the total cotton used is organic and 2% is recycled.

Saved & decreased impacts from the total volume of organic cotton purchased

SAVED IMPACT	46 559 MJ	137 520 m^3	2.00 tCO^2
	Cumulative energy demand, which can power almost 6 average Hungarian households for a year.	**Water consumption,** with which 50 Olympic size swimming pools can be filled.	**GHG emission,** which is approximately the average 6 month emission of a passenger vehicle.
INCREASED IMPACT	0.06 km^2		
	Land use, which is over 8 soccer pitches.		

Organic cotton helped us decrease our energy, water and GHG emissions impacts, however due to the increase in fiber use, it increased our land use impact; in particular in relation to fertilizers, use of machinery fuel in the fields, and waste generated by the production of various inputs.

Saved & decreased impacts from the total volume of recycled polyester purchased

SAVED IMPACT

25 364 MJ

Cumulative energy demand, which can power 3 average Hungarian households for a year.

1 780 m^3

Water consumption, with which can almost fill 1 Olympic size swimming pool.

5.14 tCO^2

GHG emission, which is approximately the average annual emission of a passenger vehicle.

10.34 m^2

Land use, which is a smaller room in an average house.

Recycled synthetics

One of our most important projects is the strategy around synthetic fibers, especially our signature vegan leather. In 2020, only 2% of the total synthetic fiber used was recycled. Our current recycled synthetic fibers include recycled polyester and recycled nylon.

Throughout 2020 and still, in 2021, we have been working to improve the quality of our vegan leather, switching to recycled polyester and other recycled materials wherever possible. In order to meet our climate action targets, the use of fossil fuels must be reduced.

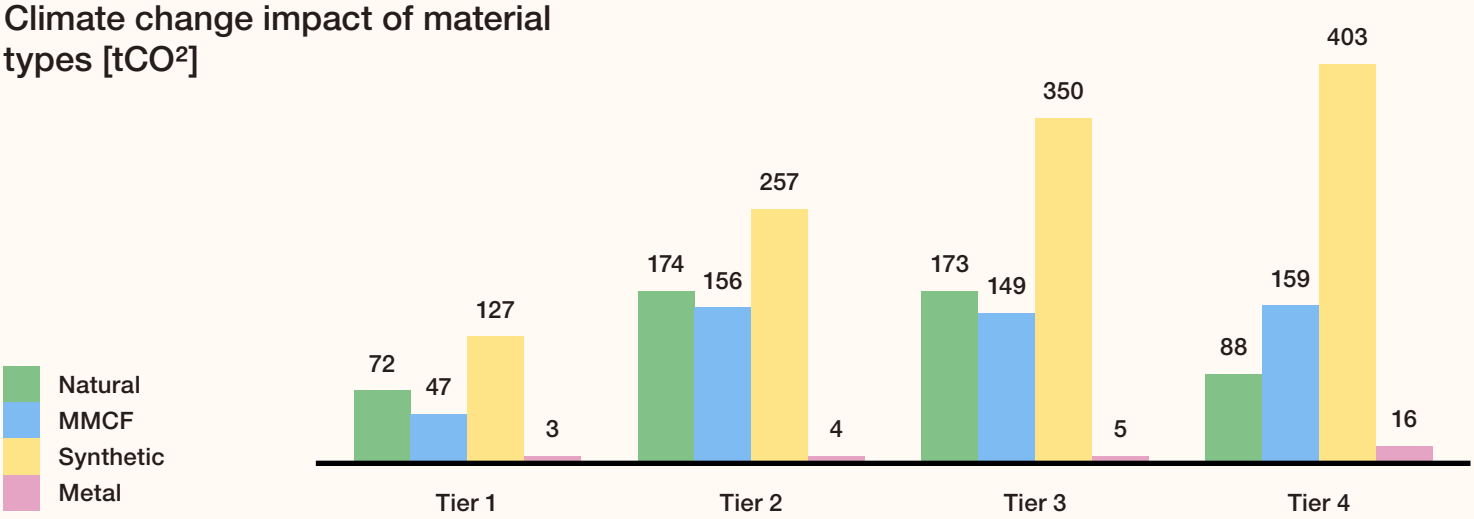
We aim to share our strategy for moving away from fossil fuel-based materials soon, but one of our key focuses will be to continue using recycled alternatives as they use less energy, water and land. Please see below the savings generated by using recycled polyester compared with the total volume of polyester purchased.

Overall impact

The LCA study allowed us to measure materials-related impact and draw some conclusions, however, the expansion of LCA to the customer-use and end-of-life phase is necessary to ensure full-picture impacts.

The below chart shows the impact of our materials on climate change more broadly, based on the volume of materials purchased in 2020.

Climate change impact of material types [tCO^2]



We know that synthetic materials drive the largest negative impact on climate change across the tiers. The majority is to be found in Tier 4 (due to the high impact of extraction processes and mining of resources) and recycled polyester can support us in bringing this down. However, our goal is to be able to scale textile-to-textile recycled polyester rather than post-consumer[5] recycled PET plastic; using recycled polyester from PET packaging (rPET) lessens our dependency on fossil fuels as a source of raw materials and decreases waste going to landfill, however garments made from rPET can't be recycled. This is the reason why we are looking to implement textile-to-textile recycled polyester

Tier 3 also displays a high consumption of energy, water, and chemicals to turn oil into yarn. One area that we were not able to quantify is the impact of microfiber shedding due to the lack of customer-use and end-of-life phase information available. When looking at natural and MMCF fibers, most of the impacts are found in Tier 2 and Tier 3 processes due to chemical, energy, and water consumption, especially in ginning, spinning for cotton and carding, gilling, scouring, and spinning for animal-based fibers. Cultivation of natural fibers like cotton and linen has, in general, lower CO_2 impact than animal-based natural materials, such as wool and cashmere.

[5] *Post-consumer recycled PET is a fiber derived from discarded packaging. It is obtained by melting the plastic waste and re-spinning it into a new fiber.*

Emissions per kg of materials used

26.03

2019 $kgCO_2$
/ kg main materials

30.13

2020 $kgCO_2$
/ kg main materials

Overall, the impact of our materials has grown since 2019. Despite an improvement in responsible choices across our internal design and development team, the increased impact is driven by a higher demand. We also need to improve our coverage of the user and end-of-life phases to ensure we are monitoring the full material impacts. The focus for us will continue to be the improvement of our sustainability choices at both a fiber and process level, where traceability always plays a key part.

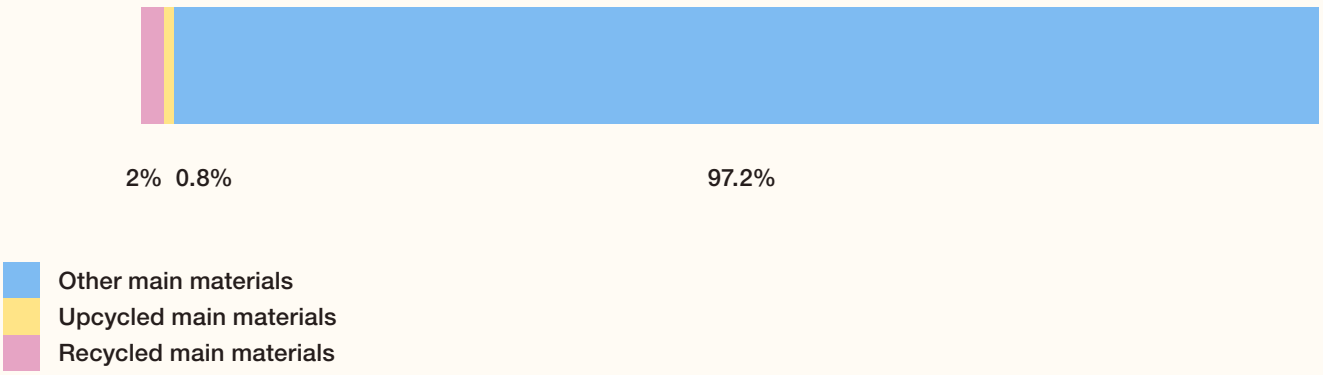
To decrease our impacts, we plan to improve our material choices in all our internal processes, as well as implementing dedicated strategies to tackle high consumption material groups – such as vegan leather – where we are due to introduce a lower-impact alternative.

CIRCULARITY

Circularity is the only way our industry can reform its basic operating principles to support a sustainable future. Our aim is to be on the frontline of this movement, adapting existing solutions and proactively seeking new ones. Circularity is based on three principles: reducing or designing out waste and pollution; keeping products and materials in use; and regenerating natural systems. In 2020, we took action through our material choices, which we will detail below, and implemented new business models, processes and services which lengthen the useful life of our garments and materials.

Created in 2019, our deadstock fabric library is regularly updated and reviewed by our design team, who now use deadstock materials for collections as well as sampling. Our merchandising team also selects materials for potential reproduction and small series production from the remaining materials, enabling us to maximize the efficiency of materials. 0.8% of the materials used in the collections produced in 2020 were sourced from our deadstock, a small number that continues to increase.

Share of recycled and upcycled main materials in main materials used in 2020 [% Based on weight]



For those materials that we are unable to use, we organize local fabric sales or donate all that is left to the design faculties of two local universities (3,200 metres was donated last year).

In 2020, almost 3% of the fabrics we used were made from recycled fibers (2%) or upcycled from our deadstock (0.8%).

We started the year by taking an inventory of all the faulty items and samples we have acquired and categorised them by condition - the activity also served as an opportunity for us to redistribute our retail employees in Budapest during lockdown.

We then repaired a total of 123 items and attached garment labels to the re-loved samples to channel them through our outlet. All the non-repairable faulty items have been left intact for upcycling and internal distribution purposes.

Outlet

Our outlet, named the Nanushka Retrospective, opened online temporarily and as a brick-and-mortar store during 2020. We use this as a multipurpose channel, giving a second chance to repaired items, samples, unsold products and even upcycled items made of deadstock materials.

Rental

We have made our items eligible for rental in the UK via our partnership with HURR and launched menswear items for rental through Seasons in New York, alongside the already rentable womenswear items available on Rent the Runway.

Second-hand consignments

We consider new business models a tool to foster more conscious customer behavior, and we recognise our responsibility to embrace and support the shift in how fashion is consumed. We have continued our partnership with TheRealReal to lengthen product life cycles by supporting customers' second-hand consignments.

Repair

We have established long-term repair partnerships with local workshops in all of our retail locations, providing a professional repair service even beyond the guarantee period of our products and tooling our stores with supplement trims.

PACKAGING & CIRCULARITY

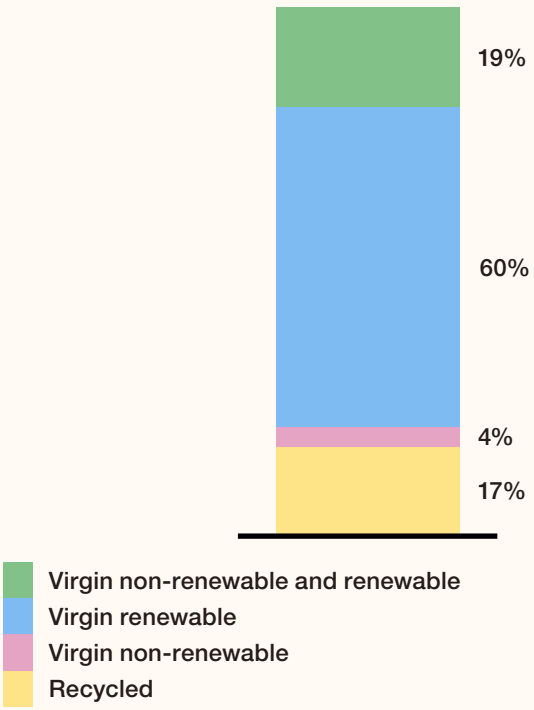
Packaging has a significant impact throughout a fashion supply chain, both from a circularity perspective and the related GHG emissions.

The main packaging types we utilize are polybags, cardboard boxes used for online and wholesale fulfilment, transit hangers, hang tags, woven labels, back patches, tapes, tissue paper, stickers, anti-moisture packets and other paper consumables.

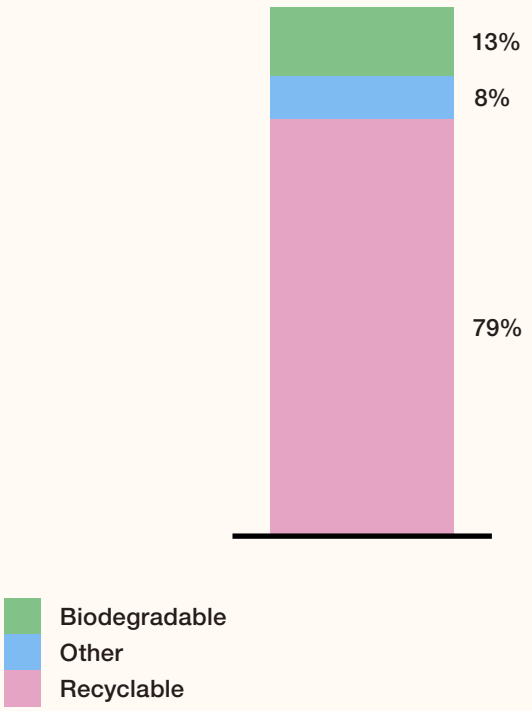
Nanushka strives to build a more resilient and more eco-aware, circular business model, in which packaging plays an important role. The majority of the packaging we used in 2020 has sustainable attributes at both stages: the initial source of material as well as the end-of-life usability. Circularity is a key aspect at both stages.

Packaging materials used in 2020

Packaging materials by source of materials



Packaging materials by end of life



Besides continuing to use 100% recycled paper hang tags, e-commerce boxes and 100% recycled polyester garment labels, we have further developed our packaging range, switching out high-wastage options with more conscious alternatives to reduce our contribution to plastic pollution. According to a distressing UN report[6], only 9% of all plastic waste ever produced has been recycled. About 12% has been incinerated, while the rest — a shocking 79% — has accumulated in landfills, dumps or ended up polluting our natural environment.

We have launched RePack, a returnable and reusable packaging option that has been offered to customers as an online shipping option since November 2020. 9.3% of our online customers opt to receive their orders in RePacks, which, if reused through 20 cycles, can save up to 80% of carbon emissions compared with cardboard boxes. RePack is made of recycled and recyclable polypropylene.

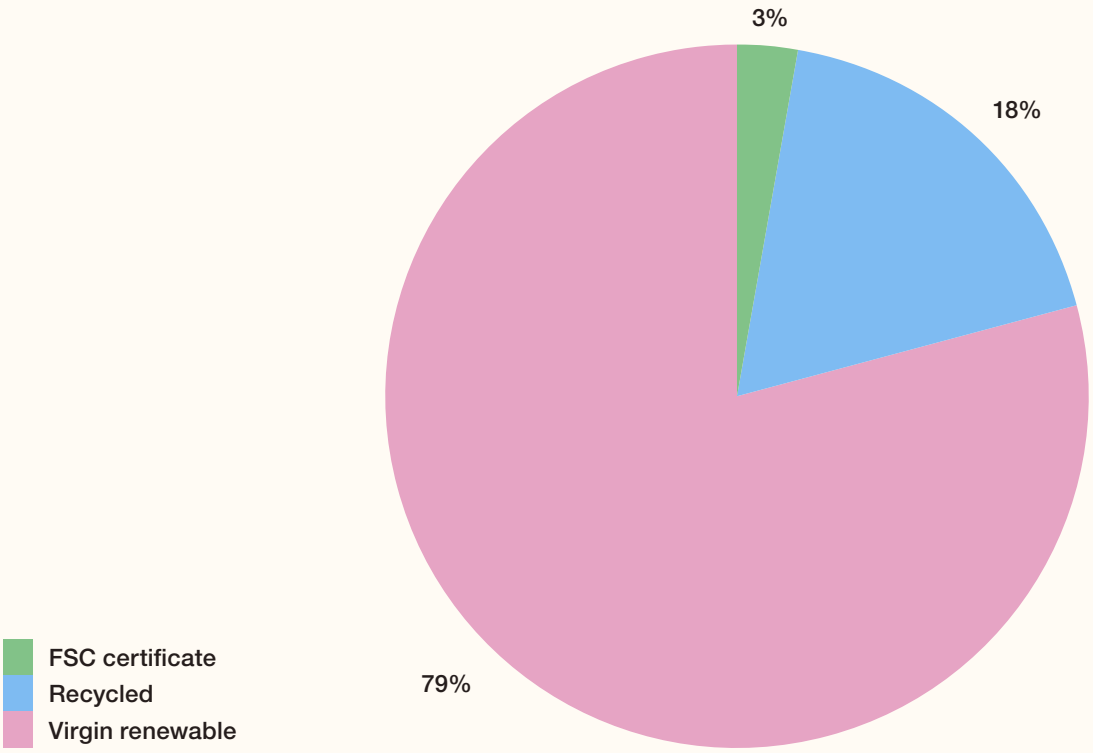
We have ordered the first batch of home compostable polybags from TIPA, replacing all of our regular virgin plastic polypropylene packaging once they run out of stock. We use polybags for each and every item we produce to protect them throughout their journey until they get to the end user. So, while using polybags is unavoidable, the selection of its material is of high importance to minimize environmental impact. We chose compostable packaging over recycled and recyclable packaging to markedly decrease plastic pollution. Compostable packaging decomposes into natural elements when disposed of in a compost environment. This includes a regular backyard home compost system - presenting a viable solution for areas lacking an industrial composting infrastructure. It is made of 30% renewable resources (mostly non-GMO corn starch) and 70% compostable petroleum-based polymers.

[6] *Source: "Banning single-use plastic: lessons and experiences from countries" UN Environment report (2018)*

We also switched to recycled plastic transit hangers, a packaging item we use in high volumes to fulfil B2B wholesale orders.

This being the first report to take into account all our packaging types both by volume and source, it has shed light on some deficiencies we need to urgently improve. The largest volume of packaging (measured by weight) we use is cardboard boxes, mostly for B2B purposes, which are neither recycled (except for the e-commerce boxes) nor FSC certified - a shortcoming we are working hard to resolve at the time of writing.

Split of cellulose-based packaging ordered



Source: "Banning single-use plastic: lessons and experiences from countries" UN Environment report (2018)

CONNECTED PRODUCTS

Nanushka has launched products with digital identities in partnership with Eon, the leading connected products platform, to turn selected sustainable garments into intelligent and lifelong digital assets - an innovative system driving tangible change in the circular economy. The first digital products were introduced as part of the RS21 collection, launched December 2020, and we continued to add digital identities to items across all collections in the following year.

“The future is circular, and we recognise our responsibility as a brand to proactively build a circular fashion system where products and materials are used responsibly, utilizing digital identities to enhance the customer experience by providing the highest level of transparency. We are proud partners of Eon, who make this step possible with their innovative connected products technology, shaping a better future of consumption and production.”

Sandra Sandor, Founder and Creative Director, Nanushka

For each connected product, Eon provides Nanushka with the tools to present a unique front-end customer experience, and the back-end tools to power new circular business models; benefitting the consumer, society and the environment.

When a customer purchases a Nanushka connected garment, they have access to a wealth of specific tools and amenities. Simply scanning the garment's QR code reveals the item's journey; styling insights; instructions for resale; sustainability credentials; peer-to-peer sharing and more.

Leveraging Eon's CircularID™ Protocol, the Nanushka digitized products are also connected to a broader network of circularity, enabling resale, recycling and rental service providers to identify products and their composition when they arrive at their next lifecycle phase, encrypting the item's journey within its digital identity.

APPENDIX

METHODOLOGY

Gathering, structuring and communicating our impact enables future monitoring and informs our business decisions as well as provides for transparency and traceability across our entire supply chain.

The methodology of the impact assessment in the present report is built on last year's approach, with the significant improvement of extending the scope of both the actual data gathering and the LCA-based calculation. We used two distinctive approaches to calculate the impact of different Tiers:

- For Tier 0, 1, 2 we have used data gathered from suppliers to quantify impacts. Based on the actual data gathering

- For Tiers 3 and 4, we used an LCA software to reveal the environmental impacts of the Tiers by examining materials sourced by Nanushka, analyzing the environmental impact of each material, and each process from the extraction to the assembly of garments.

This comprehensive approach allowed us to get detailed data of our overall impact in the following impact categories:

Environmental impacts:
- Air pollution,
- Greenhouse gas (GHG) emission,
- Land use,
- Waste generation,
- Water consumption,
- Water pollution.

Economic impacts:
- Direct economic value generated,
- Taxes paid,
- Economic impact in the supply chain.

Social impacts:
- Employment,
- Benefits for employees,
- Social initiatives,
- Transparency and traceability in the supply chain.

To facilitate transparency, the different methodological approaches taken in the different Tiers considering the respective impact areas are included in the following table.

Impact calculation approaches across tiers

	TIER 0		TIER 1		TIER 2		TIER 3		TIER 4		SHIPPING		PACKAGING	
GHG emission	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
Cumulative energy demand	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	N/A	N/A	2019	2020
Waste generation	2019	2020	N/A	2020	N/A	2020	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Water consumption	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
Land use	Not relevant		2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	N/A	N/A	2019	2020

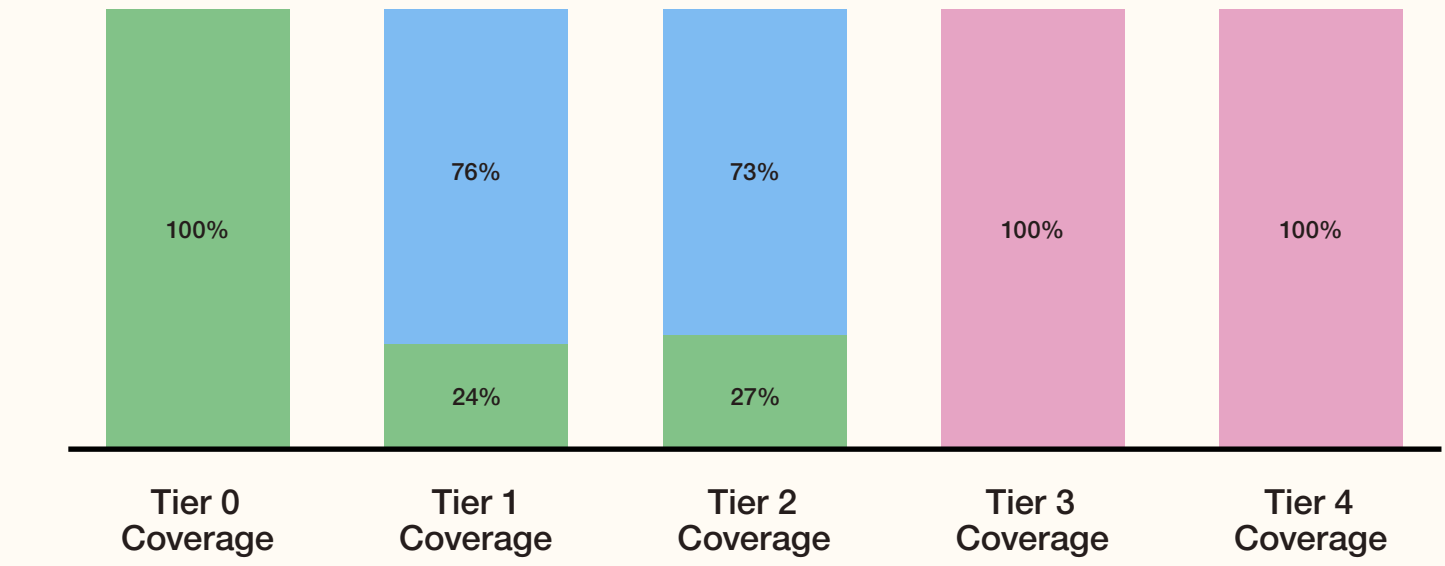
Calculated using the LCA software. Actual data gathering. Estimation based on data gathering.

Data gathered from Nanushka

In order to quantify Tier 0 impact of the company, we sent out a questionnaire to all relevant internal stakeholders to collect data on company-wide waste generation, energy demand, water consumption and transportation.

Data gathering was in some cases limited due to various factors, such as termination of business relationships or data unavailability. A notable data limitation is the potential heat consumption of the Tier 0 sites; only a very limited number of Tier 0 actors (Budapest Outlet store, Zalaegerszeg warehouse and Reitter Warehouse) provided information on heat.

Data coverage of tiers in 2020



Data gathered from suppliers

To calculate Tier 1 and 2 impacts we have listed all suppliers involved in Nanushka's operations, which were categorized based on their size and their impact on Nanushka's operations. All listed were contacted and asked to service a set of qualitative and quantitative data to gather data on their actual activity.

To ensure higher data quality, we have identified the priority suppliers, whose data servicing were key to the calculations. A number of suppliers didn't provide data to us however, to provide a comprehensive overview of the impacts in the Tiers, we created an average activity profile for the small, medium and large suppliers, to use as a basis for the estimation of the missing supplier activity data.

Data gathered for lifecycle assessment

We used the Air.E LCA software including the most recent, science-based Ecoinvent 3.7 database. This database contains data on the life-cycle impact of thousands of materials and processes. Quantitative data about Nanushka's collection and supply chain, as well as scientific data on supply chains in the fashion industry were gathered and inputted to the LCA software. The outcome of this process was a unique, detailed life-cycle impact analysis of processes related to the production of Nanushka's collections.

Data gathering was based on all product types – including main materials (fabric, yarn, lining, leather) and trims (rubber band, interlining, elastic cord, waistband lining, shoulder pads, padding, metal trims, trims, zips) – and packaging materials used in 2020, considering their geographical specifications as they move across Tiers. When specific information about production was unavailable, data from scientific literature was used to quantify and locate materials and the impact of related processes.

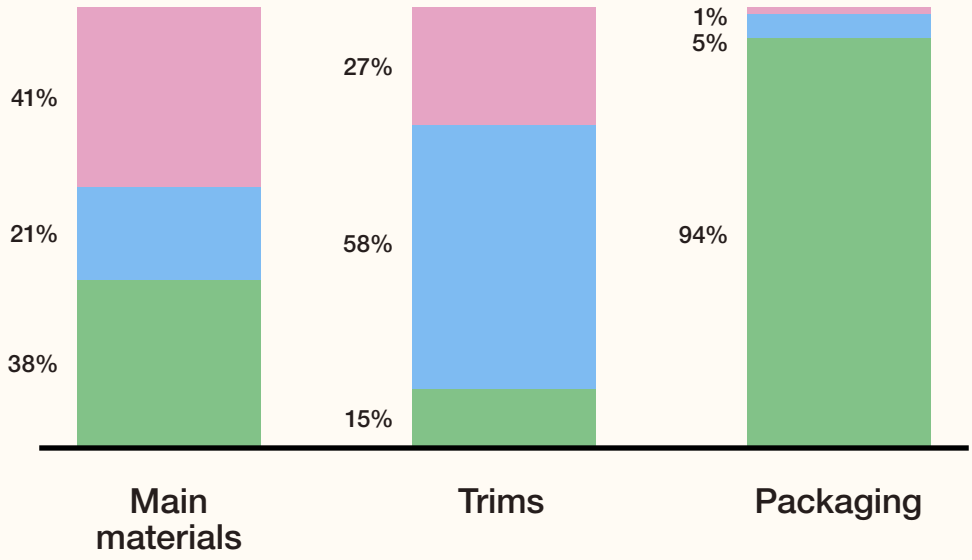
The data used for the LCA was obtained from Nanushka internal data gathering on production and sampling volumes and composition.

Due to the constraints of available data, in certain cases assumptions were made about data on transport, packaging, and location of production processes. Our coverage and the LCA impact calculations were executed for the following tiers including extraction/farming until assembly of materials, but the use- and end-of-life phases are not part of the model.

Although the LCA database used is among the market leaders for textiles with regards to coverage, certain fabrics were not available. We estimated the impact related to these fabrics and materials by two approaches. Firstly, in some cases we have identified "LCA similar" fabrics for which there was available information. For the second type of unavailable materials, we have created approximate LCA profiles for four main material types (Natural, Synthetics, Man-made cellulosic fibers and Non-textile). These LCA profiles were created based on literature review and using the available information from the LCA database.

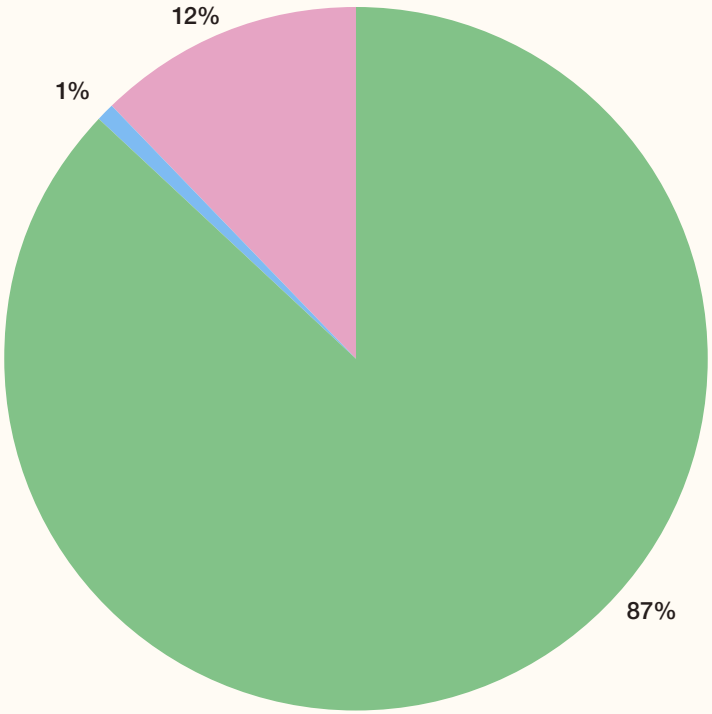
LCA data coverage

Data coverage based on weight for materials used in 2020



Actual LCA data
LCA data of a similar material
Average LCA data based on the material type

Data coverage based on weight for materials used in 2019

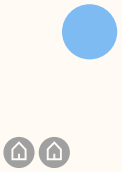
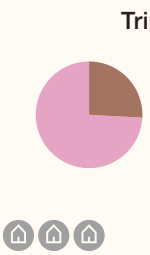
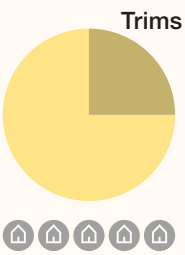
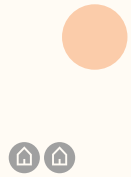
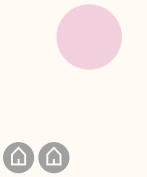
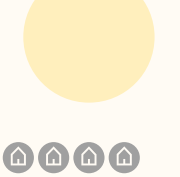


Actual LCA data
LCA data of a similar material
Average LCA data based on the material type

FURTHER IMPACT ASSESSMENT RESULTS

Cumulative energy demand by tiers

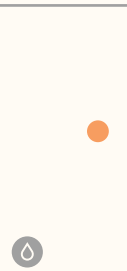
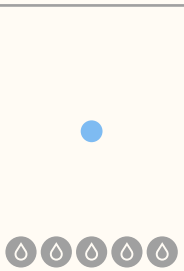
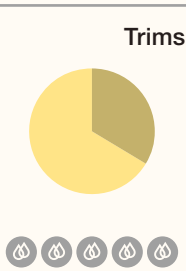
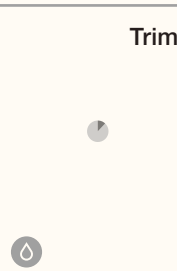
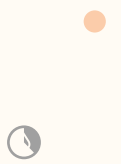
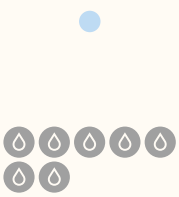
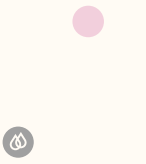
= Annual electricity consumption of 100 average Hungarian households.

	TIER 0	TIER 1	TIER 2	TIER 3	TIER 4	SHIPPING
Cumulative energy demand 2020						
	880 549 MJ	1 077 743.30 MJ	1 521 072.60 MJ	2 303 980.58 MJ	4 387 856.96 MJ	No data
Cumulative energy demand 2019						
	1 675 135.12 MJ	1 310 080.59 MJ	933 142.99 MJ	1 778 057.77 MJ	3 951 449.68 MJ	No data

Water consumption by tiers

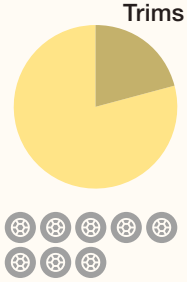
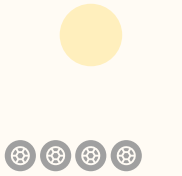
= Volume of an Olympic swimming-pool

= Volume of 100 Olympic swimming-pools

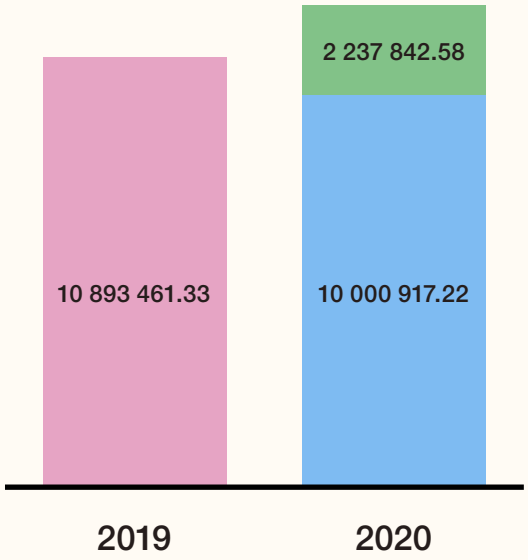
	TIER 0	TIER 1	TIER 2	TIER 3	TIER 4	SHIPPING
Total water consumption 2020						
	1 377.54 m³	5 614.13 m³	13 221.63 m³	491 327.95 m³	1 236 597.91 m³	3 155.38 m³
Total water consumption 2019						
	407.40 m³	1 329.43 m³	16 739.70 m³	207 253.46 m³	931 253.01 m³	2 192.23 m³

Land use by tiers

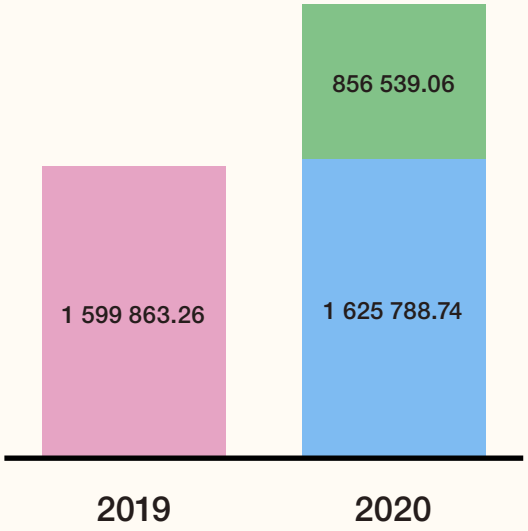
= Size of 10 soccer pitches

	TIER 0	TIER 1	TIER 2	TIER 3	TIER 4	SHIPPING
Land use 2020	 No data	 5 805.78 m²	 125 794.51 m²	Trims  30 157.45 m²	Trims  596 633.74 m²	 No data
Land use 2019	 No data	 3 988.30 m²	 23 827.03 m²	 18 630.77 m²	 287 868.26 m²	 No data

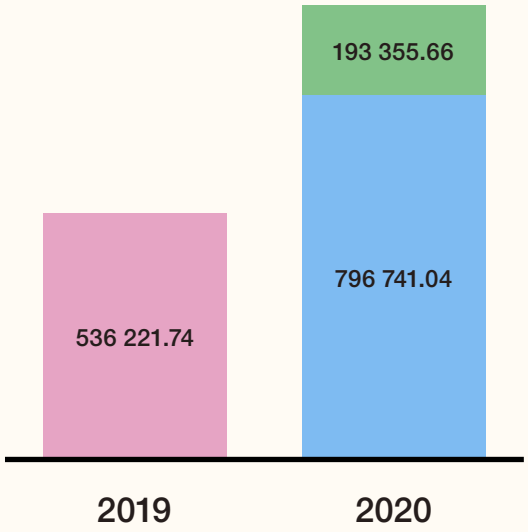
Cumulative energy demand [MJ]



Water consumption [m³]



Land use [m²]



2020 trims impact data
2020 main materials impact data
2019 recalculated data

Deloitte.

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Nanushka

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