

Welcome to your CDP Climate Change Questionnaire 2022

C0. Introduction

C0.1

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

Boozt is a Nordic online department store selling curated Fashion, Kids, Sport, Beauty and Home online via our own-built and tailor-made tech infrastructure. We offer a contemporary selection of products relevant to a variety of lifestyles through our multi-brand webstores, Boozt.com and Booztlet.com. Boozt Group operates with two main segments, Boozt.com and Booztlet.com, offering our customers a curated and contemporary selection of brands, relevant to a variety of lifestyles for the Nordic customer. The two core segments are enhanced by the physical retail stores, Beauty by Boozt and Booztlet retail outlets. Since we want to make sure that all our products ultimately end up with our customers, which will prolong the lifespan of the item and minimise waste, our segments are connected through our value chain. We take responsibility for the direct impact of our value chain by extending a product's life cycle across all of our platforms. In practice, this means that what we cannot sell online on Boozt.com and Booztlet.com ends up in our physical stores.

We also see the advantages of local anchoring when it comes to our fulfilment centre. The Boozt Fulfilment Centre (BFC) is located in Ängelholm, Sweden, a one hour's drive north of the headquarters in Malmö, Sweden. A central location in the Nordics with fast access to the entire region and where we handle both shipping and returns. Having a fulfilment centre located close to the customer and in only one location to avoid intra-company shipments is instrumental for a low environmental impact as well as guaranteeing fast and easy deliveries for our customers. We are more than 1,200 employees with 38 nationalities reimagining how we shop today and tomorrow while working to deliver an outstanding online shopping experience with unrivalled customer service and making Boozt the leading responsible e-commerce company in the Nordics. Our vision is to become the leading Nordic department store, offering the preferred destination for shopping Fashion, Kids, Sport, Beauty and Home online.

We care for the change we want to see in the fashion industry.

With the influence we have as a leading player in the market, and through our partnerships, we can push for a more sustainable industry by setting standards for more responsible practices. Our vision is to use our local Nordic position and our technology platforms to make sustainable choices easy for our customers and our partners. A way for us to accelerate our current initiatives even further is through our Care-For strategy. It focuses on how we can work to improve quality and transparency in the supply chain, including respect for human rights, fair

labour conditions, as well as reducing the environmental impact from production and operations.

We have also taken important steps in contributing to a more sustainable industry. We are fully aware that fashion and apparel have a considerable carbon footprint, but we are committed to reducing that footprint. We have launched our Care-For strategy, providing a roadmap for how to become the leading responsible e-commerce company in the Nordics by 2025. We are on a journey to become a B-Corp certified e-retailer and are constantly trying to reduce the carbon footprint of our deliveries and returns. We were front runners in reducing returns with the introduction of our Fair Use policy at the end of 2019, where we so far have paused approx. 25,000 customers with extreme return behaviour. This is a small part of the more than 3 million active customers on Boozt and Booztlet, yet these customers represent around 16% of our total return volume. By pausing these accounts and reducing unnecessary returns, Boozt has eliminated the need for approximately 300 delivery trucks during one year and saved approximately 310 tons of CO₂e in 2021. In 2021 we also launched ReBoozt, our peer-to-peer platform for preowned items. We want to keep giving our customers a better shopping experience and with the high-quality products sold on Boozt, we think it is natural to provide a seamless option to increase the circularity and lifetime of these products and reduce the footprint. Promoting more sustainable consumption by use of the Boozt technology platform ultimately makes sustainable choices more convenient.

OUR COMMITMENTS

The foundation of our Care-For strategy is built upon our commitments which are the result of our sustainability efforts over the years. These commitments have become integral to how we strive to run our business and where we continue to invest time and resources.

CARE-WHY CULTURE

A strong company culture that empowers our people

SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION

Facilitate responsible consumer behaviour

HIGHEST REQUIREMENT

Industry-leading criteria for sustainability category

RENEWABLE ENERGY POWERED

Renewable energy across our main operations

RESPONSIBLE PACKAGING

Recycled and recyclable consumer packaging

LOW CO₂e

Low CO₂e emission distribution per order

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	January 1, 2021	December 31, 2021	Yes	1 year

C0.3

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

Denmark
 Estonia
 Finland
 France
 Germany
 Iceland
 Latvia
 Lithuania
 Netherlands
 Norway
 Poland
 Sweden

C0.4

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

SEK

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.

Operational 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	SE0009888738

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 Financial Officer (CFO)	<p>The highest level of responsibility in relation to the oversight of climate-related issues lies with the company CFO in collaboration with the CEO as members of the Group Management.</p> <p>The Boozt Group Management is responsible for defining strategic objectives as decided by the Board of Directors, including coordinating implementation and ensuring organizational adaptation to changes within the Group.</p> <p>The Group Management offers advice on sustainability-related matters and receives quarterly reports on the overall sustainability strategy from the CFO. The CFO actively participates in the development process by reviewing content and objectives and receives regular progress reports from the Sustainability Manager. Group performance is reported to the Board of Directors twice a year.</p> <p>One key climate-related decision that was made in 2021 by the CFO and CEO was to join the Science Based Target Initiative and commit to defining science-based targets in line with the 1.5°C Paris Agreement. The targets will be defined in the next two years and submitted in 2024.</p>

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	<p>Reviewing and guiding strategy</p> <p>Reviewing and guiding major plans of action</p>	<p>The Sustainability Manager reports directly to the Group CFO and reviews findings and overall progress of the Group sustainability strategy regularly via scheduled meetings. For example, the Sustainability Manager has weekly meetings with the CFO to discuss day-to-day as well as strategic objectives. As important matters arise deep-dives on different topics involving budget decisions are held with the CEO and CFO. The CFO relays sustainability updates to the other members of the Group Management.</p> <p>The overall Sustainability strategy and risks and opportunities are discussed with the Board of Directors during the annual Strategy Seminar where they provide guidance and review. Group performance is reported to the Board of Directors twice a year.</p>

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	
Row 1	Yes

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 Financial Officer (CFO)	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	Half-yearly
Environment/ Sustainability manager	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	Half-yearly

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).

The Sustainability Manager is responsible for the setting, implementation, and execution of the Boozt Group sustainability strategy together with the Group Management. The sustainability department is responsible for setting the Group-wide sustainability strategy, goals, policies, and internal procedures. Their role includes integrating relevant metrics into the business through collaboration across the organization as well as among external stakeholders. The internal sustainability business unit meets monthly to discuss progress against sustainability key performance indicators. Sustainability data collected is reported through an ESG reporting platform and reviewed quarterly. The sustainability manager reports directly to the Group CFO and reviews findings with the CEO and CFO.

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	No, not currently but we plan to introduce them in the next two years	

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	2	
Medium-term	2	5	
Long-term	5	30	

C2.1b

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

Boozt has adopted COSO’s definition of risk: “Any future event that threatens the organization’s ability to achieve its vision and long-term goals.”

Substantive financial impact results from a material combination of probability and impact on the EBIT (Earnings before interest and taxes). The rating scale of the probability has a range from “likely”, “moderate”, and “unlikely” to “rare”. A substantive risk is considered a risk with a potential financial impact of more than +/- 15 % of EBIT and a moderate or likely probability.

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

Annually

Time horizon(s) covered

Short-term
Medium-term
Long-term

Description of process

Boozt works continuously to identify, assess and evaluate risks to which the Group is currently exposed to, and risks that are probable to occur in the foreseeable future. Risks are identified, assessed and managed based on the Group's vision and goals. Climate-related risks are integrated into the company-wide risk management process. The Internal control function engages with the sustainability department in meetings to evaluate and define ESG Risks. The sustainability team is responsible for identifying and monitoring climate-related risks on an ongoing basis and at least once a year integrated into the top risks of the company.

Operational risks are continuously evaluated within daily operations. Management-related risks are continuously reviewed by management and documented by the Internal Control Function. Group Management reports monthly to the Board of Directors on potential risk issues. The Board of Directors is responsible to the shareholders for the Group's risk management and formally assesses risks annually or more often when needed. Identified risks are assessed regarding the probability of occurrence and impact if occurring. The effectiveness of existing risk responses (such as safeguards, control activities, etc.) is qualitatively assessed. The residual risk is illustrated and considers the effectiveness of all current existing risk responses.

All identified risks are documented in a risk map and further explained in a risk register, internally called the Boozt Risk Library. Risks can be mitigated through proactive actions, such as insurance or legal agreements, and in some cases, the Group can influence the likelihood of a risk-related event occurring. Other risks are not possible to eliminate, such as risks dependent on political decisions, or other macroeconomic factors. If a risk is related to events beyond the control of the Group, work is aimed at alleviating the consequences.

The risk process consists of the following steps:

IDENTIFICATION: Risks are identified and reported in the Boozt Risk Library

ANALYSIS: Identified risks are analyzed to determine cause, impact, and likelihood

RECORDING: Risks are recorded in the Boozt Risk Library assigning ownership and prioritization

REPORTING: Risks are reported to relevant stakeholders including the Board of Directors

MITIGATION: Risks are monitored and preventive measures are implemented by the business owner

The climate risk integration can be exemplified by one of the top 10 main risks of the company "Supply Chain disruption". The risk is deriving from disruption in the supply chain caused by poor performance by distribution partners or lack of product supply from brand partners. On the other hand, the increased severity and frequency of extreme weather events due to climate change can also lead to supply chain disruption due to its impact on manufacturing and distribution. A disruption in the supply chain may affect the customer experience and result in deteriorating the Group's customer offering.

The risk is managed and mitigated by two main actions. To mitigate the risk of dependency on any single supplier, Boozt works with multiple local providers in each country with the ability to shift volumes between the distributors in case of poor performance or continuous supply chain disruption. The scale and volume in which the group operates enable us to get high priority with our partners.

In terms of product supply, we work with Status as a preferred partner through building long-lasting and mutually beneficial partnerships with supply partners to ensure prioritization if supply chain disruption occurs. Further, the diversification of Boozt's selection, which consists of more than 1,300 brands and where no single brand is responsible for >2% of revenue, ensures that the Group is not reliant on any single supplier.

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 is included in the risk assessment and risk type "Compliance & regulatory changes". Current regulation entailing climate relevance that is monitored is the Swedish implementation of the Directive 2014/95/EU. We are preparing the Sustainability report in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	We monitor emerging regulations and changes affecting the company. For example, we closely assess any announcements and content around the upcoming Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) that will change the sustainability reporting landscape from voluntary to mandatory reporting. Furthermore, we evaluate whether and when carbon pricing mechanisms imposed on sectors such as textile and apparel could be introduced and affect the market and cause price increases. Even though the textile and apparel sector is not yet regulated and is equally affected by these regulations, we anticipate policymakers gradually extending their carbon pricing mechanisms to other sectors. As a retailer, we are relying on brands and purchasing their products and most of the brands are still producing outside of Europe. Therefore, carbon pricing mechanisms and policies would mainly affect Boozt's indirect (operating) costs, as the imposed tariff on brands would lead to higher retail prices on the products.
Technology	Relevant, always included	The necessity for low-carbon and energy-efficient technologies is likely to have a financial impact and therefore needs to be monitored. Technology risks come from increased costs from the investments in new low-carbon technologies such as the shift to or continuous purchase of renewable energy at times of rising energy prices. On the

		other hand, we monitor annual monetary savings of taken investments such as the solar panels on the roofs of our fulfilment centre and push to consider these advantages in future low carbon investments.
Legal	Relevant, always included	Legal risks from climate-related litigation claims are low but we see an increased risk of a changing legislative environment with stricter regulations in terms of climate-neutral or low-carbon product claims. Legal risks, in general, are included in the risk assessment and risk type "Compliance & regulatory changes".
Market	Relevant, always included	There is a risk of customer migration if the Group's main competitors strengthen their market positions in terms of Sustainability and we do not meet the customer demand and requests in the same way. The sustainable brand index is Europe's largest independent brand study on sustainability and can serve as an indicator for risk assessment. In 2021 we can see a decreasing perception of Boozt's sustainability efforts with a lower ranking than the previous year despite increasing efforts. Due to this risk, we need to reassess how we communicate our climate strategy and efforts.
Reputation	Relevant, always included	Reputational risk arises if we do not meet customer expectations in terms of sustainability fast enough and credible enough. To mitigate this we follow global practised frameworks, we launched the care-for strategy to become the leading responsible e-commerce company in the Nordics by 2025 and we track if Brands follow the Supplier code of cooperation covering human rights, child labour, ethical sourcing and animal welfare. There is also a reputational risk from the general stigmatization of the e-commerce business model that can negatively impact the customer's perception and our business.
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	Acute physical risks are included in the risk assessment and for example, affect the risk type of supply chain disruption. As natural textile production relies on specific weather conditions, climate change can easily have drastic consequences on our supply chain. As one of the most used textile fibres, cotton production is at high risk, since the demand for both conventional and organic cotton rises tremendously (Global Fashion Agenda, 2020). Climate change leads to extreme weather perturbation such as more frequent and heavy rains and storms in some locations and more extreme drought in others (World Economic Forum, 2021). Both conditions greatly affect the availability of cotton. Short supply of those materials will naturally lead to unsatisfied demand and higher prices for fabric, reperceded either on the end customer (through higher prices) or ourselves (through lower margins).
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	Chronic physical is a relevant risk category. In 2.3a we disclose the chronic physical risk from changes in weather patterns with temperature variability. Temperature variability may affect the fashion seasons. Fashion seasons are both designed and, in our case, bought

		<p>in advance, therefore temperature variability requires more flexibility in forecasting activities. However, as temperature variability is very unpredictable, sales forecasting can become an important risk affecting revenues and overall operations (e.g. high discount, lower exit margin etc.). Such financial consequences deteriorate our relationships with our brand partners and their suppliers leading to considerable future and long-term business risks.</p> <p>As a tech company operating in the fashion and lifestyle sector, Boozt relies on the fashion industry seasonality when purchase planning and sales forecasting. As an online retailer in the European Nordic region dependency on weather effects is an inherent risk that cannot be fully disregarded making it a chronic physical risk.</p>
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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?

Downstream

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Chronic physical
Temperature variability

Primary potential financial impact

Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

Company-specific description

The fashion sector, in which Boozt operates, is highly dependent on temperature variability, as it affects supply chain operations and consumer demand. In the supply chain, temperature variability has the strongest impact on Tier 4 suppliers (raw materials suppliers). As a major share of raw materials (e.g. cotton, leather, wool etc.) are farmed, yields are therefore highly dependent on temperature variability and its consequences on environmental systems (e.g. water cycle, soil quality/erosion, biodiversity etc.). If yields, quantity or even quality of raw materials decrease because of temperature variability, this can affect raw material and retail prices, and consequently shift consumer demand.

At the same time, temperature variability may affect the fashion seasons. Fashion seasons are both designed and, in our case, bought in advance, therefore temperature variability requires more flexibility in forecasting activities. However, as temperature variability is very unpredictable, sales forecasting can become an important risk affecting revenues and overall operations (e.g. high discount, lower exit margin etc.). Such financial consequences deteriorate our relationships with our brand partners and their suppliers leading to considerable future and long-term business risks.

As a tech company operating in the fashion and lifestyle sector, Boozt relies on the fashion industry seasonality when purchase planning and sales forecasting. As an online retailer in the European Nordic region dependency on weather effects is an inherent risk that cannot be fully disregarded making it a chronic physical risk.

Time horizon

Short-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)

26,500,000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

39,750,000

Explanation of financial impact figure

The estimated range shows a potential negative effect of 10% to 15% on the EBIT due to changed weather conditions affecting the traditional seasonality and sales leading to a lower exit margin, decreased revenues and profits.

The EBIT in 2021 amounted to 265,000,000 SEK. A 10% risk of reduction of the EBIT leads to a minimum potential financial impact of 26,500,000 SEK ($265000000 \cdot 0.1 = 26500000$) and a 15% risk of reduction of the EBIT leads to a maximum potential financial impact of 39,750,000 SEK ($265000000 \cdot 0.15 = 39,750,000$).

Cost of response to risk

12,276,000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

To address this business uncertainty, we focus on flexible procurement. The cost associated with the risk refers to the budget allocated for internal resources to manage

this risk. Merchandisers and retail analysts are responsible for forecasting customer demand and procurement planning in-season and off-season.

The cost is calculated based on merchandisers' monthly average salary in Sweden. In terms of the time scale, we already employ 33 merchandisers that are supporting the buyers in their procurement decisions by providing overall category related as well as item-based performance analyses and we will continue assessing whether more merchandisers or new procurement ways need to be implemented.

Formula= (31000 SEK * 12) * 33 FTEs=12,276,000.

We are already responding to the risk by employing Merchandisers and constantly improving our forecasting and procurement planning but this year we will also work on creating procedures to share the risks with brands to avoid overstock due to changing seasonality.

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

Energy source

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Use of lower-emission sources of energy

Primary potential financial impact

Reduced indirect (operating) costs

Company-specific description

An integral part of the decarbonization of our economy is the transition to low-carbon energy sources. The use of lower-emission sources of energy has two main advantages. Firstly, the corporate GHG footprint can be significantly reduced by moving to 100% renewable energy, creating reputational benefits as well as avoiding the

regulatory implications of carbon-intensive activities. Secondly, in times of rising energy prices and dependency on renewable and non-renewable energy suppliers, the investment in the generation of renewable energy can reduce operational costs and increase independency from volatile energy markets.

Especially in southern Sweden where our only fulfilment centre is located, the electricity prices were about three times as high in 2021 as in 2020. Our fulfilment centre, which stores all of our products and from where our deliveries and returns are handled, represents our main operations and requires a high amount of electricity. Consequently, our operations are highly impacted by rising electricity prices and we are dependent on the energy market in our region. Generating our own solar energy instead of purchasing the energy can lead to monetary savings.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

629,488.1

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

The financial impact figure is the annual monetary savings due to the generation of solar energy per quarter. To calculate the monetary savings, we multiplied the generated solar energy by the average electricity price per kWh for purchased energy in the quarter (based on the invoices from our energy providers) and added the earnings for the sold energy. In that way, we can see what we would have spent on purchased energy.

General calculation Formula: Generated solar energy in kWh * Average cost per kWh of purchased electricity = monetary savings of the quarter

Q1 2021: 47956 kWh * 1.16 SEK per kWh= 55485.1 SEK

Q2 2021: 212095 kWh * 1.27 SEK per kWh= 269996.9 SEK

Q3 2021: 159315 kWh * 1.66 SEK per kWh= 263936.7 SEK

Q4 2021: 29307 * 1.36 SEK per kWh=39798.9 SEK

Sum of Q1 to Q4 monetary savings= 629217.7, adding the earnings of sold energy of 270.4 SEK, leads to annual monetary savings in 2021 of 629488.1 SEK.

Cost to realize opportunity

3,768,000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Investing in energy efficiency and lower-emission energy sources is an opportunity for Boozt to reduce dependencies on the volatile energy market. We see that those sustainable investments will pay out in the long run. The fulfilment centre is located in Ängelholm, Sweden. As a Green Building certified facility, the fulfilment centre operations are driven by energy-efficient and modern technology. The fulfilment centre runs on 100% renewable energy, consisting of purchased energy from hydropower and own generated solar energy.

A completed case study in 2018 for the use of lower-emission sources of energy successfully led to the purchase of our solar panels. We installed the solar panels in 2019 and expect them to have a life span of 25 to 30 years.

In 2021 we installed additional solar panels on the roofs of our fulfilment centre contributing to a 97% increase in the production of solar energy compared to 2020. With the generation of solar energy in the fulfilment centre, we are currently saving around SEK 630,000 yearly in comparison to average electricity costs from purchased energy. The solar panels contributed 20% of the total energy consumption at the fulfilment centre in 2021, which is an increase from 13% in 2020.

Calculation formula for Cost to realize opportunity= investments for the solar cells in SEK + the installation costs of the solar cells in SEK
= 1 890 000 SEK + 1 878 000 SEK =3 768 000 SEK.

Comment

Identifier

Opp2

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Downstream

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

According to the Sustainable Brand Index, in 2022, the majority of consumers in Scandinavia and the Baltics (the market in which we operate) are discussing sustainability issues. In Sweden, where Boozt operates from, 68% of consumers discuss sustainability issues. Such a shift in consumer demand is a strong business case and opportunity for Boozt to create a curated selection of products across product categories.

This is why we have launched our Made With Care category in 2021. Our customers are now able to easily shop according to their values. This category is based on an internal methodology, focusing on environmental, social and chemical requirements, that helps us track data and define what we believe is a more responsible product. The methodology is publicly available, and therefore accessible onsite for our customers, brand partners, investors and any other stakeholders.

In 2021, we launched Boozt Sustainability Criteria for our leading two product categories: Textiles and Beauty. In 2022, we are updating the previous two, as well as launching criteria for the two other product categories: Footwear and Home & Accessories.

By the end of 2021, 21% of our apparel assortment was part of our Made With Care category. The share of orders that contain Made With Care products increased continuously and reached 22% by the end of the year. Similarly, the share of net sales out of total net sales, which is generated through the Made With Care assortment, has grown steadily throughout the year and reached 17% in December.

Time horizon

Medium-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)

249,810,841

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

273,602,350

Explanation of financial impact figure

The financial impact figure with the estimated range refers to a growth of Net Sales (Gross Sales minus Returns) in the previously described Made With Care category.

Based on the Net Sales of 2021, a sales growth of 5% is estimated for the minimum potential financial impact and a 15% sales growth for the maximum potential financial impact.

The calculation formula for the minimum potential financial impact with 5% growth in net sales:

Net Sales Made With Care in SEK in 2021 * 1.05=237915087 *1.05=249810841.

The calculation formula for the maximum potential financial impact with 15% growth in net sales: Net Sales Made With Care in SEK in 2021 * 1.15=237915087 *1.15=273602350.

Cost to realize opportunity

0

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Boozt Sustainability Criteria refers to a methodology set internally to define whether a product is fit for our Made With Care category or not. The methodology differs based on the product category. In 2021, we developed the Boozt Sustainability Criteria for Textiles (Version for 2022) based on three requirements: environmental, social and chemical; and the Boozt Sustainability Criteria for Beauty (Version for 2022) based on three requirements: ingredients transparency, packaging and social. For a product to be featured in our Made With Care category, and therefore benefit from a free onsite double exposure, a product needs to fulfil all three requirements.

To achieve this goal, we rely intensely on data provided by our brand partners. Without the correct data, we are not able to highlight a product that claims to be more responsible in our Made With Care category.

To highlight some specific aspects and make it easier for our customers to shop according to their values. We have implemented filter options to create effortless navigation across our selection and have designed icons (e.g. organic, recycled etc.) that flag one positive attribute of the product.

As more and more customers are interested in buying products that are made responsibly, we want to make sure we always provide them with a selection of products that are genuinely produced more responsibly. To do so, we are aiming at updating Boozt's Sustainability Criteria on a yearly basis. This helps ensure that the Boozt Sustainability Criteria remains relevant and that the quality of our curated selection in the Made With Care category is only highlighting "best-in-class" practices.

Finally, throughout our Made With Care landing page, we are aiming at providing as much information as possible, to become more transparent and educate our customers.

Comment

At the moment we are not able to estimate the cost to realize the opportunity.

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

No, but our strategy has been influenced by climate-related risks and opportunities, and we are developing a transition plan within two years

Explain why your organization does not have a transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world and any plans to develop one in the future

In 2021 Boozt did not have a transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world in place yet. However, in March 2022 Boozt has committed to setting science-based targets. During the 2-year timeframe of submitting the targets to the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi), we will first measure the full impact of our business (including estimating or calculating all relevant scope 3 categories) and based on that analyse different climate and business scenarios, set targets and adapt our strategy, so it is aligned with a 1.5°C world.

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	Primary reason why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy	Explain why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy and any plans to use it in the future
Row 1	No, but we anticipate using qualitative and/or quantitative analysis in the next two years	Lack of internal resources	Due to lack of internal resources, we have not used climate-related scenario analysis yet. However, in March 2022 Boozt has committed to setting science-based targets. During the 2-year timeframe of submitting the targets to the Science-Based Targets initiative (SBTi), we will first measure the full impact of our business (including estimating or calculating all relevant scope 3 categories) and based on that and with the support of scenario analysis set science-based targets.

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	<p>As the consumer demand for sustainable products is growing and two out of three consumers are concerned about sustainability when making a purchase (Sustainable Brand Index, 2021), there is both a strong business case and opportunity for more sustainable fashion at Boozt but also a risk from not meeting this consumer shift and demand. This has influenced our strategy and as a response to the shift in consumer preferences, Boozt has launched the Made With Care section on site, aimed at helping customers shop according to their values. The new browsing experience includes transparent and understandable information about the sustainability efforts of brands as well as the environmental and social impact areas of products. The new Made With Care section has over 28,000 fashion and beauty products that meet the sustainability criteria set by Boozt.</p> <p>The new Made With Care experience allows customers to discover more sustainable Fashion and Beauty based on reliable brand data and categorised by clear impact area icons: Organic, Recycled, Not tested on Animals, Vegan, Traceability and Certified. The icons have been redesigned to better reflect the data collection from brands and make it easier for customers to shop according to their values.</p> <p>In 2021 we also launched ReBoozt, our peer-to-peer platform for preowned items. We want to keep giving our customers a better shopping experience and with the high-quality products sold on Boozt, we think it is natural to provide a seamless option to increase the circularity and lifetime of these products.</p>
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	<p>To reduce climate-related risks within our supply chain, we became a member of the Sustainable Apparel Coalition (SAC) in 2020. For the first time, in 2021, we completed the Higg Brand and Retail Module (BRM), which is a self-assessment that evaluates our operations, logistics and management systems in terms of social and environmental risks. The self-assessment is then verified by a third party.</p>

		<p>Once the self-assessment is completed, we have access to a list of critical issues that help us to better understand the risks within our supply chain. Alongside the self-assessment, we also onboard some of our brand partners through the adoption tool to better assess the risk within our supply chain. In 2021, we aimed to onboard 190 of our brand partners.</p> <p>In terms of climate-related opportunities, we developed the Made With Care category to provide our customers with a curated selection of products in line with their values. With this category, we want to push brands to improve their production patterns and shift towards more responsible ones.</p>
Investment in R&D	Yes	<p>Investments in climate change adaptation and mitigation activities are considered in the strategy. For example, in terms of packaging the Boozt shipping bags are made from 100% recycled plastic, Blue Angel certified, and the shipping boxes are made from 100% certified paper to ensure full traceability and recyclability. We changed the supplier for our return handling polybags we use which now consist of 100% recycled plastic (instead of 70%). In 2021, we have also worked to reduce the amount of plastic filling in our shipments by repurposing cardboard as packaging material and testing its quality across various packaging alternatives. By doing so we have reduced the amount of plastic filling by 62%. In the future, we will also consider investing in pilot or research projects regarding reusable or circular packaging.</p>
Operations	Yes	<p>We are fully aware that fashion and apparel have a considerable carbon footprint, but we are committed to reducing that footprint in our operations. We have set a goal to be climate-neutral across our operations, including the impact of delivery and returns by 2025. Two essential aspects of this strategy are energy and distribution. A key commitment for Boozt has always been to scale up the use of renewable energy in our operations. The biggest impact in terms of energy consumption is at our fulfilment centre and headquarters where we fully rely on renewable energy from hydropower as well as the generated electricity from our own solar panels at the fulfilment centre. The solar panels contributed 20% of the total energy consumption at the fulfilment centre in 2021, which is an increase from 13% in 2020.</p> <p>Boozt aims to optimise the efficiency of distribution in various ways, not only for customers to receive their orders</p>

	<p>in a timely and reliable manner, but also to reduce its environmental impact. In 2021, we redesigned the checkout to make it easier for customers to select more environmentally-friendly delivery options, such as fossil-free and climate-compensated delivery. The share of fossil-free and climate-compensated deliveries has almost doubled, from approximately 16% in 2020 to 31% in 2021.</p>
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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	<p>The following climate-related risks and possibilities have influenced Boozt's financial planning in terms of revenues and direct costs:</p> <p>1) Revenues: Temperature variability and recurring meteorological conditions may affect the capacity to produce expected income (as reported in C2.3a). Extreme weather conditions, such as long seasons, may result in a delayed or early start to the following season, which might have a medium-high estimated financial impact over the course of a year. Temperature variability may affect the fashion seasons. Fashion seasons are both designed and, in our case, bought in advance, therefore temperature variability requires more flexibility in forecasting activities. However, as temperature variability is very unpredictable, sales forecasting can become an important risk affecting revenues and overall operations (e.g. high discount, lower exit margin, etc.). Such financial consequences deteriorate our relationships with our brand partners and their suppliers leading to considerable future and long-term business risks.</p> <p>As a tech company operating in the fashion and lifestyle sector, Boozt relies on the fashion industry seasonality when purchase planning and sales forecasting (as described in 2.3a). To counteract the effects of extended seasons brought on by weather, we have increased our product line to include non-seasonal items and expanded into other categories such as Beauty and Home.</p> <p>2) Direct costs: A change in consumer preferences (as described in C2.4a) may result in a rise in product demand. Boozt can anticipate increasing sales of environmentally friendly goods, with an increase in revenues having a medium estimated financial impact in 1 to 5 years. According to the Sustainable Brand Index, in 2022, the majority of</p>

		<p>consumers in Scandinavia and the Baltics (the market in which we operate) are discussing sustainability issues. In Sweden, where Boozt operates, 68% of consumers discuss sustainability issues. Such a shift in consumer demand is a strong business case and opportunity for Boozt to create a curated selection of products across product categories. This shift toward sustainable products will be fueled by rising environmental awareness.</p> <p>This is why we launched our Made With Care category in 2021. Our customers are now able to easily shop according to their values. In 2021, we have added brands to our curated selection of sustainability-focused brands across our categories such as Armedangels, B Corp certified brands, Faithfull the brand, Rudolf care, and Underprotection. Adding these brands affects the budget and the procurement costs.</p>
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C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

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

No target

C4.1c

(C4.1c) Explain why you did not have an emissions target, and forecast how your emissions will change over the next five years.

	Primary reason	Five-year forecast	Please explain
Row 1	We are planning to introduce a target in the next two years	<p>We anticipate that scope 1 emissions from company cars will decrease in the next five years despite the possible addition of further company vehicles, given that newly added cars are preferably hybrids or electric cars.</p> <p>Scope 2 emissions are forecasted to decrease in the next five years as we have committed to 100% renewable energy and will switch energy suppliers or energy contracts to source only renewable energy. Not all 15 categories (according to the GHG Protocol) are</p>	<p>As a fast-growing company, we not only leave an environmental footprint but as an international retailer linked to global supply chains, we can also be directly affected by climate change. The reason why we didn't set a target yet is that first of all it is a priority and responsibility for Boozt to measure our full direct and indirect impact and measure all GHG emissions and become aware of the main impact areas before developing measurable reduction targets in the next two years.</p> <p>In March 2022 Boozt has committed to setting science-based targets. During the 2-year timeframe of submitting the targets to the Science-Based Targets initiative (SBTi),</p>

		<p>included in the current Scope 3 measurements, but they will be added in the forecast period. This will increase the absolute GHG emissions in Scope 3.</p>	<p>we will first measure the full impact of our business (including estimating or calculating all relevant scope 3 categories) and based on that analyse different climate and business scenarios, set targets and adapt our strategy, so it is aligned with a 1.5°C world.</p> <p>Scope 2 emissions are forecasted to decrease in the next five years as we have committed to 100% renewable energy and will switch energy suppliers or energy contracts to source only renewable energy. Not all 15 categories (according to the GHG Protocol) are included in the current Scope 3 measurements, but they will be added in the forecast period. This will increase the absolute GHG emissions in Scope 3.</p>
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C4.2

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

No other climate-related targets

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*	0	0
Implementation commenced*	0	0
Implemented*	2	312.54
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

Low-carbon energy generation
Solar PV

Estimated annual CO₂e savings (metric tonnes CO₂e)

2.54

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)

629,488

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

3,768,000

Payback period

4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

21-30 years

Comment

A key commitment for Boozt has always been to scale up the use of renewable energy. The generation of own electricity by solar panels is an opportunity to reduce CO₂e emissions and be more independent from energy supply and rising energy prices. We see that sustainable investments like this one will pay out in the long run. With the generation of solar energy, we are currently saving around SEK 630,000 yearly in comparison to average electricity costs from purchased energy. The solar panels contributed 20% of the total energy consumption at the fulfilment centre in 2021, which is an increase from 13% in 2020.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Company policy or behavioral change
Customer engagement

Estimated annual CO₂e savings (metric tonnes CO₂e)

310

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

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and 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

As part of our efforts to lead the change towards a more responsible industry, we have taken a stand against unnecessary returns. In 2019, Boozt introduced the Fair Use policy to our Terms & Conditions as a way to eliminate unnecessary returns and establish more sustainable business practices. Returns are an integral part of shopping online and we want to make it as easy as possible for our customers to return. However, Fair Use helps us have a transparent and honest dialogue with, and possibly pause, customers that repeatedly exploit our high service levels of free shipping and returns at the expense of our business, other customers and the environment.

Around 25,000 customers, or 0.8% of the total customer base, have been paused through the Fair Use policy. This is a small part of the more than 3 million active customers on Boozt and Booztlet, yet these customers represent around 16% of our total return volume. By pausing these accounts and reducing unnecessary returns, Boozt has eliminated the need for approximately 300 delivery trucks during one year and saved approximately 310 tons of CO₂e in 2021.

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

Method	Comment
Employee engagement	
Financial optimization calculations	
Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards	

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?	Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)
Row 1	Yes, a change in methodology Yes, a change in boundary	Change in Boundary: Scope 2 emissions data for the year 2020 included the main operations (headquarters and fulfilment centre). Scope 2 emissions data for the year 2021 includes main operations and office in Aarhus and Lithuania, 2 Retail stores and Outdoor Marketing Signs. Change in methodology: For Scope 1 emissions, which are our direct emissions from company cars, the calculation of the emissions has been updated from a spend-based approach to a distance-based approach.

C5.1c

(C5.1c) Have your organization's base year emissions been recalculated as result of the changes or errors reported in C5.1a and C5.1b?

	Base year recalculation	Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold
Row 1	No, because we do not have the data yet and	Base year emissions have not been recalculated yet due to the business growth in 2021. The expansion to more markets and more entities has increased the amount of data required that is necessary

plan to recalculate next year	to conduct a base year recalculation. As described in 4.1c we are planning to introduce reduction targets in the next 2 years and will set and recalculate base year emissions during this process.
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C5.2

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

Scope 1

Base year start

January 1, 2021

Base year end

December 31, 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

94.2

Comment

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start

January 1, 2021

Base year end

December 31, 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

79.6

Comment

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start

January 1, 2021

Base year end

December 31, 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

43.3

Comment

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

Comment

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

Base year start

January 1, 2021

Base year end

December 31, 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

79.3

Comment

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Base year start

January 1, 2021

Base year end

December 31, 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

46.3

Comment

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

Base year start

January 1, 2021

Base year end

December 31, 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

26.8

Comment

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

January 1, 2021

Base year end

December 31, 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3,056.1

Comment

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

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

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

Comment

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

Comment

C5.3

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

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

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)

94.2

Start date

January 1, 2021

End date

December 31, 2021

Comment

Past year 1

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

96.1

Start date

January 1, 2020

End date

December 31, 2020

Comment

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

C6.3

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

Reporting year

Start date

January 1, 2021

End date

December 31, 2021

Comment

Past year 1

Start date

January 1, 2020

End date

December 31, 2020

Comment

Scope 2 emissions between 2021 and 2020 are not comparable due to different scopes and more entities included in 2021 energy consumption. Scope 2 emissions data for the year 2020 included the main operations (Headquarters and Fulfillment centre). Scope 2 emissions data for the year 2021 includes main operations and office in Aarhus and Lithuania, 2 Retail stores and Outdoor Marketing Signs.

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?

Yes

C6.4a

(C6.4a) Provide details of the sources of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure.

Source

The emissions from energy purchases from one office and one retail store were excluded. The respective facilities together have less than 34 employees together which represents 2.8% of total Scope 2 emissions.

Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

No emissions excluded

Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Emissions are relevant but not yet calculated

Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source (if applicable)

Emissions are relevant but not yet calculated

Explain why this source is excluded

The emissions from the stated scope are not measured yet as the data acquisition was difficult or unreliable so far.

Estimated percentage of total Scope 1+2 emissions this excluded source represents

3

Explain how you estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents

The estimated percentage of total Scope 2 emissions from these 2 excluded sources was determined by the number of employees (headcount) of the total number of employees (headcount) of all the entities included in the Scope 2 calculation.

Calculation formula:

Estimated percentage of total Scope 2 emissions this excluded source represents =

Headcount of excluded office / Headcount of all entities included in Scope 2 calculation

Estimated percentage of total Scope 2 emissions this excluded source represents = $34 / 1234 = 2.8\% \approx 3\%$

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, not yet calculated

Please explain

Capital goods

Evaluation status

Relevant, not yet calculated

Please explain

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

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

79.3

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

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

0

Please explain

Calculated emissions are based on the quantities and types of fuel as well as the quantities and energy sources of heating, cooling, and electricity consumption.

Emissions are calculated by multiplying fuel and energy consumption quantities by relevant emission factors.

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Relevant, not yet calculated

Please explain

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

46.3

Emissions calculation methodology

Waste-type-specific method

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

100

Please explain

Calculated emissions are based on the weight of the waste type (in tons) and the specific waste treatment method (primary data). Emission factors from BEIS (UK Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy) (secondary data) are multiplied by the waste streams. We receive the weights of the waste types from the waste management facility that is responsible for treating our waste.

Business travel

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

26.8

Emissions calculation methodology

Distance-based method

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

100

Please explain

Emissions are based on the travelled kilometres and type of flight (domestic, nordic, European, international). Emissions are calculated and provided by the travel agency and they use the emission factors from DEFRA (UK Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs).

Employee commuting

Evaluation status

Relevant, not yet calculated

Please explain

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Relevant, not yet calculated

Please explain

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

3,056.1

Emissions calculation methodology

Supplier-specific method

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

100

Please explain

Distributors are reporting the kilometres, the number of packages and total CO₂e emissions per transportation mean in our ESG data platform. Data refers to both delivery and return shipments. Includes emissions from road and air transportation and represents emissions of 93% of all packages delivered in 2021.

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Processing of sold products is not a relevant scope 3 category as we only sell final products that are not processed further but directly used by the customer.

Use of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, not yet calculated

Please explain

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, not yet calculated

Please explain

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

This category is not relevant for Boozt, as we are not leasing any assets.

Franchises

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

This category is not relevant for Boozt, as we do not have any franchises.

Investments

Evaluation status

Relevant, not yet calculated

Please explain

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status

Please explain

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status

Please explain

C6.5a

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

Past year 1

Start date

January 1, 2020

End date

December 31, 2020

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)**

20.5

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

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

28.2

Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

29

Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

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

2,444.5

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: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO₂e)

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

Comment

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

0.0000000298

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

173.83

Metric denominator

unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total

5,814,000,000

Scope 2 figure used

Location-based

% change from previous year

12

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason for change

The net revenue growth in 2021 (33.4%) was higher than the 17% increase in Scope 1 and 2 emissions, consequently, the CO₂e intensity per net revenue decreased by 12%.

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 CO ₂ e)
Sweden	94.2

C7.3

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

By activity

C7.3c

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

Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO ₂ e)
Emissions from company cars	94.2

C7.5

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

Country/Region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO ₂ e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO ₂ e)
Sweden	58.43	0
Lithuania	13.44	12.12
Denmark	7.76	31.14

C7.6

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

By business division

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)
Retail Stores and Marketing Signs	7.43	31.14
Warehouse	38.6	0
Offices	33.6	12.12

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?

Increased

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	0	No change	0	
Other emissions reduction activities	0	No change	0	
Divestment	0	No change	0	
Acquisitions	0	No change	0	
Mergers	0	No change	0	
Change in output	0	No change	0	
Change in methodology	1.9	Decreased	1.28	For Scope 1 emissions, which are our direct emissions from company cars, the calculation of the emissions has been updated from a spend-based approach to a distance-based approach. The change is calculated as $(96.1 - 94.2) / (96.1 + 51.8) * 100 = 1.28\%$

Change in boundary	27.8	Increased	18.82	Scope 2 emissions data for the year 2020 included the main operations (Headquarters and Fulfillment centre). Scope 2 emissions data for the year 2021 includes main operations and office in Aarhus and Lithuania, 2 Retail stores and Outdoor Marketing Signs. The change is calculated as $(79.6 - 51.8) / (96.1 + 51.8) * 100 = 18.82\%$
Change in physical operating conditions	0	No change	0	
Unidentified	0	No change	0	
Other	0	No change	0	

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?

Location-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	Yes

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)	LHV (lower heating value)	0	426.74	426.74
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity		2,449.2	93.16	2,542.3
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat		369.9	107.3	477.2
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling		48.8	0	48.8
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy		448.7		448.7
Total energy consumption		3,316.6	627.2	3,943.8

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	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	No

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

C8.2d

(C8.2d) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

	Total Gross generation (MWh)	Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)	Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)	Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)
Electricity	448.7	448.2	448.7	448.2
Heat	0	0	0	0
Steam	0	0	0	0
Cooling	0	0	0	0

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

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

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)

219.2

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

Unbundled energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchase

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Large hydropower (>25 MW)

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)

2,223

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)

1,954

Comment

In the commissioning year of the energy generation facility, we have referred to the earliest facility. The latest facility was commissioned in 1986.

Sourcing method

Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

Energy carrier

Heat, steam and cooling combined

Low-carbon technology type

Renewable energy mix, please specify

Renewable energy mix (geothermal and hydropower for district heating, wind for cooling)

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)

417.6

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

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)

7

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

C8.2g

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

Country/area

Sweden

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

2,442.2

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

418.6

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

2,860.8

Country/area

Denmark

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

89.4

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

89.4

Country/area

Lithuania

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

10.8

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

107.3

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

118.1

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	No third-party verification or assurance
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	No third-party verification or assurance
Scope 3	No third-party verification or assurance

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, and we do not currently 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

C12.1a

(C12.1a) Provide details of your climate-related supplier engagement strategy.

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

1

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

0

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

93

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Enabling our GHG emissions accounting we work with distributors to collect emissions data on downstream transportation and distribution on a quarterly basis through our ESG Data platform. Distributors are reporting the kilometres, the number of packages and total CO₂e emissions per transport mean. In 2021 the emissions cover 93% of our total order volume.

As a tech company operating in the fashion and lifestyle sector, distributors have a high impact on our overall climate footprint. Based on our business model as an e-commerce third-party reseller we have chosen to focus on transport providers as the first chosen group instead of all suppliers. This way we are able to calculate the Scope 3 category: Downstream Transportation and Distribution.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

We started collaborating with distributors in 2019 and have increased the number of distributors over time. We are proactively onboarding new distributors to the ESG data platform. To facilitate Scope 3 calculations we are continuously optimising the platform as well as the data quality and accuracy. As a result of this engagement, we were able to redesign the checkout to make it easier for customers to select more environmentally-friendly delivery options, such as fossil-free and climate-compensated delivery. The share of fossil-free and climate-compensated deliveries has almost doubled, from approximately 16% in 2020 to 31% in 2021.

Currently, we receive emissions data representing 93% of our total order volume, fully covering our main markets in the Nordics.

However, the goal and measure of success are to track the full impact of the Scope 3 category downstream transportation and distribution by reaching 100% of received CO₂e data by 2025 from our distributors covering all markets and our total order volume. Based on that we will be able to set reduction targets for downstream transportation and distribution.

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 educate customers about the climate change impacts of (using) your products, goods, and/or services

% of customers by number

100

% of customer - related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

0

Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement

The Made With Care section on Boozt.com was launched in 2021, aimed at helping customers shop according to their values. Customers can browse fashion and beauty products that meet the sustainability criteria set by Boozt and are easily recognizable with our Made With Care icon.

According to the Sustainable Brand Index, in 2022, the majority of consumers in Scandinavia and the Baltics (the market in which we operate) are discussing sustainability issues. In Sweden, where Boozt operates, 68% of consumers discuss sustainability issues. Such a shift in consumer demand is a strong business case and an opportunity for Boozt to create a curated selection of products across our categories and

develop Boozt's Sustainability Criteria.

Boozt Sustainability Criteria refers to a methodology set internally to define whether a product is fit for our Made With Care category or not. The methodology differs based on the product category. In 2021, we developed the Boozt Sustainability Criteria for Textiles (Version for 2022) based on three requirements: environmental, social, and chemical; and the Boozt Sustainability Criteria for Beauty (Version for 2022) based on three requirements: ingredients transparency, packaging and social. For a product to be featured in our Made With Care category, and therefore benefit from a free onsite double exposure, a product needs to fulfil all three requirements.

Without the correct data, we are not able to highlight a product using our Made With Care icon. To highlight specific aspects and make it easier for our customers to shop according to their values. We have implemented filter options to create effortless navigation across our selection and have designed icons (e.g. organic, recycled, etc.) that flag one positive attribute of the product. By doing this we are able to target 100% of our customers by highlighting selected products with our Made With Care icon.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

With Boozt's ambition to offer a larger selection in the Made With Care category, we are meeting a growing consumer interest and demand for Made With Care products.

A measure of success is to reach a 25% share of sustainable apparel products across our overall product assortment. By the end of 2021, we have reached 21% of our apparel assortment as part of our Made With Care category.

Boozt continues to raise its standards for brands that are part of the Made With Care assortment. Along with the launch of the new section, the scope for the sustainability criteria has been updated.

C12.2

(C12.2) Do your suppliers have to meet climate-related requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

No, but we plan to introduce climate-related requirements within the next two years

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 indirectly by funding other organizations whose activities may influence policy, law, or regulation that may significantly impact the climate

Does your organization have a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

No, but we plan to have one in the next two years

Describe the process(es) your organization has in place to ensure that your engagement activities are consistent with your overall climate change strategy

The Scope 3 category purchased goods and services has the highest impact for us as a third-party retailer. In order to measure these CO₂e emissions, we need to collaborate with third-party multi-stakeholder organizations such as the Sustainable Apparel Coalition (SAC).

Through our membership contribution to the Sustainable Apparel Coalition (SAC), we support their mission to promote environmental and social transparency in the fashion supply chain.

The SAC is actively engaging with policymakers via the Policy Hub. The purpose of the Policy Hub - Circularity for Apparel & Footwear is to unite the industry to speak in one voice and propose policies that accelerate circular practices. The goal is to assess the upcoming EU policies on circularity and sustainability and collectively with SAC and other Policy Hub's participating organisations (GFA, FESI, Textile Exchange & The ZDHC Foundation) to align on a shared position, which is then communicated to the policymakers. With this work, we aim to provide an ambitious policy direction for the apparel and footwear industry but at the same time ensure that legislation the EU puts forward is realistic and achievable for the industry.

C12.3c

(C12.3c) Provide details of the funding you provided to other organizations in the reporting year whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate.

Type of organization

Research organization

State the organization to which you provided funding

Sustainable Apparel Coalition

Funding figure your organization provided to this organization in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

264,768

Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate

The purpose of the Policy Hub - Circularity for Apparel & Footwear is to unite the industry to speak in one voice and propose policies that accelerate circular practices.

The goal is to assess the upcoming EU policies on circularity and sustainability and collectively with SAC and other Policy Hub's participating organizations (GFA, FESI, Textile Exchange & The ZDHC Foundation) to align on a shared position, which is then communicated to the policymakers. With this work, we aim to provide an ambitious policy direction for the apparel and footwear industry but at the same time ensure that legislation the EU puts forward is realistic and achievable for the industry. Moreover, the SAC has been engaged by the Commission to facilitate a collaborative, multi-stakeholder secretariat, whose task is to develop Global Apparel and Footwear (PEFCR) which will serve as a policy standard for apparel and footwear products in the EU.

Have you evaluated whether this funding is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is not 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

Status

Complete

Attach the document

 BooztGroup_EN_AR2021.pdf

Page/Section reference

Page 8: ESG KPIs 5 year overview

Page 32: Initiatives and Progress

Pages 62-76: Sustainability report, Section Environment

Content elements

Strategy

Risks & opportunities

Emissions figures

Comment

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
Row 1	No, and we do not plan to have both within the next two years

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
Row 1	No, and we do not plan to do so within the next 2 years

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	No, but we plan to assess biodiversity-related impacts within the next two years

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?
Row 1	No, and we do not plan to undertake any biodiversity-related actions

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	No, we do not use indicators, but plan to within the next two years	

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
No publications		

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	Chief Financial Officer (CFO)	Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

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

The European Climate Pact Submission

Please indicate your consent for CDP to showcase your disclosed environmental actions on the European Climate Pact website as pledges to the Pact.

Yes, we wish to pledge to the European Climate Pact through our CDP disclosure

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms