Welcome to your CDP Climate Change Questionnaire 2022

C0. Introduction

C0.1

(C0.1) Give a general description and introduction to your organization.

Superdry, founded in 1985, is a global brand that designs and sells a wide range of premium men and women's clothing.

Our mission is to 'Inspire and engage the style obsessed consumer, whilst leaving a positive environmental legacy'.

Headquartered in the UK, Superdry is a global, multi-channel business selling through a combination of over 230 UK, European and US standalone retail stores, 500+ franchise stores, our global ecommerce platform and over 4000 global wholesale partners. Our brand is sold in more than 160 countries.

At Superdry, we are obsessed with quality and making our garments to last to drastically reduce their overall environmental footprint,

Our ambition is to become the #1 sustainable style destination.

Our goals continue to focus on producing the most sustainable **product**, whilst protecting our **planet** and supporting our **people** in all that we do. We will do the right thing and leave a positive environmental legacy.

- **Using Lowest Impact Materials** – is our commitment to ensure materials used to make our products demonstrate balanced improvement in their carbon, water, and chemical impacts. All pure cotton items will be organic by 2025, with 20,000 farmers supported to convert to organic production. We plan to use recycled and low impact materials at scale, across our range, and convert all remaining cotton in our collections to organic by 2030. We are committed to measuring our full water footprint, with the ambition to deliver 20% reduction per garment by 2025 and 40% by 2030.
- **Moving to Net Zero** - This continues to evolve alongside industry best practice. We remain committed to supporting the Paris Agreement, playing an active role to limit the temperature rise to 1.5°c. All our own sites and logistics operations will be net zero by 2030, with Net Zero emissions across our entire supply chain emissions by 2040. We only use packaging where necessary; we always opt for the lowest impact when used ensuring 100% is reusable, recyclable or compostable by 2025. We will always challenge ourselves and partners to minimise environmental footprint.
- **Communicating Our Journey with Integrity** – This is the next phase in our strategy. We continue to work with respected external partners to support credibility in

benchmarking our progress, while also making positive shifts in our supply base, with transparent and accountable reporting. We partner with market leading suppliers to produce our product in automated and sustainable factories, where people are treated with Respect and Dignity.

Accelerating our goals means that our commitments align with the **United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)** deadline for 2030 and builds our accountability as global citizens to deliver against more challenging targets. We continue to track our progress for key SDGs. Our sustainability goals are future facing and complement our continual core ethical and environmental programmes that ensure we meet our everyday responsibilities in our own business operations and our supply chain.

'Leading through Sustainability' is one of our three core business objectives within our five-year business strategy. We have seven core sustainability KPIs (two of which directly focus on climate impact) as below:
1. % Total volume bought converted to organic, low impact or recycled alternatives
2. Number of Cotton farmers converting to organic practices
3. % Total volume with mapped water footprint (FY19 - FY22)
4. % Packaging moved to recyclable, reusable, or compostable alternatives
5. % Renewable energy used in stores, offices, and distribution partner sites
6. Scope 1, 2 and full Scope 3 emissions (TCO2e, all categories)
7. % Workers in our third-party supply chain actively engaged in our respect and dignity training program.

To support the outcomes of the Paris Climate Agreement we know we need to reduce ours and our supply chain emissions by half (50%) by 2030 and achieve Net Zero by 2050. Our current strategy will achieve this.

This year we developed and signed off this updated and integrated sustainability strategy which focusses on our material impact areas across our product, our planet and our people. Our Board approved this strategy and the associated multi-million budgeted costs over the next decade which includes our Net Zero ambition that have end goals that aligns with the science for a 1.5°c future, through a reduction > conversion > offsetting methodology. As a next step we are reviewing our strategy methodology and interim targets to align even further with the decarbonisation pace needed to meet a 1.5°c degree future through adoption and setting of a Science Based Target.

C0.2

(C0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data.

	Start date	End date	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years	Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing emissions data for
Reporting year	May 1, 2021	April 30, 2022	Yes	3 years

C0.3

(C0.3) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Austria
Belgium
Denmark
France
Germany
Hong Kong SAR, China
India
Ireland
Italy
Netherlands
Norway
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
Turkey
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America

C0.4

(C0.4) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

GBP

C0.5

(C0.5) Select the option that describes the reporting boundary for which climate-related impacts on your business are being reported. Note that this option should align with your chosen approach for consolidating your GHG inventory.

Financial control

C0.8

(C0.8) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization	Provide your unique identifier
Yes, an ISIN code	GB00B60BD277

C1. Governance

C1.1

(C1.1) Is there board-level oversight of climate-related issues within your organization?

Yes

C1.1a

(C1.1a) Identify the position(s) (do not include any names) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Position of individual(s)	Please explain
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	Our CEO has direct and material responsibility for sustainability & climate related issues. Our CEO ensures oversight, direction and approval of our sustainability ambition & strategy through a direct reporting line from our Global Sourcing & Sustainability Director. Our CEO has responsibility to approve sustainability (including environmental/climate change) strategy, budgets, business plans and major capital expenditure. Our CEO has been part of all recent sustainability strategy decisions and has been the driving force behind Superdry's ambition to become the "the #1 sustainable style destination". Recently, our CEO has: 1) Approved the inclusion of sustainability as core to our brand mission statement. 2) Integrated sustainability as one of our three core business objectives, within our 5-year business strategy, including our Net Zero targets to 2030 & 2040 2) Approved the acceleration of our Organic Cotton goal to have converted 65% of our cotton containing garments to organic by 2025 (already achieving 46%). 3) Approved a multi-year multi-million pound CAPEX budget to optimise energy use in 100% of our retail stores & 3rd party warehouses by 2025, using LED lighting & BMS. To date we've already installed LEDs in 61%, and BMS in 55%, of our retail estate, reducing our energy use by 41% since 2014. This is in addition to upgrading 100% of the lighting to LED in our two largest warehouses saving a further 950MWh (273 TCO2e) pa. Our CEO is recognised personally for his commitment to sustainability and responsible ways of doing business, including recently being recognised by the Best Of Organic Markets awards as the 'Best of Organic Ambassadors'. Our CEO also drove our original commitment made in 2014 to move to 100%

	renewable electricity in stores & offices by 2020 (achieved in 2017), and was the primary driving force for Superdry's recent top placement in the 'Financial Times Europe's Climate Leaders 2021'. Superdry topped the list of 300 European companies who achieved the greatest reduction in their carbon emission intensity from 2014-2019, for reducing our year-on-year core emissions by >50%. In recognition of the overall leadership from Superdry and our CEO in launching a sustainable brand reset that creates change in our supply chain & industry, we were also awarded the 'Positive Change Award' at the Drapers Sustainable Fashion Awards 2021.

C1.1b

(C1.1b) Provide further details on the board's oversight of climate-related issues.

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Please explain
Scheduled – some meetings	Reviewing and guiding strategy Reviewing and guiding major plans of action Reviewing and guiding risk management policies Reviewing and guiding annual budgets Reviewing and guiding business plans Setting performance objectives Monitoring implementation and performance of objectives Overseeing major capital expenditures, acquisitions and divestitures Monitoring and overseeing progress against goals and targets for addressing climate-related issues	The Superdry Board has 8 scheduled meeting each year with our CEO present at all. At least one meeting is also attended by our Global Sourcing & Sustainability Director (GSSD) or Head of Sustainability (HoS), to provide a full update on sustainability-related strategic progress. Each meeting receives a CEO report containing any notable sustainability issues requiring board oversight & governance. This year our board approved an update to our Lead Through Sustainability strategic pillar (one of our core business objectives in our 5-year business strategy) to ensure we "Communicate with Integrity", including our roadmap to increasing climate disclosure (e.g. publication of our Scope 3 emissions and a Science Based Target). Progress on our "Lead through sustainability" objective and KPIs (as detailed in C0.1) is reported back to the Board quarterly. Every year the Board approves our annual report, including specific sustainability & climate areas: 1. Full statutory sustainability section on strategy & progress against our KPIs and all mandatory

	Other, please specify Stakeholder engagement - the Environment is one of our key stakeholders.	compliance, e.g. Streamlined Energy & Carbon Reporting 2. Separate business risk section, including our environmental sustainability risks 3. Sustainability commentary within CEO & Director reports This year, Superdry published our first dedicated 34-page Sustainability report and will publish an updated report in Sep-22. The content extends our reporting on Sustainability to showcase action taken this year to fulfil our sustainability goals. The sustainability report is submitted alongside the annual report to the Board as well as having a specific Non-Executive Director (NED) taking a more detailed role in reviewing and advising on content for our sustainability report. The Board schedules in periodic updates from our Executive Committee, on which our GSSD sits, to have continual oversight of business issues including our sustainability & climate agenda and progress. Climate and environmental sustainability are included in our risk register, which is reviewed by the Head of Risk (HoR), HoS & GSSD quarterly. The risk committee provide quarterly updates to the Audit Committee (AC) for oversight of climate related risks. A Board NED is the AC Chair, and our CEO attends all AC meetings. Where required, we bring in independent expertise to update the AC on core areas of compliance related to climate. This year, our HoR contracted independent consultants to provide the Board with detailed reporting on Superdry's current position in line with the Task Force for Climate Disclosures (TCFD). During this process, they interviewed and completed a detailed review across relevant departments, and issued two reports to the AC and Superdry's appointed auditor confirming that progress and reporting was compliant with TCFD requirements. Our Board approves updates to key policies through our Policy & Procedures Review Mechanism. Our

		Environmental Policy (last updated Mar-22) covers climate related requirements.

C1.1d

(C1.1d) Does your organization have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues?

	Board member(s) have competence on climate-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on climate-related issues
Row 1	Yes	Superdry's Chief Executive Officer, has oversight of Superdry's climate strategy and is trained annually by the Global Sustainability and Sourcing Director (GSSD) and selected external partners to focus on core elements of the climate strategy. Superdry's Independent Non-Executive Director (INED) plays an active role in understanding Superdry's climate strategy and attends monthly calls with our GSSD to review progress and latest trends associated with climate alongside Superdry's wider sustainability strategy. Superdry's INED also holds 'one to one' meetings with the GSSD to help them to understand and monitor climate related issues. This NED also joined one of this years 'Sustainability Warrior' (committee) monthly calls, as part of our internal stakeholder consultation, to receive an update on practical actions and knowledge sharing within Superdry to help meet our sustainability goals. Both our CEO and INED sit on Superdry's Audit Committee which meets 5 times per year, and as a part of these meetings, review Climate Risk as part of our wider risk profile. Training provided by external partner: In October 2021, our CEO was provided with detailed training by the Soil Association during a full day visit to their demonstration farm in Wiltshire. As a part of this training the link between climate and soil quality was reviewed. Superdry's commitment to organic farming practices and its link to our climate strategy is of core importance to mitigating the risks associated with raw material sourcing. The outcome of the training was an agreement for a collaborative approach with the Soil Association and wider organic experts to measure and communicate quantitative results associated with Organic Soil and Carbon sequestration. This training has also resulted in wider partnership opportunities in developing a biodiverse offset model local to Superdry's Head Office to help train colleagues and wider local businesses on the links between

		climate and biodiversity - which is in development. Criteria used to assess competence is: - attendance to calls/meetings with GSSD - attendance to external training on climate (annual) - review of sustainability section in annual report and sustainability report - scheduled in July every year - attendance to audit committee meetings

C1.2

(C1.2) Provide the highest management-level position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)	Responsibility	Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	More frequently than quarterly
Other, please specify Global Sourcing and Sustainability Director	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	Quarterly
Risk committee	Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities	Quarterly

C1.2a

(C1.2a) Describe where in the organizational structure this/these position(s) and/or committees lie, what their associated responsibilities are, and how climate-related issues are monitored (do not include the names of individuals).

CEO:

Our CEO has direct and material responsibility for sustainability and climate related issues. Our CEO ensures oversight, direction and approval of our sustainability ambition and strategy through a direct reporting line from our Global Sourcing and Sustainability Director (GSSD). Our CEO has responsibility to approve sustainability (including environmental/climate change) strategy, budgets, business plans and major capital expenditure. Our CEO attends all eight scheduled Board meetings each year, providing climate oversight and updates where appropriate.

In 2020 we developed and signed off our 'brand reset' sustainability strategy refresh, integrating sustainability into our 5-year business plan through our "Lead through sustainability" objective, underpinned by a strategy which focusses on our material impact areas. This strategy is reviewed each year and if updates a required these are signed off by our CEO (including this year, introducing our "communicating with integrity" initiative).

Our material impact areas include our focus across our product, our planet and our people, by using sustainable materials at scale, reaching Net Zero carbon emissions and communicating with integrity. This strategy was presented to our CEO and the Board for approval and the associated multi-million pound budget over the next decade were approved, including our Net Zero ambition that aligns with the science for a 1.5°c future; through a reduce > convert > offset methodology.

The CEO has direct reporting line from our GSSD.

Global Sourcing and Sustainability Director:
Superdry has a centralised global sustainability team, led by our GSSD with direct responsibility for the delivery of our sustainability strategy and performance against the relevant targets within the three strategic business initiatives that relate to our 'Lead Through Sustainability' core business objective. One of our three initiatives is our objective to reach 'Net Zero' emissions across multiple milestones (own and third-party logistics operations by 2030 and all scope 3 emissions by 2040).

The GSSD actively monitors and assesses Superdry related climate impacts such as our calculated global carbon emissions and managing them through the approval of targets and strategies set within the sustainability team.

The GSSD regularly provides updates to CEO on sustainability (including environment/climate) opportunities as well as performance, issues and risks to the company/brand.
Reporting into the GSSD is the Head of Sustainability (HoS); and reporting into the HoS is the Energy and Environment Manager (EEM) and the Sustainability Manager (SM).
The HoS, EEM and SM support the GSSD in assessing and managing all sustainability issues, including all environmental, climate and energy work-streams on a day-to-day basis.
These include delivering against strategy targets to reduce our energy and climate impacts from both our operations and our products & packaging.

Support to our global sustainability team is enhanced through:
1. A group of >50 “Sustainability Warriors” (our sustainability committee) representing all functions across the business and global territories - whom we engage monthly to integrate sustainable thinking across all Superdry departments. We also consult with them to ensure our external and internal report meets consumer and colleague expectations.
2. This year we created sustainability training packs and shared with all global retail and customer care employees. This provided greater detail to our core customer facing staff to ensure they have the knowledge to communicate that sustainability is part of Superdry brand DNA.
3. Three regional sourcing offices situated in our key source countries, with fabric and sustainability (ethical and environmental) leads helping implement our sustainable factories programme, which sees our partner factories convert to 100% renewable electricity and certify to ISO 50001 (energy management system) - so far 19 factories use renewable electricity (14% of our garments produced with renewable electricity) and 22 factories certified to ISO50001 with average 15% energy savings identified.
These Superdry employees provide greater governance of sustainability impacts and strategies relating to our upstream (sourcing and production) supply chains.

All energy and environment, including climate, related work is monitored through a combination of impact assessment, personnel experience/knowledge, membership of professional bodies and cross industry forums and events.

Risk Committee:
The Superdry Board is accountable for assessing the management of risk within the business and delegates responsibility to the Audit Committee (AC) which meets on a quarterly basis.
On a quarterly basis the GSSD and HoS, meet with Head of Risk (HoR) who chairs the risk committee, to review and assess climate related risk.
The responsibility of the Risk Committee and its chair (HoR) is to report the output of these climate risks back to the AC.

C1.3

(C1.3) Do you provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues, including the attainment of targets?

	Provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	We have recently introduced an incentive scheme "The Bonus" for our executive, senior and middle management employees, based on meeting one of the core seven sustainability KPIs from within our integrated sustainability strategy, as part of our 5-year business strategy.

C1.3a

(C1.3a) Provide further details on the incentives provided for the management of climate-related issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Entitled to incentive	Type of incentive	Activity incentivized	Comment
Corporate executive team	Monetary reward	Company performance against a climate-related sustainability index	Superdry corporate executive team will now have an element of their annual bonus from a new sustainability incentive "The Bonus". This will be related to our core sustainability KPIs of "% of sustainable product full price sales". They must meet a threshold which is determined and shared at the start of each financial year for the cash bonus to be paid to them. This same incentive also applies to Superdry senior and middle management. Sales in scope of inclusion are attributed as “sustainably sourced” and are defined in line with our

			environmental policy. These materials are included within Textile Exchanges' Preferred Fibres Index; and are further evidenced through baselined water/carbon impact defined by industry benchmark "The HIGG index".

C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

(C2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities?

Yes

C2.1a

(C2.1a) How does your organization define short-, medium- and long-term time horizons?

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
Short-term	0	1	With regard our environmental/climate strategies and risk, short term is about identifying areas that will impact our ability to meet our expected strategics and financial plans. As a fashion brand we operate our business on two main seasons and two capsule collections and therefore within a financial year we review year on year seasonal trends to inform short term risk assessment. When planning a future season, we review trends related to raw material production to inform buying patterns, forecasting and prioritising appropriate materials to mitigate risk. One example is that when planning a cotton rich season such as spring summer we will book fabric in advance to secure organic cotton availability due to volatility because of environmental factors related to sowing/harvesting cotton. This time frame aligns with our short-term financial planning horizon.
Medium-term	1	5	With regard our environmental/climate strategies and risk, medium term is about identifying areas that will impact our ability to meet our 5-year plan, which is the basis for our viability statement within the Annual Report. These include our aim to move 65% of our cotton to organic, and Net Zero in our own and third-party distribution operations by 2025.

			Over the next 5 years we are diversifying into recycled and organic “in conversion” cotton to de-risk market volatility of virgin cotton due to environmental impacts, and to invest in the organic sector which currently supplies just 1% of the worlds’ cotton yet has significantly lower carbon (-14%) and water impact (-87%) than farming conventional cotton and improves soil quality (currently 1/3 of the worlds soil is degraded). To combat this supply deficit we are investing in training 20,000 farmers over the medium term (by 2025) to convert to organic practices. Whilst in the 3 year transition programme their cotton (known as Cotton in Conversion) begins to provide the benefit including improving the soil quality by adding more organic matter, which sequesters more carbon and holds water better. We believe we are the only brand securing our total required volume for organic and cotton in conversion, whilst improving previously degraded soil. This time frame aligns with our medium-term financial planning horizon.
Long-term	5	20	With regard our environmental/climate strategies and risk, long term is aligned with our sustainability strategy horizons which look over a longer time frame than other business operations to give us direction over the next decade – to 2030 (but not longer to avoid dilution of meaning or impetus). With this time frame we also aspire to align our long-term sustainability goals with widely recognised timescales for impact such as the Sustainable Development Goals and the Paris Climate Agreement. We have set the public ambition to become the “#1 sustainable style destination" by 2030 which further alignment between our Sustainability strategy and our long-term horizon plan. Our long-term goals for example are 100% organic, recycled and in conversion cotton, in all cotton products by 2030 , and Net Zero across ours and our third-party logistics operations by 2030. Over the next 10 years we will continue to cap airfreight, having reduced use from 11% in 2019 to a market leading 2% this year (against an industry average of 17%) and setting a new cap of 1% from FY23 onwards. We will also move to alternative low carbon fuels to de-risk the increasing cost of logistics from climate, and the cost of achieving our Net Zero goals.

C2.1b

(C2.1b) How does your organization define substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

When identifying and assessing climate-related risk, within our Risk Management Policy (which is updated annually as a minimum) we use a 5x5 probability-impact risk matrix to define impact as either: "insignificant", "minor", "moderate", "significant" or "major".
Each impact category has a definition across multiple areas including financial, health and safety, people, brand reputation and climate change. The associated "major" impacts for each of the categories above are defined as >£20m reduction on profits, severe injury/death (multiple numbers), adverse change affecting >50% employees, brand health falling to a critical and potentially terminal level and extreme weather events causing uncertainty in procuring agricultural inputs, disrupted distribution networks and damaged manufacturing facilities.

C2.2

(C2.2) Describe your process(es) for identifying, assessing and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities.

Value chain stage(s) covered

Direct operations
Upstream
Downstream

Risk management process

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment

More than once a year

Time horizon(s) covered

Short-term
Medium-term
Long-term

Description of process

Our Head of Internal Audit, Risk and Business Continuity maintains and updates our risk register through a cross business approach to include all departments and risks.

This risk register looks at the short-, medium- and long-term risks for the business. The risk register is updated quarterly and our Audit Committee reviews performance in relation to the Principal Risks and Uncertainties quarterly.

Climate-related risk management is integrated into our corporate risk management

process, the objective of which is to identify and mitigate risks that are key to achieving our strategic objectives, to within our risk appetite. The identification, assessment and response to corporate risks and opportunities (including climate related risk and opportunities), is summarised as follows:

IDENTIFICATION:
The Head of Internal Audit, Risk and Business Continuity meets with the head of departments and executives on a quarterly basis to identify risks that could potentially prevent us from achieving the company strategy and objectives. Within our climate risks we consider and identify any risks that fall within either 'Transitional' risk (including regulation and legal changes, technology and market developments) or 'Physical' risk (including extreme weather events or changing climates) for each stage of the supply chain (operations, upstream and downstream). Identified risks are added to our risk register for assessment.

The Head of Sustainability therefore supports heavily with climate related risks and opportunities. One of the areas of improvement this year was in our undertaking of our full scope 1-3 carbon emission inventory, to help understand materiality of the risk our business has on the climate and to use that to identify areas that are material to climate risk and opportunity based on the enhanced knowledge we have of inputs and outputs to our business across scope 1-3 emission categories.

ASSESSMENT:
The first step in assessing risks that have been identified is to understand what the gross risk is, i.e. the probability of occurrence and potential impact without any controls in place. The probability and impact assessments utilise a 5 x 5 grid. Probability is assessed using a scale from 1 – 5 (1 being rare with a <5% chance of occurring and 5 being almost certain with >90% chance of occurring).
Impact is also assessed using a 1 –5 scale and includes different types of impact to the business, for example financial, stakeholder trust and impact of climate change. A score of 1 represents an insignificant impact to the business and a score of 5 represents a major impact. For example, in terms of financial impact “major” is defined as >£20m reduction to profit. In terms of climate change impact, “major” is defined as “extreme weather events causing uncertainty in procuring agricultural inputs, disrupted distribution networks and damaged manufacturing facilities”.

In the second step of assessment, we identify any existing controls or measures that are already in place. We assess the effectiveness of the controls to understand whether they reduce the probability and/or impact of the risk. This assessment enables us to understand the net (or current) risk. .

RESPONSE:
After climate-related risks have been assessed, the next step is to plan/evaluate action, set a target date for the response, and identify an owner. When considering how we respond to a risk (including climate) and any further action, there are two considerations.

The first consideration is Superdry's appetite for risk. We recognise that to be successful, the business will need to take risks. However, risk appetite will vary depending on the nature of the risk faced.

We have four definitions of risk appetite: Averse (very low), Cautious (low), Open (medium) and Eager (High).
At the very low end, averse is defined as "very limited potential for reward / return and therefore no desire to take part in activity that could put the business at risk". At the high end, eager is defined as "significant reward / return and eagerness to seek options which deliver successful outcomes, despite high levels of risk".

For climate-related risks, we have a cautious/low risk appetite (i.e. risk should be reduced to as low as practical) in adhering to existing and emerging regulation and meeting consumer expectations that could otherwise adversely impact our brand, especially given our mission to "be the #1 sustainable style destination". However, we have an open/medium risk appetite (i.e. openness to accept higher levels of risk, e.g. due to an increased potential for reward) to invest in the best available technologies to meet our net zero targets and low-impact materials which require fewer resources and are therefore less impacted by climate change.

Our risk appetite for climate-related risks will guide what course of action to take to respond to a climate related risk, i.e. actions should be taken so that we are within our risk appetite for climate change. These actions will be one of the following:
1. Accept: accept the risk with no further action to be taken because it is already within our risk appetite.
2. Reduce: take action to reduce the probability and/or the impact of the risk.
3. Transfer: transfer the risk to a thirst party via a contract who is best placed to manage the risk or via insurance to provide in the case of financial loss.
4. Avoid: Rethink the strategy in order to avoid the uncertainty/risk.

Value chain stage(s) covered

Upstream

Risk management process

A specific climate-related risk management process

Frequency of assessment

Annually

Time horizon(s) covered

Medium-term
Long-term

Description of process

In 2017 we first undertook a materiality assessment against the UN Sustainable Development Goals at a country level to understand how both our impact and risk of each of the 17 goals either helped or hindered their achievement by 2030. From this we

created a matrix which was used to identify our most material areas and where we should put our focus for investment in upstream risk mitigation programme of work within each territory to ensure we eliminate where we are hindering achievement.

As core SDGs, #13 Climate Action and #7 Affordable and Clean Energy are mapped within this matrix.

This materiality matrix is now updated annually and used alongside our integrated risk management process to inform our ongoing priorities and focusses as well as future strategy development, budget allocation and risk assessment planning.

C2.2a

(C2.2a) Which risk types are considered in your organization's climate-related risk assessments?

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	Current regulation across our global markets, is considered and identified within our climate-risks within Superdry's integrated risk register. As with all climate risks it is assessed against our 5x5 impact-probability matrix over short, medium, and long term and identified as a priority where risk is high - updated at least annually. Climate related risk from current regulation is relatively minor compared with other risks, with most impacts being around reporting. For example Superdry is legally required to comply with Mandatory Carbon Reporting and Streamline Energy and Carbon Reporting which requires us (and all UK quoted companies) to report on both their global greenhouse gas emissions and global + UK energy consumption. The risk here is non-compliance resulting in potential direct costs (financial penalties), or loss of revenue (reputation change amongst our customers / investors). Non climate related legislation, including the Modern Slavery Act (MSA), can also pose a climate related risk. For example the MSA requires Superdry to ensure we are not complicit in Modern Slavery which we strictly adhere to, but this requires us to limit our cotton sourcing with open allegations of modern slavery, including state sponsored forced labour. This limits source locations and increases the climate change risk when sourcing raw materials. To mitigate this risk we have an integrated global sustainability strategy led by a centralised sustainability team who ensure we meet

		all regulation avoiding the associated business risk, which is noted in our risk register around our licence to operate. In addition, between January and April 2022, our Head of Risk contracted independent experts, BDO, to provide the Board and appointed auditors with detailed reporting on Superdry's current position in line with the Task Force for Climate Disclosures (TCFD). During this process, BDO interviewed and completed a detailed review across relevant departments, and issued two reports to the Audit Committee and Superdry's appointed auditor confirming that progress and reporting was compliant with TCFD requirements. This gives us confidence in our approach.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	Emerging regulation from across our global markets, is considered and identified within our climate-risks within Superdry's integrated risk register. As with all climate risks it is assessed against our 5x5 impact-probability matrix over short, medium, and long term and identified as a priority where risk is high - updated at least annually. Our annual Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) materiality assessment that we undertake to support our integrated risk process, helps us highlight which area of sustainability are key focus areas in each country and therefore where potential new regulation may emerge. By aligning to the SDGs and using a materiality assessment we note the potential for emerging legislation in climate in those countries where their impact is high. For example Superdry could be impacted by the emerging UK Environment Bill which may impact our required policies and procedures, incurring business cost or strategic impact – 42% of our location-based Scope 1 and 2 emissions come from our UK operations. We have a detailed understanding of our operations and impact in order to help us mitigate against emerging regulation. An example of emerging legislations we saw this year was the introduction of the new "Green Claims Code" legislation to bring the importance of transparency and completeness in any sustainability related claims. We therefore undertook training with our marketing teams and implemented a detailed review process between marketing, sustainability and legal to ensure we communicate with integrity. This legislation will likely be further scrutinised and enforced over the coming year.

Technology	Relevant, sometimes included	Technology is considered and identified within our climate-risks within Superdry's integrated risk register. As with all climate risks it is assessed against our 5x5 impact-probability matrix over short, medium and long term and identified as a priority where risk is high - updated at least annually. Technology improvements present significant opportunity and an ability to differentiate ourselves from the rest of the industry. Not keeping up with changes to technology or to changes in its availability could pose a risk to Superdry with severe financial and strategic impact. For example Superdry is reliant on availability of both energy reduction/efficiency technologies and renewable energy technologies in order to meet our Net Zero goal through our 'Reduce' and 'Convert' stages. Therefore Superdry is at risk of not meeting our strategic goals or incurring increased costs if developments in technology mandate us to invest and install energy efficient equipment. To mitigate this, in 2021 we committed to invest >£1m in CAPEX in a multi-year programme to fully invest in best available optimisation technologies, including Building Management Systems (BMS) and LED lighting in 100% of our stores and main 3rd party warehouses. Our raw material sourcing is heavily reliant on technology. Superdry is at risk of increased costs such as from changes to requirements for replacing old climate intense equipment, for example a requirement as a signatory of the UN Fashion Charter is to not installing any new coal boilers in our partner factories from 2025. One of our mitigation measures is our partner closely with our supplier and align them to our strategy including requesting all production partners to: 1) certify to ISO 50001 standard (a best practice energy management system) to reduce their energy consumption, and 2) switch to renewable electricity to remove carbon intense equipment. To date 22 of our garment factories have certified to ISO 50001, accounting for 47% of our annual volume, and saving an average of 15% in their energy use and costs. Alternatively, there is a risk from advances in the industry or requirements to invest in new technology to improve traceability of product or reduce product climate impact, for example with clothes recycling equipment. To mitigate this, and capture related opportunities, Superdry already partner with leading technology

		companies, such as Else in Turkey, to collect and recycle cut-waste back into new garments.
Legal	Relevant, always included	Legal requirements from across our global markets, is considered and identified within our climate-risks within Superdry's integrated risk register. As with all climate risks it is assessed against our 5x5 impact-probability matrix over short, medium, and long term and identified as a priority where risk is high - updated at least annually. We monitor all legal requirements through our global legal team, using periodic external law reviews to capture any emerging laws. We have not been impacted by any climate related litigations to date. For example Superdry, and our production partners, must adhere to local government air emission limits or national climate change targets, which without pose a risk of legal action and subsequent costs and reputational damage. To mitigate this we have a process within our supply chain to identify any legal breaches through requesting transparency from our production factories, cross checked through our continual audit programmes which reviews against local laws. Factories must adhere to our global Code of Practice and Environmental Policy as defined in our Supplier Manual and are audited annually to confirm compliance, and are surveyed annually to collect impact related data
Market	Relevant, sometimes included	Markets are considered and identified within our climate-risks within Superdry's integrated risk register. As with all climate risks it is assessed against our 5x5 impact-probability matrix over short, medium and long term and identified as a priority where risk is high - updated at least annually. The impact of climate change on our markets poses a severe risk, but also an opportunity. An example is that Superdry has a risk of reduced sales if climates change the buying habits of customers, because the majority of our sales come from winter-related products (e.g. jackets) which may reduce if climates are to warm and there is less need for thicker/warmer clothing. Superdry is also at risk of changing markets linked to reputation risk, where consumers increase their awareness or become more demanding / sceptical of brands and their impact on climate change which could reduce sales.

		We mitigate this risk by raising awareness of climate change, and our approach to reducing our impact. This is about sharing and engaging. We do this via our annual report, our corporate website and the publication of significant transparency in our annual approx. 20-page sustainability report in line with FY22 results. This year we also took proactive steps to update our customer facing website with a new sustainability landing page. These all articulate our strategy, core KPIs and how we are achieving our targets, including implementing our Net Zero targets to limit global temperature rise to 1.5°c in line with recommendations with the Paris Agreement. We have also ensured our buying habits support changing market conditions and ensure we are well placed to avoid overstocking garments (notably those which are more impacted by changing markets). Since 2019 we have reduced our intake considerably, and have rebalanced our collection towards core ranges that do not have as high fashion risk, and can be carried over into subsequent seasons if necessary. This has resulted in a 42% reduction in our buy volume in the last two years (we bought 27m units in FY21, compared to 46.6m in FY19).
Reputation	Relevant, always included	Reputation is considered and identified within our climate-risks within Superdry's integrated risk register. As with all climate risks it is assessed against our 5x5 impact-probability matrix over short, medium and long term and identified as a priority where risk is high - updated at least annually. Due to the increasing consumer awareness of climate change and media scrutiny of corporate environmental impact, reputation risk has been highlighted as one of our most severe risks. It is noted that there is a risk to Superdry if we cannot demonstrate its credentials in the areas of environment, we face significant reputational damage. For example, meeting regulation, offering lower carbon products, using renewable energy, and improving recyclability of packaging With the wider carbon transition that will see the UK aim to eradicate its net contribution to climate change by 2050, it is likely that such scrutiny will only increase in the future making this a risk over the short, medium and long term, which could in turn change the whole fashion industry. This Government lead transition is resulting in more awareness amongst Superdry customers, and more requirement for Superdry to respond to climate and sustainability related "reputational ratings". E.G. Superdry must respond to and ensure all information is available for 'Good on You', 'Fashion Transparency Index', 'MSCI', 'CDP' and

		'Higg Index' to name a few. We aim to mitigate this risk through our integrated sustainability governance and strategy to "lead through sustainability" and improve our communications around this and our associated environmental reduction initiatives. Through an accurate data driven approach we aim to ensure we avoid any risk associated with "green-washing" aligning with recent legislation in this area. This year we undertook training on the new "Green Claims Code" legislation with our marketing teams and implemented a detailed review process between marketing, sustainability and legal to ensure we communicate with integrity. We have also ensured our buying habits mitigate reputational risk from overstocking and destruction of garments. Since 2019 we've reduced our intake considerably, and have rebalanced our collection towards core ranges that do not have as high fashion risk, and can be carried over into subsequent seasons if necessary. This has resulted in a 42% reduction in our buy volume in the last two years (we bought 27m units in FY21, compared to 46.6m in FY19).
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	Acute physical risk is considered and identified within our climate-risks within Superdry's integrated risk register. As with all climate risks it is assessed against our 5x5 impact-probability matrix over short, medium, and long term and identified as a priority where risk is high - updated at least annually. One of our priority risks here is the disruption to upstream logistics networks due to extreme weather events such as flooding, hurricanes and landslides. Superdry is at risk of reduced freight capacity (causing delays and potential lost revenue) due to port closures, shipping lane closures, reducing availability of containers or blocking routes (e.g. canals). Within our direct operations, acute physical climate risks appear most severely in increased extreme weather events (e.g. hurricanes, extreme heat, flooding) affecting retail operations through closure, or access issues. We are mitigating this risk, notably risk to acute physical impacts on energy supply by investing in understanding, reducing and reporting our of demand and converting to 100% renewable electricity. Another example of mitigation is across our global logistics in order to reduce distance required we have introduced a short-order process

		specifically with our Turkey production partners so that we are more agile to get our product to our markets where speed and certainty is required, or longer logistics routes have been impacted by climate change. Additionally, are building resilience to climate events, through alternative modes of transport that are lower carbon and more resilient for example rail links between the Far East and Europe, and Turkey and Belgium, as well as using barges on level controlled canals instead of roads.
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	Chronic physical risk is considered and identified within our climate-risks within Superdry's integrated risk register. As with all climate risks it is assessed against our 5x5 impact-probability matrix over short, medium and long term and identified as a priority where risk is high - updated at least annually. With changing climates our priority risks relates to changes in availability of our raw materials. For example, in source countries (such as India, China, and Turkey) cotton volumes and yields may reduce with higher average air temperature, or lower annual rainfall meaning we have to source from further afield or produce fewer garments. We are mitigating this through our goals to use more low-impact materials which require fewer resources and are therefore less impacted by climate change. This includes: 1) moving all our cotton to organic cotton by 2030. Organic cotton requires 60-90% less water and is therefore more resilient to changes in rainfall. It also has a lower carbon footprint in production, whilst increasing the amount of carbon sequestered in the soil by improving the soil quality and levels of organic matter (1/3 of the worlds soil is already degraded) in turn reducing impacts of climate change. 2) moving all polyester jacket fill to recycled polyester. Recycled polyester requires 40% less energy and therefore lower carbon emissions. 3) increasing our use of recycled cotton to de-risk short and medium risks associated with organic cotton, and utilise a waste resource which is not susceptible to chronic physical climate risk.

C2.3

(C2.3) Have you identified any inherent climate-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes

C2.3a

(C2.3a) Provide details of risks identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier

Risk 1

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Upstream

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Chronic physical

Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Primary potential financial impact

Increased direct costs

Company-specific description

Chronic Physical (Physical Risk).

Superdry is heavily reliant on key raw materials such as cotton (55%), polyester (31%), cellulosic/other fibres (14%), across key global production markets (including Turkey, India, China) to make our products which are all impacted in varying degrees by the effects of climate change and other environmental challenges.

With changing climates our priority risks relates to changes in availability of our raw materials and subsequent increased costs or reduced availability.

Our single largest raw material sourced, and most material risk here, is cotton – which is in 76% of our products. As cotton is an agricultural commodity (predominantly grown in India and China) there is a substantive financial and strategic impact due to the risk on availability and yield from changing rainfall availability. We have identified that rainfall changes are having additional short term risk also as organic cotton is more commonly reliant on rainfall than artificial irrigation (90% of Superdry's organic cotton farmers are rainfed) which makes them more susceptible to climate impacts of rainfall patterns. This impacts the timing of sowing and ultimately timing of harvest and yield.

We score this risk as a 12 (medium impact) in our risk matrix with a Probability (P) of 4 (Likely) an Impact (I) of 3 (Medium). P x I = R. 4 x 3 = 12.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact
Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
60,000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
4,800,000

Explanation of financial impact figure
The impact of reduced availability and yields will lead to higher commodity costs.

This year we have seen further significant cost increases to organic cotton. Between May 2020 and April 2021 we saw increases in the region of 70% , due to low availability after the climate related impacts on the monsoon season in India (such as delaying it). Further to this we saw another 75% increase in price of organic cotton between May 2021 and April 2022 (conventional cotton increased by 99% in the same period).

Using our company risk register and impact-probability matrix, which is reviewed quarterly and approved by our audit committee, we have identified this risk to have a risk score of 12 (medium impact).
Based on our annual organic cotton lint bought, this would cause an annual cost increase in the estimate range of £60k - £4.8m based on the cost of a cotton "candy" rising by up to 75% - as seen during the shortage peak in FY22 – and without mitigation measures explained in this report (early buying, investment in farmers, recycled cotton) – is possible and would result in an increase in FOB (Freight On Board) cost.

Total cotton tonnage (2,524 tonnes) * 1% price increase = ~£60,000
Total cotton tonnage (2,524 tonnes) * 75% price increase = ~£4,800,000

Cost of response to risk
918,000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation
Situation:
There's a risk that the cost of cotton is expected to rise due to shortages caused by changes in precipitation patterns and extreme variability in weather patterns.

Task:
Superdry must increase the % of product that is manufactured using lower impact materials because they are less susceptible to climate risk. As a cotton heavy brand, we're reducing dependence on cotton by transitioning to organic cotton as it lowers its

climate risk as it uses 60-90% less water, has a lower carbon footprint in production, and improves soil quality (reducing the 33% of degraded soil globally) by increasing levels of organic matter and volume of carbon sequestered (reducing climate change impacts).

Action:
We've invested in shifting to 100% organic cotton by 2030, increasing use of recycled polyester, and ensuring 96% of our products are manufactured using lowest impact materials by 2030. Superdry is committed to invest in 20,000 cotton farmers across India by 2025 to help them through the Organic conversion process to increase availability. In 2022 we've invested in training 7,508 farmers in Madhya Pradesh, India who will achieve full organic status within 3 years.

In the short term we're further de-risking this commodity by buying the 'cotton in conversion' from these farmers. We also purchase recycled cotton to allow for greater flexibility and we'll continue to directly source organic cotton from farm to get an early view of the risks at sewing. 19% of our organic cotton in FY21 was traced back to farm.

We monitor our most important raw materials and ensure our buying strategy actively mitigates ongoing climate related risks, including booking >2m garments early for our Spring 22 season where we knew organic cotton was required.

Result:
In 2022, 46% of Superdry's cotton containing garments used organic cotton and 25% of our polyester fabric was recycled polyester. Overall, 47% of the our product range had a sustainable attribute (using lowest impact materials).

Cost:
These mitigation measures are part of Superdry's sustainability strategy (within our 5-year business plan). As part of our annual governance disclosure, we publicly report our annual sustainability programme spend. The cost is the sum of multiple aspects that contribute to our sustainability & responsibility programmes such as overheads, memberships, projects & verification. The total spend was £918k (0.15% of revenue).

£0.918m/£610.7m = 0.15%

Comment

Identifier

Risk 2

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Reputation
Increased stakeholder concern or negative stakeholder feedback

Primary potential financial impact

Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

Company-specific description

Reputation (Transition Risk).

There is a reputation risk to Superdry if we cannot demonstrate our positive sustainability (including climate) credentials to our consumers, customers and investors.

Recent growth in the public awareness of environmental impact from corporate industry (notably high impact industries such as fashion) in part through scrutiny within mainstream media (e.g. prevalent television documentaries) has increased the impact of this risk. This growth in consumer awareness is being noted in all of our operations globally; however, often more prevalent in European territories where most of our owned operations sit. The risk is notably to our brand and operations; however, is also noted at supply chain level through the risk we hold with our suppliers and their actions that contribute to negative sustainability credentials including climate.

Each year our customers become more informed and engaged with us, notably through social media platforms. This year we have received sustainability associated comments on our social media platforms from members of the public asking for clarity on questions which could negatively impact our sales if we do not have the mitigation measures in place.

The risk is present now in the short-term, however with the wider carbon transition that will see the UK aim to eradicate its net contribution to climate change by 2050, it is likely that such scrutiny will only increase in the future and remain a risk over the medium and long term. The impact to Superdry is on our direct operations, through significant reputational damage leading to reduced revenues, as well as likely to have impacts on our capital availability through shareholder relationships. We know that Superdry retail customers are interested in sustainability through their engagement with us on social media, as well as our wholesale customers through their ambitious sustainability related requests and criteria for business. We therefore need to mitigate this risk.

We score this risk as a 15 (medium impact) in our risk matrix with a Probability (P) of 5 (Very Likely) an Impact (I) of 3 (Medium). P x I = R. 5 x 3 = 15.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

5,000,000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

10,000,000

Explanation of financial impact figure

Increased stakeholder concern or negative feedback has a risk of leading to decreased revenues from negative brand reputation.

Our risk 'Impact' will always be relatively significant on the basis that our industry has a large effect on the environment which is mostly outside of our direct control. As we start to be more vocal about our sustainability credentials, we may receive additional shareholder scrutiny. Additionally, we are we are a consumer goods brand adding more consumables to an increasingly deteriorating environment. However, implementation of our strategies, policies and reporting can reduce our exposure.

Using our company risk register and impact-probability matrix, which is reviewed quarterly and approved by our audit committee, we have identified this risk to have a moderate (medium) impact - within the region of £5m - £10m (0.8% - 1.7%) potential impact on our revenue.

1-2% (rounded) loss in sales is modelled due to a drop in customers, which we would likely see through the loss of some key wholesale partners.

Revenue (£600.7m) * (0.8/100) = £5m
Revenue (£600.7m) * (1.7/100) = £10m

Cost of response to risk

918,000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Situation
A shift in consumer preferences (through increasing concern about sustainability) has translated into increased demand for sustainable clothing and a shift away from fast fashion. As we become more vocal about our sustainability credentials, we may receive additional shareholder scrutiny as a consumer goods brand adding more to the market.

Task
Implement our sustainability strategy, an integrated reporting regime (demonstrating our sustainability actions where realised, tangible and meaningful) and convert to the lowest impact materials - in order to reduce exposure.

Action
Integrated Governance: An established, centralised sustainability team of 5 people delivering a strategy by engaging and integrating sustainable thinking across all departments. This is tracked & managed through 'squads' and >50 Sustainability Warriors, and upheld by an annually updated environmental policy (shared with employees & suppliers). We provide sustainability training packs to all global retail and customer care employees, giving greater detail to our customer facing staff ensuring they have the knowledge to communicate that sustainability is part of Superdry brand DNA.

Transparent Reporting: New strategic pillar for "Communicating with Integrity". Updated consumer and corporate websites sharing transparency of our sustainability ambitions & progress, with our investors & customers. We use reporting, certification and verification mechanisms to share our impacts, including CDP (public disclosure), global carbon emissions aligned to GHG Protocol/SBTi standards, independent verification of emissions to ISO14064-3.

Sustainable Materials: 96% of our product will have a sustainable attribute by 2030 (Using Textile Exchanges' Preferred Fibres Benchmark e.g. Organic Cotton, Recycled). Superdry is committed to invest in 20,000 cotton farmers across India by 2025 to convert to organic to increase availability. In 2022 we invested in training 7,508 farmers.

Result
This year, 47% of our garments had a sustainable attribute; highlighted to our ecommerce customers with a "sustainably sourced" tag.

Cost
These mitigation measures are part of Superdry's sustainability strategy (in our 5-year business plan). As part of our annual governance disclosure, we publicly report our sustainability & responsibility programme spend, from costs including overheads, memberships, projects & verification. Total spend was £918k (0.15% revenue).

£0.918m/£610.7m = 0.15%

Comment

Identifier
Risk 3

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?
Upstream

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver
Acute physical
Cyclone, hurricane, typhoon

Primary potential financial impact

Increased indirect (operating) costs

Company-specific description

We moved tens of millions of garments this year via a combination of sea, air, road and rail freight. We prioritise the use of sea-freight where possible, moving >20m garments by sea freight this year and are therefore reliant on access to containers and continual movement of the shipping lanes. We therefore are posed with risk of reduced freight capacity due to external climate related factors which will result in an increased indirect (operational) costs from our logistics as extreme weather events cause impacts on ports and shipping lanes by closing locations, reducing availability of containers, blocking routes (e.g. canals) or force us to use more expensive (and more carbon intense) air-freight.

Where we need to use air-freight in order to meet business continuity and resilience targets (i.e. time constraints) we are at risk of increased costs (e.g. through increasing fuel costs from carbon taxes). In addition to increased costs we may find that we are able to get less product to final markets if airfreight is impacted by the same climate events, therefore reducing our revenue.

The carbon impact of using air-freight is significant to our Scope 3 (category 4) emissions as airfreight has an emissions intensity 89 times greater than sea freight. Our reductions to date have reduced associated carbon emissions by >22,000 tonnes pa.

We score this risk as a 16 (medium-high impact) in our risk matrix with a Probability (P) of 4 (Likely) an Impact (I) of 4 (Medium-High). P x I = R. 4 x 4 = 16.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium-high

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

9,000,000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

9,500,000

Explanation of financial impact figure

Continued caps on our use of air-freight mean logistics cost is minimised due to better planning. In FY19 we air-freighted 11% of our garments, but have reduced this to 2% in FY22, saving the business in the estimated range of £9-9.5m based on the cost of airfreight vs sea freight (airfreight last year was >6x higher cost than sea freight). Therefore the estimated cost of the having to go back to using this much air-freight due to reduced delivery to market lead-times from climate impacts would be in the estimated range of £9-9.5m (in addition to reputational costs for failing to meet our targets).

Using our company risk register and impact-probability matrix, which is reviewed quarterly and approved by our audit committee, we have identified this risk to have a moderate (medium) impact.

(Average cost of Air freight - Average cost of sea freight) * Additional 9% units = £9-9.5m

Cost of response to risk

0

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Situation:
Our global upstream logistics operations contribute to 5% of our emissions (see C6.5), however any airfreight we use contributes nearly 89x more carbon emissions (per tonne.km) vs sea freight.

Task:
Reduce our reliance on airfreight, to reduce reliance on carbon intense modes of transport, with high associated costs, and at risk of the most severe climate related cost increased in the future. Amending our business calendar to ensure better planning and execution, we'll achieve our airfreight cap target.

Action:
This year we set a target to reduce our reliance on air-freight setting a cap of 2% (from 11% in FY19). We updated our business calendar to align with this target to ensure better planning and execution, which we'll continue with in order to achieve our airfreight cap, practically, going forward. We're also building resilience to climate events, through identifying alternative modes of transport that are lower carbon and more resilient, e.g. rail links between the Far East & Europe, and Turkey & Belgium, as well as using barges on level-controlled canals instead of roads (to move some products in Belgium, from port to warehouse).

Result:
We met our cap of 2% and have reduced our use of airfreight by 81% since 2019 to reduce exposure to cost increases (having now set a further target of 1% cap from next year). Through prioritising sea freight we have improved our efficiencies and critical paths to allow logistics timeframes using lower carbon methods (e.g. sea). In order to reduce distance required we have introduced a short-order process specifically with our Turkey production partners so that we are more agile to get our product to our markets

where speed and certainty is required, or longer logistics routes have been impacted by climate change. This year we have converted 42% of the movements to our Belgium warehouse, away from road vehicles to barges (a 56% carbon saving per container).

Cost:
There is not a direct cost to these mitigations as shorter distances and lower carbon modes are predominantly cheaper, therefore assumed £0. There is instead a saving, as we maximise our use of the more cost effective and less carbon intense sea freight, or produce in source countries closer to our end markets therefore reducing distance and our risk of impact. The indirect cost comes from longer lead times for goods to arrive from supplier, but this is negated through better planning within our production, sourcing and merchandising teams.

Comment

C2.4

(C2.4) Have you identified any climate-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes

C2.4a

(C2.4a) Provide details of opportunities identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier

Opp1

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Resource efficiency

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Move to more efficient buildings

Primary potential financial impact

Reduced indirect (operating) costs

Company-specific description

We have identified an opportunity to become more resource efficient within our buildings, leading to reduced indirect (operating costs). As technology advances and its adoption increases, in part driven by our global response to climate action, its cost reduces. Linked with the increased risk of reputation damage from inaction there is an opportunity for us to invest now to reduce our energy consumption in turn reducing

operating costs and our carbon emissions, whilst leading our industry with optimised buildings.

We have been able to identify that investing in LED across 100% of our global stores and main third-party warehouses we can optimise our energy use further, reducing it by an additional 2,000MWh pa (on top of our existing reduction of 4,900MWh). This existing reduction was through our conversion of 61% of our estate to LED lighting, a key driver behind our 40% reduction in energy use (efficiency) between 2014 and 2021. This is in addition to having already upgraded 100% of the lighting to LED in our two largest warehouses saving a further 950MWh (273 tonnes CO2e) pa.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

546,000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

Over many years we have installed energy reduction and efficiency technologies in our global stores and offices. To date both LED has proven the 'best in class' with LED providing, on average, a 28% reduction in electricity (based on 70% reduction in bulb wattage and lighting accounting for an average of 40% of our sites energy footprint). We have identified all remaining sites which are currently not 'optimised' with LED and identified assumed the average saving of 28% across their annual energy spend, with additional savings over whole life costs of longer running hours from LED etc then there is an average saving across all 86 sites of £6.3k per store.

£6.3k (per store) * 86 stores = £546k

Cost to realize opportunity

990,000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Situation:

There is an opportunity for us to invest in technology to reduce our energy consumption

in turn reducing operating costs and our carbon emissions.

Task:
By investing in LED and Building Management Systems (BMS) across 100% of our global stores and main third-party warehouses we can optimise our energy use.

Action:
Over many years we have installed energy reduction and efficiency technologies in our global stores and offices. We will continue this strategy with our selected two priority energy optimisation technologies, installing them across all remaining sites over the next 3 financial years. This strategy was developed and proposed to our CAPEX committee this year and approved.

Result:
To date we have swapped 61% of our own retail stores to LED lighting (saving 4,944,000 kWh (and 1,425 tonnes CO2e) and converted 100% of the lighting to LED in our two largest warehouses saving an additional 950,000 kWh (and 273 tonnes CO2e) per annum. We are prioritising sites with the most reduction to be achieved, which all have payback of under 2 years. We will review small sites where the payback is between 2 - 3 years within our project planning each year to ensure it is still viable.

Cost:
The estimated cost of installing LED lighting is based on the average size of our retail store portfolio and our warehouses and the average cost of the technology (LED = £40-60 per bulb).
We have around 86 sites left to optimise over the next year and with an estimated cost of £11.5k per store our required investment is £990k.

86 sites * £11,500 = c.£990k

Comment

Identifier

Opp2

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Shift in consumer preferences

Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

Company-specific description

As part of our business strategy we are moving to full price sale stance, reducing the amount of time spent and number of products sold in "sale" (at price markdown). Moving to a full price stance has meant we have reduced our intake considerably, and have rebalanced our collection towards core ranges that do not have as high fashion risk, and can be carried over into subsequent seasons if necessary. This has resulted in a 42% reduction in our buy volume in the last two years (we bought 27m units in FY21, compared to 46.6m in FY19).

Our sustainable garments are a core driver of this goal and therefore an opportunity exists to increase revenues by increasing our sustainable product mix (more garments with our "Sustainably Sourced" tag) which use sustainable, low carbon (low climate impact) materials, at full price as the consumer demand for these products increases and purchasing habits improve to higher quality products at full price and "slow fashion" principles.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

60,000,000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

90,000,000

Explanation of financial impact figure

Through our strategy to move more product, notably our sustainable product mix, to full price sales, we expect to see a significantly increase in our gross margin.

Without external guidance to help us understand this impact we have instead used our internal projections and current analyst consensus. This shows that sales in future years are expected to increase between 20%-30% year-on-year, as we offer a greater range of lower impact products (as well as our recovery from the impacts of Covid-19). Of these sales, in the region of 50% volume is attributed to lowest impact materials product (based on 47% of our products bought being lowest impact materials in FY22), equivalent to between £60m and £90m of the forecasted revenue increase, based on FY22 revenue reported.

Revenue * total expected sales increase (20-30%) * sustainable product mix (50%)
£600.7m * (20/100) * (50/100) = £60m
£600.7m * (30/100) * (50/100) = £90m

Cost to realize opportunity

918,000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Situation:
There has been a shift in consumer preferences as customers are increasingly concerned about sustainability which has translated into an increased demand for sustainable clothing/apparel and a shift away from fast fashion.

Task:
In response, Superdry has sought to increase the % of product that is manufactured using sustainably sourced materials.

Action:
We are aiming to shift to 100% organic cotton by 2030 by training farmers in India to grow organic cotton, as well as having invested in recycled polyester by moving 100% of the padding we use in our outerwear to recycled polyester by the end of our Autumn Winter season 21 within this year (recycled polyester reduces energy required in its production by 40%). Superdry is committed to invest in 20,000 cotton farmers across India by 2025 to help them through the Organic conversion process to increase availability. In 2021 we invested in training 1,824 farmers in Madhya Pradesh, India who will achieve full organic status within 3 years. In FY22 we've extended our investment to 7,508 farmers.

Result:
In 2022, 41% of Superdry's cotton was organic and 25% of our polyester was recycled polyester. Overall, 47% of the entire product line has a sustainable attribute (using lowest impact materials).

Cost:
The cost to realise this opportunity is a combination of multiple factors but predominantly relates back to the cost the Superdry Sustainability Strategy, which forms part of our company 5-year business plan. This includes the overheads as well as farmer training, projects, certification and more that ensures our sustainable products are sincere, true, and a significant part of our product mix - all made aware to the customer. As part of our annual governance disclosure, we publicly report our annual spend on our sustainability programme.

The cost is the sum of multiple aspects that contribute to our sustainability & responsibility programmes such as overheads, memberships, projects & verification. The total spend was £918k (0.15% of revenue).

£0.918m/£610.7m = 0.15%.

Comment

Identifier

Opp3

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Upstream

Opportunity type

Resilience

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Resource substitutes/diversification

Primary potential financial impact

Reduced direct costs

Company-specific description

We have identified the opportunity to procure more low-impact materials as their market saturation improves with increased demand, and their resilience to climate impacts is enhanced.
New low-impact recycled materials are becoming available which we are using in products to displace the traditional higher carbon and more climate impacted materials. For example Superdry is using recycled polyester in 100% of its jacket fill from our Winter 2021 season. Availability of this is increasing due to environmental drive for increased recycling and reduction in virgin polyester suitability due to pressure to reduce oil (fossil fuel) consumption.

The main opportunity in new sustainable and low carbon materials has arisen from us to use waste from own production to recycle into useable recycled cotton yarn. This waste would have previously been discarded as it would not have been valued however with the increased demand for more sustainable materials, the increased cost of raw (virgin) materials and their associated climate impact. Last year our recycling partners collected and processed 418 tonnes of fabric waste from two Superdry factories, which is enough to make the equivalent of 1.5m Superdry T-Shirts. We plan to increase this to 2,000 tonnes per annum by 2025 which is enough to make the equivalent of 7.5 million T Shirts.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

400,000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

1,200,000

Explanation of financial impact figure

This opportunity presents a cost reduction in our garments as our suppliers receive payment for their recycled cut waste which was previously costing them to dispose of. This can be used to purchase the recycled yarns at a reduced cost, lowering the cost of the garment manufacture. Based on our target of 2000 tonnes of fabric collected pa by 2025 and a range in the premium paid depending on material type and quality of £20-60 / tonne, we estimate the opportunity of direct cost reduction to be £400,000 - £1,200,000 pa.

Tonnes recycled * average recycling premium = £400k - £1.2m
2000 * £20 = £400k
2000 * £60 = £1.2m

Cost to realize opportunity

0

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Situation:
Low-impact recycled materials are becoming available which can be used in products to displace the traditional higher carbon and more climate impacted materials.

Task:
We have identified suppliers that are able to invest in technology to collect fabric cut waste, recycle this into 'recycled cotton' yarn before producing new garments with it. This year we committed to buying this yarn to put into production for a collection within our Autumn Winter 2021 season.

Action:
This year we used this recycled yarn in the production for our Autumn Winter 2021 season.

Result:
This included a collection of >10,000 garments within a 'Superdry Recycled' style, made from the recycled cotton yarn and fabric.

Cost:
The cost to realise this opportunity is negligible as it identifies a valued resource within an existing waste stream and processes. There is no investment to maximise this potential as the existing waste fabric is simply sent to a different supplier (Else our partner fabric recycler) rather than a waste disposal company.

Comment

Identifier

Opp4

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Upstream

Opportunity type

Resource efficiency

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Use of more efficient modes of transport

Primary potential financial impact

Reduced indirect (operating) costs

Company-specific description

We have identified the high environmental and financial cost to our global logistics (especially air travel) so there is an opportunity to save cost and carbon as logistics prices increase (e.g. through increasing fuel costs and carbon taxes relating to climate change on more climate damaging modes). We identify an opportunity to move to more sustainable transport solutions via
1) developing technologies and market saturation of lower carbon transport modes (e.g. electric vehicles) and,
2) greater use of alternative lower carbon modes that already exist (e.g. sea freight instead of air freight).

For example, we use barges to move some of our products between the Belgium coast and our inland warehouse. This year we have converted 42% of the movements away from road vehicles to barges which have a 56% carbon saving per container.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium-high

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

1,000,000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

1,500,000

Explanation of financial impact figure

Reducing our use of airfreight (from 11% in FY19 to 2% in FY22) for our garments already saves the business £9.3m pa. Sea freight is 84% cheaper than airfreight and therefore reducing to our suggested cap of 1% gives us an opportunity in the estimated range of £1 - 1.5m (based on FY22 volumes and vs FY19 airfreight %).
(Average cost of Air freight - Average cost of sea freight) * 10% unit reduction = £1 - 1.5m

Cost to realize opportunity

0

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Situation:
Our global upstream logistics operations contribute to 5% of our emissions (see C6.5) emissions however any airfreight we use contributes nearly 89x more carbon emissions (per tonne.km) vs sea freight.

Task:
Part of our sustainability strategy is to achieve Net Zero carbon emissions within our global logistics partner operations by 2030. We will approach this through initial collaboration with our supplier partners, once we have baselined our impact, to understand how they are approaching climate opportunities and environmental reduction.

Action:
An internal decision has been made to use less airfreight due to increasing costs, through better planning and stock management. Airfreight was capped at 2% this year and we are setting a further target of 1% in order to realise a climate opportunity. In addition to this we are exploring potential to realise wider carbon reduction opportunities through moving to lower carbon final mile deliveries (e.g., electric) where possible, which we kicked off at the end of FY22 for 15% of our UK ecommerce customers – with further work on the opportunity potential to follow next year..

Result:
We have already reduced the use of airfreight (from 11% in FY19 to 2% in FY21) by moving to sea freight. As sea freight is cheaper than air freight (84% cheaper), the opportunity is in the estimated range of £1m-1.5m (based on FY22 volumes and vs

FY19 airfreight %) and has already saved the business £9.3m from FY19 to FY22.

Cost:
Therefore the cost to realise opportunity is negligible and assumed £0 for this

Comment

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

(C3.1) Does your organization's strategy include a transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world?

Row 1

Transition plan

Yes, we have a transition plan which aligns with a 1.5°C world

Publicly available transition plan

Yes

Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your transition plan

We have a different feedback mechanism in place

Description of feedback mechanism

Superdry have an active Investor Relations (IR) team who have regular calls with our key shareholders of which our sustainability strategy (inclusive of our climate strategy) is regularly on the agenda. The IR team work collaboratively with the sustainability team to provide further information to our shareholders where necessary. Investors are able to provide feedback on our sustainability strategy following each of these calls or at any point in the year through our IR email inbox. Our strategy is publicly available on our corporate website and via our annual report.

Our AGM is not currently a suitable platform to share detailed components of our transition plan and gain feedback as is not as wide reaching as IR investor calls, however we will continually review this as a feedback mechanism if that changes.

We are also in the process of setting up a credit facility with a bank of which our commitment to set and align with a science based target (for a 1.5°C future) is linked as a KPI to the loan. This is being done in partnership with PWC on an advisory basis. During this process we've received detailed feedback from banks on our transition plan. We will be reporting annually (minimum) in detail with the credit facility on our transition plan.

Frequency of feedback collection

More frequently than annually

Attach any relevant documents which detail your transition plan (optional)

FY21 Sustainability Report

Superdry Sustainability Report 2021.pdf

C3.2

(C3.2) Does your organization use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy?

	Use of climate-related scenario analysis to inform strategy
Row 1	Yes, qualitative, but we plan to add quantitative in the next two years

C3.2a

(C3.2a) Provide details of your organization's use of climate-related scenario analysis.

Climate-related scenario	Scenario analysis coverage	Temperature alignment of scenario	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices
Transition scenarios Bespoke transition scenario	Company-wide	1.5ºC	Though we believe Superdry's strategy would allow us to be part of the solution to limit global temperatures, we recognise that the 1.5°C and 4°C scenarios reflect a "best" and "extreme" case, based on the information available today. At this stage, we have considered a 1.5°C scenario for transitional (notably reputational impacts - heavily linked to current and emerging regulation) and its impact on the business, as we believe this to be the most likely pathway from regulatory and investor perspective, as climate policy and technology develops to meet this most stringent scenario. We will keep future scenarios under regular review and update our climate risk assessments accordingly. Under a 1.5C scenario we assume our investors, lenders and consumers will increase their expectations for responsible conduct. Therefore if we were not to meet the demands of increased compliance from greater volumes and criteria of climate policy/regulation under a 1.5C transition scenario, we will incur detrimental financial impacts from the following parameters used in this scenario: 1. Consumer demand for our products, both in terms of discretionary spend across our sector but also shopping habits, affecting revenue.

			2. Stakeholder engagement, leading to increased engagement, affecting share price. 3. Increased policy/regulation standards, leading to higher levels of governance required and higher risk of non-compliance, affecting costs. Superdry's strategic ambitions have sustainability at its core, ensuring we meet stakeholder expectations on responsible conduct through transparent reporting is central to Superdry's recovery, with the risk of negative reputation for not meeting stakeholder demands very high. We assume stakeholder demands will increase year on year with increased demand already noted this year.
Physical climate scenarios Bespoke physical scenario	Company-wide	2.1ºC - 3ºC	Though we believe Superdry's strategy would allow us to be part of the solution to limit global temperatures, we recognise that the 1.5°C and 4°C scenarios reflect a "best" and "extreme" case, based on the information available today. We considered the best scenario to use (up to a 4°C) for physical (notably chronic) and agreed upon 2.7°C as that is the commonly cited most likely outcome under current global commitments. Under this scenario we assume we will see supply chain cost pressures arising from significant raw material shortages, manifesting as cotton crops failing and availability of virgin cotton materials declining, with associated costs increasing. The analytical choices were physical risks including precipitation levels and how if these levels are significantly reduced across our cotton growing regions, there will be reduced yields and availability leading to a business impact of increased commodity costs. This is a high materiality risk as cotton is included in 72% of Superdry garments and is a crop reliant on natural weather patterns. Our parameters for this scenario are: 1. Cost of cotton commodity, affecting margin. We are already seeing cost increases, as a result of scarcity - in part linked to climate change, in the region

			of 70-80% each year for the last 2 years. We therefore expect cost to increase under 2.7C by 2030, with continued increases to 2040 and beyond.

C3.2b

(C3.2b) Provide details of the focal questions your organization seeks to address by using climate-related scenario analysis, and summarize the results with respect to these questions.

Row 1

Focal questions

1. Are we doing enough to meet stakeholder demand and ensure our share price and revenues are not negatively impacted by negligence leading to reputation damage? (Relating to transitional scenario of 1.5°C - see C3.2a)

2. Is our low impact materials strategy lowering our risk to raw material availability? (Relating to physical scenario of 2.1-3.0°C - see C3.2a)

3. What is the impact on financial statements from climate change and how the risks and opportunities would likely manifest in the statement of comprehensive income including profitability margins from raw material costs, revenue impacts from consumer demand volatility, extreme weather disruption on productivity and therefore revenue and costs, regulatory charges on profit after tax, and growing shareholder expectations on share price. (Relating to both transitional scenario of 1.5°C and physical scenario of 2.1-3.0°C - see C3.2a)

Results of the climate-related scenario analysis with respect to the focal questions

While forecasting with accuracy over the long term within scenario planning is extremely challenging, our analysis concludes that all scenarios would present financial risks to Superdry (even more so under a 4°C scenario if we use that scenario in the future). Qualitative disclosure has therefore been provided as a first step in transparent disclosure. We'll revisit our ability to provide a quantitative disclosure next year, subject to further sector specific information becoming available.

1. We know that the impacts of climate change will very likely have catastrophic effects on people and business as we know it, so we're committed to fighting to limit the rise in global temperature as far as possible. As a result, and to ensure we're building resilience to temperature rises, we've incorporated the impact of climate change into our strategy with sustainability being one of our key pillars (see C3.3). The actions and targets we're committed to within this pillar, have been prioritised, alongside our risk mitigations, as we believe they're best placed to enhance the Company's resilience to climate change on a larger scale, therefore successfully de-risking this financial impact under the transitional 1.5°C scenario. These include:
• Mission statement: "to be the #1 Sustainable style destination" - opportunity to

enhance reputation and brand value.
• Leading through sustainability core strategic pillar with market leading KPIs, reporting annual progress through Sustainability Report.
• “Communicating with integrity”, one of three principles underpinning sustainability pillar.
• Drive to communicate our journey via all touchpoints – mapped, with delivery beginning this year.
• Dedicated sustainability team function and >50 Sustainability Warriors in place to continuously deliver impactful change.

2. We've successfully built resilience in our largest raw material (cotton) supply chains, therefore successfully de-risking this financial impact under the physical 2.1-3.0°C scenario, by:
• Transitional and organic cotton usage – mix targets of buy, etc
• By FY25 65% of our cotton usage will be from sustainable sources – including training 20,000 farmers to convert from conventional to organic cotton to supply Superdry products
• By FY25 10% of our cotton usage will be recycled cotton – including self-generated pre consumer recycled cotton from off cuts and wastage

3. On the balance sheet, the long-term assets which might be at risk from climate change are largely plant, property and equipment, the majority of which relate to leases for retail stores and computer equipment. While these assets could be impacted by climate change, their average useful life is less than six years, which is within the medium term, and therefore we have more visibility on the likelihood of these risks materialising and therefore, the corresponding impairment risk is reduced, when considering both transitional scenario of 1.5°C and physical scenario of 2.1-3.0°C.

C3.3

(C3.3) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your strategy.

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence
Products and services	Yes	As a fashion brand our climate impact extends beyond our operations. 64% of Superdry's emissions relate to Category 1 (see C6.5) with 52% from Goods For Resale [garment production] (Tier 1 factories = 9% and Material production = 43%). The materials we use therefore impact the climate but also have a substantive risk from it and its impacts on our supply

		chain. This has influenced our strategy. As members of the HIGG Index we'll continue to track product carbon impacts. We identify a risk to our raw material sourcing with substantive financial or strategic impact, due to the climate change impacting rainfall & weather patterns (C2.3a Risk 1). Our single largest raw material sourced, and most material risk here, is cotton. As cotton is an agricultural commodity, geographically concentrated in a few countries, there's a substantive financial & strategic impact due to the risk on availability & yield from changing rainfall patterns. In the short term we've identified rainfall changes impacting our organic cotton as it is more commonly reliant on rainfall than artificial irrigation (90% of Superdry's organic cotton farmers are rainfed) making them more susceptible to climate impacts of rainfall patterns; impacting the timing of sowing, harvest & yield. We're mitigating this risk by incorporating in-conversion (organic pre-certification) and recycled cotton into our product mix to allow for greater flexibility. We partner with recycling units collecting cut waste from factories; processing >470 tonnes of fabric in FY22 (equivalent to 1.7m Superdry T-shirts) reducing product carbon emissions. We bought this yarn for our Winter-21 season for a new range of 'SD Recycled' garments, made from 100% recycled yarns & trims. This year we've extending the scheme beyond Turkey to India. Over the long term we're transitioning our cotton use to organic cotton (65% by 2025; 100% by 2030). Organic uses 60-90% less water, has lower carbon emissions and significantly improves soil quality (1/3 of worlds soil is already degraded) by increasing the organic matter, including sequestering more carbon, improving its resilience to climate change. We'll also continue to directly source organic cotton from farm, through farmer training (7,508 this year; 20,000 by 2030) to get an early view of the risks at sowing. 19% of our FY21 organic cotton footprint was traced back to farm.
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	As with many businesses we know we're reliant on a large supply/value chain. We therefore include key partners within our sustainability strategy to ensure they're reducing their

		own impact and building resilience to climate change, therefore reducing our risk of service interruption. Within our risk register we consider Acute Physical risk (C2.2a) from extreme weather events. One risk we've identified with potential substantive financial or strategic impact is on the increased severity and frequency of extreme weather (e.g. cyclones and floods) on our global distribution & logistics (C2.3a - Risk 3). This has influenced our strategy to include our distribution & transport (logistics) supply chain partners within our sustainability strategy, with the aims of reducing their impact to lower the impacts of climate change but also to build in resilience. Most notably with this is our commitment to reach Net Zero with our distribution partners by 2025 and with our logistics partners by 2030. Distribution Partners: Reducing their impact, and converting to renewable electricity. - Investing in LEDs at our 100% of warehouses to reduce their lighting energy by 70%. - Converting all warehouses to 100% renewable electricity by 2025, following our own achievement of this. To date we've switched 93% to renewable, reducing their impact and removing their reliance on finite fossil-based energy, as well as the impacts of extreme weather events on grid power where on site renewables are installed, such as the solar array installed at our UK warehouse. Logistics partners: Building resilience to climate events, through alternative modes of transport that are lower carbon and more resilient, including rail links between the Far East and Europe, and canal barges in Belgium. We're also extending our reduction & conversion strategy to our supply chain to mitigate similar risks. - 14% of garments made from factories using renewable electricity (target: 50% by 2025 and 100% by 2030). - 47% of garments made in factories that have certified to ISO 50001 to enable better energy managements & reduce energy (average saving = 15%) (target: 100% by 2030).
Investment in R&D	Yes	To meet our sustainability strategy, mitigate any climate related risks and capitalise in any climate related

		opportunities we've identified the need to invest in R&D that will support this. For example, to transition to 100% organic cotton by 2030 (65% by 2025) we know we cannot just look to existing supplies as we would need 6% of the total global supply to meet 100% of our demand (FY21). To make our goal sustainable we committed to tackling supply issues at the bottom of the chain. In 2018 we joined the Organic Cotton Accelerator (OCA) to collaborate with other brands & supply chain actors to address sector-wide challenges, including supply security to our organic supply chains. We've invested in seed R&D to enable greater supply of more productive non-GMO seeds; increasing yields from 500 to 700 kg/acre. Superdry is committed to invest in 20,000 cotton farmers across India by 2025 to help them through the Organic conversion process to increase availability. In 2021 we invested in training 1,824 farmers in Madhya Pradesh, India who will achieve full organic status within 3 years. In FY22, we've extended our investment to 7,508 farmers. We're also investing in other sustainable & lower carbon materials including recycled polyester (for our padded jackets from household recycling centres close to production in China), Tencel, Yak, Hemp & vegan materials. Our mainline collection takes inspiration from these products, increasing the total number of sustainable options each season. This year 47% of our garments bought had a sustainable attribute. All this is supported by our Centre of Excellence centre within our Creative team who invest into sustainable material R&D for future product seasons, we are looking onto fibres which can be used alongside recycled fibres increase their strength and therefore widen their use to more products. To achieve Net Zero emissions in our logistics partner operations by 2030 we're working with our partners to plan a decarbonisation route. This will involve investment as legislative support does not yet exist (the recent UK Government's Transport Decarbonisation plan puts much emphasis on decarbonisation / net zero aims to 2035-2050. We expect there to be a need to invest in meaningful carbon

		removal credits as a final option which will require significant research to maximise the impact of our investment.
Operations	Yes	Our direct operations are susceptible to several transition and physical risks. A combination of these (including reputation, current and emerging legislation, technology and acute physical) highlight our risk around energy security. Our direct operations are very reliant on a secure power supply to successfully function, however the impact of climate on the national energy infrastructure where we operate could be significant. This is mostly through increased demand that outweighs supply causing blackouts, or extreme weather or black outs from flooding of infrastructure or excessive operating temperatures. In addition to this however is a need to understand our energy consumption with the Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting legislation in place, as well as our reputation as an energy efficient company and the type of energy we source. We minimise these risks through our approved and science aligned strategy to reach Net Zero which ensure we invest in understanding & reporting our demand, reduce this demand and convert our usage to 100% renewable electricity. We have invested in smart metering and an energy manager role and now maintain our strategy to have full transparency on our energy use to which we can then apply the best energy efficiency measures. We have reduced our energy consumption by 35% between 2014 and 2020 and are working towards a further 25% reduction between 2020 and 2025 (achieving 6% in FY22). This has notably been through a key energy strategy to replace lighting with LED and install Building Management Systems (BMS) across our stores and offices. Finally, we were early adopters of a strategy to switch to 100% renewable electricity in our own operations and achieved this in 2017.

		We are now furthering this by converting other energy uses (e.g. gas) into renewable which we have so far achieved across all our UK and European supplies through certified procurement mechanisms.

C3.4

(C3.4) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your financial planning.

	Financial planning elements that have been influenced	Description of influence
Row 1	Revenues Direct costs Indirect costs	To support the outcomes of the Paris Climate Agreement we know we need to reduce ours and our supply chain emissions by half (50%) by 2030 and achieve Net Zero by 2050. Our current strategy will achieve this. In 2020 we developed and signed off a new an updated sustainability strategy which focusses on our material impact areas across our product, our planet and our people, by using sustainable materials at scale, reaching Net Zero carbon emissions and creating positive change. Our Board approved this strategy and the associated multi-million pound budgeted costs over the next decade which includes our Net Zero ambition that have end goals that aligns with the science for a 1.5°c future, through a reduction > conversion > offsetting methodology. These costs are incorporated to our financial budget planning and the strategy is used to define priorities where annual expenses will arise and planned for in each OPEX and CAPEX budget. Revenues: Climate related opportunities have influenced our financial planning for revenue where we have built in specific projected sales for our sustainable material product mix. Our sustainability strategy, integrated within our 5-year strategic business plan, set ambitious aims across our sustainable product mix, including to convert 100% of our cotton to organic by 2030 (and have already achieved 41% in FY22) and for 96% of our product to have a sustainable attribute by 2030 (and have already achieved 47% in 2022). Use of sustainable materials are considered key opportunities for future growth and innovation in the business and are incorporated into our strategic and financial planning.

		Vegan trainers are a more sustainable product option with a minimal cost impact while enabling the business to increase trust with our customer, loyalty and brand association with sustainability. Organic cotton has a comparatively small overall impact on margin while drastically reducing the impact of our raw material sourcing on the environment. Both are considered key opportunities for future growth in the brand. As we have been able to consolidate supply of recycled polyester padding to 3 mills in China we have been able to maximise our volume of recycled polyester sourced – with a 40% lower energy footprint compared to its virgin alternative – with minimal impact on margin. We are also using climate related opportunities with sustainable material to produce new sustainable material collections. This includes reducing our waste, and utilising a raw material source of increasing value, with our recycled cotton range made from our factory cut waste (such as detailed in C2.4 – Opportunity 3). We do not add a premium to these products as believe sustainability should not cost the consumer, however we have incorporated a forecasted uplift in sales into our financial planning , through the availability of organic cotton (and other sustainable materials) in our range. Direct costs: Climate-related risks and opportunities have been considered into the financial planning through the consideration of the direct costs associated with products in our sustainable product mix. As a result of our investment in sustainable products (most notably vegan trainers and organic cotton items); there is a direct influence on our margins as a result of the increased direct costs incurred to produce these. By buying in organic volume in advance, and securing supply through farm projects, we have been able to control the overall impact on margin. Nonetheless, the impact of including these opportunities in our projected sales means the impact on direct costs are inherently considered throughout our financial planning. This year we have also incorporated the impact of a new sampling process into our financial planning. This new process has been brought in to: • Reduce our environmental impact

		• Maximise the opportunity to reduce waste • Invest in new low carbon, climate resilient, technologies • Improve our resilience to impacts of climate change on global logistics • Improve our efficiencies and speeds of ensuring product is appropriate quality and fit to last. The new process includes virtual product development and onsite 3D printing sampling and will allow us to reduce the volume of materials, or new product samples purchased. Within this we have planned in for a saving of £1-2m per annum. Indirect costs: Due to the significant impact on the environment, we have made a conscious effort to reduce our use of air freight when moving product from suppliers to warehouses. Instead, we now incorporate the costs of moving product through more energy efficient, lower carbon, lower cost alternatives (e.g. sea freight) as use of air-freight is only due to critical failures and requires sign off by a director. We have achieved this by amending our business calendar to ensure better planning and execution. In addition to this we have identified further indirect (operational) cost saving opportunities through our garment sampling process. We have moved our sampling process from UK to source country approval, removing the need to ship these garments (and the associated requirement to store and then dispose of these garments not through our normal sales channels). This is applied across 10,000 options with two sample garments each, the savings of which are now incorporated into our financial planning. We also consider during, and factor into, our financial planning moving our manufacturing and supply of products closer to the market they serve (e.g. rebalancing our supply base towards Turkey to be closer to Europe), reducing our carbon footprint as well as allowing us to respond to emerging trends in a more timely manner. We have decreased our staff travel budget in line with a move to a more virtual world (online meetings, conferences etc.); focusing on only travelling when it is unavoidable and/or essential. The move to virtual was accelerated by Covid-19; however, this is something as a business we plan to continue in the future and our financial planning reflects this. We have recently worked towards reducing our stock inventory and continuing this into next year we have incorporated into our financial planning a reduction in stock by more than 2 million units, which will reduce our indirect costs associated with storage in our warehouses. We

		are specifically doing this through an aim to continue to increase the amount of foundation product (e.g. our organic cotton basics) in the collection, using a replenishment model and allows us to be more intelligent in our inventory buy, leading to reduced wastage.

C3.5

(C3.5) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's transition to a 1.5°C world?

Yes

C3.5a

(C3.5a) Quantify the percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's transition to a 1.5°C world.

Financial Metric

Revenue

Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned with a 1.5°C world in the reporting year (%)

43

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align with a 1.5°C world in 2025 (%)

68

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align with a 1.5°C world in 2030 (%)

99

Describe the methodology used to identify spending/revenue that is aligned with a 1.5°C world

We track the % of sales that come from our "lowest impact materials" products in order to track revenue that is aligned to our sustainability strategy and the 1.5C future which it supports.

Sales in scope of inclusion are attributed as "sustainably sourced" and are defined in line with our environmental policy, aligning with the Textile Exchanges' Preferred Fibres benchmark; and are further evidenced through baselined water/carbon impact defined by industry benchmark "The HIGG index".

Our most recent published sales data tracked 38% of our full price revenue related to garments attributed as sustainable sourced for using our agreed lowest impact materials.

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

(C4.1) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Absolute target

C4.1a

(C4.1a) Provide details of your absolute emissions target(s) and progress made against those targets.

Target reference number

Abs 1

Year target was set

2020

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 1
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Base year

2017

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

369.46

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3,111.83

Base year Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

3,481.29

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

Base year Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

Target year

2025

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

96

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]

139.2516

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

233.97

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

233.97

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

97.1658494409

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and we have committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative in the next two years

Target ambition

1.5°C aligned

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

In 2021 we launched our new 5-year business strategy which incorporates 'Leading Through Sustainability' as one of the three core objectives, which includes our strategic initiative for Net Zero carbon emissions. We have split this initiative out into 3 milestones targets. The first milestone "Abs 1" target is to reach Net Zero emissions across our company-wide Scope 1 & 2 emissions, which we believe can be achieved through a very high % of absolute reduction. Our other milestones and their full 'Net Zero' ambitions are detailed in "Abs 2", "Abs 3", "Abs 4", "NZ1", "NZ2" and "NZ3".

We are achieving Net Zero via a 3-stage approach of 'Reduce', 'Convert' & 'Offset' with the latter being avoided where possible and only used where Reduce & Convert aren't possible.
From our understanding of climate science, and the requirements of the Science Based Targets Initiative (minimum of 95% coverage for Scope 1&2 and 90% absolute reduction for long term and 4.2% Linear Annual Reduction for near term, 10% maximum offset), we believe that our 'Net Zero' targets and the relevant absolute decarbonisation targets, including this one "Abs 1", align with the science for a 1.5°C trajectory.

We have publicly committed to having our targets validated by SBTi within next 1-2 years, helping improve our understanding of the decarbonisation pathway and pace required.

Given the below 3 points we believe our absolute reduction can reach 96% (to approx. 140 tonnes CO2e remaining):
1) Our continued purchase of 100% certified renewable electricity saving 4,619 tonnes CO2e this year.
2) Our purchase of 100% certified renewable energy credits to reduce scope 2 emissions from supplied heating and cooling, by further 169 tonnes CO2e this year
3) Our purchase of RGGO certified biogas to reduce scope 1 emissions by 100 tonnes CO2e this year.

Beyond gas use our remaining Scope 1 emissions are from refrigerant gases in store & office HVAC units (4% baseline emissions). Given our size and lease status at these sites it's likely not economically or practically feasible for us to replace these with 'zero carbon' refrigerant alternatives. Therefore we will have no option other than offsetting these remaining emissions.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

This year we made further progress against this target by:
1) Continuing to purchase 100% certified renewable electricity supplies across all our operations globally, saving 4,619 tonnes CO2e this year (vs location based) and 3,112 tonnes against baseline market-based emissions.
2) We purchased 100% certified renewable energy credits to reduce scope 2 emission from supplied heating and cooling, by further 169 tonnes CO2e this year
3) We purchased RGGO certified biogas for 61% of our gas consumption to reduce scope 1 emissions by 100 tonnes CO2e this year.

We will continue to explore options for the final few emissions to reach this target including purchasing certified RGGO biogas for remaining 39% consumption, as well as reducing fugitive emissions from refrigerant leakage.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

Target reference number

Abs 2

Year target was set

2020

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Base year

2017

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2,242

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

2,242

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

Base year Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

3

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

3

Target year

2025

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

90

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]

224.2

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

413.31

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

413.31

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

90.6279115869

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and we have committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative in the next two years

Target ambition

1.5°C aligned

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This absolute emissions reduction target "Abs 2" forms part of our first Net Zero milestone ("NZ1"), and is to achieve Net Zero emissions across our third-party distribution partner site operations by 2025, which we believe can be achieved through a very high % of absolute reduction above the needs for a near term goal, aligning with a long term target in a near term timeframe.

We are achieving Net Zero via a 3-stage approach of 'Reduce', 'Convert' & 'Offset' with the latter being avoided where possible and only used where Reduce & Convert aren't possible. Emissions from our third-party distribution partner site operations have been calculated to account for 3% of our total Scope 3 (Category 4: Upstream Transportation & Distribution) emissions.
From our understanding of climate science, and the requirements of the Science Based Targets Initiative (minimum of 90% coverage for Scope 3 and 90% absolute reduction for long term and 4.2% Linear Annual Reduction for near term, 10% maximum offset), we believe that our 'Net Zero' targets and the relevant absolute decarbonisation targets, including this one "Abs 2", align with the science for a 1.5°C trajectory.

We have publicly committed to having our targets validated by SBTi within next 1-2 years, helping improve our understanding of the decarbonisation pathway and pace required.

Given the below 2 points we believe our absolute reduction can reach 90% (to approx. 220 tonnes CO2e remaining):
1) By working with our third-party partners to already convert 93.3% of their electricity to renewable we have reduced related carbon emissions by 859 tonnes CO2e, with a further 413 tonnes remaining from sites using non renewable electricity which can be removed.
2) Gas use (which accounts for 31% of the energy mix) can be sought from certified RGGO sources to reduce emissions here to nearly zero, which we have seen one site start exploring this year.

The remaining emissions are from use of other fuels (gas, diesel etc) where renewable alternatives do not exist or there are no certified market commodities for them. Therefore we will have no option other than offsetting these remaining emissions.

We have identified this as a bespoke milestone target due to the high levels of influence we have over the operations of these third party sites to reduce their carbon emissions.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

This year we made further progress against this target by:
1) By working with our third-party partners to drastically increase use of certified renewable electricity to 93.3% of their overall electricity use, reducing related carbon emissions by 859 tonnes CO2e, with a further 413 tonnes remaining from sites using non renewable electricity which can be removed.
2) We worked with all partners to get the remaining 10 sites to commit to purchasing 100% renewable electricity for the whole of our next financial year (FY23) which will help us achieve this target.

We will continue to explore options for the final few emissions to reach this target including working with our third party partners to explore purchasing certified RGGO biogas to reduce the 31% of their energy use from gas to nearly 0.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

Target reference number
Abs 3

Year target was set
2020

Target coverage
Company-wide

Scope(s)
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Base year
2017

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
71,052

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)
71,052

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

Base year Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)
97

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

97

Target year

2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

90

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]

7,105.2

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

16,044.4

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

16,044.4

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

86.0208798564

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and we have committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative in the next two years

Target ambition

1.5°C aligned

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This absolute emissions reduction target "Abs 3" forms part of our first Net Zero milestone ("NZ2"), and is to achieve Net Zero emissions across our third-party logistics (transportation) partner operations.

We're achieving Net Zero via a 3-stage approach of 'Reduce', 'Convert' & 'Offset' with the latter being avoided where possible and only used where Reduce & Convert aren't possible. Emissions from our third-party logistics (transportation) partner operations have been calculated to account for 97% of our total Scope 3 (Category 4: Upstream Transportation & Distribution) emissions.

We are achieving Net Zero via a 3-stage approach of 'Reduce', 'Convert' & 'Offset' with the latter being avoided where possible and only used where Reduce & Convert aren't possible.
From our understanding of climate science, and the requirements of the Science Based Targets Initiative (minimum of 90% coverage for Scope 3 and 90% absolute reduction for long term and 4.2% Linear Annual Reduction for near term, 10% maximum offset), we believe that our 'Net Zero' targets and the relevant absolute decarbonisation targets, including this one "Abs 3", align with the science for a 1.5°C trajectory.

We have publicly committed to having our targets validated by SBTi within next 1-2 years, helping improve our understanding of the decarbonisation pathway and pace required.

Given the below 3 points we believe our absolute reduction can reach 90% (to approx. 7,100 tonnes CO2e remaining):
1) Working to reduce the weight of our garments,
2) Our work on reducing our use of air-freight.
3) We're also using (and continually introducing) lower carbon alternatives on some route such as river barges instead of road and intermodal (rail + sea) instead of road, zero emission final green mile.

We've identified this as a bespoke milestone target due to:
1) These emissions are material to our full Scope 1-3 inventory
2) We have greater ability to collect large volumes of high quality primary data in this category
3) We have a strong ability to influence change in this category due to relationships we hold with our partners
4) We've reviewed and aligned to wider industry and business ambitions, including British Retail Consortium (BRC) Climate Roadmap, which set specific transportation Net Zero targets.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

This year we made further progress against this target by:
1) Reducing our use of airfreight further to 2.1% (from our baseline of 11%) and 81% reduction, saving 22,000 tonnes CO2e pa.
2) Working to reduce the weight of our garments, which reduces the carbon emissions using the "distance based" method and associated "tonne.km" emission factors. To date, we've seen a >40% reduction in weight due to packaging removal, packaging alternatives, light-weighting packaging and better data collection
3) Increasing use of barges instead of road for deliveries into one of our Belgium warehouses (42% this year vs 39% last year)
4) Setting up and launching a zero emission final green mile delivery trial to cover 15% of our UK orders.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

Target reference number

Abs 4

Year target was set

2020

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 2: Capital goods
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 6: Business travel
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 8: Upstream leased assets
Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
Category 11: Use of sold products
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
Category 14: Franchises

Base year

2017

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Base year Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

73,294

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

73,294

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

Base year Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

100

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

Target year

2040

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

90

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]

7,329.4

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

16,457.71

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

16,457.71

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

86.1618049681

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and we have committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative in the next two years

Target ambition

1.5°C aligned

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This absolute emissions reduction target "Abs 4" forms part of our first Net Zero milestone ("NZ3"), to reach Net Zero emissions across all our Scope 3 (Upstream and Downstream emissions) by 2040.

We are achieving Net Zero via a 3-stage approach of 'Reduce', 'Convert' & 'Offset' with the latter being avoided where possible and only used where Reduce & Convert aren't possible.
From our understanding of climate science, and the requirements of the Science Based Targets Initiative (minimum of 90% coverage for Scope 3 and 90% absolute reduction for long term and 4.2% Linear Annual Reduction for near term, 10% maximum offset), we believe that our 'Net Zero' targets and the relevant absolute decarbonisation targets, including this one "Abs 3", align with the science for a 1.5°C trajectory.

We've publicly committed to having our targets validated by SBTi within next 1-2 years, helping improve our understanding of the decarbonisation pathway and pace required.

Emissions from our complete scope 3 (upstream and downstream) were calculated this year in order to ensure we have an accurate account of these indirect (Scope 3) emissions and define a true and meaningful target. This is part of our process to have targets validated by SBTi. This target will likely be updated next year once we have completed the process, but we are committed to Net Zero through as much absolute reduction as possible by 2040. Provisionally we have identified a few key categories that will be the most material parts of our Scope 3 inventory to which we have already begun identifying reduction routes (including Category 1, Category 4, Category 5). We are therefore confident in a minimum absolute reduction of 90% by 2040.

This target also aligns to wider industry and business ambitions, including British Retail Consortium (BRC) Climate Roadmap, which set a complete Net Zero goal for 2040; 10 years ahead of UK (and many other) government.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

This year we made further progress against this target by:
1) Calculating our full scope 3 emissions against the SBTi criteria ahead of submitting our target to SBTi - in order to ensure our ambition to achieve Net Zero by 2040 has the correct supporting absolute emissions reduction target.
2) Cat 1: Purchased Goods and Services. This will be the most material category and so to reduce our impact in this area we defined one of our 11 business strategic initiatives around 'Low Impact Materials' which include moving 100% of our cotton to organic and 100% of our polyester fill to recycled, both are materials that have lower carbon emissions. This year we increased the volume of garments within our "sustainably sourced" range (using our lowest impact materials) to 47% (up from 33% in FY21).
3) Cat 4: Upstream Transportation and Distribution. We are undertaking reduction programmes as described in "Abs 3".
4) Cat 5: Waste from operations. 98% of our packaging is now recyclable and we have removed unnecessary packaging where possible.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

C4.2

(C4.2) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Target(s) to increase low-carbon energy consumption or production
Net-zero target(s)

C4.2a

(C4.2a) Provide details of your target(s) to increase low-carbon energy consumption or production.

Target reference number
Low 1

Year target was set
2017

Target coverage
Company-wide

Target type: energy carrier
Electricity

Target type: activity
Consumption

Target type: energy source
Renewable energy source(s) only

Base year
2017

Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)
23,004.48

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year
73

Target year
2020

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in target year
100

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year

100

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

100

Target status in reporting year

Achieved

Is this target part of an emissions target?

Yes, this target supports our Scope 1&2 absolute reduction target (Abs 1) and our first milestone Net zero target ("NZ1") "Net Zero in our direct operations by 2025".
Increasing our use of renewable electricity to 100% has reduced our Scope 2 emissions by 4,618.66 tonnes CO2e this year.

Despite achieving this previously we continue to keep the target in order to prioritise the maintenance of this achievement each year in order to support our absolute reduction target and reduce our reliance on offsets to meet 'Net Zero' status.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Other, please specify

Part of our overarching Net Zero' initiative and target as described in "NZ1"

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target is to move 100% of the electricity used in our direct operations (stores and offices) to renewable electricity by 2020 and maintain that each year there after.
This target is part of our 'Lead through sustainability' business objective, supporting our Net Zero initiative by converting as much of our direct energy requirements as possible to renewable.
Electricity consumption was chosen as a specific sub-target because it has the highest material impact, as it accounts for 96% of our total Scope 1 and 2 emissions in our baseline year. We set a renewable electricity baseline year of 2017, when the target was set, to accurately track renewable electricity use through our procurement mechanisms.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

1. Reducing our energy consumption in order to reduce demand for volume of renewable electricity required (we have reduced our energy consumption [kWh/m2] by 23% this year vs a 2017 baseline)
2. Setting up 100% certified renewable electricity supply contracts (bundled tariffs) across all operational countries where available.
3. Engaging energy procurement brokers to seek out certified renewable electricity supply contracts for countries/areas where didn't previously exist - ensuring we follow development of the markets
4. Procuring unbundled EAC certificates from national generation to cover consumption which we cannot place into a certified bundled renewable electricity contract.

Target reference number

Low 2

Year target was set

2017

Target coverage

Other, please specify

Electricity used by our Distribution Partners (outside of Superdry business operations)

Target type: energy carrier

Electricity

Target type: activity

Consumption

Target type: energy source

Renewable energy source(s) only

Base year

2017

Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)

6,363.81

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year

1

Target year

2025

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in target year

100

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year

93.27

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

93.202020202

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?

Yes, this target supports our Scope 3 category 4 absolute reduction target (Abs 2) and our first milestone Net zero target ("NZ1") "Net Zero in our direct operations by 2025".

By working with our third-party partners to already convert 93.3% of their electricity to

renewable we have reduced our related Scope 3 (Category 4: Upstream Transportation and Distribution) carbon emissions by 859 tonnes CO2e.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Other, please specify

Part of our overarching Net Zero' initiative and target as described in "NZ1"

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target is to move 100% of the electricity used by our third-party distribution partners to renewable electricity by 2025. This is not part of Superdry business operations directly - part of our scope 3 but no direct control to change, therefore this relates to an ambitious target to switch energy consumption outside of our direct control to renewable sources.

This target is part of our 'Lead through sustainability' business objective, supporting our Net Zero initiative by converting as much of our related energy requirements as possible to renewable.
Electricity consumption within our distribution centres was chosen as a specific sub-target because it has the highest material impact, as it accounts for 69% of the total energy consumption of our third-party distribution partners.

We set a renewable electricity baseline year of 2017, when the target was set, to accurately track renewable electricity use through our procurement mechanisms.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

This year we made further progress against this target by:
1) By working with our third-party partners to drastically increase use of certified renewable electricity to 93.3% of their overall electricity use, reducing related carbon emissions by 859 tonnes CO2e, with a further 413 tonnes remaining from sites using non renewable electricity which can be removed.
2) We worked with all partners to get the remaining 10 sites to commit to purchasing 100% renewable electricity for the whole of our next financial year (FY23) which will help us achieve this target.
3) We set internal milestone of 90% for this year and have accelerated to try and reach 100% in FY23 (2 years early) due to success of programme to date.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

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Target reference number

Low 3

Year target was set

2017

Target coverage

Other, please specify

Electricity used by our Franchise Partners (outside of Superdry business operations)

Target type: energy carrier

Electricity

Target type: activity

Consumption

Target type: energy source

Renewable energy source(s) only

Base year

2019

Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)

16,085.56

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year

0

Target year

2030

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in target year

100

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year

0

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

0

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?

Yes, this target supports our Scope 3 (all categories) absolute reduction target (Abs 4) and our third milestone Net zero target ("NZ3") "Net Zero across our entire scope 3 emissions by 2040".

Emissions from our 500+ global franchise partners fall within our Scope 3 (Category 14: Franchises) emissions. As we being to engage our franchise partners to identify their use of renewable electricity so far, and then support in the progression to 100%, we will help achieve as much absolute reduction in our associated carbon emissions as possible.
Our Scope 3 (Category 14: Franchises) this year (see C6.5) is 4,517 tonnes CO2e with emissions from electricity accounting for 97.5% of those, resulting in high potential absolute reduction.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Other, please specify

Part of our overarching Net Zero' initiative and target as described in "NZ1"

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target is to move 100% of the electricity used by our franchise partners to renewable electricity by 2030. This is not part of Superdry business operations directly - part of our scope 3 but no direct control to change, therefore this relates to an ambitious target to switch energy consumption outside of our direct control to renewable sources. This target is part of our 'Lead through sustainability' business objective, supporting our Net Zero initiative by converting as much of our related energy requirements as possible to renewable.

Electricity consumption within our franchise partners was chosen as a specific sub-target because it has the highest material impact within category 14 , similar to our owned retail estate, where electricity accounts for >97.5% of total energy use.

We set a renewable electricity baseline year of 2019, once we had collected our first complete set of consumption date, to accurately track renewable electricity use through our procurement mechanisms.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

We are in the process of developing a Franchise Manual to be released in FY23 which will provide guidance on our targets and support in how to achieve them, including our renewable electricity target.

We are designing training to be included to ensure our franchise partners have the same level of knowledge and ambition as our owned retail.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

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Target reference number

Low 4

Year target was set

2017

Target coverage

Product level

Target type: energy carrier

Electricity

Target type: activity

Consumption

Target type: energy source

Renewable energy source(s) only

Base year

2021

Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)

107,585.08

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year

0

Target year

2030

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in target year

100

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year

14.16

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

14.16

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?

Yes, this target supports our Scope 3 (all categories) absolute reduction target (Abs 4) and our third milestone Net zero target ("NZ3") "Net Zero across our entire scope 3 emissions by 2040".
Emissions from the operations of >110 production factory partners are accounted for within our Scope 3 (Category 1: Purchased Goods and services). This is not part of Superdry business operations directly - part of our scope 3 but no direct control to change, therefore this relates to an ambitious target to switch energy consumption outside of our direct control to renewable sources.

This engagement and target setting with our factories will help us reduce associate emissions in our Scope 3. Of the total scope 3 emissions declared in C6.5 we know that Category 1 is 214,205 tonnes CO2e (60.44%). Within Category 1 we have split out the emissions associated with our Tier 1 garment factories and have identified that they contribute 30,168 tonnes CO2e (14.08% of category 1) equivalent to 8.98% of our total Scope 3 emissions. We know that the source countries in which our production factories operate have high-carbon electricity grids so the savings from using renewable electricity (most commonly onsite) are large.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Other, please specify

Part of our overarching Net Zero' initiative and target as described in "NZ3"

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target is to ensure that 100% of our products are made using renewable electricity in our partner factories by 2030.

This target is part of our 'Lead through sustainability' business objective, supporting our Net Zero initiative by converting as much of our related energy requirements as possible to renewable.

We have calculated this year that 27 of our partner factories are using some form of renewable electricity, accounting for 14% of our production made from 100% renewable electricity.
From working with our production factories we know that at least 30% of their energy requirements is from electricity meaning around 3% of our total scope 3 emissions can be reduced by achieving this goal.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

This year we made significant progress in this target:
1. We held multiple engagement events with our factory partners to help them understand the target and how to achieve it.
2. We saw 14 additional factories this year switch to using renewable electricity, through a combination of on site generation (6 factories) and purchasing certified Energy Attribute Certificates (8 factories)
3. We have leads in each regional source territory office, who engage our suppliers at least monthly on progress - who sit on a newly developed squad which meets at least monthly to ensure progress against this target succeeds.
4. Our supplier conference had a main theme of renewable energy and workshops were held here to check in with suppliers and provide further training
5. Local office leads held workshops with partner factories and local energy suppliers and consultants on how they can achieve this target through purchasing where onsite installation is not possible
6. We have set internal milestones to achieve 30% of this target in FY23 and 50% by 2025.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

C4.2c

(C4.2c) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Target reference number

NZ1

Target coverage

Company-wide

Absolute/intensity emission target(s) linked to this net-zero target

Abs1
Abs2

Target year for achieving net zero

2030

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and we have committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative in the next 2 years

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Our Net Zero goals are split into 3 milestone targets which relate to our 4 absolute reduction targets.
The first milestone target is to reach Net Zero emissions across our company-wide Scope 1 & 2 emissions and our scope 3 emissions from part of category 4 relating to our third-party distribution partner sites by 2030 (upstream distribution).
This related to "Abs 1" and "Abs 2" and we believe this can be achieved through a very high % of absolute reduction (>90% reduction).

Our Net Zero targets accounts for the next step beyond our absolute reduction targets by accounting for any remaining and unavoidable emissions that cannot be removed from our 'Reduction' and 'Conversion' programmes. To achieve this we will be implementing a meaningful offset strategy which will provide carbon removals that balance any remaining gross emissions to a position of 'Net Zero'.

Do you intend to neutralize any unabated emissions with permanent carbon removals at the target year?

Yes

Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at target year

Our primary focus for this Net Zero Goal is decarbonisation (through reducing our consumption and converting consumption to low/no carbon alternative sources) as per the requirements of the SBTi Net Zero standard. We need to achieve 90% decarbonisation before we consider any offsetting.

We will be looking for opportunities to support meaningful offsetting programmes closer to our milestones and goal. We know there are a lot of opportunities; once we have explored every opportunity to reduce and convert, we will then ensure that we offset any remaining carbon through meaningful and impactful collaborations.

We will ensure these are planned in advance so ready for target deadline, but where we identify a meaningful programme in advance of the target or in advance of achieving our 90% decarbonisation we will look to invest in this. This aligns with the SBTi Net Zero Standard which recommends companies go further by investing in carbon removal and neutralization outside their science-based targets to help mitigate climate change elsewhere.

Currently we are exploring options relating to carbon removal, to balance/neutralise emissions, across this goal through:
1) Exploring wider partnership opportunities in developing a biodiverse offset model

local to Superdry's Head Office to help train colleagues and wider local businesses on the links between climate and biodiversity - which is in development.

Planned actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain (optional)

Target reference number

NZ2

Target coverage

Other, please specify

Net Zero emissions across scope 3 emissions from Category 4 (Upstream Transportation)

Absolute/intensity emission target(s) linked to this net-zero target

Abs3

Target year for achieving net zero

2030

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and we have committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative in the next 2 years

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Our Net Zero goals are split into 3 milestone targets which relate to our 4 absolute reduction targets.
The second milestone target is to reach Net Zero emissions across our scope 3 emissions from the rest of category 4, relating to our upstream logistics (transportation) partner operations by 2030.
This related to "Abs 3" and we believe this can be achieved through at least 90% absolute reduction.

Our Net Zero targets accounts for the next step beyond our absolute reduction targets by accounting for any remaining and unavoidable emissions that cannot be removed from our 'Reduction' and 'Conversion' programmes. To achieve this we will be implementing a meaningful offset strategy which will provide carbon removals that balance any remaining gross emissions to a position of 'Net Zero'.

Do you intend to neutralize any unabated emissions with permanent carbon removals at the target year?

Yes

Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at target year

Our primary focus for this Net Zero Goal is decarbonisation (through reducing our consumption and converting consumption to low/no carbon alternative sources) as per the requirements of the SBTi Net Zero standard. We need to achieve 90%

decarbonisation before we consider any offsetting.

We will be looking for opportunities to support meaningful offsetting programmes closer to our milestones and goal. We know there are a lot of opportunities; once we have explored every opportunity to reduce and convert, we will then ensure that we offset any remaining carbon through meaningful and impactful collaborations.

We will ensure these are planned in advance so ready for target deadline, but where we identify a meaningful programme in advance of the target or in advance of achieving our 90% decarbonisation we will look to invest in this. This aligns with the SBTi Net Zero Standard which recommends companies go further by investing in carbon removal and neutralization outside their science-based targets to help mitigate climate change elsewhere.

Currently we are exploring options relating to carbon removal, to balance/neutralise emissions, across this goal through:
1) Exploring wider partnership opportunities in developing a biodiverse offset model local to Superdry's Head Office to help train colleagues and wider local businesses on the links between climate and biodiversity - which is in development.
2) Initiating a trial for our final mile deliveries, where 15% of our UK ecommerce orders would be delivered using zero emission vehicles for final mile, but where the journey from distribution centre to final mile hub would be offset to ensure to total 'warehouse to customer' journey was carbon neutralised. This will be trialled and explored further next year (FY23).

Planned actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain (optional)

Target reference number

NZ3

Target coverage

Company-wide

Absolute/intensity emission target(s) linked to this net-zero target

Abs4

Target year for achieving net zero

2040

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and we have committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative in the next 2 years

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Our Net Zero goals are split into 3 milestone targets which relate to our 4 absolute reduction targets.

The third milestone target is to reach Net Zero emissions across our all remaining scope 3 emissions from all relevant by 2040.
This related to "Abs 4" and we believe this can be achieved through at least 90% absolute reduction.

Our Net Zero targets accounts for the next step beyond our absolute reduction targets by accounting for any remaining and unavoidable emissions that cannot be removed from our 'Reduction' and 'Conversion' programmes. To achieve this we will be implementing a meaningful offset strategy which will provide carbon removals that balance any remaining gross emissions to a position of 'Net Zero'.

Do you intend to neutralize any unabated emissions with permanent carbon removals at the target year?

Yes

Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at target year

Our primary focus for this Net Zero Goal is decarbonisation (through reducing our consumption and converting consumption to low/no carbon alternative sources) as per the requirements of the SBTi Net Zero standard. We need to achieve 90% decarbonisation before we consider any offsetting.

We will be looking for opportunities to support meaningful offsetting programmes closer to our milestones and goal. We know there are a lot of opportunities; once we have explored every opportunity to reduce and convert, we will then ensure that we offset any remaining carbon through meaningful and impactful collaborations.

We will ensure these are planned in advance so ready for target deadline, but where we identify a meaningful programme in advance of the target or in advance of achieving our 90% decarbonisation we will look to invest in this. This aligns with the SBTi Net Zero Standard which recommends companies go further by investing in carbon removal and neutralization outside their science-based targets to help mitigate climate change elsewhere.

Currently we are exploring options relating to carbon removal, to balance/neutralise emissions, across this goal through:
1) Exploring wider partnership opportunities in developing a biodiverse offset model local to Superdry's Head Office to help train colleagues and wider local businesses on the links between climate and biodiversity - which is in development.
2) Initiating a trial for our final mile deliveries, where 15% of our UK ecommerce orders would be delivered using zero emission vehicles for final mile, but where the journey from distribution centre to final mile hub would be offset to ensure to total 'warehouse to customer' journey was carbon neutralised. This will be trialled and explored further next year (FY23).
3) Initiating a trial to carbon offset (neutralise) our emissions from employee commuting and business travel. The trial will see a handful of staff given fuel cards which automatically carbon offset the fuel purchased to cover their commuting needs and

business travel needs - as well as going beyond to offset their own personal mileage too. This will be trialled and explored further next year (FY23).

Planned actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain (optional)

C4.3

(C4.3) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Yes

C4.3a

(C4.3a) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	0	0
To be implemented*	4	8,489.3
Implementation commenced*	4	3,332.49
Implemented*	5	12,014.69
Not to be implemented	0	0

C4.3b

(C4.3b) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Non-energy industrial process emissions reductions

Process material substitution

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

6,779

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods & services

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

Payback period

No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

>30 years

Comment

Our "lowest impact" materials strategy sees our transition to a defined selection of materials which have lower environmental impacts.
Using the Higg Index through our membership of Higg we can identify the carbon emissions of different materials.
This year 30% of our material bought was in our "lower impact materials" categories and using emission factors from the Higg (such as Organic cotton vs standard cotton reducing carbon emission by 14%) we are reducing our category 1 emissions by 6,779 tonnes CO2e pa.
These emissions savings will last forever as we will not reduce our progress on this target, only increase it.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Transportation

Other, please specify

Reducing our use of airfreight when importing garments from partner factories to warehouses

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

4,095

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation & distribution

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

9,400,000

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

Payback period

No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Ongoing

Comment

Continued caps on our use of air-freight mean logistics cost is minimised due to better planning. In FY21 we air-freighted 5.4% of our garments, but have reduced this to 2% in FY22, saving the business an estimated £9.4m based on the cost of airfreight vs sea freight (airfreight last year was >6x higher cost than sea freight).

The carbon emissions associated with this project are calculated as 4,095 tonnes CO2e pa, based on if we have air-freighted 5.4% of our total volume of garments this year. The saving is the result of the fact that airfreight emits nearly 89x more carbon emissions (per tonne.km) vs sea freight.

We have therefore reduced our reliance on airfreight, to reduce reliance on a carbon intense mode of transport, with high associated costs.

There is not a direct cost to these mitigations as shorter distances and lower carbon modes are predominantly cheaper, therefore assumed £0. There is instead a saving, as we maximise our use of the more cost effective and less carbon intense sea freight or production in source countries closer to our end markets therefore reducing distance and our risk of impact.

These emissions savings will last forever as we will not reduce our progress on this target, only increase it.

Note: Our overall reduction from this programme over last 4 years is from 11% in FY19 to 2.1% this year (FY22) which is an 81% reduction

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption
Low-carbon electricity mix

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

859

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation & distribution

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

Payback period

No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Ongoing

Comment

We are working with our third-party distribution partners to switch 100% of their electricity consumption to renewable by 2025.

We set a renewable electricity baseline year of 2017, when the target was set, to accurately track renewable electricity use through our procurement mechanisms.
This year we made further progress against this target increasing to 93% of electricity by:
1) Working with our third-party partners to drastically increase use of certified renewable electricity to 93.3% of their overall electricity use, reducing related carbon emissions by 859 tonnes CO2e, with a further 413 tonnes remaining from sites using non renewable electricity which can be removed.
2) We worked with all partners to get the remaining 10 sites to commit to purchasing 100% renewable electricity for the whole of our next financial year (FY23) which will help us achieve this target.
3) We set internal milestone of 90% for this year and have accelerated to try and reach 100% in FY23 (2 years early) due to success of programme to date.

These emissions savings will last forever as we will not reduce our progress on this target, only increase it.

There is no cost (or saving and payback) on this as these are third party controlled sites who are making the investment to switch, based on our engagement. Hence the savings sit in scope 3.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption
Biogas

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

100

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

7,500

Payback period

No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Ongoing

Comment

This year as part of our "Abs 1" target to reduce our absolute scope 1 & 2 emissions we switched to purchasing RGGO certified biogas for 61% of our gas consumption (covering UK and European operations) to reduce scope 1 emissions by 100 tonnes CO2e this year. This is calculated using Defra emission factors for natural gas and biogas and comparing the difference to work our carbon reduction this year.

Investment in this is from the purchase of RGGO certificates to cover the required consumption.

These emissions savings will last forever as we will not reduce our progress on this target, only increase it.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings
Lighting

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

182

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

176

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

334

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

As part of a multi-year CAPEX programme to retrofit all remaining retail stores with LED track lighting, this year we installed LED in a further 16 stores at a cost of £334, saving £176k per annum.

The estimated energy savings result in a carbon emissions saving of 182 tonnes CO2e

pa.

The lifespan of this investment relates to a technology limit and is expected to be 5-10 years (standard lifetime for LED lighting).

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption
Low-carbon electricity mix

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

168.91

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

2,500

Payback period

No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Ongoing

Comment

This year as part of our "Abs 1" target to reduce our absolute scope 1 & 2 emissions we purchased additional 100% certified renewable energy credits to reduce scope 2 emissions from supplied heating and cooling, by further 169 tonnes CO2e.

Investment in this is from the purchase of EACs certificates to cover the required consumption across the relevant countries.

These emissions savings will last forever as we will not reduce our progress on this target, only maintain it.

C4.3c

(C4.3c) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Method	Comment

Dedicated budget for energy efficiency	There are dedicated operational (OPEX) and capital (CAPEX) budgets for the monitoring and management of energy in the business. These cover projects such as LED lighting, BEMS, smart metering and EV charge point installations. Last year we approved a large (>£1m) CAPEX budget for 2022 - 2024 for the optimisation of 100% of our retail stores and our main warehouses with LED lighting and BMS (where appropriate). This year we implemented year 1 of this (~£350k) in retrofitting LED lighting across multiple stores.
Employee engagement	We have a group of >50 Sustainability Warriors, who are Superdry colleagues, from across all areas and departments of Superdry global offices and stores, who are passionate about sustainability. Together our warriors are the first port of call to help engage all Superdry staff in sustainability initiatives, as well as provide feedback from colleagues and customers on where we can improve and reduce our environmental impact and carbon emissions further. Our warriors meet at least monthly to discuss ideas and have already helped identify many changes which will result in reduced carbon emissions both directly and indirectly. These include ideas around pre-loved garment collection, identifying stores without LEDs or access to recycling, removing single use Covid PPE and replacing with refillable/reusable alternatives, and challenging our procurement habits to move to more sustainable alternative e.g. 100% recycled printer paper. This year we also created sustainability training packs and shared with all global retail and customer care employees. This provided greater detail to our core customer facing staff to ensure they have the knowledge to communicate that sustainability is part of Superdry brand DNA. In addition to this, we have an internal engagement platform called Workplace where sustainability news (updates, policies etc.) are shared and participation in sustainable actions and energy / carbon reduction is encouraged. This has revealed a real passion for sustainability amongst our staff.
Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards	We always ensure we are 100% compliant with energy and environmental regulations. In this reporting year we have complied with The Companies (Directors' Report) and Limited Liability Partnerships (Energy and Carbon Report) Regulations 2018 (the 2018 Regulations) which implement the government's policy on Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting (SECR). This helps us report energy and carbon emissions coherently and track any changes, which help us identify areas to focus our reduction methods on.

Other Partnering with Industry Initiatives to share best practice	This year we became signatories of the British Retail Consortium (BRC) Climate Roadmap. By being a signatory we sit on all 5 pathway working groups of which all are focussed on different emission areas and aimed at providing decarbonisation pathways to share with all signatories. Collaboration is crucial when it comes to carbon reduction and sharing best practice whilst contributing to industry led emission reduction plans is one way Superdry do this. In addition we committed to becoming signatories of the UN Fashion Industry Charter on Climate Change, where we will adopt all principles including the requirement to align our targets and decarbonisation pathway with the science and other emission reduction initiatives. This year we also launched a partnership with Oxfam GB and Ireland to place pre-loved garment donation boxes in all our ~80 full price UK and ROI stores. This is supported with instore POS, engagement campaigns across socials and incentives in order to help reduce the impacts of end of life emissions by encouraging customers to pass on their garment when they are finished with it. This aims to fight the norm that when a customer reaches the end of life with their garment, it does not necessarily mean the garment is at the end of its life and it could isntead be passed on to a new owner to keep wearing. This reduces the volume of product going to landfill and rises it up the waste heirarchy in order to reduce associated carbon emissions. In the 3 months of full operation this year we collected around 1 tonne of garments to go to Oxfam.

C4.5

(C4.5) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

No

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

(C5.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

No

C5.1a

(C5.1a) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

Row 1

Has there been a structural change?

No

C5.1b

(C5.1b) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?
Row 1	No

C5.2

(C5.2) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

Base year start

May 1, 2016

Base year end

April 30, 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

369.463

Comment

This was from the following sources:

Burning Gas for Heating (applicable to a small proportion of our direct operations)
Company owned vehicles (a small selection of company owned cars for staff - this was the final year of having company owned vehicles as we moved to a leased / hire model for company cars)
Refrigerant leakage from air conditioning (based on maintenance reports where refills were required in that year)

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start

May 1, 2016

Base year end

April 30, 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9,598.441

Comment

Purchased electricity, heating and cooling

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start
May 1, 2016

Base year end
April 30, 2017

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
3,111.83

Comment
Entirely from purchased electricity, heating and cooling, using market based factors and accounting for our use of 73% renewable electricity in this year.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

Base year start
May 1, 2021

Base year end
April 30, 2022

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
214,204.705

Comment
This year was our first year to have calculated our full scope 3 emissions and therefore acts as our current baseline year.

In scope are all emissions generated upstream of Superdry's operations associated with extraction, production and transportation of goods and services purchased and acquired during the reporting year.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

Base year start
May 1, 2021

Base year end
April 30, 2022

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
6,745.402

Comment
This year was our first year to have calculated our full scope 3 emissions and therefore acts as our current baseline year.

Capital goods are the physical assets used by the business to carry out its operational activities (mainly clothing retail and wholesale) usually purchased with the intention to

generate value and/or save cost. These goods sit within all of the fixed asset classes- Land and Buildings, Leasehold improvements, Fixtures and Fittings, Vehicles & Computer equipment.

Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

Base year start

May 1, 2021

Base year end

April 30, 2022

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1,900.33

Comment

This year was our first year to have calculated our full scope 3 emissions and therefore acts as our current baseline year.

Fuel and energy related activities not included in scope 1 or scope 2 for Superdry sites that it has financial control over including UK and international stores and offices.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

May 1, 2021

Base year end

April 30, 2022

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

16,457.71

Comment

This year was our first year to have calculated our full scope 3 emissions and therefore acts as our current baseline year.

Emissions from the transportation and distribution of goods covering air, rail, road and sea transport. This includes the following transportation routes for inbound and outbound goods:

Inbound
- Consolidation centre to distribution centre
- Inter-warehouse distribution centre to distribution centre
- Samples from Tier1 suppliers to Superdry warehouses

Outbound
- Samples from Superdry warehouses to showrooms
- E-commerce and returns between Superdry distribution centres and E-commerce

customers
- Wholesale and returns between Superdry distribution centres and Superdry wholesale clients
- Stores and returns between Superdry distribution centres and Superdry stores
- Store fulfilment to E-commerce
- Inter-store between Superdry stores

Emissions from the storing of products in warehouses, distribution centres and consolidation centres are also reported.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Base year start
May 1, 2021

Base year end
April 30, 2022

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
93.615

Comment
This year was our first year to have calculated our full scope 3 emissions and therefore acts as our current baseline year.

Waste management includes waste generated across sites that are under Superdry's financial control – this includes UK and international stores and offices.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

Base year start
May 1, 2021

Base year end
April 30, 2022

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
1,600.587

Comment
This year was our first year to have calculated our full scope 3 emissions and therefore acts as our current baseline year.

Transportation of employees for business-related activities during the reporting year. These include travel in vehicles not owned or operated by the reporting company such as air travel, rail travel, automobile travel, bus travel, ferry travel, London underground travel and taxi travel. Hotel stays are also included in this category. Leased transport are included in leased assets instead.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

Base year start

May 1, 2021

Base year end

April 30, 2022

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2,237.946

Comment

This year was our first year to have calculated our full scope 3 emissions and therefore acts as our current baseline year.

Employee commuting distances to Superdry stores and offices and working from home energy requirements.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

Base year start

May 1, 2021

Base year end

April 30, 2022

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

315.417

Comment

This year was our first year to have calculated our full scope 3 emissions and therefore acts as our current baseline year.

Scope 1 and 2 emissions of leased assets not reported in Superdry's scope 1 and 2 emissions. This includes the leased vehicles that Superdry does not have operational control of.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

May 1, 2021

Base year end

April 30, 2022

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4,043.607

Comment

This year was our first year to have calculated our full scope 3 emissions and therefore acts as our current baseline year.

Emissions from the transportation and distribution of goods from:

(i) Superdry distribution centres to Superdry's wholesale clients' distribution centres
(ii) returns from Superdry's wholesale clients' distribution centres to Superdry distribution centres
(iii) Superdry's wholesale clients' distribution centres to final point of sale. These all relate to movements where the wholesale partner collects the goods from Superdry warehouse and pays for the transport instead of Superdry.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

This category is not relevant as Superdry sells finished products (garments and accessories) which are not further processed after Superdry sell them.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

Base year start

May 1, 2021

Base year end

April 30, 2022

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

80,755.075

Comment

This year was our first year to have calculated our full scope 3 emissions and therefore acts as our current baseline year.

Includes the emissions from the indirect use-phase of sold products over their expected lifetime (i.e., emissions from the use of products that indirectly consume energy (fuels or electricity) during use. For apparel, indirect consumption of electricity is typically observed during the laundering process (washing and drying of garments).

Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products

Base year start

May 1, 2021

Base year end

April 30, 2022

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2,991.888

Comment

This year was our first year to have calculated our full scope 3 emissions and therefore acts as our current baseline year.

The scope 1 and scope 2 emissions of waste management companies that occur during the disposal or treatment of sold products.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Superdry does not lease or sub-let any assets (e.g. buildings or vehicles) or to others entities/companies and therefore this category is not relevant.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

Base year start

May 1, 2021

Base year end

April 30, 2022

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4,517.397

Comment

This year was our first year to have calculated our full scope 3 emissions and therefore acts as our current baseline year.

Scope 1, 2 and 3 fuel and energy related activities for Franchises who purchase a licence from Superdry that allows them (i) to operate a store under the Superdry branding and (ii) to stock official Superdry goods.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

This category is not relevant to our business as we operate solely as a Commercial Goods company and therefore we have no investments.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

No other upstream scope 3 related emissions outside of main 15 categories declared.

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

No other downstream scope 3 related emissions outside of main 15 categories declared.

C5.3

(C5.3) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

Defra Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including streamlined energy and carbon reporting guidance, 2019

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance

C6. Emissions data

C6.1

(C6.1) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

233.973

Start date

May 1, 2021

End date

April 30, 2022

Comment

This was from the following sources:

Burning Gas for Heating (applicable to a small proportion of our direct operations) - this is a combination of natural gas and certified biogas (via Renewable Gas Guarantee of Origins)
Use of Diesel in generators (applicable only to one site within our direct operations, where it is used as 'grid-backup' generator)
Refrigerant leakage from air conditioning (based on maintenance reports where refills were required in that year)

Past year 1

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

182.071

Start date

May 1, 2020

End date

April 30, 2021

Comment

This was from the following sources:

Burning Gas for Heating (applicable to a small proportion of our direct operations) - this is a combination of natural gas and certified biogas (via Renewable Gas Guarantee of Origins)
Use of Diesel in generators (applicable only to one site within our direct operations, where it is used as 'grid-backup' generator)

Refrigerant leakage from air conditioning (based on maintenance reports where refills were required in that year)

Past year 2

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

162.646

Start date

May 1, 2019

End date

April 30, 2020

Comment

This was from the following sources:

Burning Gas for Heating (applicable to a small proportion of our direct operations)
Use of Diesel in generators (applicable only to one site within our direct operations, where it is used as 'grid-backup' generator)
Refrigerant leakage from air conditioning (based on maintenance reports where refills were required in that year)

Past year 3

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

301.049

Start date

May 1, 2018

End date

April 30, 2019

Comment

This was from the following sources:

Burning Gas for Heating (applicable to a small proportion of our direct operations)
Use of Diesel in generators (applicable only to one site within our direct operations, where it is used as 'grid-backup' generator)
Refrigerant leakage from air conditioning (based on maintenance reports where refills were required in that year)

C6.2

(C6.2) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

Row 1

Scope 2, location-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

Scope 2, market-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

Comment

We calculate both Scope 2 'Location Based' and 'Market Based' emissions as part of our annual GHG inventory and publish both of these in our Annual Report. We have done this since 2016.

C6.3

(C6.3) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based

4,787.576

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

0

Start date

May 1, 2021

End date

April 30, 2022

Comment

Under location-based reporting we use annually updated carbon emission factors for country specific average grid electricity fuel mix.
All electricity used across the company globally is from 100% certified renewable sources and this year we extended that to ensure our purchased heating and cooling is also covered by 100% certified renewable sources. Therefore carbon emissions are 0 for all scope 2 sources under the market based method.

Past year 1

Scope 2, location-based

4,737.518

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

149.697

Start date

May 1, 2020

End date

April 30, 2021

Comment

Under location-based reporting we use annually updated carbon emission factors for country specific average grid electricity fuel mix.
All electricity used across the company globally is from 100% certified renewable sources. Therefore carbon emissions from electricity are 0 for Scope 2 (Market Based) method. The remaining Scope 2 (Market-Based) emissions (149.697 Tonnes CO2e) are from "Purchased Heating and Cooling".

Past year 2

Scope 2, location-based

7,263.68

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

199.679

Start date

May 1, 2019

End date

April 30, 2020

Comment

Under location-based reporting we use annually updated carbon emission factors for country specific average grid electricity fuel mix.
All electricity used across the company globally is from certified renewable sources. Therefore carbon emissions from electricity are 0 for Scope 2 (Market Based) method. The remaining Scope 2 (Market-Based) emissions (199.679 Tonnes CO2e) are from "Purchased Heating and Cooling".

Past year 3

Scope 2, location-based

8,457.319

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

149.391

Start date

May 1, 2018

End date

April 30, 2019

Comment

Under location-based reporting we use annually updated carbon emission factors for country specific average grid electricity fuel mix.
All electricity used across the company globally is from certified renewable sources. Therefore carbon emissions from electricity are 0 for Scope 2 (Market Based) method. The remaining Scope 2 (Market-Based) emissions (149.391 Tonnes CO2e) are from "Purchased Heating and Cooling".

C6.4

(C6.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

No

C6.5

(C6.5) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

214,204.705

Emissions calculation methodology

Supplier-specific method
Hybrid method
Spend-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

82

Please explain

In scope are all emissions generated upstream of Superdry's operations associated with extraction, production and transportation of goods and services purchased and acquired during the reporting year.

Superdry uses both the process based and EEIO modelling method to calculate the emissions associated with goods and services. The process-based approach was used for goods for resale (GFR), finished garments and accessories including samples. Material life cycle factors were sourced from the Sustainable Apparel Coalition (SAC) Higg Material Sustainability Index (MSI). Packaging also followed the process-based approach using Ecoinvent carbon emissions factors by packaging material. The EEIO method was used for all other goods not resale (GNFR) including categories such as a financial services, maintenance, and electrical machinery.

GFR
a. Calculate material tonnage (e.g. polyester, cotton, viscose) used to produce garments through accurate composition tracking and garment weights from suppliers, industry averages or sample weighing.
b. Apply an uplift on finished material weights to account for fabric offcut waste.

c. Source factors for each material type from Higg MSI. Higg standard factors are used for all materials.
d. Calculate Tier 1 emissions using a benchmark of tCO2e per tonne of textiles from consultancy supplier database. This was updated to account for an average of 14% production made with renewable electricity across Superdry's suppliers.

Capital goods

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

6,745.402

Emissions calculation methodology

Spend-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

Please explain

Capital goods are the physical assets used by the business to carry out its operational activities (mainly clothing retail and wholesale) usually purchased with the intention to generate value and/or save cost. These goods sit within all of the fixed asset classes- Land and Buildings, Leasehold improvements, Fixtures and Fittings, Vehicles & Computer equipment.

Superdry's capital goods emissions are calculated using the EEIO modelling method. This includes:
1) Using procurement spend based reports (checked to remove any purchasing transactions that are reported elsewhere (e.g. fuel, electricity) or are not included (e.g. rent, trademarks)
2) The 26 sectors in the EEIO tool we use are adapted to a bespoke Superdry model where each procurement line item is mapped to one of the EEIO sectors
3) Each procurement line item is then mapped to the supplier country provided
4) The emissions associated with each line item are then calculated by multiplying the spend by the assigned thousand USD/kgCO_2e EEIO factor.

Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1,900.33

Emissions calculation methodology

Fuel-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

88

Please explain

Superdry sites that it has financial control over including UK and international stores and offices.

Fuel and energy related activities not included in scope 1 or scope 2 are calculated using the process-based method as follows:
1) Obtain data for purchased fuel and electricity
2) Where no actual data is available, purchased fuel and electricity is estimated based on store sales area and site open and closure
3) For fuels, apply the suitable DEFRA Well-to-Tank (WTT) emission factor; for electricity, apply the suitable DEFRA Well-to-Tank (WTT) emission factor Transmission and Distribution (T&D) emission factor.

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

16,457.71

Emissions calculation methodology

Distance-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

50

Please explain

Emissions from the transportation and distribution of goods covering air, rail, road and sea transport. This includes the following transportation routes for inbound and outbound goods:
Inbound
- Samples from Tier1 suppliers to Superdry warehouses
- Tier1 to consolidation centre
- Consolidation centre to distribution centre
- Inter-warehouse transfers

Outbound
- Samples from Superdry warehouses to showrooms
- Stock movement requests
- E-commerce fulfilment and returns between distribution centres and customer
- Wholesale fulfilment and returns between distribution centres and wholesale clients
- Store fulfilment and returns between distribution centres and Superdry stores
- Store fulfilment to E-commerce

- Inter-store transfers

Emissions from the storing of products in warehouses, distribution centres and consolidation centres are also reported.

To calculate the emissions associated with the transportation the following methodology was applied:
a. To obtain the total weight moved, the number of units moved (provided) is multiplied by the weight of the items which is calculated for different movement types (e.g. retail carton, ecommerce parcel) using supplier declared weights where possible.
b. The mode of transport has been recorded from a either our supply chain logistics portal or supplier declared where possible
c. Distance is calculated point to point where locations are known using the haversine formula.
c. If no distance was provided and the route was incomplete, an average distance for that category was applied.
d. The total weight is multiplied by the distance travelled to obtain a tonne-km unit where the emission factor can be applied
e. Emissions are calculated using the correct DEFRA and supplier specific emission factors depending on the mode of transport and DEFRA WTT factors

To calculate the emissions associated with the storage of products the following methodology was applied:
a. Obtain data for purchased fuel and electricity (including source of electricity to account for use of certified renewable sources)
b. Where applicable, convert all fuels and electricity to kilowatt hours (kWh)
c. Where no actual data is available, purchased fuel and electricity is estimated based on floor area and site open and closure
d. Emissions are calculated by applying the suitable DEFRA scope 1 or scope 2 emission factor coupled with the renewable tariff

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

93.615

Emissions calculation methodology

Waste-type-specific method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

12

Please explain

Waste management includes waste generated across sites that are under Superdry's financial control – this includes UK and international stores and offices.

Waste emissions are calculated using the process-based method as follows:
a. Collect primary data from waste schedules based on the following waste treatment types:
- Reuse
- Recycling
- Incineration or treatment
- Landfill
b. Where no actual data is available, waste generation is estimated based on a waste benchmark calculated from real data (based on a store sales area and site open and closure).
c. Emissions are calculated using the DEFRA emission factors based on the waste disposal and treatment

Business travel

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1,600.587

Emissions calculation methodology

Supplier-specific method
Hybrid method
Spend-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

44

Please explain

Transportation of employees for business-related activities during the reporting year. These include travel in vehicles not owned or operated by the reporting company such as air travel, rail travel, automobile travel, bus travel, ferry travel, London underground travel and taxi travel. Hotel stays are also included in this category. Leased transport are included in leased assets instead.

Business travel emissions use the process-based method to calculate the associated emissions, mileage and spend from standard logged travel report and travel agency reports.
• Standard logged travel reports – distance travelled per mode (air, train, taxi) and the number of hotel nights spent per country has been recorded.
• Travel agency reports – Internal expenses system reports the spend on travel per mode
Consultancy verified benchmarks used to convert spend to distance, which will then allow emission calculations using the DEFRA emission factors (including WTT) based on the mode of travel.

Employee commuting

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

2,237.946

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

Please explain

Employee commuting distances to Superdry stores and offices and working from home energy requirements.

Employee commuting
a. Use store and office FTE figures and apply store and office closure rates (where stores and offices are closed, there are no employee commuting)
b. Split proportion of FTEs who reside between London, urban and rural – however as this split is unavailable it is assumed all FTEs reside in urban areas
c. Calculate distance travelled per mode using Department for Transport commuting trends (see below)
d. Emissions are calculated using the DEFRA emission factors (including WTT) based on the travel mode

Working from home
a. Obtain office FTE figures and apply office closure rates (where offices are closed, FTEs are expected to be working from home) – store FTEs are not expected to work from home so will not be calculated
b. FTE markets are defined as requiring heating and/or cooling based on the climate
c. Fuel and energy requirements are calculated using the EcoAct homeworking emissions methodology where fuel and energy consumption is calculated for laptops, lighting, heating (for markets requiring heating) and cooling (for markets requiring cooling)
d. Emissions are calculated by applying the suitable DEFRA scope 1 or scope 2 emission factor

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

315.417

Emissions calculation methodology

Asset-specific method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

42

Please explain

Scope 1 and 2 emissions of leased assets not reported in Superdry's scope 1 and 2 emissions. This includes the leased vehicles that Superdry does not have operational control of.

Upstream leased vehicle emissions use the process-based method to calculate the associated emissions using the DEFRA emission factors based on the following vehicle size and fuel type:
Vehicle size:
- Small
- Medium
- Large
- Average

Fuel type:
- Diesel
- Hybrid
- Petrol
- Unknown

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

4,043.607

Emissions calculation methodology

Distance-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

50

Please explain

Emissions from the transportation and distribution of goods from:
(i) Superdry distribution centres to Superdry's wholesale clients' distribution centres
(ii) returns from Superdry's wholesale clients' distribution centres to Superdry distribution centres
(iii) Superdry's wholesale clients' distribution centres to final point of sale. These all relate to movements where the wholesale partner collects the goods from Superdry

warehouse and pays for the transport instead of Superdry.

Downstream transportation and distribution of goods between Superdry distribution centres and Superdry's wholesale clients' distribution centres has been calculated as follows:
a. The number of units moved have been recorded using internal systems and is multiplied by the average outbound wholesale item unit weight for the year to obtain the total weight moved
b. The mode of transport has been recorded from a either our supply chain logistics portal or supplier declared where possible
c. Distance is calculated point to point where locations are known using the haversine formula.
c. The total weight is multiplied by the distance travelled to obtain a tonne-km unit where the emission factor can be applied
d. Emissions are calculated using the appropriate DEFRA emission factors depending on the mode of transport and WTT factors

Downstream transportation and distribution of goods from Superdry's wholesale clients' distribution centres to the final point of sale has been estimated as follows:
a. The number of units moved have been recorded and is multiplied by the average outbound wholesale item unit weight for the year to obtain the total weight moved
b. Destination countries have been categorised as either "large" or "small" where "large" countries are assigned an average onward transportation distance of 800km and "small" countries 200km
c. Superdry's wholesale clients' distribution centres to the final point of sale are assumed to be within the same country and are transported on road
d. The total weight is multiplied by the distance travelled to obtain a tonne-km unit where the emission factor can be applied
e. Emissions are calculated using the DEFRA emission factor and WTT factor

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

This category is not relevant as Superdry sells finished products (garments and accessories) which are not further processed after Superdry sell them.

Use of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

80,755.075

Emissions calculation methodology

Methodology for indirect use phase emissions, please specify

Average number of customer uses of washing and drying equipment over lifetime of product , combined with fuel and electricity consumed in use scenarios

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

Please explain

Includes the emissions from the indirect use-phase of sold products over their expected lifetime (i.e., emissions from the use of products that indirectly consume energy (fuels or electricity) during use. For apparel, indirect consumption of electricity is typically observed during the laundering process (washing and drying of garments).

Use of sold products is calculated using the process-based method as follows:
a. Collecting the total tonnage of goods that were sold
b. Apply a weighted of average of the number of washes based on the type of garments sold using a EU Joint Research Council published paper on garment washing and drying trends by garment type
c. Estimate the total energy required to wash and dry, and to iron the goods based on the below assumptions
d. Calculate emissions using the DEFRA emission factors for electricity

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

2,991.888

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

Please explain

The scope 1 and scope 2 emissions of waste management companies that occur during the disposal or treatment of sold products.

End-of-life treatment of sold products is calculated using the process-based method as follows:
a. Collecting the total tonnage of goods that were sold
b. Estimate split of fate of products using the Pulse of the Fashion Industry benchmarks (see below) and apportion to total tonnage of goods sold
c. Calculate emissions using the correct DEFRA emission factors depending on fate (e.g. recycling, incineration, landfill)

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Superdry does not lease or sub-let any assets (e.g. buildings or vehicles) or to others entities/companies and therefore this category is not relevant.

Franchises

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

4,517.397

Emissions calculation methodology

Franchise-specific method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

Please explain

Franchises who purchase a licence from Superdry that allows them (i) to operate a store under the Superdry branding and (ii) to stock official Superdry goods.

Scope 1, 2 and 3 fuel and energy related activities for franchises are calculated using the process-based method as follows:
a. Electricity is estimated for each store based on benchmark average intensity created from Superdry owned retail electricity consumption, applied to franchise store sales area, site open and closing times and where. The average intensity is calculated from kilowatt hours per owned Superdry retail store m2 plus a 20% uplift for inefficiencies within the franchise estate.
b. Natural gas is estimated based on benchmark of proportion of gas as fuel mix from Superdry owned retail estate. The proportion of franchise gas use has a 50% uplift for inefficiencies vs superdry owned retail.
c. Emissions are calculated by applying the suitable DEFRA scope 1 or scope 2 emission factor

Investments

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

This category is not relevant to our business as we operate solely as a Commercial Goods company and therefore we have no investments.

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

No other upstream scope 3 related emissions outside of main 15 categories declared.

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

No other downstream scope 3 related emissions outside of main 15 categories declared.

C6.5a

(C6.5a) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.

Past year 1

Start date

End date

Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

This is Superdry's first year calculating Scope 3 emissions, so the question is not relevant in 2022

Past year 2

Start date

End date

Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

This is Superdry's first year calculating Scope 3 emissions, so the question is not relevant in 2022

Past year 3

Start date

End date

Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

This is Superdry's first year calculating Scope 3 emissions, so the question is not relevant in 2022

C6.7

(C6.7) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

No

C6.10

(C6.10) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Intensity figure

8.36

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

5,021.54

Metric denominator

unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total

600,700,000

Scope 2 figure used

Location-based

% change from previous year

5.4

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason for change

We saw a 5.4% decrease in our absolute Scope 1 & 2 (location-based) emissions total.

This is owing to our continuous drive to reduce fuel and electricity consumption, which will have reduced our Scope 1 and 2 emissions, through emission reduction initiatives such as:
1) Our purchase of RGGO certified biogas to reduce scope 1 emissions by 100 tonnes CO2e this year (as reported in C4.1a - "Abs 1")
2) Replacing lighting in 16 stores (as reporting in C4.3b)
3) Optimising our energy using BMS systems (as reported in C4.3c)

4) Behaviour change/employee engagement through our Sustainability Warriors

In addition this will in part be due to the reduction in location based (average grid) carbon emission factors for electricity published for each country due to increased mix of renewable sources of energy within country specific grid fuel mixes.

Intensity figure

0.39

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

233.97

Metric denominator

unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total

600,700,000

Scope 2 figure used

Market-based

% change from previous year

34.7

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason for change

We saw a 34.7% decrease in our absolute Scope 1 & 2 (market-based) emissions total.

This is owing to our continuous drive to procure more of our energy from renewable sources, as well as continue to reduce fuel and electricity consumption, which will have reduced our Scope 1 and 2 emissions, through emission reduction initiatives such as:
1) Our purchase of RGGO certified biogas to reduce scope 1 emissions by 100 tonnes CO2e this year (as reported in C4.1a - "Abs 1")
2) Our purchase of 100% certified renewable energy credits to reduce scope 2 emissions from supplied heating and cooling, by further 169 tonnes CO2e this year (as reported in C4.1a - "Abs 1")
3) Replacing lighting in 16 stores (as reporting in C4.3b)
4) Optimising our energy using BMS systems (as reported in C4.3c)
5) Behaviour change/employee engagement through our Sustainability Warriors

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

(C7.1) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

No

C7.2

(C7.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by country/region.

Country/Region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Belgium	0.062
Italy	7.096
Netherlands	0.002
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	153.227
United States of America	63.278
Germany	2.529
Austria	0.002
India	0.051
France	7.726

C7.3

(C7.3) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

By business division
By activity

C7.3a

(C7.3a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Global Retail (Our 237 directly owned and operated retail stores)	180.778
Global Offices and Showrooms (Our 31 directly owned and operated global office units and wholesale showrooms)	53.194

C7.3c

(C7.3c) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.

Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Burning of natural gas for the provision of heating across some of our global stores and offices	63.278
Refrigerant leakage from HVAC systems within our global stores and offices	170.523
Burning of diesel in generator, as back up to grid to support some of our global offices	0.051
Burning of certified (via RGGOs) biogas for the provision of heating across some of our global stores and offices	0.12

C7.5

(C7.5) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by country/region.

Country/Region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Austria	17.831	0
Belgium	104.812	0
Denmark	40.745	0
France	54.459	0
Germany	870.286	0
Hong Kong SAR, China	23.898	0
India	12.407	0
Ireland	168.041	0
Italy	172.352	0
Netherlands	227.815	0
Spain	29.858	0
Sweden	0.521	0
Switzerland	0.09	0
Turkey	3.414	0
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2,304.437	0
United States of America	756.528	0
Norway	0.082	0

C7.6

(C7.6) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

By business division

By activity

C7.6a

(C7.6a) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.

Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Global Retail (Our 237 directly owned and operated retail stores)	4,456.722	0
Global Offices and Showrooms (Our 31 directly owned and operated global office units and wholesale showrooms)	330.854	0

C7.6c

(C7.6c) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business activity.

Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Purchased Electricity within all global stores and offices	4,618.664	0
Purchased Heating and Cooling within some of our global stores	168.912	0

C7.9

(C7.9) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Decreased

C7.9a

(C7.9a) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

	Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	268.902	Decreased	81.05	This year we increased the consumption of renewable energy through two methods (as reported in C4.3b): 1) Purchasing 100% certified renewable

				energy credits (Energy Attribute Certificates) to reduce scope 2 (market-based) emissions from purchased heating and cooling, by 168.912 tonnes CO2e this year 2) Purchasing Renewable Gas Guarantee of Origin certified biogas for 61% of our gas consumption (covering UK and European operations) to reduce scope 1 emissions by 99.990 tonnes CO2e this year Last years (FY21) scope 1 and 2 (market-based) emissions = 331.769 tonnes CO2e Change in emissions from change in renewable energy consumption = -168.912 + -99.990 = -268.902 tonnes CO2e Emission value (percentage) = (-268.902 / 331.769) * 100 = -81.05% (i.e. an 81.05% decrease in emissions compared to last year)
Other emissions reduction activities	0	No change	0	This year we saw no change in emissions from emissions reduction activities across our scope 1 and 2 (market-based). Our emissions reductions activities (as described in C4.3b related to either scope 3 emissions or scope 2 (location-based) emissions. The emissions reduction activities undertaken relating to purchased electricity (scope 2) result in a 0 tonnes CO2e emissions reduction when using the market-based accounting methodology (as we are here in C7.9a) because we source 100% of our purchased electricity, heating and cooling from certified renewable energy sources. Last years (FY21) scope 1 and 2

				(market-based) emissions = 331.769 tonnes CO2e Change in emissions from other emissions reduction activities = 0 tonnes CO2e Emission value (percentage) = (0 / 331.769) * 100 = 0% (i.e. no change in emissions compared to last year)
Divestment				
Acquisitions				
Mergers				
Change in output	171.106	Increased	51.57	This year we have seen a 51.57% increase in scope 1 & 2 (market based) emissions due to change in output. This is because last year Covid-19 caused our operational hours to significantly decrease (due to closure of stores and offices creating a change in output). This year we had very minimal impact of Covid-19 on store operations which mean our operational hours increased significantly on last year and therefore we saw a change in output of increased sales and operational hours causing an increase in emissions from higher gas use and higher fugitive emissions from refrigerant leakage. 1. Increased gas use = 19.215 tonnes CO2e 2. Increased purchased heating and cooling = 19.858 tonnes CO2e 3. increased use of AC units and resulting increased refrigerant leakage = 132.033 tonne CO2e Last years (FY21) scope 1 and 2 (market-based) emissions = 331.769 tonnes CO2e Change in emissions from change in output = 19.215 + 19.858 + 132.033 =

				171.106 tonnes CO2e Emission value (percentage) = (171.106 / 331.769) * 100 = 51.57% (i.e. a 51.57% increase in emissions compared to last year)
Change in methodology				
Change in boundary				
Change in physical operating conditions				
Unidentified				
Other				

C7.9b

(C7.9b) Are your emissions performance calculations in C7.9 and C7.9a based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Market-based

C8. Energy

C8.1

(C8.1) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

C8.2

(C8.2) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	Yes

Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	Yes
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	No

C8.2a

(C8.2a) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

	Heating value	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	HHV (higher heating value)	546.57	345.68	892.25
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity		20,249.19	0	20,249.19
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat		290.81	0	290.81
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling		399.92	0	399.92
Total energy consumption		21,486.49	345.68	21,832.17

C8.2b

(C8.2b) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	No

Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	No

C8.2c

(C8.2c) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

546.57

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

546.57

Comment

Bio gas (RGGO certified) used in boilers across our global offices for the purpose of heating

Other biomass

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

Comment

Not used by Superdry in 2022

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

Comment

Not used by Superdry in 2022

Coal

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

Comment

Not used by Superdry in 2022

Oil

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

Comment

Not used by Superdry in 2022

Gas

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

345.48

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

345.48

Comment

Natural gas used in boilers across our global offices for the purpose of heating

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0.2

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0.2

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

Comment

Diesel used in a back-up generator in one of our office units.

Total fuel

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

892.25

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0.2

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

892.05

Comment

Natural gas and biogas used in boilers across our global offices for the purpose of heating.
Diesel used in a back-up generator in one of our office units.

C8.2e

(C8.2e) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in C6.3.

Sourcing method

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. green tariffs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Renewable energy mix, please specify

Renewable energy mix not specified by supplier

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Austria

Tracking instrument used

GO

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

80.42

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Austria

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment

Sourcing method

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. green tariffs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Renewable energy mix, please specify

Renewable energy mix not specified by supplier

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Belgium

Tracking instrument used

GO

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

621.57

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Belgium

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment

Sourcing method

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. green tariffs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Wind

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Denmark

Tracking instrument used

GO

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

232.59

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Denmark

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment

Sourcing method

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. green tariffs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Renewable energy mix, please specify

Renewable energy mix not specified by supplier

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

France

Tracking instrument used

GO

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1,100.71

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

France

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment

Sourcing method

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. green tariffs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Germany

Tracking instrument used

GO

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2,590.08

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Germany

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment

Sourcing method

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. green tariffs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Wind

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Ireland

Tracking instrument used

GO

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

527.41

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Ireland

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment

Sourcing method

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. green tariffs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Renewable energy mix, please specify

Renewable energy mix not specified by supplier

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Italy

Tracking instrument used

GO

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

500.65

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Italy

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment

Sourcing method

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. green tariffs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Wind

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Netherlands

Tracking instrument used

GO

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

484.68

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Netherlands

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment

Sourcing method

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. green tariffs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Solar

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Spain

Tracking instrument used

GO

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

186.6

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Spain

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment

Sourcing method

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. green tariffs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Wind

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Sweden

Tracking instrument used

GO

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

102.7

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Sweden

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment

Sourcing method

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. green tariffs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Renewable energy mix, please specify

75% Hydro, 25% Solar

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Switzerland

Tracking instrument used

GO

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

8.28

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Switzerland

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment

Sourcing method

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. green tariffs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Renewable energy mix, please specify

Renewable energy mix not specified by supplier

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Tracking instrument used

REGO

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

9,112.5

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment

Sourcing method

Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. green tariffs)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Renewable energy mix, please specify

Renewable energy mix not specified by supplier

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

United States of America

Tracking instrument used

US-REC

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

682.48

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

United States of America

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Wind

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Austria

Tracking instrument used

GO

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

90.15

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Austria

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Wind

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
Belgium

Tracking instrument used
GO

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
33.23

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute
Belgium

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment

Sourcing method
Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Wind

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
France

Tracking instrument used
GO

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
3.2

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute
France

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Wind

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Germany

Tracking instrument used

GO

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

12.7

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Germany

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Wind

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Hong Kong SAR, China

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

37.21

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

China

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Renewable energy mix, please specify

Wind / Solar (split undeclared)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

India

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

18.44

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

India

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Wind

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Netherlands

Tracking instrument used

GO

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

87.47

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Netherlands

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Wind

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Norway

Tracking instrument used

GO

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

11.64

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Norway

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Turkey

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

9.73

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Turkey

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Renewable energy mix, please specify

Wind / Solar / Hydro (split not declared)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Tracking instrument used
REGO

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
1,399.94

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment

Sourcing method
Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Wind

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
United States of America

Tracking instrument used
US-REC

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
2,997.27

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute
United States of America

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier

Cooling

Low-carbon technology type

Wind

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Austria

Tracking instrument used

GO

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

24.77

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Austria

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier

Heat

Low-carbon technology type

Wind

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Denmark

Tracking instrument used

GO

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

69.68

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Denmark

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier

Heat

Low-carbon technology type

Wind

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Germany

Tracking instrument used

GO

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

105.29

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Germany

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier
Cooling

Low-carbon technology type
Wind

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
Germany

Tracking instrument used
GO

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
13.88

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute
Germany

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment

Sourcing method
Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier
Cooling

Low-carbon technology type
Wind

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
Italy

Tracking instrument used
GO

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
60.91

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute
Italy

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier

Heat

Low-carbon technology type

Wind

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Netherlands

Tracking instrument used

GO

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

75.54

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Netherlands

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier

Heat

Low-carbon technology type

Renewable energy mix, please specify

Wind / Solar /Hydro (split not declared by supplier)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Tracking instrument used

REGO

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

40.3

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment

Sourcing method

Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier

Cooling

Low-carbon technology type

Renewable energy mix, please specify

Wind / Solar /Hydro (split not declared by supplier)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Tracking instrument used

REGO

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

300.36

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment

C8.2g

(C8.2g) Provide a breakdown of your non-fuel energy consumption by country.

Country/area
Austria

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
170.57

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

170.57

Country/area
Belgium

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
654.8

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
24.77

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

679.57

Country/area
Denmark

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
232.59

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
69.68

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

302.27

Country/area
France

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
1,103.91

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

1,103.91

Country/area
Germany

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
2,602.78

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
119.17

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

2,721.95

Country/area
Hong Kong SAR, China

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
37.21

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

37.21

Country/area
Ireland

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
527.46

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

527.46

Country/area
Italy

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
500.65

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
60.91

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

561.56

Country/area
India

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
18.44

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

18.44

Country/area
Netherlands

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
572.15

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
75.54

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

647.69

Country/area
Norway

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
11.64

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

11.64

Country/area
Spain

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
186.6

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

186.6

Country/area
Sweden

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
102.7

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

102.7

Country/area
Switzerland

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
8.28

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

8.28

Country/area

Turkey

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

9.73

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

9.73

Country/area

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

10,512.43

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

340.66

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

10,853.09

Country/area

United States of America

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

2,997.27

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

2,997.27

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

(C9.1) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

C10. Verification

C10.1

(C10.1) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	Third-party verification or assurance process in place

C10.1a

(C10.1a) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

Superdry Verification Statement 2021-22 FINAL.pdf

Page/ section reference

This 3 page verification statement clearly sets out the verification undertaken across all scopes (including Scope 1).

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1b

(C10.1b) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope 2 approach

Scope 2 location-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

Superdry Verification Statement 2021-22 FINAL.pdf

Page/ section reference

This 3 page verification statement clearly sets out the verification undertaken across all scopes (including Scope 2 - Location Based).

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Scope 2 approach

Scope 2 market-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

Superdry Verification Statement 2021-22 FINAL.pdf

Page/ section reference

This 3 page verification statement clearly sets out the verification undertaken across all scopes (including Scope 1).

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1c

(C10.1c) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope 3 category

Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
Scope 3: Capital goods
Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution
Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
Scope 3: Business travel
Scope 3: Employee commuting
Scope 3: Upstream leased assets
Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution
Scope 3: Use of sold products
Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products
Scope 3: Franchises

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

Superdry Verification Statement 2021-22 FINAL.pdf

Page/section reference

This 3 page verification statement clearly sets out the verification undertaken across all scopes (including all relevant Scope 3 categories - Category 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, and 14).

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.2

(C10.2) Do you verify any climate-related information reported in your CDP disclosure other than the emissions figures reported in C6.1, C6.3, and C6.5?

No, but we are actively considering verifying within the next two years

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1

(C11.1) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

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

C11.2

(C11.2) Has your organization originated or purchased any project-based carbon credits within the reporting period?

No

C11.3

(C11.3) Does your organization use an internal price on carbon?

No, but we anticipate doing so in the next two years

C12. Engagement

C12.1

(C12.1) Do you engage with your value chain on climate-related issues?

Yes, our suppliers

Yes, our customers/clients

Yes, other partners in the value chain

C12.1a

(C12.1a) Provide details of your climate-related supplier engagement strategy.

Type of engagement

Engagement & incentivization (changing supplier behavior)

Details of engagement

Provide training, support, and best practices on how to make credible renewable energy usage claims
Directly work with suppliers on exploring corporate renewable energy sourcing mechanisms
Offer financial incentives for suppliers who increase the share of renewable energy in their total energy mix

% of suppliers by number

100

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

52

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Category 1 (Purchased Goods and Services) emissions are the most material to Superdry accounting for 64% of our total Scope 3 reported emissions as per our full inventory in FY22 (see C6.5).
Of these 64% of emissions Goods for Resale (GFR) suppliers EW the most material, accounting for 82% of this category (52% of our total Scope 3 reported emissions) which come from a combination of our Tier 1 (Cut, Make, Sew) suppliers and Tier 2, including sub-contractors and fabric mills, onwards.

We engaged with this full supply chain of our GFR by direct engagement with 100% of our Tier 1 factories as this stakeholder group are of critical importance in influencing and decarbonising the full upstream value chain, including fibre production, due to the connected nature, and responsibilities held, of our Tier 1s with our Tier 2, Tier 3 and Tier 4 suppliers to align with our own strategy.

Within the Net Zero pillar of our sustainability strategy we have a programme of works called our sustainable factories, which requires all Suppliers to
1. Transition to using 100% renewable electricity in their operations by 2030 in order to help them reduce their associated carbon emissions (climate impact). With a milestone of achieving 50% of our garment production from renewable electricity by 2025.
2. Phase out of coal fired boilers from all Tier 1 factories in 2023, and in all subcontracted units (ancillary processes) by 2025 - an accelerated target in line with the Fashion Industry Charter for Climate Change.

3. Implementation and ongoing recertification of the ISO50001 Energy Management System standard, to help them reduce their energy use and therefore carbon (climate) impact.
4. Continued adherence to our company Environmental Policy and related Energy Management Protocol and Waste Management Protocol.

The above requirements are set our within our contractual document with our Tier 1 factories (our Suppler Manual) - within the Ethical Trading and Sustainability which details our sustainability strategy (including how Superdry are reducing our impact) as well as stating our requirements of them. We annually update and publish this and send to all (100%) of our garment suppliers (our manufacturing partners) globally.

We are placing preferential orders with factories that show commitment to our company strategic goals, including our requirement to use renewable electricity.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

100% of suppliers are trained on the contents of the Supplier Manual during their onboarding process and then engaged throughout the year by our regional office leads on their progress against our renewable electricity target. We support them on their transition by:
1. Superdry regional office leads, speaking directly with every factory to understand their current position on onsite generation or purchasing of renewable electricity and plans for the future, with monthly progress checks, and encouraging acceleration of any planned onsite installation works/expansions.
2. Providing training internally to Superdry staff in regional office on how to purchase renewable electricity.
3. Providing training to our Tier 1 factories on purchasing renewable electricity (where on site installation is not possible) including specific workshops organised by Superdry with local electricity and EAC suppliers.

Measures of success:
All suppliers must agree to and sign a copy of the Superdry Supplier Manual, adhering strictly to all content and conditions before they are on boarded as a new production supplier. The threshold for success of supplier engagement is having 100% of suppliers agree to the climate-related requirements in Superdry Supplier Manual. We also measure the success by evaluating percentage of suppliers that have engaged with us in conversations about switching to renewable electricity, the increase in number of factories sourcing electricity from renewable sources, and the number of factories that achieve 100% renewable electricity.

Impact of Engagement:
100% of suppliers have confirmed their agreement to the Superdry Supplier Manual and 100% have engaged in conversations about switching to renewable electricity.
We actively measure supplier performance in line with our environmental requirements.
In FY22:
1. 14% of Superdry production was produced with renewable electricity from across 27 factories (an increase of 13 factories vs FY21) who on average have 23% of their

electricity from renewable sources.
2. Of the 27 factories, 8 already achieve 100% renewable electricity by purchasing certified renewable electricity via EACs, as a direct result of our training and workshops.

This year we had suppliers actively improving their use of renewable electricity, in line with our strategy, which allows us to consider them for preferential order placement.

Comment

Type of engagement

Information collection (understanding supplier behavior)

Details of engagement

Collect climate change and carbon information at least annually from suppliers

% of suppliers by number

100

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

52

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

This year we continued our programme of collecting relevant data from all (100%) of our sourcing suppliers (our manufacturing partners) globally. We refined our questionnaire this year to support specifically on our sustainable factories programme which looks at 4 key areas:
1. Use of renewable electricity
2. Total energy consumption
3. Certification to ISO 50001 and any related energy savings year on year
4. Use of coal in factories - notably via boilers

This information covers key environmental impact areas, which are material to our strategy, and ensure we support the principles of the UN Fashion Charter.

The purpose of this engagement was to baseline our environmental performance and how we are performing as a supplier community.

These suppliers contribute to the most significant Scope 3 impact category (Category 1 - Purchased Goods and Services) and therefore are critical to obtain primary data from where possible.

Emissions associated with our 'Goods for Resale' (raw materials and factory processing) accounts for 52% of our GHG emissions inventory as per our Scope 3 full inventory in

FY22, which come from a combination of our Tier 1 (Cut, Make, Sew) suppliers and Tier 2, including sub-contractors and fabric mills, onwards.

We engaged with this full supply chain of our GFR by direct engagement with 100% of out Tier 1 factories as this stakeholder group are of critical importance in influencing and decarbonising the full upstream value chain, including fibre production, due to the connected nature, and responsibilities held, of our Tier 1s with our Tier 2, Tier 3 and Tier 4 suppliers to align with our own strategy.

Currently this engagement therefore relates to 52% of the Scope 3 reported emissions.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

We measure success firstly through the response rate. The threshold for success was 100%. We received responses from 100% of our active Tier 1 suppliers, who covered 90% of our FY22 production volume (exited supplier could not be asked these questions).

Another measure of success was our ability to use supplier responses to track against one of our sustainability KPIs - % of volume produced in factories with renewable or 'optimised' energy, number of factories using coal still. The threshold for success was 10% as this was our first year with this KPI and programme of works used to baseline our progress and then set future targets such as 30% in FY23 and 50% by 2025.

1. The questionnaire asks for the suppliers use of renewable electricity (both on site and procured)
2. The questionnaire asks suppliers about which fuel types they use, including across boilers, in order to identify carbon intense fuels which have the highest carbon (climate) impact.
3. The questionnaire asks them to confirm if they are certified to the ISO50001 Energy Management System standard, in order to help them optimised their energy use and therefore carbon (climate) impact.

Impact of Engagement:
Of our responses 100% suppliers provided their total energy use, amount of renewable electricity used (generation and procured), fuel types used and certification of energy management systems.
This year we calculated that 14% of our garments were made from renewable electricity, with 19 factories purchasing some amount of renewable electricity.

We will continue to baseline our suppliers on an annual basis and use this information to inform Superdry's Scope 3 (Category 1) measure, as well as planning further engagement, training and capacity building for our suppliers.

Comment

Type of engagement

Engagement & incentivization (changing supplier behavior)

Details of engagement

Run an engagement campaign to educate suppliers about climate change
Climate change performance is featured in supplier awards scheme

% of suppliers by number

25

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

40

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

This year we again ran a 'Superdry Supplier Conference' where all of our top 25% garment suppliers globally (producing approx. 75% of our annual volume) are invited to attend a half day conference which covers multiple areas from across our sourcing and wider company strategy.

This year our theme of the conference was all around renewable electricity and how we want supplier to support us on our decarbonisation journey. There was a keynote video from our CEO, Director of Sourcing and Sustainability and Head of Sustainability, including asking supplier to join our journeys along switching to renewable electricity, removing coal, certifying to ISO 50001 in order to reduce carbon emissions.

We held multiple breakout groups where sustainability themes were specifically discussed how our suppliers can improve the measurement of their environmental impact (from energy use, carbon emissions, water use and waste) and also opportunities to find savings in those areas.

These suppliers contribute to the most significant Scope 3 impact category (Category 1 - Purchased Goods and Services) and therefore are critical to obtain primary data from where possible, and to agree this need with business leaders/owners and General Managers as a core strategic focus of our ongoing business relationship.

Emissions associated with our 'Goods for Resale' (raw materials and factory processing) accounts for 52% of our GHG emissions inventory as per our Scope 3 full inventory in FY22, which come from a combination of our Tier 1 (Cut, Make, Sew) suppliers and Tier 2, including sub-contractors and fabric mills, onwards.

We engaged with this full supply chain of our GFR by direct engagement with 100% of out Tier 1 factories as this stakeholder group are of critical importance in influencing and decarbonising the full upstream value chain, including fibre production, due to the connected nature, and responsibilities held, of our Tier 1s with our Tier 2, Tier 3 and Tier 4 suppliers to align with our own strategy.

Currently this engagement therefore relates to 40% (75% of 52%) of the Scope 3 reported emissions.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

Our supplier conference was a success, attended live by all key garment suppliers who were invited (25%).

Keeping continual communication with our sourcing suppliers is paramount to ensuring they understand who Superdry is, what our mission is and what our strategy and goals are.

We measure success through building strong relationships with our suppliers and seeing them progress to support and align with our mission and goals. We measure the success of this progress through multiple routes, including our supplier self assessed questionnaires at onboarding and during periodic ethical and environmental audits, progress against our supplier KPIs to switch to 100% renewable electricity and 100% adoption of the ISO 50001 (Energy Management System) standard. The threshold for success was 100% of suppliers invited to supplier conference to attend and to work collaboratively on our sustainability factories programmes on renewable electricity and adoption of ISO50001.

We recognise this success with our annual supplier awards which includes a category of 'Most sustainable Factory' with this year's winner achieving the accolade for their progress in certifying to ISO50001, having on site solar PV generation and having already removed coal use on site.

Comment

C12.1b

(C12.1b) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with your customers.

Type of engagement & Details of engagement

Education/information sharing

Run an engagement campaign to education customers about your climate change performance and strategy

% of customers by number

58

% of customer - related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

45

Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement

As a fashion brand we engage both our customer groups - retail and wholesale on our sustainability journey.

This year we continued to engage our wholesale customers to both share and learn about our respective sustainability journeys and how we can collaborate to improve our sustainability and climate performance. Our wholesale customers have influence over a large proportion (45%) of carbon emissions and account for 58% of sales. They're our largest customer group and a core part of achieving our net zero strategy by increasing sales of sustainably sourced products.

We held Global Sales Meetings for each season to engage all (100%) of our wholesale sales reps who engage directly with all (100%) of our wholesale customers (58% of customers by sales).

Each meeting includes dedicated time to update our teams on our sustainability roll out plan as well as product options that contain lower impact materials. Afterwards we issue our full Sustainably Sourced line list that includes all product claims sold by Wholesale Teams to share with their customers; enabling transparency in selection/buy.
This year we shared:
1) Our strategy update including updates to our ‘lead through sustainability’ pillar.
2) Our targets and how we want to work with our customers to reach our aim: "be the #1 sustainable style destination".

In addition, this year we launched a new B2B website highlighting all our sustainability information and is directly shared with, and used by, our wholesale customers.

Internally we ensure consistency across our messaging to wholesale customers with:
1) A fully integrated business strategy with sustainability at the heart of our three core objectives.
2) Internal communications to all staff (including our wholesale account managers) via company briefings, live Q&As, an intranet knowledge library and attendance of our Head of Sustainability in departmental briefings.
3) Having employees from our wholesale territories as some of our >50 sustainability warriors who are a successful route to beginning collaborations with our customers.

Scope 3 emissions associated with our wholesale customers are from Purchased Goods & Services (PGS), Use Phase (UP), End of Life (EoL), Downstream Transportation (DT).
This engagement relates to 45% of reported Scope 3 emissions:
58% * 52% = 30% (wholesale % of PGS)
+
58% * 25% = 14% (wholesale % of UP & EoL)
+
1% (DT).

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

We measure success of this engagement through increased levels of communication and collaboration with our wholesale customers. The threshold for this is increased comms with our wholesale partners on sustainability each year, which we are seeing.

A success of our recent engagement (from our Global Sales Meetings and other ad-hoc conversations) is that we engage some keys wholesale customers again in direct conversations about our strategy and support we can give around communications etc.

We engaged with these specific wholesale customers individually to share greater information and to obtain feedback on our strategic alignment.
1) As members of the HIGG Index we share sharing detail on our performance and journey using their Brand and Retail Module with five customers who are also members.
2) As part of our stakeholder engagement phase of strategy development, we presented our strategy core customers, including Zalando and Global Fashion Group (GFG), and asked for specific feedback to understand which issues were material to them and if their strategies aligned.

Feedback from individual customers has enabled us to better align our targets and identify opportunities for further collaboration through Science Based Targets, the UN Fashion Charter for Climate Action and the HIGG Index.

This has not only helped guide our strategy but has helped create further business centred around sustainable product.

We also track our sales of Sustainably Sourced products through both retail and wholesale customers, and internally target our Executive Committee, and Senior Management representing all departments including Wholesale – utilising financial incentives to drive increased sales from Sustainably Sourced products (See C1.3). Another is in agreeing upfront sales targets per wholesale customer to enable achievement of our product goals – to convert to 100% Organic Cotton by 2030, 96% sustainable materials. Our Wholesale team are working on further engagement opportunities to best align our strategy to our Wholesale business. The threshold for success is to keep growing our sustainable product mix amongst our customers (including wholesale) which we saw this year grow from 33% to 47%.

Type of engagement & Details of engagement

Education/information sharing
Run an engagement campaign to educate customers about the climate change impacts of (using) your products, goods, and/or services

% of customers by number

16

% of customer - related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

32

Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement

As a fashion brand we engage both our customer groups - retail (instore and ecommerce) and wholesale on our sustainability journey.

This year we updated our sustainability strategy to include a pillar around "communicating with integrity". This is critical to ensure we hold ourselves accountable as well as support our customers in understanding what we are doing as well as inspiring and engaging our retail customers so they can make informed decisions around their purchases. Our retail customers have influence over a large proportion (32%) of carbon emissions and account for 42% of our sales. They are end users who we hold direct relationships with and can influence change directly so are crucial in helping us achieve our net zero strategy through increased sales of sustainably sourced products.

This year we planned our largest sustainability campaign ever which launch at the end of the year.
This includes:
1) A new sustainability hub on our customer facing websites
2) New sustainability home pages with in depth detail around our strategy and linked products that have lower impacts.
3) Social media campaign around our sustainability strategy
4) In store messaging about our strategic pillars, goals and achievements (QR codes on POS directed customers to website)
5) Messaging and QR codes on our packaging (e.g. carrier bags) directing people to further information on our website.

This engagement reaches all (100%) of our retail customers (instore and ecommerce) who accounted for 42% customers (on a FY22 sales basis).

Our ".com" website also links through to our corporate website where further information can be found about our strategy and performance. Through our “Truth About” series hosted on the site, we provide detail on how our customers can better care for their garments to increase its lifespan and reduce its environmental impact.

Scope 3 emissions associated with our retail customers are from our "Purchased Goods and Services" and "Use Phase" and "End of Life". Therefore, currently this engagement relates to 32% of the Scope 3 reported emissions.
Total = 32% (based on below)
42% * 52% = 22% (retail proportion of Goods for resale)
+
42% * 25% = 10% (retail proportion of Use Phase and End of Life)

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

We measure success of this engagement through both increased retail customer feedback on our sustainability strategy and ambitions, and an increase in our sustainable product mix.

This year we've also included more sustainability content within our social media campaigns across multiple channels including Instagram and Linked In. Engagement with these posts about sustainability haves risen and we see all comments as positive for us to learn what is material to our customers, and what questions and uncertainties they have that we can answer.

Our sustainable product mix has increased to 47% of our buy this year.

We also track our sales of Sustainably Sourced products through both retail and wholesale customers (50% in FY22), and internally target our Executive Committee, and Senior Management representing all departments including Wholesale – utilising financial incentives to drive increased sales from Sustainably Sourced products (See C1.3).

C12.1d

(C12.1d) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with other partners in the value chain.

We engage with other parts of our value chain beyond our sourcing suppliers and customer base.

Global Third-Party Distribution Partners

This year we have continued to increase our engagement with our Global Distribution Partners who undertake all global distribution, storage and fulfilment of our products to our retail, ecommerce and wholesale customers.

This is through a collection of global warehouses and consolidation centres. Our internal logistics team hold the relationship with these partners and support through engaging them with our sustainability strategy, climate impacts and our goal to reach Net Zero emissions in our distribution partner sites by 2025, notably through a sub target to get all (100%) of our global distribution partners to switch to 100% renewable electricity by 2025.

Our engagement is through conversation and collaboration, led primarily by our Logistics Manager for Continuous Improvement, who sits on our Sustainability Warriors group. Projects are formulated and approved, then followed up on. We measure success through where we are seeing progress against our targets. This year we increased the proportion of renewable electricity used by our third-party distribution partners from 67% to 93%.

Investors

We are actively engaged with our investors to understand the importance of sustainability to them, and which aspects are material across their portfolios. Our Head of Sustainability and/or Global Sourcing and Sustainability Director attend calls with investors upon request to further provide details on our sustainability ambitions, approach and processes and gather their feedback. This happened last year (FY21) when we spoke directly with our three largest investors to update them on this.

This year we again did an annual update our corporate site to more clearly align with our strategy and provide greater detail that our investors are keen to hear about. Included within this is our "Truth About" series which provide a Newsfeed for us to share transparent stories

with our investors and wider customers about our sustainability journey. We have published articles covering on the Truth About our Organic Farmers, our new Ecommerce bag, our new retail bag, why sustainability matters to our CEO, textile recycling, and our innovative Closed loop polybags, including further articles this year on reducing emissions from global freight and optimising our own energy use.

C12.2

(C12.2) Do your suppliers have to meet climate-related requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

Yes, climate-related requirements are included in our supplier contracts

C12.2a

(C12.2a) Provide details of the climate-related requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process and the compliance mechanisms in place.

Climate-related requirement

Climate-related disclosure through a non-public platform

Description of this climate related requirement

Annually we require suppliers to report on:
1) Total energy consumed across electricity and all fuels (providing specific drop down options to avoid misunderstanding)
2) Use of renewable energy sources
3) Disclosure on boiler fuel type used in order to identify coal use and have committed to no longer onboarding suppliers who use coal fired boilers.
4) Certification to ISO 50001 and any related energy savings year on year

We also require Tier 1 suppliers to report on their subcontracted sites (Tier 2) in line with the above criteria.

We have committed to no longer onboarding Tier 1 or Tier 2 factories that use coal boilers, and have set a target to phase out existing use of coal boilers across our Tier 1 and Tier 2 factories.

We have a dedicated sustainability function located in each of our three core sourcing regions. These sourcing offices have dedicated resource with direct responsibility for collecting information from suppliers and visit factories to validate disclosure. This process is completed annually.

% suppliers by procurement spend that have to comply with this climate-related requirement

48

% suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this climate-related requirement

100

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement

Supplier self-assessment
First-party verification

Response to supplier non-compliance with this climate-related requirement

Retain and engage

Climate-related requirement

Purchasing renewable energy

Description of this climate related requirement

Annually we require suppliers to report on % of renewable electricity bought as part of their total electricity footprint.

Suppliers are required to purchase renewable electricity where they are unable to install renewable technologies (e.g. solar pv arrays) onsite.

We have a dedicated sustainability function located in each of our three core sourcing regions. These sourcing offices have dedicated resource with direct responsibility for collecting information from suppliers and validate disclosure through review of contracts, and invoices. This process is completed annually.

These suppliers (providing our garments [stock]) account for 48% of our total costs (spend) as a business.

% suppliers by procurement spend that have to comply with this climate-related requirement

48

% suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this climate-related requirement

100

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement

Supplier self-assessment
First-party verification

Response to supplier non-compliance with this climate-related requirement

Retain and engage

Climate-related requirement

Complying with regulatory requirements

Description of this climate related requirement

We require all factories to comply with environmental regulations and to go above that to help lead on climate impact reduction through out defined targets specified in our contractual document with our Tier 1 factories (our Suppler Manual).

We annually update and publish this and send to all (100%) of our garment suppliers (our manufacturing partners) globally. 100% of suppliers are trained on the contents of the Supplier Manual during their onboarding process.

Their requirements around renewable electricity and wider climate and Environmental Management are:
1. To follow Superdry lead, and transition to using 100% renewable electricity in their operations by 2030 in order to help them reduce their associated carbon emissions (climate impact).
2. Adherence to our company Environmental Policy and related Energy and Waste Management Protocols.
3. Implementation and ongoing recertification of the ISO50001 Energy Management System standard, to help them reduce their energy use and therefore carbon (climate) impact.

We engage with these suppliers as a priority because our emissions associated with our 'Goods for Resale' (raw materials and factory processing) accounts for 52% of our GHG emissions inventory as per our Scope 3 full inventory in FY22, with 9% of emissions from our Tier 1 processing factories. These suppliers (providing our garments [stock]) account for 48% of our total costs (spend) as a business.

% suppliers by procurement spend that have to comply with this climate-related requirement

48

% suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this climate-related requirement

100

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement

Supplier self-assessment

Response to supplier non-compliance with this climate-related requirement

Retain and engage

C12.3

(C12.3) Does your organization engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate?

Row 1

Direct or indirect engagement that could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Yes, we engage directly with policy makers

Yes, we engage indirectly through trade associations

Does your organization have a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes

Attach commitment or position statement(s)

Screenshots of our public commitment to SBTi and our memberships to BRC, UNFICCA and OCA.

BRC membership.png

BRC membership 2.png

OCA membership 2.png

OCA membership.png

UNFICCA membership 2.png

UNFICCA membership.png

SBTI committed companies table - Superdry.png

Describe the process(es) your organization has in place to ensure that your engagement activities are consistent with your overall climate change strategy

We are members of the British Retail Consortium (BRC) and this year became signatories of their Climate Roadmap, to collaborate across the industry on achieving Net Zero targets.

In addition, this year we became signatories of the United Nations Fashion Industry Charter for Climate Action (UNFICCA) where we have adopted a set of principles that align with the science to ensure our climate impact is reduced in a meaningful way. This will lead to multiple future engagement opportunities.

We are also affiliate members of the Organic Cotton Accelerator (OCA), an organisation which focuses on investing in growing the organic cotton sector. This organisation has had significant impact and influence on our long-term organic farmer training targets within our Sustainability strategy.

All engagement activity relevant to our membership of trade associations (BRC and UNFICCA) are either directly through our Global Sustainability team, Head of Sustainability or Global Director of Sourcing and Sustainability.

Alternatively, there may be interaction through part of a squad operated by the sustainability team or through our Sustainability Warriors – e.g., we have recently

enrolled two sustainability warriors from our marketing team into a relevant working group within UNFICCA.

C12.3a

(C12.3a) On what policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Focus of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Climate-related targets
Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)
Mandatory climate-related reporting

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

TCFD (Targets and metrics - scope 3 emissions)

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

National

Country/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

Support with no exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers

Through our membership of the British Fashion Council we have attended events and conferences alongside government departments including DEFRA to define the need to a level playing field in reporting on climate disclosure and target setting (as well as other wider climate related impacts such as a consistent approach for EPR in the UK and across Europe to help end of life processing).

We continue to encourage policy makers to support the development of consistent guidance on Scope 3 data collection methodologies and in providing clarity in target setting (e.g. requiring sign up to Science Based Targets) and allowing small businesses to access guidance without needing to paying the significant fees. This is via our membership of British Retail Consortium (BRC) Climate Action Roadmap and their Working Group 1 on GHG data (calculations and methodology) an output of this in 2021 was the agreement between all members that "While there is a range of well-established existing frameworks (see text box below), more work is needed to support the industry to adopt and report on a consistent basis."

We are actively engaging through the UN Fashion Charter to support the decommissioning of coal fired boilers.

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

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.3b

(C12.3b) Provide details of the trade associations your organization engages with which are likely to take a position on any policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate.

Trade association

Other, please specify

British Retail Consortium

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We publicly promote their current position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

We are members of the British Retail Consortium (BRC) Climate Action Roadmap and align with their goals of achieving net zero across our entire supply chain by 2040.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

0

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.4

(C12.4) Have you published information about your organization's response to climate change and GHG emissions performance for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Publication

In mainstream reports, incorporating the TCFD recommendations

Status

Underway – previous year attached

Attach the document

FY21.pdf

Page/Section reference

FY21 Annual Report attached.

Sustainability section (pages 36-43)
Governance section (pages 86-92)
Risk section (pages 65-66).

Last year's report was not aligned with TCFD as was not mandatory. This years report which is being finalised and will be published in September 2022 will be TCFD aligned and include commentary on scenario planning also.

Content elements

Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment

FY21 report is attached – our FY22 report will be released in September 2022.

Please note therefore the targets and emissions and any other relevant KPIs in this document will be different to those reported in this CDP submission.

You will be able to find our FY22 Annual report on our corporate website once it is released.

Publication

In voluntary sustainability report

Status

Underway – previous year attached

Attach the document

Superdry Sustainability Report 2021.pdf

Page/Section reference

FY21 Sustainability Report attached

Relevant commentary throughout, notably:
Introduction from CEO (pages 6-7)
Net Zero strategy (pages 14-19)

Content elements

Strategy
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment

FY21 report is attached – our FY22 report will be released in September 2021.

Please note therefore the targets and emissions and any other relevant KPIs in this document will be different to those reported in this CDP submission.

You will be able to find our FY22 Sustainability report on our corporate website once it is released

C15. Biodiversity

C15.1

(C15.1) Is there board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues	Description of oversight and objectives relating to biodiversity
Row 1	Yes, both board-level oversight and executive management-level responsibility	Our strategy biodiversity is integrated into our sustainability strategy. Our CEO has direct and material oversight for sustainability & biodiversity related issues. Our CEO ensures direction and approval of our sustainability ambition & strategy through a direct reporting line from our Global Sourcing & Sustainability Director who is responsible for defining the strategy and reporting its progress to the CEO.

		Our CEO has responsibility to approve sustainability (including environmental/biodiversity) strategy, budgets, business plans and major capital expenditure. Our CEO has been part of all recent sustainability strategy decisions and has been the driving force behind Superdry's ambition to become the "most sustainable global listed fashion brand by 2030" and to investing in converting enough farmland to organic and regenerative farming practices to meeting out full organic requirements. This is the central pillar of our biodiversity strategy.

C15.2

(C15.2) Has your organization made a public commitment and/or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity?

	Indicate whether your organization made a public commitment or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity	Biodiversity-related public commitments
Row 1	Yes, we have made public commitments only	Commitment to avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species Commitment to no trade of CITES listed species

C15.3

(C15.3) Does your organization assess the impact of its value chain on biodiversity?

	Does your organization assess the impact of its value chain on biodiversity?
Row 1	Yes, we assess impacts on biodiversity in our upstream value chain only

C15.4

(C15.4) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

	Have you taken any actions in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?	Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments
Row 1	Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments	Land/water management Education & awareness Livelihood, economic & other incentives

C15.5

(C15.5) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
Row 1	Yes, we use indicators	State and benefit indicators

C15.6

(C15.6) Have you published information about your organization's response to biodiversity-related issues for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Report type	Content elements	Attach the document and indicate where in the document the relevant biodiversity information is located
In voluntary sustainability report or other voluntary communications	Content of biodiversity-related policies or commitments Impacts on biodiversity	Biodiversity is part of our environmental policy. Commitment on our website "conventional MMCFs contribute to deforestation and negative biodiversity impacts/loss - we're replacing with FSC certified alternatives (Lenzing's Tencel & Ecovero)" 1, 2

[1]Superdry Environmental Policy March 2022.pdf

[2]MMCFs.png

C16. Signoff

C-FI

(C-FI) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

C16.1

(C16.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category

Row 1	CEO	Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	I understand that my response will be shared with all requesting stakeholders	Response permission
Please select your submission options	Yes	Public

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms

Name… JULIAN DUNKERTON

Position…… CEO

Signature……

Date…… 29TH JULY 2022